

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING TRADING OR HAVING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
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### ROAD WORK IN THE SUDAN

As a result of the year's happenings. Everywhere in the Sudan, the roads are being efficiently repaired and the future prospects of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are bright. The roads are being well-found and seaworthy and so capable of handling and carrying heavy loads. The storm of adversity which has befallen the Sudan for 1932 has not only not destroyed the confidence of those who hold a favourable opinion of the soundness of the country, but has also served to bring to the attention of the Sudanese and the world a number of difficulties which are of a more serious nature than the loss of the Gezira cotton scheme, is even more serious (disaster) by the very nature of the situation in which it has arisen. The difficulties are of a more serious nature than the loss of the Gezira cotton scheme, is even more serious (disaster) by the very nature of the situation in which it has arisen. The difficulties are of a more serious nature than the loss of the Gezira cotton scheme, is even more serious (disaster) by the very nature of the situation in which it has arisen.

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When the whole situation is considered between the New and the Old world, it is not surprising that the "jerry building" which is rampant in the colonies is a direct result of the "jerry building" which is rampant in the Old world. It is not surprising that the "jerry building" which is rampant in the colonies is a direct result of the "jerry building" which is rampant in the Old world. It is not surprising that the "jerry building" which is rampant in the colonies is a direct result of the "jerry building" which is rampant in the Old world.

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Mr. Marcasy, a well known sportsman of great experience, writes that the gorilla is likely to be found in the mountains of the Congo. He mentions the fact that the gorilla is found in the mountains of the Congo. He mentions the fact that the gorilla is found in the mountains of the Congo. He mentions the fact that the gorilla is found in the mountains of the Congo.

The results of the work done at the Amant Institute in the Congo are beginning to be published. The scientific results of the work done at the Amant Institute in the Congo are beginning to be published. The scientific results of the work done at the Amant Institute in the Congo are beginning to be published.

An incident which is distinctly intriguing for the student of Indirect Rule in Africa has occurred in the Province of Shaba. The local chief, who is a Christian, has been asked to accept a new title. He has refused to do so. He has refused to do so. He has refused to do so.

Native liquor question in the Tanganyika district appears from the report of the Provincial Commissioner. The report of the Provincial Commissioner appears from the report of the Provincial Commissioner. The report of the Provincial Commissioner appears from the report of the Provincial Commissioner.

HOW THE SUDAN IS FACING DIFFICULTIES

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SUDAN SCHEME

Point of view of the Sudanese people

THREE points stand out prominently in the Report... the Sudan... the policy of administration... and determination... economic difficulties... the country generally... with two bad reasons in the background.

Sir John Marley, the Governor-General, admits that confidence in the soundness of the Gezira scheme... the Government is so closely bound... temporarily... He thinks that the Government may... probably be formed... the Sudan... the direct results attributable to the scheme... the Government... the Sudan must be regarded... administrative hypothesis.

With the result of... the future can be... that... measure... Below... it will... possible to balance... A careful... of the prospects... that it is... to hope that at least the... minimum will be obtained... Excellence... that it would be... base calculations... the results of two... years... to ignore... the fact that the average... over... the Gezira scheme... has been... to justify an anticipation of yield... to make itself supporting... the widest sense of the term... The Gezira revenue in 1938 was... £1,009,038 in 1929... 1931 is down to £1,012,409.

Administrative problems

... administrative... picture... to respect the natives... them with the local... and the methods employed have had... to meet the... the... the Native courts... a stage on which the... of the... is displayed to the best... of themselves and of the Government... the opinion of the local authorities... of... to... of... in the present... is now passing... There are sure... of... these measures a... of... has been indicated... that from it... and... determination... through... in the... where in 1907... Courts... have been introduced... the... of the... It is satisfactory to... that the whole...

... who killed the officer have been captured... Chief Gadhak Ngar, who was originally suspected... was no evidence that... had any... the murder... Chief's dressers... trained by the Medical Department... especially in the treatment of tropical ulcers... the... of the... of these dressers... stages of common cattle diseases... progress... spread of... prejudices... can be... a process which, especially in a... country, cannot be... sustained.

... during the last four years... Government... the... the... and... that... progress... according to plan.

Successful Anti-Locusts

... measure against the... was heavily... of... and... of... and... of... about the destruction of vast... serious damage could be done... and money... have been... their value, and face an over-increasing... locust work.

The development of air travel in the Sudan has been... at Wadi... 200... the... of... rapidly increasing... a road... Gallabat, on the Ethiopian frontier, to... 1,000 miles.

Ethiopian Patches

Ethiopian... in certain... and the... were main... Slavery... at the... to revive the export of... courts have been... of the... success... and... of... an interesting... deaths... Christian... marriage... in the... and... the... of the... difficulties... been found...

The marriage... Sir John Marley... of... and... the... of the... difficulties... been found...



LETTERS

**NATIVE STRANGE POWER OVER BEES**

An experienced bee-keeper, Mr. C. F. Maughan.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I was away from England when your issue of June appeared, and I would as one day finished you with another instance of the surprising power of certain Natives to control and tame bees, which I witness on a regular basis in the East Africa region.

On the 23rd inst. in quest of game accompanied by one of my boys carrying my lunch and cartridges, I landed on my yacht at Kisima Jolu Bay for a few hours' duties. The morning breeze over the sea was eating my lunch and I quite gave up to a large Muklu bird which when I turned and I particularly attacked me. A swarm of bees which followed us when we started stung us all rather badly. Several of the village boys were standing by watching us curiously as to their power, and at the first onslaught of the swarms one of those of them, the old Mwas, who gave me a year of *Nhodda ya Nyeri* (his own), I looked at the bee swarm, followed by an excited group of village folk a very few yards away, hastened in a certain direction and, as described by Sir Claud Hollis, marched right into the centre of the furious insects, but, instead of whistling, he made a curious croaking noise.

The effect was instantaneous. The bees immediately left us swirled in diminishing circles to and fro, and, the last I saw of him, he was completely covered by them. I was told, on inquiry that he was the only person in the vicinity who possessed this strange power, and I could not but congratulate myself that his services were available in an extremely unpleasant moment.

Long Maford.

Yours faithfully,  
R. C. F. MAUGHAN.

**ENCOUNTER BETWEEN LION AND PORCUPINE**

A Pangolin in captivity.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, I have recently trapped a lion having four porcupine needles set in its breast, two and three inches deep, the needles themselves being six and seven inches long. The animal was in a poor condition, having apparently suffered for a long time from the wounds. I had before me clear circumstantial evidence of an encounter which took place some time back between the trapped lion and a porcupine. Of course it is a well known fact that the porcupine, when in self-defence, shoots out its needles with great velocity.

May I supplement Mr. Denis O'Sell's tentacles on the pangolin? This is a very interesting animal and a common Sir Langtryka. The Natives call it *Okhavana*, probably meaning 'the invisible' due to its habit of rolling itself into a ball. Its skin is scaly, is long in proportion to the body, and is nearly as strong and firm as that of a kangaroo. When the animal is rolled up, the head and tail under the arm and under the wing, and the body which is in a cavity for a month's sales. From the market in procuring white and faint, good quality

**COFFEE AUCTIONS IN NAIROBI**

Views of the Coffee Planters

by the Editor of "East Africa"

As a result of the fact that you have just reached me, I am compelled to assume that you are about to be a member of the Coffee Planters' Union, the whole market for Kenya Coffee from London to Nairobi, and six successive our firms. We realise that London must remain the best market for the bulk of the Kenya crop, and that wherever we would like to find such keen competition for our best grades of coffee. As Mr. Popper points out the quality of Kenya coffee is of a high degree, and many of our lower grades of coffee find a more ready sale elsewhere than in London.

London has been used for the sale of coffee, while Mr. Popper remarks that being impracticable is being rendered easier year by year, even to the most distant corners of the world, our own established market in an analysis of the situation of the East African coffee trade. Nairobi has been brought within 24 hours of San Francisco, and as coffee samples are carried by the mail to the States, the sale of Kenya coffee to San Francisco on sample has become almost a possibility. It may not be realised that although Kenya's coffee crop last season yielded only 130,000 tons, it can produce our highest quality coffee of which 1,200 tons was bought from the market. Merchants there intimate that they are anxious to buy for direct shipment, provided they can get on us to supply the type and quality of coffee they require.

It is not that the best way to insure satisfaction is to buy the lower grades of coffee, have them classified by experts and sell on the spot sample. It will be open to the planter for the Coffee Producers' Society when formed to put a reserve on any coffee offered for sale in Nairobi, which in most cases would be the equivalent of the price which he expects it will bring on the London Market.

No one anticipates that London will be deprived of any of the fine grade coffees, but with our increasing production she undoubtedly cannot absorb the whole of our low quality coffee, prices which will give us any return, and it is for these that we need a satisfactory outlet without incurring the heavy expense of a double shipment and the market and handling charges in London. The quantity of coffee which we probably will not exceed 8,500 tons, but should the remaining one be large, the London market may very easily reach saturation point for the time the crop is disposed of.

Lastly, I can assure Mr. Popper that the coffee planters in Kenya are doing all they can to effect that improvement in quality which he so desires, and improvement which I think we can claim has been made, though gradual, since the formation of the Native Producers' Association. The financial considerations do not bring the planter together a price as high as this comes in. The difference between the appalling difference between the whole and the part of our coffee, we should be better able to provide the fertilizer for our land and the equipment for our factories, and the production of good quality coffee. The fact that the public does not realise the value of coffee for which they pay, comes in. Our coffee only realises an average of 6d. per lb. in the market, and which gives us 6d. for the same amount. It is to be wondered that the planters are not using the money towards a cooperative selling scheme.

Yours faithfully,  
C. KENNETH ARCHER,  
President, Coffee Producers' Union of Kenya.





...of this study... market is thus constituted...

(1) By the merchant who... (2) By the manufacturer... (3) By the broker...

As will be seen from this outline, there are no representatives of the... interest is that...

Now the only reason... market... withstanding...

...the following facts can be instantly appreciated from...

The only increase... from 1925 to 1934...

Jan.	16	16	16	16	16
Feb.	16	16	16	16	16
Mar.	16	16	16	16	16
Apr.	16	16	16	16	16
May	16	16	16	16	16
June	16	16	16	16	16
July	16	16	16	16	16
Aug.	16	16	16	16	16
Sept.	16	16	16	16	16
Oct.	16	16	16	16	16
Nov.	16	16	16	16	16
Dec.	16	16	16	16	16

Approximate... date... 1st... 15th... 20th... 25th...

The following facts can be instantly appreciated from... (a) There was a small increase...

(b) According to... (c) The consumer...

(d) Because, notwithstanding... (e) The consumer...

(f) The consumer... (g) The consumer...

(h) The consumer... (i) The consumer...

...fact, also contributing to a... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

...in such a manner... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

...To carry this practice... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

MALARIA DRUG AND MOSQUITO PRODUCTION

Over-Optimistic Expectations... the... of...

SIR, I read with interest your comments upon... Plasmoquine... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Nevertheless it is time... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Drugs are a useful... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Drugs are a useful... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Drugs are a useful... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Drugs are a useful... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Drugs are a useful... (1) For the... (2) To carry this practice...

Yours faithfully, R. J. McROZ

ALUMINIUM COOKING VESSELS CONDENSED

...travellers... aluminium water bottles... boys... aluminium...

We also these questions... M.D. B.S., late Captain R. M. Cooper... Orange River... Danger of Food Contamination by Aluminium...

...he was led to investigate the effects of various... aluminium vessels... 25 grains of the metal...

The tests (made by Dr. Eastes, of the well-known... vessels were attacked... London tap water...

Dr. Cooper's conclusion is that the human body... aluminium... inflammatory, ulcerative...

...of the very wide practice of aluminium cooking utensils in the East and Central Africa...

...British aluminium manufacturers... readers will want to hear the other side of the case.

PROBLEMS OF WATER SUPPLY

...FRANK DIXEY, Director of Geological Survey... and has now... "Water Supply" (Methuen, 1931)... practical handbook to the subject...

...practicable for... water supplies of... administrative... station... conditions dealt with...

Water-finding Methods

...Many people believe that water may be obtained anywhere by... level of the highest... surface... though... capacity of rocks... with depth... water underground...

...a new site for a new form of... being considered... a series of low... investigations... a number of... evidence... permanent water supplies...

...they proceed to... the problem of... detail... of soil... plants... even animals... gives useful information...

Water divining as a means of detecting water has... lately been proved by... observers to yield... results, though... divining may give the... water...

Dr. Dixey devotes a whole chapter to the discussion of this... and interested readers will find it... notes... famous... from which he concludes...

Frequent... is made to Native wells in... and... will... to... and... The... or... that the alleged... progress...

Dr. Dixey's book... runs to 570 pages... 12s. 6d. and... can be warmly recommended... East Africa... every aspect of the problem...

...most... and authority in statement... diagrams explain the text in the clearest manner...



Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

66. Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, C.B.E.



...cannot carry us beyond a certain point in the case of the oppression of women."

...the Sudan Report of 1933.

...50% of the work on the Tanganyika Central Railway are from the Belgian Congo."

...I have lived on several places in Nyasaland—the best one to be in during this drought."

...a full grown rhinoceros... London Zoological Gardens with ropes and chains... saws had to be called into quite for a piece of the horn."

...In a very district, it is very hard and... A farmer asked: "How is your work?"

...members of the Legislative Council should be... British members of the Government of the European Association should be European."

...The responsibility of the Sudan Government to ensure the safety and well-being of the people is heavy."

...the present residence of Kenya should be... and better by disposing of the surplus lands...

...Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, C.B.E., in the Customs Department at home... Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, C.B.E., in the Customs Department at home...

...soon after the termination of the war he was made a Deputy Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda... later promoted Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda...

Certainly no local paper published in Kenya and Uganda... such well-informed news... subscriber in Tanganyika.

PERSONALIA

Mr. D. O. ... has been appointed Port Officer at Mwanza ...

Mr. R. Suckling, of ... Northern Rhodesia, arrived home ...

Sir Edward and Lady Davstur have arrived in London from Switzerland.

Mr. R. Bishop, of the Nyasa ... Customs, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. E. S. Fold has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. D. Theunis, of the Kenya Police Force, has been spending the ...

Brigadier General G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., has opened Mombasa's new golf course.

Mr. G. Ellis Lynch has been appointed a member of the Fort ...

David Draper, a ... business man, has recently married ...

Lieutenant A. Ashley, of the 1st King's African Rifles, is on home leave from Nyasaland.

Sir Edward Grigg last week addressed the ...

Mr. R. E. G. Whittes, of the Nyasaland, recently came home on ...

Mr. and Mrs. G. Preston ... present in the south of France, are shortly leaving for Naivasha.

Lord Furness, returning to Kenya in the autumn, accompanied by Mrs. ...

Major C. Cochran Patrick is ... returning to Northern Rhodesia to conduct ...

Mrs. F. N. ... the Governor of the ...

Mr. ... and Miss ... were recently ...

Messrs. G. O. Peterson, G. L. Davis, and E. H. Carter have been commissioned Land Surveyors on Nyasaland.

Mr. W. ... of the Technical and Public Works Department has arrived home on leave ...

An ... of the late ... at Alderley was held on ...

Mrs. H. Stevens, wife of Mr. ... of the Nyasaland Police Department, is on home leave ...

Mr. ... and Miss ... of New Zealand, were married last ...

The Kenya ... of ... which ... visited Mombasa ... and Dar es Salaam were unbeaten ...

Mr. L. L. Berne, M.P.E., of the Tanganyika Secretariat, left ... last week for Cape Town accompanied by Mrs. Berne.

Mrs. B. Ballender and Miss Ballender, wife and daughter of the Kenya Survey officer, have left for Mombasa ...

Mr. C. G. Hartway and Mrs. Aina Teemu were recently married in Mombasa. The bridegroom has been in the Colony for the ...

We ... of ... Maxwell, Governor of ... has returned from his recent ...

Captain ... of ... and Mr. S. B. Brown, of ... Rhodesia, have been elected ...

Mr. C. Scholtz, of the ... Department, has recently filed ... against ...

Sir Joseph ... Governor of Kenya, recently ... Mombasa and ... in a Wilson Air ...

Captain ... Hon. F. A. Guest, who had intended to ... early next month, has decided to ...

Captain E. ... of the ... and ... in Kenya recently returned to the Colony from a holiday ...

The following passengers arrived at Croydon last week ... Africa: Lieutenant ... and ...

Lieutenant-Commander ... R.N., who has been in the ... Game Preservation Department for the past six years, recently flew ...

The Rev. J. ... of the ... is ... in the ... of ...

Captain G. M. Withers is ... of the local detachments of Northern Rhodesia Police at ...

Mr. C. ... has been elected President of the ... and Trainers' Society of ...

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... have been elected ... of ...

An ... of ... between Mr. ... and Miss ... has been announced.



Mr. R. H. Radcliffe, British Resident of Zanzibar, who is at present on this side, is returning to the Island early next month. He is sailing on the "M.V. 1924" on the 14th.

The results of the Nyassaland Administrative Commission were given by Mr. J. H. Phillips, Director of the Territory, in a paper read on the 14th. The Commission has recommended that the Nyassaland Territory should be divided into three districts, to be known as the Northern, Central, and Southern Districts.

The marriage arranged between the late T. J. Wilson, son of Colonel Coker, of Kericho, and Miss Joan Holland, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Holland, will take place quietly at Turweston Church on September 24th.

Mr. J. H. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Territory, and Mr. E. L. Jennings, G. P. Officer, of the Nyassaland District Administration, have assumed charge of the District of the Northern District, respectively.

The late Mr. J. H. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Territory, was granted the rank of Colonel in the Field by the late Government. He was also granted the rank of Major in the Imperial Staff, who has interests in Kenya.

Mr. F. E. Lloyd, Director of the Tanganyika Police Department, has had a leave of absence for the past twelve months, during which he was in the South African Forces.

The following officers have been appointed to the Nyassaland Volunteer Reserve for 1924: Mr. I. C. Mansay, Secretary; Mr. J. H. Phillips, Colonel; Mr. T. A. B. Phillips, Major; and Mr. A. May, Captain.

Mr. J. H. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Tanganyika Police Department, who was appointed from South Africa four years ago, has now left the Territory on termination of his appointment.

Mr. H. G. Wode has been paid a bribe of £100 to Zanzibar, which is a bribe for the settlement of the Pemba Island. During his stay in Zanzibar, he has seen the Pemba Island.

Mr. E. J. Graham, who for the past few years has resided in Beira, formerly as manager of Messrs. J. H. Phillips and Sheppard, has been appointed to the management of the firm, Salisbury, Graham and Ripollani.

Mr. H. E. Wickham, the Uganda Agricultural Officer who was recently attacked on his way to the course by a hippo, and who is now recovering in Somerset, has fully recovered from the injuries he received.

It is regrettable to learn of the death of a young man, who was a member of the Sudanese Expedition, who was killed by a bullet in the Sudan, on the 10th of 1924, carried out by the Sudanese Expedition in the Sudan.

A large section of the iron ore from the seven-ton mine of the Lake iron found in October, 1920, near the junction of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, has been presented to the British Museum (Natural History) by Mr. V. B. Lloyd Phillips.

Mr. H. B. Dickie, member of the Nyasa and Volunteer Force, succeeded in winning during 1924 the James' Trophy, the Duncan Cup and the Bannockburn Cup, which was awarded for highest scores in rifle shooting.

Admiral Sir John G. Bruce, K.C.B., who served in the South African War as A.D.C. to Lord Kitchener, and who commanded the principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Mr. R. H. C. H. Stafford, who is now on leave from Dar-es-Salaam, has served with the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles since 1920. He was decorated with the D.S.O. and formerly served with the Royal Rifle Corps.

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The marriage is shortly to take place between Mr. J. H. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Territory, and Mrs. Spurr, daughter of Mr. J. H. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Territory.

Among the members of the Nyassaland Volunteer Reserve, Mr. J. H. Phillips, Deputy Director of the Territory, and Mr. E. L. Jennings, G. P. Officer, of the Nyassaland District Administration, have assumed charge of the District of the Northern District, respectively.

Mr. D. A. Kenedy, a Johannesburg business man and brother of Mrs. P. W. Kenedy, the Nairobi settler, and former Kenya Legislative Councilor, is on his way back to South Africa for following business, road, and other work in Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

Major-General Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., who is seriously ill in a London nursing home, visited Uganda in 1924, and established the fact that sleeping sickness is transmitted by the bite of infected tsetse fly. He also did great work in describing the causal agent of the disease in man and animals as a trypanosome.

BOVRIL has saved my life again

BOVRIL

PERSONNEL (Continued)

Results of the... Rhodesia... Mr. R. E. Spranger has been elected President of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce...

Mr. R. E. Spranger has been elected President of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce... Mr. N. J. Patel... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

A committee has been organized in Kenya for the Nairobi and Eldoret Hospitals... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

Mr. R. E. Spranger and Mrs. Edward Nichols, two New York undergraduates, have arrived back in America from a lightning tour of Africa...

Mr. B. L. Hunt, who has just returned from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has spent the past twenty years in Northern Rhodesia...

Mr. J. G. Brown, who has been in the East African territories for the past twenty-two years... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

The annual meeting of the... Mr. P. J. H. Coldham... Mr. R. M. Packen...

Mr. G. M. Nabris was elected... Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

The well-known Belgian mining engineer... Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

The Prince of Wales to Preside... The Prince of Wales... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

The annual dinner of the Royal West African Frontier Force... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

The survivors of the... Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger...

Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger... Mr. R. E. Spranger...



FRIEND'S TRIBUTE TO MR. PELLEW WRIGHT

his Character and Career.

... his friend and brother officer in Uganda... of the S.A.C. H. Pellew Wright East Africa has... received the following notice...

... sudden death in Nairobi under very tragic... circumstances of Harold Pellew Wright will come... a great shock to his many friends in East Africa...

... Pellew Wright's career was wholly given to the... Educated at a Quernmore School, he went on to... as a yeomanster in 1886 and a little later saw much service...

... days of strenuous campaigning in the South... he declined to try his luck as a Colonel's Medal... he was considerably senior in both years and...

Establishing the British Field

It is difficult for those who merely to-day over... miles of first-class roads among the wide extending cotton... fields of a wealthy contented and progressive people...

... Mr. Pellew Wright ranked high... as Director of Labour for the Protectorate... The vast increases of cotton... cultivation are witnessed with the name of Sir George...

... solution for the urgent needs which resulted... as he was universally known was... famous alike for his hospitality...

... scene of many a... as a home, and so he bought... a few miles from Nairobi. There for... he was happily occupied in planning...

... had the defect of his qualities... his insatiable thirst for wealth and... overtook his business that seemed...

the advantage of the... his... always... the... of a... but could... with... owners... engaged... to... the... in... see... and... to... the... ranks of...

... do they amount when all... of any man when he... with... a friend... a most devoted...

CHRISTIANITY IN UGANDA

The general situation of the Vicarage of Uganda... The Uganda Church Review, a good enough... in circulation of the paper called East Africa, adding...

... do not identify themselves with the political views of this or any... their work...



Advertisement for OVALTINE Tonic Food Beverage. Nature's Gift of Health. NATURE WERE YOU THE BEST OF HEALTH... OVALTINE Tonic Food Beverage. Build up Brain, Nerve and Body.

### DIFFICULTIES OF SISAL PRODUCERS

Plan that all sisal should be sold forward.

MR. H. H. JOHNSON, East Africa.

A resolution for forwarding sisal to be established at the point of last week's meeting of the Sisal Producers of East Africa by Captain J. H. Johnson, who said that it was "commonly" understood that the price of £12.10s a ton. Among those present were Major W. M. Coward (Chairman), Major H. Bales, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Mr. J. M. Hill, Mr. J. M. Johnson, Sir N. M. Lewis, Mr. J. M. Lewis, and Captain F. H. Lewis.

Mr. W. M. Coward, having drawn attention to the suggestion of Major Welsh at last week's meeting, that sisal should be sold forward in London, which was met with a "strongly" dissenting opinion, Captain Johnson said that his experience as a merchant and broker had shown that the best results were those of the Producers of East Africa, who had been selling sisal from their own hands, selling in the best of the market for sisal, and that the only way to obviate that position was to sell forward. After a further discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a committee, which is to be formed to study the question of forwarding sisal to the London market, which is to be held in London.

Freight Rates were granted.

Mr. H. H. Johnson urged that sisal should be sold forward in London. It was for that reason that the freight rates to a certain region had been granted by the shipping companies, and it should be recognized as one of the best ways of commencing this present position was to have produced in the territory, so as to be able to sell his output forward at the best price obtainable. Producers had sold for two months ago, the best price was £10 and now it is £10 in London at £12.10s a ton, which is not £10, and had those forward contracts, which are now in force, at £10.10s a ton, the question of forwarding sisal would not have arisen. It is, therefore, suggested that the committee should take into consideration the fact that where it was in London, the committee should not write in London.

Mr. H. H. Johnson said that some sisal producers in Tanganyika were receiving advice from German agents in the past, and that those agents had been in the financial straits in Germany. It was suggested that the committee should take into consideration the fact that where it was in London, the committee should not write in London.

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Captain Johnson said that the committee should put its own house in order first. He suggested that the committee should raise the question of price as a matter of fact, and then to lodge an objection to sisal coming forward. He said that the committee should put its own house in order first.

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**The Motor Car and Exchange Ltd.**

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Dated 16th September 1931





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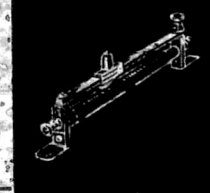
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 6. TYPE OF ACCESSORIES.  
 7. TYPE OF BATTERY.  
 8. TYPE OF CASE.  
 9. TYPE OF STRAP.  
 10. TYPE OF LENS.  
 11. TYPE OF FILTER.  
 12. TYPE OF CLEANING KIT.  
 13. TYPE OF BATTERY CHARGER.  
 14. TYPE OF BATTERY RECHARGER.  
 15. TYPE OF BATTERY RECHARGER WITH CHARGER.  
 16. TYPE OF BATTERY RECHARGER WITH CHARGER AND BATTERY.  
 17. TYPE OF BATTERY RECHARGER WITH CHARGER, BATTERY AND CASE.  
 18. TYPE OF BATTERY RECHARGER WITH CHARGER, BATTERY, CASE AND STRAP.  
 19. TYPE OF BATTERY RECHARGER WITH CHARGER, BATTERY, CASE, STRAP AND CLEANING KIT.  
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Only small supplies of East African produce were offered for public sale last week, the harvest being...

Table listing prices for various commodities: Kenya (B, C, Peaberry, London grain, First sizes, Second sizes, Peaberry, Pale mixed), Uganda (Brownish, Hard), and Nyasaland (Medium and small, Mixed).

London stocks of East African coffee for September totaled 1,250 bags compared with 1,700 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Kenya - Verses for £14 15s per ton. (The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.)

Uganda - The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Nyasaland - The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

East African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya sisal steady.

Uganda sisal steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Nyasaland sisal steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

East African tea steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Uganda tea steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Nyasaland tea steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

East African cotton steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Uganda cotton steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Nyasaland cotton steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

East African rubber steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Uganda rubber steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Nyasaland rubber steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

East African oil steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Uganda oil steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Nyasaland oil steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

East African sugar steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

Uganda sugar steady. The comparative quotations for 1930 and 1929 were £14 and £12 12s 6d per ton.

BANK'S BETTER BUSINESS BULLETIN

The Standard Bank of South Africa reports...

Kenya - Prospects for maize and wheat are good. The Standard Bank of South Africa reports...

Uganda - A very arid period during the next few months is anticipated, and some merchants with large...

Nyasaland - Trade generally shows improvement owing to the withdrawal of funds disbursed for Native tobacco...

North Rhodesia - Trade generally continues quiet in the mining belt; several of the smaller traders have failed...

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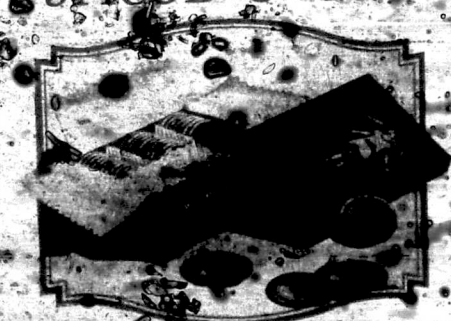
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Nyasaland - Trade generally shows improvement owing to the withdrawal of funds disbursed for Native tobacco...

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EAST AFRICAN CARGO STEAMER ON FIRE

The German cargo steamer 'Annam' on route from East Africa to Hamburg, arrived at Antwerp one night last with a cargo fire in Nos. 2 and 3 holds. It is reported that about 500 tons of cargo has been seriously damaged, and that the whole of the end of the vessel is on fire, while the whole of the hull is on fire. The vessel, which was built in 1910, is loaded with various commodities, including sisal, wattle bark, groundnuts, doves, copra, at Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Mombasa, leaving the latter port early in the month.

CROP POSITION IN KENYA

The crop position in Kenya to the end of July last, the Kenya Department of Agriculture states, is as follows: The total area under maize is estimated to be only 1% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area. The total area under wheat is estimated to be 10% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area. The total area under cotton is estimated to be 10% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area. The total area under sisal is estimated to be 10% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area. The total area under groundnuts is estimated to be 10% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area. The total area under doves is estimated to be 10% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area. The total area under copra is estimated to be 10% below that of last year, 10,000 acres, or 11% of the total area.





PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Clanston" which left Kilmartin for London on August 8, bringing the following homeward passengers, to—

- List of passengers from East Africa including names like Mr. G. B. Henry, Mr. A. Hogarth, Mrs. A. Hoyle, etc.

- Continuation of passenger list including names like Mr. W. Ritchie, Mr. E. E. Eden, Mr. H. Scott, etc.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

British India. "Moodasa" left Port Sudan homewards, Sept. 4. "Madura" left Dar es Salaam outwards, Sept. 4. "Matabara" left Marseilles outwards, Sept. 5. "Kenana" left Bombay for East Africa, Sept. 5. "Khandalla" left Mozambique for Durban, Sept. 5. "Karanja" arrived Beira for Mombasa, Sept. 5.

HOLLANDIAFRICA. "Nijkerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, Sept. 10. "Meiskerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, Aug. 20. "Nieuwkerk" left East London for South Africa, Sept. 31. "Waalkerk" left Port Said homewards, Sept. 7. "Heenskerk" left Marseilles homewards, Sept. 7. "Kilpan" left yesterday for East Africa, Sept. 7.

GENERAL MERCHANT MARITIME. "General Vernon" left Marseilles outwards, Sept. 6. "General Duchesne" left Majauna homewards, Sept. 6. "Chambord" arrived Diego Suarez for East Africa, Sept. 6. "Leclaporde" left Port Said homewards, Sept. 6. "Lecon de Lisle" left Reunion outwards, Sept. 5.

UNION CASTLE. "Chester Castle" left New York for New York, Sept. 10. "Dunmore Castle" arrived Beira for Mombasa, Sept. 10. "Dunbar Castle" left London for East Africa, Sept. 10. "Dunluce Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Sept. 10. "Earth Castle" left Agor Bay homewards, Sept. 10. "Grantly Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Sept. 10. "Landrovery Castle" left Lobos Bay for East Africa, Sept. 10. "Landrovery Castle" left Cape Town homewards, Sept. 10.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 7 p.m. on—

- Sept. 10 per s.s. "Naldera"
Sept. 11 per s.s. "Ranchi"
Sept. 12 per s.s. "Moonlan"
Sept. 13 per s.s. "Teanthorpe" (Dunbar only)
Sept. 14 per s.s. "Salam" (only)

Mails for Masaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Letters from East Africa are expected on September 11 by the s.s. "Lafayette", and September 12 by the s.s. "Ranchi".

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The s.s. "Mabius" which arrived in London last week, brought the following homeward passengers, to—

- List of passengers from Mabius including names like Mr. J. W. York-Davies, Mr. W. H. Allen, Mr. R. F. Benton, etc.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



VOL. 7

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REDUCTION

DATE

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VOL. 8

START

REDUCTION

21

DATE

7/6/73

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Vol. 11 No. 11  
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1911  
Annual Subscription Sixpence  
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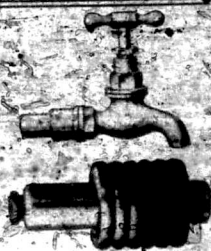


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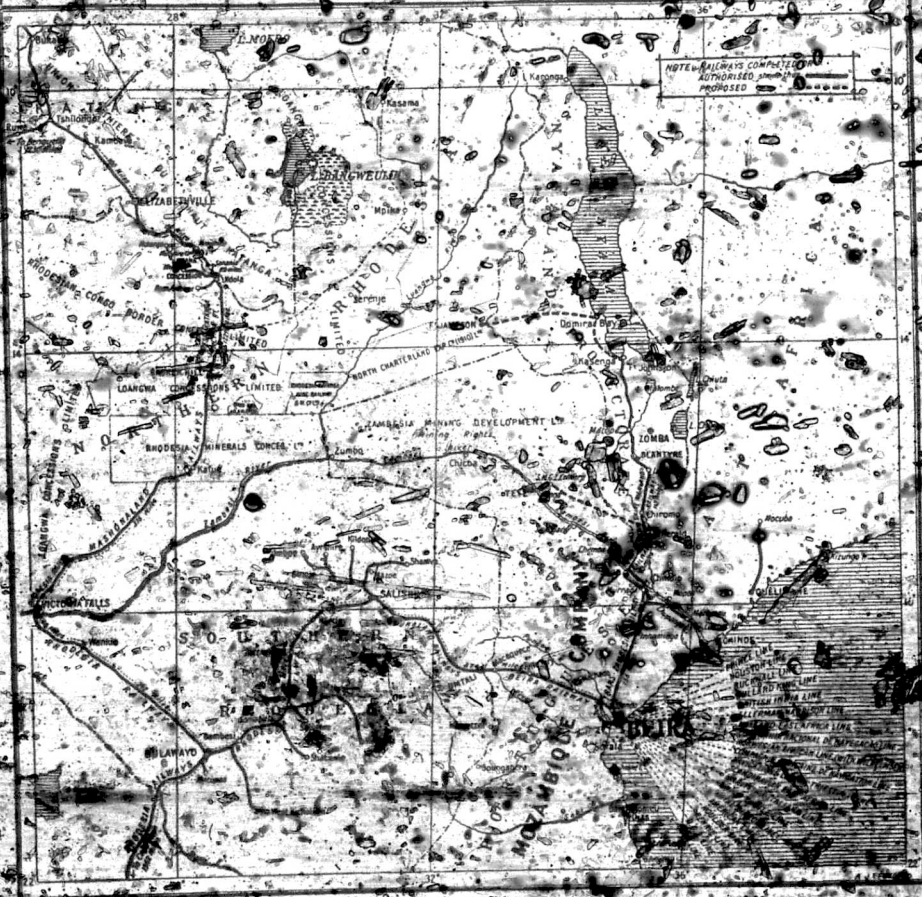
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It has been our consistent policy from the day of *East Africa's* establishment to make our correspondence an open forum, every individual to write to us, publication being conditioned only by the laws of libel and the degree of East African interest of the communications. Whether the opinions expressed agreed with or differed from our own has not anything to do with us; we have welcomed the citation of names which polishes and brightens the intellect, and have been glad when readers have offered constructive criticism.

Recently a vexatious correspondent has taken us to task for not being the "garden of the day" may be called "the garden of the day" for a complaint is that we do not print the names of our correspondents. The same thing has happened to other leading papers, and not happily. We conclude in the matter. On this point we are in point issue with our friends. It has definitely been our aim to push subjects to a final conclusion rather than to make our correspondence a mere kaleidoscope of shifting impressions, thus indulging the curiosities of readers, but leaving only an evanescent impression on the mind. We know, for example, that our readers considered that the "crowing" crested cobra was "overdone." Starting with the actual personal experience of a reliable observer, we established the fact that the existence of a snake having the features and accomplishments alleged was widely and firmly accepted over a vast extent of Africa, and that famous hunters and well-known explorers had encountered the phenomenon; but the basis of the correspondence was to prove that no snake could make a sound described as that the noises heard were due to a bird, almost certainly the "button quail," and that the African, one of the worst observers of wild life in his own country, a point on which corroboration is constantly forthcoming.

On the "bandi" bear no final conclusion has as yet been possible. That elusive animal is of perennial interest even to hardened and unemotional Game Wardens. Experience of recent years has made it rash to state categorically that it is known that it is to be known of African fauna; the discovery of

the ophi and of the Komodo "dragon" inhibit the wise man from denying the presence of a mysterious carnivore still lurking in the wider parts of Africa, not as yet known to science. We discount the tales of the beast by legend and superstition, but from so much smoke we deduce fire of some sort. Only last week a perfectly safe and sober game warden suggested to us the presence of a mysterious animal to hunt on location as the East Usambar Mountains, certainly spoor, he maintained led to such a conclusion, and showed ursine characters which were intriguing.

Then this present discussion on the speed of African game. From a mass of correspondence from observers in many districts, in many and varying conditions, and presenting the details of varying something definite must surely emerge. It is a matter of very great interest to ascertain whether any wild animal can achieve a speed which materially exceeds that of the modern racehorse and greyhound which have been selected for generations by man for speed alone. Ancillary to the main discussion is the psychology of our correspondents. One assures us that it is well known that the porcupine "shoots bits" as it is pursued. The fact is that when encountered in the open it pursues attacks by back-swinging its quills, checking in its pursuit. No shooting takes place, for it is not possible. But it is interesting to know that some people believe in the fact and are willing to put their belief into print.

And we go to the very long view. What may seem trivial in ephemeral letters, now and does like good sound wine, acquire an enhanced value by age. Who today can estimate the value of our correspondence columns when *East Africa* shall have achieved, say, its five thousand number, and the wild life of Africa in its natural state as a tradition or a dream?

Will our readers accept this renewed invitation to write us at the time of any quarter of *East Africa's* interest? Their commitment will be welcomed.

This issue "East Africa" begins the eighth of its existence.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Are the leaders of the non-official European community in Kenya wise to deliberate on present judgments as to an appropriate scheme in which **SETTLEMENTS** should be concentrated on new schemes **SCHEMES FOR KENYA** for the settlement of the

etc. though we are aware that some experienced men consider the time most unpropitious, this argument being that few agricultural enterprises anywhere in the tropics are at present remunerative. On the contrary, are more influenced by the fact that good land in Kenya has not been so cheap in many years, and will probably never be so cheap again, that labour is plentiful, that a great amount of valuable information is at the disposal of new settlers as a result of the experience gained in the last few years, and, by no means least, that the crushing taxation under which Great Britain labour has produced a class of men whose capital, subject to very serious inroads in this country, would suffice to establish them on a satisfactory basis in East Africa.

It does not seem to us sound to oppose any form of migration scheme simply because most of the agricultural activities are at this moment unremunerative. That is true of the whole world, and it is obvious that primary and secondary producers cannot permanently sell at a loss. Though production costs seem to have risen to high levels in many of those parts of the world, it is remembered that during the time of stress farmers and planters have learnt to reduce drastically their costs of production without detriment to quality, and are, to our knowledge, in many cases producing at less than half the costs which they considered low a couple of years ago.

After the above paragraph had been written, Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Board of Agricultural Officers of Kenya, who was **CHAIRMAN OF KENYA AGRICULTURAL BOARD** on his way back to the Colony, discussed this subject with us and concurred entirely with our views. While staying in the West of England he has addressed many farmers' meetings and has found a surprising degree of interest in agricultural prospects in Kenya, so much so indeed, that a number of local farmers' associations which he could not find time to visit pleaded with him to draft notes for the information of their members. There were numerous inquiries not merely as to general conditions of farming life in East Africa, but as to land prices, costs of production, yields per acre, and the other facts which the practical man wants to know. In Mr. Harper's view there are in the West Country—as there must be in other agricultural districts—many experienced men of the right type and with sufficient capital who could be induced to settle in Kenya if adequate propaganda of the right character were undertaken. Last time he came home a few months ago he considered it unwise to seek new settlers during the present world-wide slump, he returns convinced that the time is unprecedentedly favourable for a good closer settlement scheme. We know that the Kenya Government have kept in mind the importance of the draft scheme under elaboration by the settler leaders, and we have reasons to believe that if an entirely

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS are shown in a colonial settlement, we believe that there are tens of thousands of men in Great Britain, with fixed

**EAST AFRICA FOR MEN WITH FIXED INCOME** incomes, and thousands of men in India and the tropical colonies who are

sons, for whom a good part of East Africa offers a more attractive prospect of life. If they choose to do so, they will enjoy a standard of life to none in the world, the society of men and women of their own race, conditions and cheapness of living which will make their life so much fuller than it would be in the depths of Europe, and all the amenities, social, sporting and educational, which they and their families enjoy. For such people the fluctuations of momentary prices would not be of immediate moment. They would be a stabilising factor in the European population and general economy of East Africa, and they often overlooked, would be recruited to a considerable extent from the class which since the War has been increasingly driven by financial pressure to live in France, Italy, and other non-British countries, in which costs of living are notably low.

Can a Mandate be terminated, and if so, what authorities must be consulted beforehand? Such questions, occupied a considerable portion of the time of the twelfth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and although the matter is not of immediate moment to Tanganyika Territory, it is long and intricate discussion

**TERMINATING A MANDATE** have led some opinions which may have great influence on the future. The Commission decided that a Mandate was terminable when a country achieved a state of civilisation qualifying it to be independent and fulfilled a long list of conditions laid down that the Council of the League of Nations was the body competent to terminate a Mandate, and that the Council should take in the first instance from the Mandatory Powers. It will be noted that there was no question of constituting a mandate from one power to another, indeed, two communications, one from the Committee of German Women to content against the War, and the other from the German Women's Working League, demanding the return to Germany of a Mandate for one of her former Colonies, were dismissed by the Commission with the curt remark:

The concession of a Mandate to Germany is definitely outside the Commission's province.

What seems to us the most important point is the claim that the Council of the League is the sole authority competent to terminate a Mandate. The argument being that the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers, which originally conferred the Mandates, was dissolved in 1919, and that the effective cessation of a Mandate does not call for the re-establishment of such a body. It is noted that the transfer to Belgium of the Kwana area of Tanganyika Territory in 1923 was accomplished without reference to the Supreme Council, the Council of the League having, in the opinion of the Commission, the authority for its termination. It is thus apparently held that the Allied

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and Associated Powers, to whom Germany surrendered her Colonies, have simply disappeared off the map, leaving the Council of the League in full possession of a subtle interpretation which must surely be resisted by all means let the League, as a recognized international authority, play its part, for not to the extent of depriving the Allied Powers of their obvious right of expressing their views in any particular case. And that purpose there would be no need to call them together in conference. The agreement of misgovernment could easily be expressed in writing.

Mr. H. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has repeatedly shown himself able in a MODERATE debate in the Legislative Council, NEW CAPITAL, and when the removal of the capital to Lusaka was recently under renewed discussion he again put the Government case with force and clarity. Almost all the opposition has come, quite naturally, from residents in Livingstone, who feel that withdrawal of the administrative headquarters would very seriously affect the future of the present capital. The analytical examination of the facts now made by the Secretary, should reassure Livingstone that the declared holds 240 administrative posts, of which 60 would remain even when the removal of the capital was complete. Could it be thought that the removal spread over five years of 180 Civil servants and their families, would jeopardise the future of a town whose European population had increased in a decade from 600 to 1,500 and to a small degree as a result of the growth of the Civil Service?

In conclusion Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, referring to the desire of the Government to add the new Capital to an existing township, said: "The last thing His Excellency and his principal advisers would like to see created in this country is a Government Zoo. We wished to tack ourselves on with that community so as to get away from the obsession which attacks even the best of Civil servants, that their social and official life is all that matters. The establishment of a Government enclave means almost a complete divorce from all issues which concern the masses, the street, the market, the school, the man in the street, and to mix with him, to know his wife and generally to get down to human levels instead of living in the somewhat rarefied atmosphere of a Bureaucracy." What will Entebbe and Zomba think of such a dictum?

The Sudan Government is proceeding very cautiously with the development of coffee growing by Natives in the area under its control. As the late report of the Central Economic Board states: "The Natives are depressed and their future is somewhat obscure. The Natives are usually a little shy of crops which takes three years to mature." Enough is not yet known of the crop under Sudan conditions to be able to assure him of satisfactory results; but, following a report by an official in the Uganda Department of Agriculture, an Inspector of Agriculture has been appointed to the Mbaralla Province to undertake all work in connection with coffee in the Acholi hills and in the Yei district, to a shallow development of the berries.

By electing Messrs. T. A. Wood and P. H. Clarke as President and Vice-President for the ensuing year, the Association of ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS of Merchants and Traders of EAST AFRICA has done KENYA OLD-TIMERS honour to two of the most experienced business men in Kenya, and has secured for itself guidance which will be particularly valuable during the present period of depression and difficulty. Both the highlands and the coast are thus represented and it may safely be assumed that strict impartiality and prudence will direct their leadership. We congratulate them for this new tribute paid to them and the associating chambers for re-enlisting their active services. No two business men in East Africa have done more public work over so long a period as these two pioneers, who are affectionately known to everyone as "Tommy" Wood and "P. H." Between them they must have occupied almost every office, open to a merchant resident in Nairobi or Mombasa.

At its recent annual session the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa resolved that the minimum rate of earnings of any goods over the Kenya and Uganda Railways should be the actual cost of transport, apart from loan charges and administrative costs, provided that the Government concerned need to bear the cost of any assistance in the matter of railway rates which may be necessary to preserve and protect the economic status of their own producing interests. That resolution will, no doubt, be used as a powerful argument in future discussions on the intricate problem, but those who advance it may forget to state that the resolution was carried by only fifteen votes to twelve. In the circumstances, particularly in view of the important proviso contained in the resolution, it seems to us regrettable that the subject was forced to an issue, instead of being postponed until the next session, as was done in the case of Closes Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which likewise appeared at the agenda. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has built up so well-deserved a reputation for viewing Eastern African interests as a whole that it would be deplorable for the suspicion of sectionalism to develop. A sub-committee of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council is at this moment examining the position in Kenya and we agree with Colonel W. K. Tucker that postponement would have been the wisest course for the Associated Chambers to adopt.

A good story, with a moral in it, comes originally from Kijwani, in the Bukoba Province. The chief Mitole is a minor and is being SCHOOL PREFERRED educated at the Government Central School at Nyakato, where he is very popular and is making good progress with his studies. His uncle, who had been acting as regent during the minority of the chief, died some while ago and left a "baraza" at Kijwani for his uncle and the people. One day he solemnly reminded the people that he granted a month's holiday to be spent with them, so that they might be the better acquainted. But the lad would have none of it; he was all for a school and schooling, and wanted no holiday. Intriguing a very uncertain name, that he wanted to return to school, and delay, till he had the permission for anything else. He made no mention of his



## CROCODILES AND AFRICAN LAKES

How can their total absence be explained?

Special to *East Africa*

We are aware of the fact that Central African lakes are quite free from crocodiles, while others are practically free from them, save with the horrid reptiles. Why do crocodiles abound in Lake Albert and the lower reaches of the Semliki river, while Lakes Edward and George have none? Why is there a fish tree, while the river, and Lake Edward, into which that stream runs, are infested?

This intriguing problem has attracted much attention lately and the answer lies in a considerable correspondence in the London Press. Several suggestions have been made: that volcanic activity in the region of the lakes has prevented the transport of crocodiles from one lake to another; that cold streams from Ruwenzori chill the southern part of the Semliki River and so prevent crocodiles from that noxious basin, such as sulphuretted hydrogen, which smells like rotten eggs; or that other deleterious substances in solution in the lake water are so toxic to crocodiles that they cannot live in the particular lake.

For some time Mr. F. B. Worthington, leader of the Cambridge Expedition to investigate the fauna of the Great Lakes, has been working on this problem, among others, and his conclusion is definite and valuable. He dismisses the poisonous water suggestion briefly but emphatically. In a long letter to *The Times* he writes:

Any noxious substance in the water must be so common and so generally poisonous to fishes which depend on water for respiration as to be equally fatal to crocodiles, and if fish there is no lake.

## Confirmation of a Correspondent

It is noteworthy that the same conclusion is almost the same words, was deduced by Mr. Myer Leachman in a letter to *East Africa* of last week of the 22nd inst. in reply to Mr. Tracy Phillips, who writes that in the absence of crocodiles in Lake Edward is due to sulphuretted hydrogen in the water.

Mr. Worthington personally investigated the effect of the cold streams from Ruwenzori on the temperature of the Semliki river and found that the temperature of the water (about 80° F.) does not decrease near the Semliki source, but the cold Ruwenzori streams enter the water in a turbulent fashion before entering the Semliki, so that after a short cooling of the river takes place.

Geological evidence, however, does not support the volcanic activity theory; such evidence as there is in favour of desiccation being the primary cause of the dying out of crocodiles; geographical barriers have since prevented the repopulation of certain of the lakes in question.

It is pleasant to have evidence of the limits of crocodiles in the world, but the Semliki Falls, which have been shown to contain the Semliki River, forms a natural barrier, and there can be no doubt that the barrier, Beadle had no doubt, was not the river, but a range of rugged, rocky, sheer cliffs, and that the gorges and rapids were so impervious to forest, that it seems that the barrier was sufficient to prevent any movement of crocodiles from the Semliki into the detour of the river, and that there is no doubt that the river would be repopulated, as have the waters of Lake Victoria. In fact, it would be well to look for the crocodiles in a basin, nestled close to the

stream, which would have been a barrier to the forest clearing along the river banks to the Semliki, and these fish would be ascribable to the Semliki and the waters of Lakes Edward and George by making a path for crocodiles.

Thanks to the work of Dr. E. S. P. Huxley, it is possible to get some idea of what the desiccation was and when it occurred. Some of the present 4,000 and 3,000 years B.C. a period of intense aridity can be demonstrated in East and Central Africa, when all the shallow lakes, such as Albert Edward, George, Victoria and Nakuru, must have dried up almost if not quite completely. Huxley remains now that the crocodiles had died out in the lakes at that time, so it now seems clear that while the fish were able to repopulate the lakes, the crocodiles were not. Lake Victoria, which Mr. Worthington thinks dried up to a dry mud pool during the interglacial, certainly may quite well have been free, at least, of its crocodiles, but it has since received a new epidemic of crocodiles.

It will be seen that the Semliki barrier, postulated as impervious to crocodiles, consists of two factors: the long, deep, rocky gorge through which the river rushes in rapids, and a surrounding dense impervious forest. Both Inja and Murchison possess this, but apparently not the adjacent impenetrable forest. Crocodiles, therefore, would have great difficulty in circumventing the falls at these places, and from the Nile repopulating Lake Albert and Lake Victoria, even if in the latter two crocodiles had survived the desiccation.

But another point arises. From the 100,000 B.C. intense aridity, a glacial period supervenes, when Lake Nakuru rose to 100 feet above its present level. Was it not possible that during this period, which reached its apex about 1,000 B.C., the rise of the waters of the big lakes was sufficient to connect them and leave a free passage for crocodiles? This leads to a consideration of the respective heights above sea-level of the lakes in question. At the present day Lake Tanganyika is 2,535 feet above sea-level, Lake Kivu 4,750 feet, Lake Edward 3,000 feet, and Lake Albert 4,750 feet. It is clear that rain which raised the level of the small Lake Nakuru 145 feet would be quite insufficient to connect up the larger lakes which are separated by from 1,000 to 2,000 feet of altitude.

## The Most Satisfactory Explanation

It is then, Mr. Worthington's conclusion is, for the most satisfactory of all the explanations yet given, one must conclude that the falls-forest barrier on the Semliki is the cause of the freedom of Lakes Edward and George from crocodiles.

But what of Lake Kivu in Lake Tanganyika, the deepest lake in the world next to Lake Baikal, with maximum windings of nearly 5,000 feet, can never have dried up even in the fiercest desiccation period. It, no doubt, has always retained its crocodilian fauna, and the Rusi River, which to-day abounds in crocodiles" (*guide-book*), has constantly been replenished from Lake Tanganyika. Why then is the Semliki-Worthington barrier on the Rusi River, which, according to Mr. Worthington's contention, prevents the passage of crocodiles into Lake Kivu? It seems as if the passage or absence of such a barrier is a matter of acid test, or Mr. Worthington's explanation, which applies the test and supplies the answer.

Mr. Worthington's explanation, if it will be seen, promises the happiness of crocodiles to make any further journey possible. But how far does this apply to the Semliki, the Nile, or crocodiles?

(Continued on page 10)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GERMAN FREE STATE IN AFRICA

Strong Ideas about the Mandates

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Will you allow me space to reply to criticisms of my proposal by the German Press? The hand over the powers of the Mandates holder to Germany really means an amendment of the Treaty of Versailles, and we begin on that point. It may reach the League of Nations, but it is assured to Free States by the Convention of St. Germain of 1919 (Art. 23).

As regards your own remarks, surely a British subject would no more have to swear allegiance to His King than a Habsburger who became an Elector here in 1805. British settlers would especially become Free State Electors.

Racial discrimination is a ugly word, but I think it is mandated to give special rights to Africans and to the subject of the King. It is possible for the administration of the territory and for public order.

Does not so and His Majesty may not favour his own subjects in such a task?

Yours faithfully,  
 Mr. Hawley  
 Mr. Hawley continues to make the point I have put to him. We have never suggested that a British subject would have to swear allegiance to his King, and we are all left with your own definition of the Free State. Would not a British subject be an Elector? It would not be necessary to limit Electors to the subject of the King who is responsible for the administration of the territory and for public order, and that Majesty may favour his own subjects in such a task. Will you explain exactly what he means? Having hinted at the existence of racial discrimination, he has not qualified that by ambiguous words which may remain merely an act of the Mandatory Power, naturally entrusted with the responsibilities of administration for its own citizens. It would all be meant, "racial discrimination" was certainly not a term to be used to denote a duty to swear that the Mandate expressly forbids racial discrimination, and that the Governor of the Great Britain has been most scrupulous to observe with the letter and the spirit of the instrument under which it exercises authority. The real aim of our criticisms Mr. Hawley might have been because he now recognises the utter absurdity of this proposal. The "Free State" in a German Free State in the Trust Province of Tanganyika is, we say again, a crazy, unworkable, and utterly incompatible with practical politics.

ALUMINIUM COOKING VESSELS

British Manufacturers Association

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, The members of my Association congratulate you on the thanks for the opportunity you have afforded to them to comment on your review of Dr. R. M. Le Hunte's paper's book, and they express the opinion that this would be a better way of saying than by quoting the following opinions by eminent medical and scientific authorities in this country, America and Germany, viz:—

- (1) Extract from *The Lancet*, dated January 23, 1931: "The use of aluminium in cookware has been made by reputable manufacturers, is quite safe, and the use of aluminium vessels, and again quite safe, is a common and useful information leading to the conclusion that even if small quantities are consumed, the water or food is not without influence on the health of the individual."
- (2) Extract from *The British Medical Association*, dated August 20, 1927: "A correspondent asks whether any danger can arise from the use of aluminium cooking utensils. The answer is that neither acid or fruit juices are not poisonous, and that the use of aluminium"

Refr. Aluminium is a better than silver or platinum for culinary vessels. The use of silver or platinum is more quickly corroded than aluminium. The use of aluminium vessels for cooking is not dangerous, and the injury caused by the corrosion is not considerable. It is insignificant in the case of aluminium, since the products of corrosion would be not only of that which is a common constituent of these, every ordinary food as well as of drinking water.

(3) American Medical Association, Bureau of Nutrition: "There is no the slightest scientific evidence to show that the use of aluminium cooking utensils in any way harmful to health, or that it has any material effect on foods or water used in such utensils."

(4) Dr. Hamlet, President of the Board of Health of the German Republic: "There can be absolutely no objection to the use of aluminium from the standpoint of hygiene."

Yours faithfully,  
 H. J. G. Secretary  
 BRITISH ALUMINIUM MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

COLLECTION IN SISAL

The Case of the Commission Agent

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Some of the letters Major Walsh have been able to produce from the East African producers have been able to get.

It is probably surprising that the situation in East Africa is not more generally known than in Mexico, as Major Walsh would no doubt readily admit, and it would not be easy to combine the various interests in East Africa.

Even if they could be persuaded to combine the question of finance would make it most difficult to hold back large quantities of fibre in the hope of ultimately securing a high price.

Without wishing to make any criticism of Major Walsh, it to differ from his conclusions may be suggested that in the memorandum by Mr. Martin Day is to be seen which appears after Major Walsh's letter, the real position would not be conveyed in section (1) the word "dealers" were to be substituted for "merchants," and in section (2) the word "agent" were used for "merchants."

In section (3) it is stated that there are no representatives in the London sisal market whose genuine interest is that of the grower. This statement is distinctly misleading, to put it mildly. What about the merchants having the right in the ordinary course of business to receive for merchants who have advanced funds to the grower to enable him to produce his fibre in whose genuine interest must manifestly be identical with that of the grower?

It is true that Major Walsh has done as much as he can to do his best suggestion, and I am sure that you will be very fair in your judgment.

Yours faithfully,  
 LONDON: THE COMMISSION MERCHANT

[Major Walsh to whom the above letter was submitted in proof replied: "I ignore anonymous letters in the Press, but am glad to surrender this principle to the Commission Merchant. There is no doubt that producers of Tanganyika sisal can look, as always, to the Commission Merchant, who has done so much in the past to help the industry. He is, however, on a different plane from the gambler and speculator—the man who has so injuriously injured the industry, and so quite unscrupulously to betray the interests of the grower. I am sure that you will be very fair in your judgment, and I am sure that you will be very fair in your judgment, and I am sure that you will be very fair in your judgment. It was sent not merely for the information of your readers. No doubt the Commission Merchant will be glad to receive any corrections suggested, and I am sure that they are brought to the attention of the Commission Merchant."



VIEWS OF MEXICAN SALES AGENT

Views on operations between Yucatan and East Africa

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, An analysis of the sisal market in Europe during the last year appears published in your last issue. It has caused considerable comment.

For the past four years I have been General Agent in Europe for the co-operative of Sisal Growers in Yucatan (Mexico) the cradle of sisal and the largest producers of the world. Our co-operative was formed as a result of the bitter and expensive experience Yucatan has had in effecting the sale of its sisal during the last forty years. This experience has taught them as a fundamental principle that their sales must be direct to the consumer, and not to the universal middle man who has not been proved useful to the consumer. In this manner Yucatan has had a perfect vision of the requirements of its customers and can thus operate with the greatest economy. Owing to this vision of the requirements of its large sales of August 1923, Yucatan after its large sales of August 1923, completely withdrew from the markets until July 1st last, leaving the field open to its competitors in Africa and Java, enabling them to obtain remunerative prices for their sisal.

On my return to Europe last month I found quotations reduced to an impossible limit by the growers, and still more serious, the market in such a state of demoralisation that prices could quite easily have been carried down to 20 per ton of power, as anything might result from a completely demoralised market.

Then I began analysing the trend of prices. The factors made in my memorandum are absolutely correct. I am disposed to discuss them with a view to a more complete disposition. To cure a sickness it is just necessary to diagnose the complaint; I have ascertained more than diagnosis.

I have prescribed the only possible remedy for this sickness, namely, the establishment of a Central Sales Office for Africa, China and Langkai, whose main object would be to eliminate the buying of sisal on consignment, a system which has not been previously sold to these cameras. By means of this union growers can easily get any financial assistance they require; they will be able to rationalise their product; they will be in a position to arrive at a better understanding with sisal growers in other countries; they will be able to obtain an equitable price for their product instead of the present capricious prices; and they will further be able to satisfy the consumers who like themselves, and their own products, the result of the enormous fluctuations in prices. I am not animated by personal animosity to the merchants, but I am sure that the remedy for the present crisis is the knowledge by African sisal growers of how to free themselves from the present system.

Yours faithfully,  
P. M. DREW, M. C. G. S. S.

HOW EAST AFRICA HELPS ADVERTISERS

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, I thank you for forwarding to me the name of the Central African Sales Office which has informed you that it is interested in our trade in Eastern Africa. I am glad that you have developed the Africa Sales Office and an indication from Mexico. We are of course writing them in the same way.

Yours faithfully,  
H. H. SCHMIDT

COFFEE AUCTION

The Gap between Wholesaler and Retailer  
To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, In fact, to the London coffee trade, you would be able to find space to publish this somewhat detailed letter written by you to the President of the Coffee Makers of Kenya and East Africa. Your correspondence, in my opinion, is one of the whole procedure and a theoretical view of view and rather less from actual experience. Assuming that local exports will be able to classify with any degree of accuracy the lower grades of coffee after bulking has taken place, it is not the case of probability that the coffee may be able to be able for direct shipments, and thus it shipment may lead to the very claims or even total rejection. Further, the planter who grows the specially good quality will only be pleased at having his coffee bulked with the comparatively inferior quality. Now generally unless very direct shipments have been up to the present they be gathered from the remains of a correspondence in the Nairobi Standard on August 1, when it was stated that the quantity of certain shipments of coffee made direct from Nairobi to San Francisco was scarcely above the standard of Nairobi and for the reason future consignments will be treated with the greatest suspicion.

The following are some extracts from correspondence relating to direct shipments from Mombasa to the U.S.A. (not touching London). The original letters and cables are at your disposal.

- (1) Concerning a sale of 120 bags Kenya Standard on actual sample, the lower cables were charged 60 bags quite in error. Buyer agrees to take allowance 20 bags barely acceptable.
- (2) Regarding a sale of 50 bags on a sample, the buyer says, "You may have seen that deliveries do not even approach the quality of the sample." The 47 bags contain about 200 lbs of inferior quality present in the original sample, and that a few proportion of quakers. The 13 bags seem to be a mixture of Bukoba or possibly Bukoba mixed with other low grade coffees. These 13 bags are therefore in no sense a delivery against the purchase of Kenya. The small sell them for your account as soon as we can get a fair price for the parcel. As the 47 bags were hereby handed over for 11 cents, I cannot sell the 13 at that price against what we could get for same equal to sample, and we are trying to keep our loss as low as possible. Had the coffee been according to sample, the small would have been sold for 12 cents, while the small would be almost an allowable sample, and there would be no loss at all as the small Kenya which we bought from you at 10 cents.

Now you are a local agent for direct shipments from Mombasa, it is not written, believe that most importers who buy coffee for direct shipment from Mombasa have had similar experiences.

It is only fair that I should allow quotations for shipments by shipping from London, but in these instances, the cables, letters and cables are at your disposal.

Deliveries have been completed. Deliveries have been made in excellent condition and were very satisfactory. Might also comment on the fact that the quality of the coffee was very good and might require only a small amount of sorting. The quality of the coffee was very good and might require only a small amount of sorting. The quality of the coffee was very good and might require only a small amount of sorting.





LAKE NYASA'S PREHISTORIC BEAST

of Old Suggests It was a Water-Spout

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR, - The Lake Nyasa's prehistoric beast of which the Natives said it was a water-spout but I decided that it was a water-spout on shore and the phenomenon was about the middle of the lake.

Yours faithfully

J. G. S. OLD

WHEN THE YOUNG LEAVES SHOOT

The Effect on Temperature

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR, - On June 4 the "Matters of Moment" column is upon the remarkable range of temperature at Solwezi, North-Western Rhodesia, during September, and a range, within six or seven hours, of 50°.

Many a lot of insects to possess the extreme variations at the Spring are always simultaneous with the shooting of the young leaves after winter and it is doubtful as to whether I am very satisfied that the general shooting of young and fresh foliage has any influence for cooling.

This has at least appeared to me an interesting problem in physics, and I hope one of your readers will be able to explain the matter scientifically.

Yours faithfully

W. H. R. ASIA

BRIDE WEALTH - A PLEA FOR FAVOUR

The Importance of Exact Terminology

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR, - In your issue of August 21, Mr. K. Robinson declared that *lobola* to the South African (N. of the Capensis) meant a sale, pure, and simple, of the wife. We are to correctly point out that *lobola* (August 13) that this view is not in accord with facts noted by those who have had the opportunity to observe Native life.

In your issue of August 27, the well-known African writer Mr. E. G. H. M. writes in favour of substitution of "bride money" for "bride price" to refer to wealth which is handed over in marriage by one party to the other. The proposal is an excellent one, and the term "bride money" is a purer one, which indicates a purchase where, in Africa, every form of marriage is a downright purchase to free union on mutually honourable terms, exists.

I would point out that every authority on African marriage has a claim to be quoted as such facts on a social contribution to ethnology as does East Africa. *lobola* is not a purchase (e.g. Driberg, Huxton, Radcliffe-Brown, Radford, Seligman, Smith & Dale, Ordry, Werber do mention a few names). It was partly to counteract the informed opinion that the nature of the wealth handed over from one group to the other in the union of marriage that an alternative term, to "bride price" has been suggested during the last few years. I am sure Mr. E. G. H. M. in this object has introduced a discussion in the monthly journal of the Royal Anthropological

Institute, in which several persons, one with long intimate experience of different African cultures, (part (Ordry, Radcliffe-Brown, Driberg, Seligman, Smith & Dale, Ordry, Werber, Seligman, Wilson, Huxton, and Radcliffe-Brown).

A change of terminology is also desirable for epistemological reasons. Many of us who have no ethnic interest in Africa, Natives nor any desire to "size" their "brides" reject a "bride-price" because we need the term "bride-price" to describe other and quite unrelated social processes. "Bride" has a restricted meaning in social science, and "bride-price" does not cover the function performed by the "bride-price". Social Anthropology has to be precise in the use of the terms which it employs. When a term is used in a narrow sense, it soon ceases to have any social meaning, and all has to be carried. Many of the alternative expressions proposed to you are unacceptable for the same reason. We need first to describe special functions of wealth different from those performed by "bride-price". The same objection holds for "bride-money" and "bride-gift". Many is a particular form of wealth, but for instance, and not money, and its social functions used with restricted meanings by economists and explain them in quite different contexts. Social Anthropology will result.

It is quite true, as I suggested, suggests and as of the life-Brown, shows that one of the functions of this wealth is to provide for the loss of one of its members, but it has many other functions as well. It acts as a general fund for the use of which the social obligations of marriage are supported. It will make it is an economic guarantee for the stability and permanence of the union, it ensures legitimacy of children, and therefore control of the inheritance, and succession. Its significance is ritual as well as economic. In fact it has so many associations in African cultures that unanimity is hardly to be expected among writers who wish to devise a new term to refer to it. One who is referred to stress one of its functions while others consider this to be of less importance.

A basis of common agreement is, however, probably that it is "bride wealth". The expression has been used not only by myself, but by still distinguished ethnologists as Leach, Seligman, and Mr. Seligman, Mr. Driberg, and Dr. Schapera. Who of us wishes to specify the particular kind of wealth which is handed over at marriage in different African communities, one may do so by referring to it as "bride cattle", "bride herd", "bride money", "bride goat", as the case may be, or by using the complete meaning of a custom is more to be used in those expressions which symbolizes an exact description of the part which it plays in society. A present we have very descriptions of the part played by bride wealth in a very few African communities, and until the subject has been studied more thoroughly it will not be easy to make a competent analysis of its functions. Meanwhile, a sense of analogy in which every other term in his own community is denoted and one may lead for general use of the expression "bride wealth" since it has had considerable backing.

Yours faithfully

W. H. R. ASIA E. H. EVANS PRITCHARD

Mr. K. Robinson, in his answer to Mr. Evans Pritchard's letter, explains that the "bride price" is a term used to the "lobola" of the East African Conference, and was surprised at the proposal of the East African Institute, "Caucasian".

Some Statements Worth Noting

The first telephone lines erected in Africa were installed by Italian prisoners captured at the Battle of Adowa in 1909. Mr. J. S. Park in *Annals of the Republic*.

The primary function of a veterinary Department is to prevent, not to cure. Dr. G. S. Macdonald, Director of Animal Health for the Northern Rhodesia, in his Report for 1930.

Efforts have been made to explain to the native the fluctuations in the world's markets, but they have proved rather more unresponsive to him than most producers. Report of the Native Administration, Tanganyika, for 1930.

A poll tax of £1.1 was imposed on the Paposa and other tribes in the East. The taxpayers were angered, the tribes as a whole showing a readiness amounting to keenness to be resisted. Report on the Mongalla Province, Sudan, for 1930.

The Nairobi-Arusha section of the Great North Road should be called the Domicide Highway. One drives along it with one foot on the brake and the other on the grave.—Mr. Lucius O'Connell, interviewed by the Nairobi Standard.

We are very distressed at the rapid extermination of the game in this country, and we hope that great efforts will be made to enforce the game laws and to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game by Natives. The Usá Planters' Association in a memorandum to the Governor of Tanganyika.

By the exercise of an almost paternal authority over private rights, the record of the Sudan is unblemished in any country. But even that authority is powerless when the pilot of a land plane does not take him into the proper control to cross the swamps and reach the next landing ground.—The Sudan Report for 1930.

In my 30,000 miles journey through South and Central Africa no link could have been so full of thrills, interest, beauty, and of admiration for mechanical efficiency as that from Elizabethville to Lobito, a distance of 2,000 miles. One of the best of Angola roads were of such excellence that we could do 200 miles in a day. Captain C. R. Atkinson in the "Beira News".

In Shinyanga district the planting of windbreaks has met with success, about 70% of the seed planted having germinated. The planted areas have been directed to be fenced to avoid damage by livestock and the communities. The areas are being treated extensively, and the results are already appearing. The Acting Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, in his Report for 1930.

I want to visualize a united East Africa Forestry Service, which will build up its own and which will be the assistance of a Central Research Institute. It should become a department as one of the most progressive forest services in the world, instead of as it presents most recruits being attracted primarily to the Indian Forest Service. I want to see them attracted to service in East Africa. For, political reasons, the Indian Forest Service is little to be in prestige and popularity. Let the services of East Africa join together and let one united service be created which in prestige and service will offer a career as fine as has the Indian Forest Service. Report of the Forest Officer, Tanganyika, in the Government of Kenya and Uganda, in 1930.

WHO'S WHO

Herbert James May



Among the many well-known business men of Eastern Africa who first went out with the date on their palms is Mr. H. J. May, of Nairobi, beyond question the largest sports goods dealer in Africa. Tropical Africa. He was born in Durban, saw service during the South African War and the Zulu Rebellion of 1906, and after spending three years in mixed farming in Natal, he received the same training in farming and prospecting in Southern Rhodesia, going up to Kruger with the first border guard, and spending 17 years. But a general he never had to accept in commercial opening, and a few years he was with the firm of Neeland, Taylor and Co., then he went to the East African as an outfitter, but now he is no more an outfitter.

Then, at the outbreak of 1914, with his O. B. L. as president, he established the Imperial Hunting and Co., which has gathered strength for local equipment that it has gone from strength to strength. It can today supply game stock almost anywhere. The requisite, indeed, it is nothing unusual for the firm to have game stock of £1,000 worth of game, and to have a number of game reserves established. The firm's London card is in the East African sporting community is widely known and served.



## PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Valings have left for Kenya.

Mrs. D. Seppah, recently arrived home from Tanganyika.

Mrs. Sir Eckstein of Subukia, Kenya, is spending a holiday in South Africa.

Mr. J. A. Kusa, of Mombasa, has won the Barrow Golf Cup for the third time.

Colonel and Mrs. D. N. New had recently celebrated their golden wedding in Nakuru.

Mr. A. Comforzi, the Nyasaland tobacco planter, is at present spending a holiday in Italy.

Major Harry Johnston, the Makuu coffee planter, left England yesterday to return to Kenya.

Bishop Willis, of Uganda, is visiting Ruanda-Urundi, accompanied by the Rev. C. E. Stuart.

Mr. H. A. Jenkins recently won the Scraton Cup at a golf meeting at Fort Johnston, Nyasaland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Cox are now managing the Bwana Mkuhya Hotel in Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, of Mr. W. Clague, of Counsell's Hotel.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, and the Rev. and Mrs. S. T. King are en route for Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Montague Barlow, a director of the British Central Africa Company, is on his way back from Nyasaland.

Mr. H. T. Martin, C.B.E., is acting as Colonial Secretary in Kenya in the absence of Mr. H. M. Moore.

Mr. J. Coates, O.B.E., Government Printer in Uganda, is on his way to his embassy on his return from leave.

Mr. J. G. Jones, of the Standard Bank, Cape Town, Africa, has just joined the Kampala branch. He is a keen golfer.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, formerly of Nanyasha, have now taken up residence at their new farm in the Subukia district.

Mr. R. E. Canon and Mrs. Harry Leakey, together with Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey and her infant daughter, have left for Kenya.

Mr. H. C. G. Smith, Kenya District Magistrate, has left for Mombasa, accompanied by Mrs. Carrelley and their two sons.

The German bicyclists Herr H. Miltner and Herr E. Michel have reached Tanganyika from Berlin en route for the Cape.

Mr. B. Bafton-Eckett, Librarian to the County of Durham, has been appointed Librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi.

Mr. G. P. Aldridge, of the Tanga branch of Messrs. J. S. Davis & Co., Ltd., is returning to Tanganyika at the end of this month.

We regret to learn of the death in Weybridge of Lady Morison, wife of Sir Theodore Morison, who served during the East African Campaign.

Until their return to Southern Rhodesia later in the year Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell are staying at 48 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W. 8.

Lieutenants G. H. Cree and M. L. F. Wilson, of the 6th King's African Rifles, have been transferred to Arusha and Mahenge respectively.

The marriage will shortly take place between Mr. G. P. Spence, of the Uganda Survey Department, and Miss Joyce Berridge, of Gerrards Cross.

Mr. H. J. Siemssen, the London tobacco broker, was in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during mail week. He had previously visited Nyasaland.

The engagement between Mr. Geoffrey B. Kettle, of the Uganda Public Works Department, and Miss Sonia Hodge, of East Molesey is announced.

Mr. A. Crosbie Steedman, has returned to England from Nyasaland, which he visited on behalf of the British Central Africa Company.

We regret to learn of the death in Eldoret of Mr. D. O. Heard, recently employed as a temporary Locust Officer by the Department of Agriculture.

Major-General Sir Elliot Wood, K.C.B., who served in the Sudan expeditions against Osman Digna in 1884 and 1885, died at Hereford last week.

Mr. W. A. Hunter, the Juja business man, who is on holiday in Ireland, won the Captain's Cup at a recent meeting of the Dublin University Golfing Society.

Mrs. O. W. G. Timm, who recently arrived in the country from Italia, accompanied by her daughter, Joan, is one of the keenest lady golfers in Uganda.

Mr. H. R. Kennedy and Mr. C. K. Mitchell of the Uganda Provincial Administration, have assumed charge of the Bobulu and Tokoro districts respectively.

Mr. E. J. Hand, of the Kampala office of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, has arrived home on leave. He expects to return to the Protectorate at the end of the year.

Mr. C. R. Harrison, of the Ross Institute, who has visited the site of the Zambezi Bridge in connection with anti-malarial measures, has just returned to England.

Mr. F. L. Evans, a lecturer on African history at Cambridge, is in progress touring the East African territories. He is author of 'The British in Tropical Africa'.

Mr. F. McI. Dawson, M.C., Senior Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika, is home on leave from Musoma. He was appointed to the Territory thirteen years ago.

Mr. C. Matland Warne, the Uganda District Officer, who accompanied Sir Alan Cobham on part of his recent survey flights in Central Africa, flew home with Sir Alan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McClelland and Miss McClelland have left for Mombasa. Mr. McClelland is a District Engineer on the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Captain Victor Cozart, M.C., M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, agent in Mombasa for the Union-Castle Company, leaves Mombasa at the end of this week on his return from leave. He is accompanied by Mrs. Campbell.

Miss Eva Stuart-Watt, author of "Africa's Dome of Mystery" and a former missionary in East Africa, is now acting as Secretary of Ireland to the Sudan United Mission.

Mr. P. — first, the Nairobi business man, who left London last week to return to Nairobi, was in business in Beira for twenty years before settling in Nairobi about twelve years ago.

Mrs. N. Murrow, wife of Mr. A. H. Murrow, the Hoey's Bridge settler, who has been in Kenya for the past twenty-seven years, is returning to Kenya early next month with her two daughters.

Major J. S. Wells, the Tanganyika Legislative Councillor and one of the pioneers of the Southern Highlands of the Territory, has arrived home. It is his first visit to this country for ten years.

General Sir Reginald Wingate and General Sir Rudolf Slatin Pasha have collaborated with Dr. Richard A. Bermann in writing a book on the life of the Mahdi, to be published in the autumn.

Captain and Mrs. C. Bovell, of the Uganda Police, have arrived home. Captain Bovell, who has been in ill-health for some time past, served in Jamaica before his appointment to Uganda in 1907.

Mr. J. W. Sharratt-Horne, Northern Rhodesia's Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, made his maiden speech in the Legislative Council when the removal of the capital to Lusaka was under discussion.

Films taken by the Prince of Wales during his visit to East Africa last year were shown to his guests at a dinner party given by His Royal Highness a few days ago at the Chateau de Matignon, Biarritz.

Mr. Maxtone L. Maiter was recently inducted in Nairobi as an elder of the Scots Church in Tanganyika. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. E. G. Orr, Dr. Arthur and the Rev. A. Melville Anderson.

Mr. R. J. England, chairman of the Anglo-Malaya and Exchange, Ltd., who have branches in several East African townships, is making one of his periodical visits to Kenya. He is accompanied by Mrs. England.

Mr. A. K. Kuttner, of Nairobi, has a photograph of Zanzibar and one of the Eaw Courts at Kampala on exhibition at the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society being held at its offices in Russell Square.

Mr. Garden, who has taken charge of the Goat Kindergarten School in Kampala, is a sister of Captain W. S. Aiken, of the Uganda Veterinary Department. She was formerly on the staff of the European School in Nairobi.

The following officers have been elected to the Fort Jameson Agricultural and Commercial Association for 1931: Chairman Mr. W. Watson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. E. Bruce; Committee, Messrs. Briggs, Standerson, Goodhart, R. Taylor and T. S. Page.

Congratulations to Mr. C. Udall and Mr. F. Raper, who have been elected members of the Nairobi Municipal Council for the Central and Parklands Ward respectively. Both were former members of the Council, Mr. C. Udall being also an ex-Mayor.

Miss Irvine, daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. J. V. Irvine, two of the best rifle shots in Kenya, is following in the footsteps of her parents. Though only fourteen years of age she won the Children's Cup and the Lady's Cup at the recent Kenya Risley meeting.

Mr. G. E. Tyler and Miss Irene Ada Cartland were recently married in Nakuru. The bride is the only daughter of the late Major T. J. Cartland and Mrs. Cartland, of London, and the bridegroom the eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Hugh Tyler, of Helbeck, Monmouth.

Mr. C. E. G. Lane, who during the past two years has acted as Resident Magistrate in Eldoret and Nairobi, has arrived home on leave. He joined the Kenya service in 1913, was transferred to Zanzibar in 1923, and appointed a magistrate in Tanganyika two years later.

Miss E. Dorothea Barcroft, who paid a long visit to East Africa some time ago, is in charge of the Children's Hour broadcast from the Midland Regional station. She has written a good deal of orchestral music, and following her visit to Kenya, composed "African Suite."

A Zande-English dictionary, compiled by Canon E. C. Gore, is shortly to be published by the P. P. C. K. It is the result of many years' hard work on the part of the author, who is leaving again with Mrs. Gore to resume his missionary duties in the Sudan about the middle of next month.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. G. P. Drake, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Drake of Cassis, St. Marguerite-sur-Thames, and Miss Dorothy Frances Calkins, elder daughter of Sir John and Lady Calkins, Sir John, general manager of Barclays Bank, P.O. Box 100, London.



EAST AFRICA

PERSONNEL

Mr. T. C. Lewin, son of the late General Sir...

Mr. G. Davies, formerly of the Kenya...

A. Snowden, a well-known sportsman...

At the annual shoot of the Fort Jameson Rifle Club...

Among those outward bound for Kenya are...

The following East Africans have been appointed visiting justices to the prisons indicated:

- Nairobi.—Dr. R. W. Turkitt, the Rev. Canon G. Davis, O.B.E., Mr. E. W. Playfair, Lieutenant Colonel...

SEAL NAMES

BEAUTIFUL UK and British and Continental...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN TANGANYIKA

GENTLEMAN, now recruiting East African...

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

Those who gathered at the East African Campaign Dinner...

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN KENYA

In reply to Mr. Oswald Bentley's Enquiry...

The announcement of the findings of what is known as the Bentley murder inquiry...

The importance of a comprehensive inquiry into the system of justice in native cases...

EAST AFRICA AND THE BUDGET

The reduction by £250,000 this year of the grants from the Imperial Exchequer to the Colonial Development Fund...

The increase of the duty of tobacco by 8d. per lb. has not yet resulted in any increase in the price of tobacco to the consumer...

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

- The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during August: KENYA.—Secretary of Department, Mr. J. Anderson, M.R.C.V.S.

VIEWS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

Most Important Resolutions of Annual Session.

AMONG the more important resolutions passed at the recent annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa...

During Railway Matters. This Association is satisfied with the fact that the Kenya and Uganda Railway gives three countries with different interests...

Road and Rail Competition. The principle of protecting the East African railways from unfair competition, the Association is of the opinion that the terms of the Motor Services Bill...

Lake Transport Charges. That this Association is of opinion that the present tariff for lake transport charges is most onerous and militates against the functioning of the Marine Service...

Closer Union. That the discussion of Closer Union be postponed until the next session, and that the sincere thanks of the Association be conveyed to Mr. F. H. Sayer and Mr. W. Tyson...

Highest Postal Rate in the Empire.

Increases of Postal Rates. The present postal package rate of 25 cents for the first ounce and the postcard rate of 15 cents are higher than any other similar rates in the British Empire.

Carriage by Air. This Association is of opinion that the rate of 10/- per kilo, or part thereof, for the carriage of London-Kisumu is prohibitive and stresses the necessity of (a) reducing this charge...

Trade Commission for East Africa. It is the opinion of the Association that the time has arrived for the appointment of a Resident Trade Commissioner...

Annual Report of Customs Department. The letter be addressed to the Secretary of the Government...

Chambers of Commerce. It is the opinion of the Association that the time has arrived for the appointment of a Resident Trade Commissioner...

European Education in East Africa. That the Government be asked to implement the proposals made by Sir Donald Cameron to erect a school for European children in the Northern Division of Tanganyika.

Particularly in view of the fact that taxation has already been imposed for the construction and maintenance of the Mombasa Hospital.

Mombasa Hospital. That Resolution No. 20 of the January 1921 session be reaffirmed. The resolution passed by this Association of Chambers of Commerce...

CROCODILES AND AFRICAN LAKES

Being the only reptile which reproduces its young in water and there is no evidence of its presence in any other water, provided they are not particularly shallow elsewhere...

rhinoceros killed last year in a flux Uganda had, besides the usual two horns, a tiny third horn...

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East Africa in the Press.

THE SPEED OF AFRICAN ANIMALS

Mr. H. E. Wimperis, who is in charge of Scientific Research in the Air Ministry, in a letter to *The Times*, questions the accuracy of Sir Marcuswell Maxwell's statement that one of the Mount Makeni gorillas he was thought to photograph covered fifteen yards in "less than one second" in an attack upon Mr. Wimperis' wiper.

As it happens, the animal would cover fifteen yards in well under the second. To do so would require an average centrifugal force throughout that second of no less than three times the weight of the beast. Now this is not a matter of just about the force applied by the catapults used on board ship for throwing airplanes into the air with such speed, that flight is possible. Such a catapult could certainly have thrown an old man gorilla at Mr. Maxwell, so that the fifteen yards would be covered in a second, but no lesser mechanism would have sufficed, even if the beast had had a flying downward drop on to Mr. Maxwell it would have covered but five yards, not fifteen, in the first second, and it is very hard for any thing—short of the great force of gravity, can be the half of what the great force of gravity can be. If the old man gorilla could be allowed two seconds for the jump instead of one I am sure he would be grateful, but only a scientist could really, in his confidence, could say whether that would be enough.

Mr. A. Leachman has replied:

"Mr. H. E. Wimperis is right in saying that a jumping animal could cover 15 yards in well under the second." Has he ever seen an African bush leap from a standing start when not frightened? And a bush leap is by no means the fastest of African antelopes, which rely upon their quickness in getting off the mark to escape from exceedingly swift carnivores. After all, 15 yards in a second is only 30 miles an hour, and I gather from a long correspondent in the London newspaper *East Africa*, which has devoted much attention to the matter, that 35 m.p.h. is the average speed of the fastest African game animal, even quite long distances. It is well known that their initial speed is much greater. The Derby record works out at 34.07 m.p.h. for a champion racehorse. From my own experience I should say that a leopard could cover 15 yards in a second, springing from a standing start, if they move literally like lightning.

Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell naturally makes no claim to scientific accuracy in his statement, but he is a cool and careful observer with a very good knowledge of African wild animals. The marks are probably not the wiper of a gorilla, but of a common baboon.

A HYENA AT TWENTY YEARS OF AGE


Mr. H. E. Wimperis writes to *The Times* from Malindi, one of the largest ports of the East African Empire, has written for the *Times* an interesting account of Squeaks, his tame or half-tame spotted hyena. Until four years of age Squeaks was as tame as a dog, and he had developed occasional vicious tendencies which he is "extremely dangerous." The picture which accompanies the text shows Squeaks as a really handsome beast, but it is surprising to learn that he is doing well at twenty years of age.

Mr. Wimperis tells us how extraordinary it strikes him that a hyena should be so tame. "I have seen a few examples of hyenas' capabilities in this direction. Give him half a pound of meat and he will follow you about as long as you like, but don't let him get too close. I have seen a hyena follow a man for the night, and when his cage is closed up in the morning nothing will be left except the teeth and claws about the cage."

On one occasion when it was necessary to move Squeaks from his cage to a new one, Mr. Wimperis tells us how he managed to do so. "I decided to take him and took him into the lion enclosure. I used a 1 1/2 inch rope to catch a pair of heavy bands of steel wire in the centre. The rope was soon over his neck and pulled tight. Before, however, we could start to pull him he had seized the rope in his jaws and snarled, then I can write he had severed the rope, wire and all, as if cut by steel cutters."

"Squeaks is now the father of the animal who has been longest in my menagerie, and at the age of twenty years is fat and prosperous with every tooth perfect, and a coat and shag that would not disgrace a show dog."

A special session of the Kenya Legislative Council has been held to consider the traffic in arms into Abyssinia arising out of the recent treaty between Great Britain, Italy, Greece, and Ethiopia.



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TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS IN ETHIOPIA

According to an article in *Commonwealth Reports* by the American Vice Consul in Addis Ababa, Mr. J. L. Paul, telephones were introduced into Ethiopia thirty-five years ago. He says:

"Telegraphic instruments are not used on the railway telegraph lines. Messages are telegraphically stated telegraphic rates. There are at present as many telegraph stations along the railway. Messages in Amharic are spoken word by word in foreign languages in Latin characters they are spoken letter by letter, most of the Native transmitters knowing only the alphabet by rote and usually without comprehension of the text.

There are only three real exchanges in operation in Ethiopia, each in Addis Ababa, two being for Government service and the third for public use. There is the Imperial Palace has sixty lines, and the various State lines. The third has two switchboards, each of 100 numbers capacity. There are at present about 150 subscribers.

Telephone instruments contain a strong magnet, generating current for ringing by hand. Telephone installation in or near the city costs about £8, while subscription rates are roughly one month. Trunk telephone lines radiate from Addis Ababa into the Provinces, but they are only used for telegrams, those long distances having to be constantly relayed.

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## EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

## PHOTOGRAPHING WILD GAME

Guidance for East Africa.

RAPIDLY the camera is taking the place of the rifle or shotgun in the hands of sportsmen, for as Mr. Oliver G. Pike himself a pioneer in the game, says in his new book, "Nature Photography" (Chapman and Hall, 12s. 6d.).

"Perhaps it is the difficulties of the work which appeal to our sporting instincts. There is always something very fascinating in knowing that you have successfully operated a clever contrivance, and that is what nature photography really means, when we attempt to photograph our wild birds and mammals. I have had experience of many and varied forms of sport, racing in several forms, shooting with rifle and shotgun, flying, motoring and nature photography. If I had to decide which had given me the most satisfaction, I would unhesitatingly say the latter. Nature photography really is a sport, for it is a question of pitting your wits and cunning against that of the wild creature, knowing all the time that the better one will win. If you happen to be the successful one, and you return with lasting records on your plates or films, I can assure my readers that the satisfaction is far, far greater than returning with a number of dead bodies after a day with the gun."

Mr. Pike is not content with giving his readers his own invaluable experience, but he has enlisted the services of Major Kadeyffe Dugmore to write on "Big Game Photography," of Mr. F. Martin-Duncan on "Marine Photography and Low-Power Microscopy," and of Mr. E. J. Bedford on "The Photography of Plant Life." Taking the last first, Mr. Bedford's chapter will be found full of useful hints and instructions, every biologist in East Africa should study it. The value of really good photographs to illustrate original papers cannot be over-estimated, but how often are they really good? As for marine photography, one can only envy the naturalist stationed in Zanzibar who follows Mr. Martin-Duncan's advice in investigating the marvellous wealth of marine life which swarms in the gloriously pellucid waters of the Indian Ocean. There is practically an untouched field there. His hints on preserving the excessively delicate plankton forms are indispensable for anyone who would make the most of his opportunities. Entomologists, too, will profit by his directions on taking pictures of insects and other minute forms of life under the low power of the microscope.

Major Dugmore, of course, has made a great name for himself in the world of photography.

"Photography of wild animals," he writes, "may be divided into animal portraits, stalking work, from a blind, night stalking with flashlight, and set camera work by day or night. I have to say, making the animal trip, the shutter, and so like his own picture, and various methods the best results are obtained when work is done from a blind or hiding place. It requires great patience and a knowledge of the habits of a species to be portrayed. One must be prepared for endless disappointments, but when things go well, when a red-letter day comes, all the work and wearying days or weeks are forgotten as the joy and pleasure of securing good pictures of the animals in peaceful attitudes, showing no fear, for they should be unconscious of the presence of their fear-inspiring chemist."

He admits that certain animals can be stalked with decency, elephant, rhino, buffalo, provided you have the necessary amount of courage, and possibly giraffe. But there is always the chance that the picture presents "the animals either gazing intently at the camera or else running away." To find the direction of the wind and the time Mr. Dugmore recommends a lighted cigarette, which gives very exact information.

"The idea that tobacco smoke will frighten animals is to my mind ridiculous, the scent of man is so strong and persistent and carries such a long way and means so much to any animal, that it is bound to reveal his presence and cause alarm far more surely than the smell of tobacco smoke. Many hunters disagree with me on this point, but I speak from my own observations."

A delightful account is given of his own experiences in a blind in Africa. He actually saw a giraffe drinking something so rare that even that great old hunter, Selous, had never seen it.

Mr. Pike, who returns himself to Great Britain, is a fund of knowledge of nature photography, an inspiring teacher of the art, and a deep student of the science. One observation of his is that wild birds are quite indifferent to the noise of a cinema camera.

It is too true to say that this handsomely illustrated and authoritatively written book will be a perfect godsend to the nature photographer in East Africa, save him many hours of work, spare his pocket, and multiplying indefinitely his success. The authors do not generalise, they give exact information on the make and cost and working of cameras, of plates and of accessories, including the setting up of "blinds." It is this detailed information which will be welcome to readers in East Africa, who want to know exactly what instruments or material to order.

While the instructions are precise, the keenness of the writers, and the beautiful examples of their art which are reproduced in the illustrations will inspire the East African nature photographer and set him a standard by which to judge his own efforts.

A-1.

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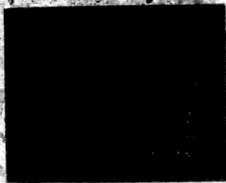
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## KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Coffee Exports worth £1,477,000.

Time complications in the reports of the Kenya Department of Agriculture have been further added to by the decision to make the agricultural census cover the period March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1931, instead of August 1 to July 31. The figures now given cannot therefore be compared accurately with those of previous years.

While the Native reserves cover an area of 30,008,800 acres, the total acreage under cultivation by Europeans is given as 5,389,965 acres, an increase of 5.45%, and the total area either alienated or available for alienation as 17,692,800 acres. Maize (30.6%) occupies the greatest area but is diminishing, sisal (20.8%) comes next, coffee (14.6%) is third, and wheat (10.4%) is fourth. Cattle in possession of Europeans numbered 236,895, an increase of 4.42%, and woolled sheep increased by 11,608, or 5.6%. Of the 1,782 purebred cattle, 613 were Shorthorns, 577 Friesian, and 516 Ayrshires. Increases in milk and its derivatives indicate that the very considerable expansion of the dairying industry has been fully maintained. Bacon and hams increased 8.4%, and 1,311 cows valued at £6,318, were exported.

## Yields per Acre.

The average yield of maize was 8.25 bags (332.260 lb.) per acre, as against 7.04 bags in the previous year. In Nakuru district the high average of 9.97 bags per acre was attained over 6,352 acres. European maize growers numbered 1,442.

Owing to bad rust attack the average yield of wheat was only 2.82 bags (107.200 lb.) per acre, as against 4.04 in the previous year. The export of wheat and flour more than doubled in weight and nearly doubled in value. Eleven wheat mills were in operation.

The area under coffee was almost stationary at 65,580 acres, 52% being under trees over six years of age. 310,110 cwt. of Kenya coffee, valued at £1,477,486, were exported, as against 133,234 cwt., value £703,158, in the previous year. The value of coffee exported during 1930 represented 49.8% of the total value of the Colony's agricultural exports, 169,784 lb. of tea, valued at £2,192, were exported, compared with 7,840 lb., value £738, in the previous year. The total output of prepared tea was 639,294 lb., an increase of 61%.

In spite of the heavy fall in price, 18,838 tons of sisal were produced from 77 estates, compared with 17,321 tons in the previous year. Importations of sugar declined £14,603 in value owing to local production of 9,001 tons of refined sugar.

Estimates of live stock in Native areas were: 1,742,370 cattle, 2,805,150 sheep, and 4,036,077 goats. To these must be added 225,584 cattle, 791,671 sheep, and 284,872 goats the property of Native squatters on European holdings.

## UGANDA'S NEXT COTTON CROP.

Closer Settlement in Kenya.

News from Uganda indicates that the coming cotton crop is expected to be between 250,000 and 300,000 bales, the highest since 1926. The Government has promised increased production for the last six months as one means of counteracting financial stringency. In any case, cotton prices improve the larger crop is not likely to bring growers more than the smaller crop did last year. But it will materially assist the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the financial situation of which is most acute.

The elected members of the Kenya Legislature are working out a new scheme for closer settlement in the Golden Jubilee classes. It is expected that the Government will be prepared to co-operate in a telegram.

A golf team from Durban which recently visited Limba was beaten by 19 matches in 21 matches by the local club.

## SCORES IN MANNING CUP SHOOT.

Kenya's Third Win in Succession.

As we recently announced, a Kenya team has won the Manning Cup for the third successive year, with a score of 1,825, compared with Nyasaland's 1,745, Tanganyika's 1,701, and Uganda's total of 1,684.

The individual scores were—  
Kenya—Captain C. A. F. Irvine, 220; Mrs. C. J. F. Irvine, 225; Mr. J. G. Ralph, 230; Dr. P. H. S. Fouche, 225; Mr. H. D. Brown, 230; Sgt. Major C. A. Christian, 221; Mr. F. A. Orchardson, 236; Mr. J. Lang, 223.  
Nyasaland—Mr. H. N. Ness, 228; Mr. T. Bartlett, 228.  
Mr. J. Archer, 227; Mr. J. H. Hartwell, 218; Mr. L. J. Davidson, 219; Mr. F. H. Dally, 213; Mr. W. G. Phelps, 214; Mr. J. S. Pavley, 206.  
Tanganyika—Mr. T. Williams, 225; Mr. H. R. Jones, 222; Mr. F. O. Hersee, 222; Mr. A. Fisher, 217 (other scores not available).  
Uganda—Mr. C. Mansford, 220; Mr. N. J. Farmer, 215; Mr. C. M. Harris, 214; Mr. R. A. Whittle, 213; Mr. H. O. Henry, 212; Mr. R. S. Nash, 212; Mr. S. W. Bragg, 212.

Of the twenty-one annual competitions for the Cup, Uganda has won ten, Kenya six, and Nyasaland four. The 1927 competition was cancelled owing to the alteration of the original date.

## A RECORD GUERNSEY.

East African settlers who are accustomed to getting a couple of litres of milk a day from a Native cow during the briefest of lactation periods will be interested in the record of a Guernsey cow which at sixteen years of age has never been dry and which for fourteen years has supplied the fortunate family which owns her services with milk, cream and 8 lb. of butter each week!

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The Benguela Railway is now open for traffic to the Belgian Congo. The company has a fleet of trucks and trailers and is in a position to quote lowest rates and will undertake transit, customs formalities, on most reasonable rates.

MANUELO specializes in stevedoring, and is equipped to handle heavy lifts, and operates truck service.

Telegrams: MANUELO Lobito, MANUELO Luanda, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 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3837, 3839, 384

EAST AFRICA PRODUCE REPORTS.

FINANCING TANGANYIKA SISAL

Important Negotiations in Progress.

of some very interesting information regarding the development and negotiations have been carried out... for publication in time for inclusion in this issue.

East Africa hopes to publish... of some very interesting information regarding the development and negotiations have been carried out... for publication in time for inclusion in this issue.

Table listing various produce items such as Peaberry, Pale brown and ungraded, Medium sized greenish smalls, Brown peaberry, Robusta, and their respective prices in pence and shillings.

COFFEE PLANTING IN UGANDA.

It being generally believed that were possible to a large number of European and Asiatic coffee planters in Uganda... we are able to give the following figures.

Table showing coffee planting statistics for Uganda, including columns for 'Area planted', 'Area under', and 'Area under' with values in acres and shillings.

Table listing produce items from Tanganyika, including 'Tanganyika' (1st size, 2nd size, 3rd size) and 'Peaberry' with prices.

Table listing produce items from Belgian Congo, including 'Brown mixed', 'London graded', 'First size good green', 'Pale and brown', 'Second size', and 'Third size'.

Table listing produce items from Kenya, including 'Brown and pale', 'London graded', and 'Small'.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax - In slow demand with Dar es Salaam quoted 7/6 per cwt. (The comparative quotation last year was 7/0 per cwt.)

Cotton Seed - Little business is passing at 10/50 per cwt. (The comparative quotation in 1929 and 1930 were 11/125 and 11/125. 6d.)

Chilies - Steady with Bombay and Mombasa quotations last year at 45/.

Cloves - Small business is being passing at steady prices. Zanzibar should have sold 100 tons to be sold spot at 10/0 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 10/0 and 10/0 per ton.)

Castor - Considerable business is being done in East Africa. The comparative quotation in 1929 and 1930 were 11/125 and 11/125. 6d.)

Sisal - Steady with the market at 20/00 marks for September/November... (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 19/00 and 19/00 marks.)

FOR SUGAR.

The Sugar Association of London, whose opinion we asked of the possibility of substituting locally made sugar for the sugar in the shipment of primary products from East Africa to European markets kindly express that the sugar trade would not be willing to commit itself until some practical experience of trial bags has been obtained, but add that one of the main considerations is to have a bag which retains its selling value after use. It would therefore be necessary to ascertain its durability in comparison to the jute bag now used.

E. E. CANABO.

East Africa is officially informed that there is no foundation for the report that the capital of Portuguese East Africa has been transferred to Nampula. The statement evidently arose because of the transfer of the Agricultural Department and the Section of Agriculture to Nampula.

REVENUE-EARNING DEPARTMENT.

The revenue of the Uganda Game Department in 1930 was £15,167, £11,631 being derived from the sale of game licences and £28 from the sale of skins and horns. The expenditure was £16,700, the very handsome £1,533 to be paid to the Treasury.

Advertisement for LONDON DRESSED ALL-DRESSED MOST ECONOMICAL. Features A. W. TYRELL, 40, King William St., London, E.C. 4, England.





**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA**

The "Explorateur Grandier" which left London on September 27 carries the following passengers for East Africa:

Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Brown	Mrs. J. W. G. Brown
Miss A. Brown	Dr. J. G. Brown
Mr. R. Bush	Mr. J. G. Brown

The "Explorateur Grandier" which leaves Marseilles on September 27 carries the following passengers for East Africa:

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Bull	Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H.
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Bullock	Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Brompde
Mr. H. Harper	Mr. C. K. Patel
Mr. M. Harrison	

**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA**

The "Explorateur Grandier" which arrived at Marseilles on August 20 brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa:

Mr. J. Corck	Mr. Dupont
Mr. & Mrs. Copriau	Mr. Compton
Mr. & Mrs. Gault	Sister Edwin
Mr. Costermans	Mr. & Mrs. Henry
Mr. L. Favier	Mr. Grojean
Mr. & Mrs. Feltz	Sister Bernard Joseph
Mr. G. Hajet	Mr. Fairfax Lucas
Mr. & Mrs. Herman	Mr. & Mrs. Michel
Mr. & Mrs. Jamar	Mr. Mullen
Mr. Lambrecht	Sister Philippina
Mr. & Mrs. Lova	Mr. Scutfield
The Rev. P. Wafachi	Sister Theogene

The "Zanzibar" brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Miss Glover  
The Rev. Thorne

East Africans visiting Madeira during their leave are advised that they must present their passports for endorsement to the immigration authorities on arrival and departure. When leaving a fee of 1s. is charged before the passage ticket can be issued, the Portuguese Government now imposing a tax on all passengers embarking at Madeira.

**ILLNESS FOR EAST AFRICAN HOMES**

This very useful little book has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. at the low price of 1s. It is written by Dr. W. Todd, a well-known physician of the Beira, Zanzibar and the East Coast, and it contains simple and practical instructions for administering first aid in the many cases which crop up in daily life in Africa. It is a book of prevention and cure, depending not only on medicine, but equally on careful attention and suitable food, and a warning against the danger of those cases which can and should be treated at home and those which demand the services of a doctor. The many Europeans who are so devotedly and efficiently served by their African physicians to their native employes will find this book invaluable. The directions for "How to Start a Dispensary" deserve special attention.

**THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY**

Research workers in the East African Agricultural Departments will welcome Miss Mabel W. Onslow's latest book on "The Principles of Plant Biochemistry" in which this difficult subject she is University lecturer at Cambridge, and is already favourably known for her volume on "Practical Plant Biochemistry". This book brings together in convenient form an immense amount of information summarised from a whole army of workers, and tabulated in a vast bibliography for the convenience of students. The problems considered are mainly those concerned with the biochemistry of the sugar and the nitrogen compounds, the former when they take part in cell wall formation and in respiration, the latter chiefly in connection with synthesis and the breakdown of proteins. Oxidising systems, however, are also included. The book is published at the Cambridge University Press at 5s. net.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS**

**BRITISH LINE**

Mogasa left Port Said homewards, Sept. 1.  
Mabura left Beira homewards, Sept. 16.  
Matiama left Suez outwards, Sept. 17.  
Kenya left Suez for Durban, Sept. 14.  
Khandala arrived Durban, Sept. 10.  
Karama left Zanzibar for Bombay, Sept. 10.  
Karakola arrived Beira, Sept. 12.

**GERMAN LINE**

Maria Theresia left Dar-es-Salaam outwards, Sept. 1.  
Wanderer left Suez outwards, Sept. 10.  
City of Bagdad left Beira outwards, Sept. 12.

**DUTCH LINE**

Meliskerk left Suez for South and East Africa, Sept. 1.  
Nieuwerkerk left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, Sept. 10.  
Seringa left Tanganyika homewards, Sept. 7.  
Henniker passed Ushant homewards, Sept. 7.  
Klunstein left Amsterdam for East Africa, Sept. 8.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

Chambord arrived Reunion outwards, Sept. 10.  
General Voyron left Port Said for Mauritius, Sept. 11.  
Jean Laborde arrived Marseilles, Sept. 11.  
Bernardin de St. Pierre arrived Zanzibar outwards, Sept. 6.

**UNION-CASTLE**

Durduco Castle arrived Lourenco Marques homewards, Sept. 13.  
Oranouty Castle arrived Mombasa outwards, Sept. 12.  
Goldford Castle arrived London, Sept. 12.  
London Castle left London for East Africa, Sept. 10.  
Lindoverly Castle arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, Sept. 13.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILES**

MAILES for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:

Sept. 22	per Pers. Ranchi
Sept. 27	per Pers. Moolta
Sept. 30	per Pers. Jean Laborde (East Africa only)
Sept. 30	per Pers. Oceres (India only)

Mails for Zanzibar, the Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:

Sept. 22	per Pers. East Africa (East Africa only)
Sept. 27	per Pers. Kinpara (East Africa only)
Sept. 30	per Pers. Jean Laborde (East Africa only)

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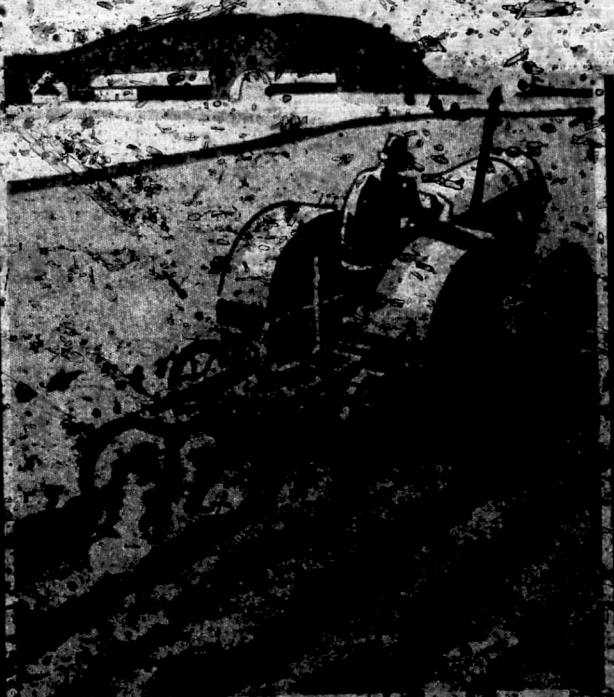
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