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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



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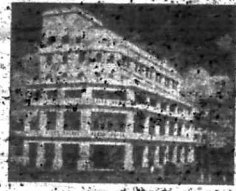
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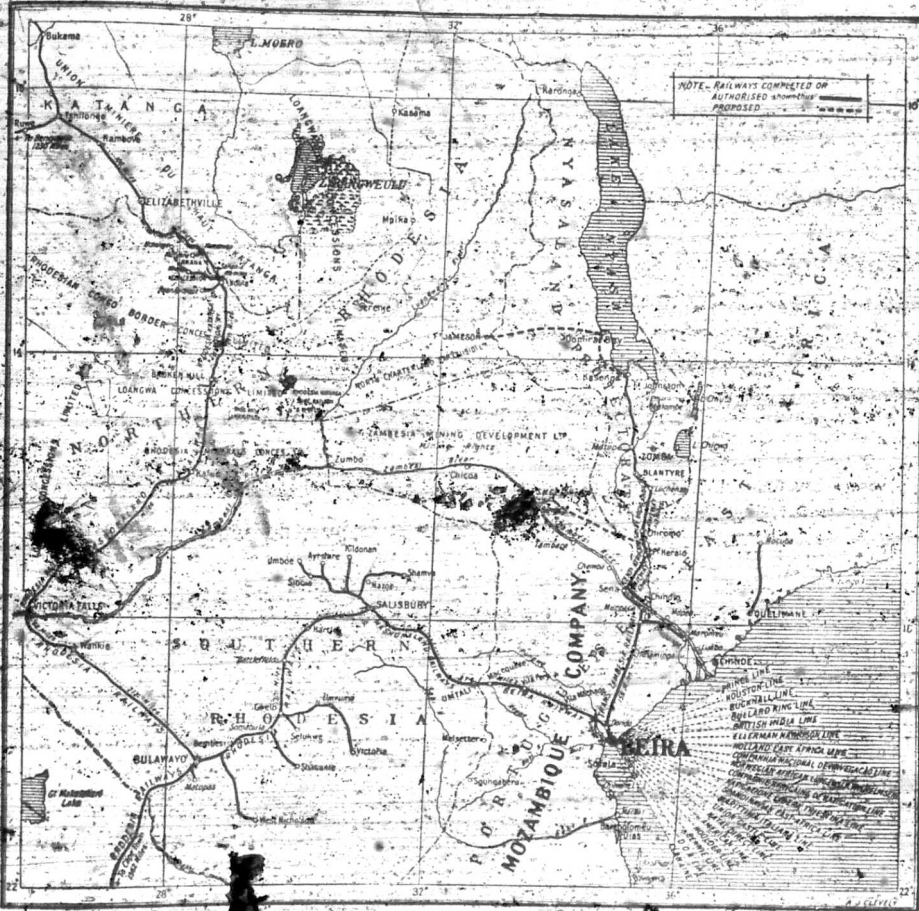
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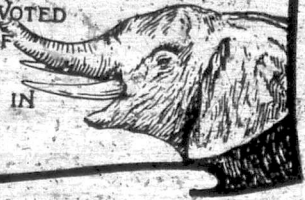
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Mr. Wainwright of Liverpool, pleads in *The Spectator* that Great Britain should consider her attitude towards her "German Colonial Mandates." He is not one of those who make two bites at a cherry, his habit being apparently to swallow it quickly, complete, with store and all. So he would transfer all the Mandates to German control? Why? Because (1) the summary confiscation was a violation of the fifth of the Fourteen Points; (2) the cause for social and economic reasons Germany needs Colonies no less than do other first-class Powers; (3) because our own moral position would be enormously strengthened for the difficult task of asking the United States for a cancellation of War debts; and Poland and the Powers of the Little Entente for a reconsideration of the territorial settlement. Then, to clinch the matter, he adds nicely: "Our doctrine of the paramountcy of Native interests should not be used as an argument against this proposal, since in the pre-war years German Colonial policy was characterised by both efficiency and enlightenment."

Our readers are too well aware of the truth to be gulled by such flattery and are not likely to waste their time dispensing Mr. Wainwright's three points, which will be noted, but not accepted, on account of the real fact that Great Britain could not expect to transfer the Mandates to Germany even if she were foolish enough to wish to do so. That would be possible only by a unanimous vote, and probably even Mr. Wainwright will agree that Belgium is not likely to surrender Ruanda Urundi; that France has shown small disposition to cast away her gains in West Africa; and that Australia, New Zealand and the Union of

South Africa have made it clear that the ex-German Mandates under their administration are regarded as permanent members of these Dominions.

Thus even if a weak British Government is forced to adopt the proposal, it could not. The case of Tanganyika territory most concerns THE CASE OF EAST AFRICANS, and we are convinced that the most internationally-minded British Cabinet imaginable would not dare to surrender that former German possession in which it is simply untrue to state that German Colonial policy was characterised by "enlightenment" in the matter of Native interests. On the contrary, as we know from personal experience in that country under the German régime, the Native was universally regarded as designed by Providence to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the European. We are not now criticising the policy; we merely state the fact of its existence, to reveal the absurdity of mentioning it in the same sentence as a reference to the British doctrine of the paramountcy of Native interests.

And does the proposer think that the efforts which are being made to achieve closer co-operation in administrative, agricultural, commercial, research, transport, and other matters between the British territories in the north and south of Tanganyika will be tamely frustrated to give Germany a territory which she regards as rightfully hers? The War Cabinet and the British Government had solemnly to make the statements that their "old masters" should have no claim on the world? Would he reply the Dominions there is breach of those promises? Has he thought that the trans-African service of Imperial Airways

### ABSRDITY OF THE PROPOSAL

### OBVIOUS DANGERS OF THE IDEA

which is now operated over an All-Red route would then have to fly over alien ground? Can he justify the gift to Germany of submarine and aircraft bases from which immense damage could be wrought over vast areas? But why continue? The proposal is so purple that we should have ignored it but for the fact that the weekly journal which has given it utterance has, we believe, a considerable circulation in non-British countries and among good-hearted Britons who might be inclined to advocate a friendly gesture the results of which they cannot foresee. For Britons to fan the flames of German Colonial aspirations is a disservice to both countries, one of which cannot grant, and the other of which has no chance of receiving, the transfer of the Mandates.

Information received by *East Africa* within the last few weeks from three quite independent sources on the number of gorillas now living in Central Africa gives quite a new aspect to the question of the survival of these interesting primates, in some respects the nearest to man of all the anthropoid apes. We have been assured by men who have recently visited the areas that in the Tchibinda Forest near Lake Kivu in the Ubangi-Shari Province of French Equatorial Africa, and in Spanish Guinea these apes are to be found not in scattered groups but in hundreds and in places, even in thousands. Hitherto the idea has been general that the gorilla population of Africa was very small and restricted to a few well-defined areas, so that the statements now made to us by experienced men of standing are surprising and very revealing. Science, of course, will demand confirmation which we hope will be forthcoming; but meantime the news will be welcomed by all good sportsmen, and especially by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. We hope the Governments of the African Colonies concerned will in practice, and not merely on paper, take adequate steps to protect their gorillas, and especially to see that their laws and regulations are not evaded by pseudo-scientific expeditions claiming the right to specimens for obscure museums in fourth-rate towns. That plea has worn so threadbare that it should no longer be a sufficient cloak.

The interest which has been aroused by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's discoveries of fossil man in Kenya has been accentuated by the extreme rarity of such remains in Africa. *L'Afrique Française* points out that only fourteen such skeletons have so far been found: two in Algeria, three near Lake Victoria, one on the Zambezi, seven in the Cape region, and one at Asselar, right in the heart of the Sahara; and fourteen is an extraordinarily small number in view of the vast area of the African continent. The Sahara skeleton was discovered by the Augeras-Draper expedition of 1905-8, and the results of the investigation of it by Professors M. Boule and H. Vallois are now to hand. The state of fossilisation of the bones is greater than would be expected in remains of pleistocene age, and indeed the strata in which the skeleton was found were phocene or even earlier. The bones were those of a man, about 5 ft. 7 in. in height and fifty years of age, with high cheek bones, nose flattened at the base and skull dolichocephalic or long-headed. The legs and arms were long, the face was short, the jaw strong, with

a full dentition of archaic type, and, what is really remarkable, the upper incisors were removed, a voluntary mutilation unknown in West, though common enough in Central Africa. In spite of certain Negroid characters, the skull shows no relation to those of the present Negroes of West Africa but is referable to the Hottentots of South Africa! It certainly throws an entirely new light on the pre-history of Man in Africa, a problem which is being slowly—how slowly!—unravelling and which is of intense interest to all students and lovers of Africa.

We note with regret that the handsome "Handbook of Empire Timbers" issued by the Empire Marketing Board contains no reference whatever to any East African woods. It deals with only sixty trees, five being African, and West African at that, only the species of *Khaya* are of East African interest, for varieties of that "mahogany" are found in the East, though these are not specifically mentioned in the Handbook. The explanation given is that only those timbers are dealt with which can be obtained in Great Britain in commercial quantities either from actual stocks on hand, or which can usually be bought at prices comparable with the cost of similar woods from other sources. It is admitted that the Handbook does not mention a number of overseas timbers of great future promise which are not yet firmly established on the United Kingdom market amongst which, apparently, are the East African woods we expected to see in it from the file of the book.

It is prominently displayed and in such conspicuous colours (black and orange) that even he who runs may read. It would have been better to entitle the brochure "A Handbook of Sixty Empire Woods," since "A Practical Handbook of Empire Woods," since the work is chiefly intended for practical use by architects, engineers, and joiners, and by the designers and makers of furniture and decorative wood-work. For these, no doubt, it is essential to have full details of easily obtainable commercial timbers, guaranteed to be properly seasoned and with certain established properties. Unfortunately, in spite of the activities of Forest Departments in East Africa and exhibitions at the Imperial Institute, it cannot be said that any East African trees have as yet found a definite place in the timber market. This desirable consummation requires team-work, as the Handbook rightly points out—a process which must begin with the botanist, the forest officer and the forest owner, and must embrace the sawmiller, the shipper and the timber merchant, the research worker, the salesman and the ultimate user. This team-work has already begun, and in future issues of the Handbook we shall hope to see East African woods figuring largely as they deserve to do. Meanwhile, we repeat that we consider the title of the Handbook distinctly misleading. Will the East African Forestry Association see that Kenya timbers, for instance, have a right of entry in the next edition?

The heavy infestations of locusts in many areas of East Africa are so truly a matter of moment that we make no apology for dwelling at some length and prominently with two technical reports which in less unhappy circumstances would perhaps have been reviewed more briefly. Normally they would have had little direct

#### LOCUST LESSONS FROM THE SUDAN.

interest for the majority of our readers, now the source with which they deal touches the hearts of most East Africans, to whom any new light is a ray of encouragement. The latest light is to be found in the reports of anti-locust work in the Sudan during 1935 and 1936, documents which have reached us together, and which are accurately detailed, presenting a picture of enthusiasm and devotion to duty on the part of all concerned, officials and Natives, and recording a measure of success which deserves more than a passing notice. The figures given reach a level which can only be described as astronomical, thus the quantity of locusts destroyed in the first year was estimated at 10,000 tons, and taking the average weight of a hopper as one-fifth of an ounce, that means one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two million insects—a figure almost exactly equal to the estimated human population of the earth. Yet despite extermination on that scale, the next year saw further invasions, and Mr. H. H. King, the Government Entomologist, predicts similar incursions for some years to come. When control of the desert locust, which had come from the east, was well in hand, swarms of another locust, *Locusta migratoria*, arrived from the west, bringing new problems and renewed work, but, as some small comfort, the prospect that its cycle would last only another one, two or three years. It is of even greater comfort to read that Mr. E. H. Johnson, called in to investigate locusts in the east in November, 1935, could find hopper swarms of *L. migratoria* only in one district, Atbara, and saw only two swarms, that he concluded that Uganda, with its moist tropical climate and two rainy seasons was not likely to become an important breeding ground for that species, and that such staple food plants as beans, peas, yams, sweet potatoes, and similar, were immune to the attacks of the locusts.

The work was reported in an entomological work in the Sudan in 1936. One hundred and fifty Natives were employed during the three months

#### STRICT CONTROL OF POISON BAITS.

in preparing poisoned bran baits which involved the handling of 1,700 tons of bran, twenty tons of arsenite, of soda, and 13,200 gallons of treacle. (Taking ten grams of arsenite as the lethal dose for an adult, those Natives controlled enough poison to kill some millions more than the whole population of Great Britain, Ireland and the adjacent islands, yet so skilful was the organisation, so strict the supervision, and so meticulous were the regulations that no man engaged on the work suffered other than a passing indisposition, and only one single dose of the antidote provided for use in case of arsenical poisoning, needed to be used.) The area covered was immense—51,400 square miles, or the area of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—in some districts wild country or desert, with backward and primitive Native inhabitants, who, at first dubious of the Government procedure, eventually came to recognize its value and are now only anxious lest the supply of poisoned baits should fall. For, as Major Evans, in charge of anti-locust work in the Darfur Province, declared: "It has been quite definitely demonstrated that, provided enough bait is used, and the area is inundated, the maximum number of swarms, without being memory can be dealt with so effectively as to prevent any damage at all except in the case when a swarm actually hatches out in a cultivation. A great discovery was that the prepared baits retained

their attractiveness and toxicity to locusts for many months, so that bait held over from one year was effective the next.

The totally unexpected arrival of swarms of the migratory locust, *Locusta migratoria*—locally called the "hairy chested locust," from the dense grey pubescence on the under side of the thorax—largely neutralised the successful work against the

#### ASTONISHING LIFE STORY OF THE MIGRATORY LOCUST.

desert locust, *Schistocerca gregaria*, but afforded opportunity for an investigation into its bionomics in which full advantage was taken. The story is an astounding one. The insect in its solitary phase, known as *Locusta danica*, is perhaps the most widely distributed of all the Acrididae, occurring all over the Old World between the latitudes 60° N. and S., except in dense tropical forests and fur waterless deserts, and being well known in the Sudan itself. One of its swarming phases, *L. migratoria*, is the great locust plague in Russia, and another of its swarming phases, *L. migratorioides*, is a permanent danger to economic crops in Middle Asia, and there are two other intermediate forms, *discolorans* and *concolorans*, which may assume in circumstances and conditions still very imperfectly known. It is in fact a perfect prototype of an insect. Its food is primarily cereals, *Setaria*, sorghum, grass, and grainaceous crops, experiments in the Sudan showed that hoppers deprived of their natural food died within forty-eight hours, and older hoppers, removed from their normal food to cotton and legumes, died within ten days. They are as susceptible to poisoned bran as the desert locust, and when 50% to 75% of the hoppers have succumbed to the arsenic, the survivors, when adult, assume the *discolorans* phase, cease to be dangerous, and are at once attacked by birds and other animals.

When flying the winged forms do so in a dense mass, instead of adopting the open formation of the desert locust flyers, a fact of which advantage is to be taken by attacking the swarms with fine sodium arsenite dust spread from aeroplanes, for it

#### DUSTING FROM AEROPLANES.

has been proved that in an atmosphere of arsenite dust the migratory locust receives a fatal dose within twenty seconds, the arsenic penetrating the breathing tubes and causing death within two hours. Other special features of the insect are that it breeds in heavily grassed and swampy regions where poison baits cannot be laid to advantage, and where Native inhabitants are extremely backward, and that the females deposit their eggs preferably in heavy soil and far more frequently than does the desert species. Now that locust control is international, the work will go on with much greater effect, but the lessons learned by the splendid efforts of the Sudan Government will contribute largely to a real solution of a problem which has exercised mankind since the dawn of history, and is at present causing deep concern to the East and Central African Dependencies.

With this issue "East Africa" enters upon its fourth year of publication.

## SIR JOSEPH BYRNE'S VIEWS

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Extracts from His Dispatch in White Paper 4141.

Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor of Kenya, does not accept the view that there is no immediate necessity for extending the existing amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda postal service to include the system which serves Tanganyika and does not believe that the formation of joint advisory committees composed of the scientific heads of the Agricultural Departments of the three territories would at present secure any advantage commensurate with the loss of time entailed by frequent attendances at such meetings, preferring periodic conferences of officers engaged in scientific investigation. He does, however, favour the formation of a joint advisory committee composed of the scientific heads engaged in medical research of the territories.

**White Settlement.**—I agree in principle that further intensive white settlement should not be encouraged by the alienation of Crown lands as pasture, unsurveyed, into farms, until the necessities of the future requirements of the Native population, including the alienated Natives, can be more accurately gauged. I do not, however, consider that this restriction on alienation should apply to farms situated within already well-settled areas, where the establishment of further Native industries would be a capital mistake. So far as farms bordering the Native Reserves are concerned, I agree that no alienation should take place without the prior sanction of the Secretary of State. Lord Francis Scott, a member of my Executive Council, states that the settler community hold strongly that the boundaries of the Reserves were definitely fixed many years ago by mutual agreement. This opinion has been expressed by the majority of the members of the Highlands, was the only view available for consideration, and they consider any reversal of it as a breach.

**Against Separate Native Administration.**

**Opposed to Separate Native Administration.**—I believe that a separation of administration into Native and non-Native is impracticable, and that even if it were practicable it would be inimical to the geographical unity in the way of such separation. In Kenya is a mosaic of Native Reserves and alienated land, between which there is constant intercommingling. A division of administration would inevitably lead to problems of great difficulty and controversies of great bitterness over such questions as medical and veterinary policies and quarantine regulations. In the matter of roads and other public works the difficulties would be even greater. Financially the benefits of such a separation are perhaps even greater than those which arise from the geographical situation of the areas concerned. With a fiscal system based largely on indirect taxation it will be doubly difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the apportionment of revenue as between different areas. It will be equally difficult to apportion the expenditure; for example, the determination of day of how much of the time of the headquarters establishment of a Department is spent on purely Native or purely non-Native work must be to some extent arbitrary. Logically a separation of administrations must mean division of Departments with duplication of all headquarters and overhead charges, that is to say, an increase in the probability of friction. However, these are matters for consideration by Lord Mounse.

The proposal moreover seems to assume that the issue is a clear one between the European and the Natives. This is not so. The introduction of a separate budget might easily lead to the demand for the introduction of others. Even if a separate budget were established for the Native race in Kenya, there would still be opportunities for complaint that any particular tribe was not receiving proportionate benefit, and it is quite conceivable that such a step would be followed by demands for a separate budget for the Kikuyu, a separate budget for the Kavirondo, and a separate budget for the Masai. It is a fact, as I have already pointed out, that the fact that a tribe consider itself a separate entity is not the only one that can be the practical objection to the proposal. The objection on the ground of policy, as I think, is far greater than that of fact. If the dual policy is to be any thing it must mean the complementary development of

the Colony as a whole to the best advantage of all races and inhabiting it. The various races are interdependent, and unhappily if they attempt to separate their interests into separate compartments would be detrimental to them all. Such a separation could not but foster a race antagonism which in turn must lead to a degeneration. Our endeavour must be to educate the Natives to a realisation of the fact that they form an integral and essential part of a co-operative State. To such an endeavour their relegation to a separate and independent administration would be directly antagonistic.

**Native Councils.**—These Councils represent the beginnings of local government and I agree that as they show an increasing aptitude for the responsibility they should be entrusted with increasing financial functions, and also that the exercise of their statutory powers to make by-laws should be fostered and developed. While there is no I am equally in favour of the progress and development of the Native Councils along constitutional lines, I am no less convinced that the progress should be slow and deliberate, and I believe that it would be a fundamental error to expect any immediate and spectacular developments.

I am in agreement with the view that the probable line of development will be by way of assigning to all local Native Councils a portion of the direct taxes as their own revenue.

**Chief Native Commissioner.**

**Chief Native Commissioner.**—I find some difficulty in understanding the intention of the Committee in their insistence on the Chief Native Commissioner being an officer of high standing with considerably increased authority. The Chief Native Commissioner already sits on the Executive and Legislative Councils and he has also been a member of the Select Committee on the subject of the Reserves. I had direct access to the Governor and I can think of nothing more important than that such a position should be interpreted into a "strong word" by the Colonial Secretary. It would be entirely wrong that the Colonial Secretary, who is the Chief executive officer under the Governor, should be kept in ignorance of conversations or correspondence between the Governor and the Chief Native Commissioner. In practice the Chief Native Commissioner is naturally concerned to secure the fullest sympathy and co-operation of the Colonial Secretary, and nothing would be more likely to handicap him in the pursuit of this policy for the betterment of the welfare of the Native population than any suggestion that he and the Colonial Secretary were in any sort of opposition. Such a tendency, however, would be entirely unjust to the Colonial Secretary, who normally acts for the Governor either during his absence or on his behalf, and is naturally no less interested in Native affairs than the Chief Native Commissioner himself.

At the present time the Chief Native Commissioner, as a member of the Executive Council under the Royal Instructions, is at liberty to request the Governor to submit any question to Council for consideration. Whenever he is overruled in Executive Council he is at liberty to formulate his views and to request that they may be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

While I am in sympathy with the view that the Chief Native Commissioner should be charged with the preparation of an annual estimate of the financial requirements of his administration, the difficulties in the way of this proposal are very great. The main difficulty lies in making any clear cut distinction between matters of Native and Reserve administration in a Colony wherein Native and alienated areas are so closely related. I feel I have undertaken to explain. I see no reason to depart from the existing practice in Kenya under which all Council Resolutions and annual estimates of local Native affairs are submitted by the Chief Native Commissioner to the Executive Council for final sanction. If it is a matter of the concern of the Central Government and receive the fullest consideration of the Governor and his advisers.

**2. Constitution of Legislature.**

**Representation on Legislative Council.**—I am in complete agreement with the recommendation that the increased representation of Native opinion should be secured, and consider that that recommendation should be carried out in the earliest possible moment by increasing the number of non-official members nominated to represent the Native interest from one to two. No increase in the number of official members of Legislative Council to counterbalance this proposed increase in the number of non-official members will be necessary at the present time, though I consider the whole question of the constitution of the Legislative Council requires to be reviewed at an early date with a view to remedying, as far as possible,



# EAST AFRICA

## DR. CHRISTY ON THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT;

A LETTER FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Through the courtesy of Sir Alfred Sharpe we are able to quote the following extracts from a letter written to him from Gangara, one of the elephant training stations in the Province of the Belgian Congo, by Dr. Cuthbert Christy shortly before he was killed by a buffalo.

There are about 120 elephants here. A few old ones but most of them half-grown. It is interesting to see them continuously going backwards and forwards, some to the bush to feed, some to work.

They are recognised as of two types apparently, one the great, grey-looking, grass or bush elephant, with no bristles on their body, and not many on the trunk, and with the tusks of soft ivory protruding well forward in the skull, similar, I think, to the elephants of the Uele, Bahru-el Ghazal, and the Sudan; the other, a smaller, black-looking elephant, with bristles on the body and elsewhere, and many on the trunk, and with tusks of harder ivory placed in the skull much more vertically nearer the knees, which is all very interesting to me as being from the smallest forest elephants, because this second type is from Ape and not caught in this region (Gangara) Ape is at or near the forest margins.

This second type is no doubt a different race, the heavier, the blacker, grass type and the little black, bristly forest type, which I knew so well in the forest and of which I hope to collect a skin and skeleton. The two crosses, as in the buffalo, are widely distributed according to different districts. I had not yet worked out the characteristics of either.

The main purpose of Dr. Christy's expedition was to obtain complete skeletons and skins of elephants for mounting in Belgian museums. He sought his trophies a few days' march from the elephant training station, and wrote:

### skinning an elephant.

It took seven or eight days to skin a young elephant, six or seven weeks to skin an old one. I shot a young bull elephant in the second half of 1929. I shot a young bull elephant in the first years of 1930. I made an excellent skin of the latter, a fine old animal but with only small tusks. It was a bull, I think I should say, but it was at least a bull. The skinning was a long and a little. The whole of the body was covered quite easily, covered before the base of the tusks. It was very hot weather and drying was fast. We carried the skin to the station on elephant backs. It was taken in twenty miles to the station on elephant backs. It was boxed in rough sawn planks and sent off to Brussels. The sub-chief, Congo Museum, outside Brussels.

One day, only four days from the station, I suddenly came on a big fellow. In the afternoon I found him standing in long dry grass, through which I had to go knee-deep, carrying both rifles, till I got within fifteen yards. He was standing exactly right and one shot was enough. Tusks and trunk were about half the size and I think he went over backwards. Eventually I made a good skin and a complete skeleton, though I had only five days' good sun and weather for drying it. On March 31st, the elephant, a very old warrior, measured 10 ft. 5 in. at the shoulder on the ground. Unfortunately, one tusk is broken, but the unbroken one is 8 ft. 3 in. long and weighs 28 lb. I have shot bigger animals and heavier tusks in the old days, but they are few and far between now.

The first of these two elephants required only one strike. I was more or less in the right position, or in my usual head shot (somewhat half front), but the animal was just on the run at thirty yards and I did not allow enough time to aim, so that the bullet got him in the spine just behind the skull, between the atlas and axis, an interesting and a little low. How low the brain is in the skull.

Mr. Francis J. Leake has presented to the Trustees of the British Museum a set of 200 African antelope skins shot by the late Mr. J. Leake. The skins are now on view at South Kensington in the exhibition of Game Animals in the Empire.

the disadvantages which arise from the necessity for many senior officials to absent themselves from their Departmental duties for considerable periods in attending sessions of the Legislative Council.

It is to be noted that the door should be kept open to the participation of persons of African descent to seats on the Legislative Council, but the time for such an innovation has not yet been reached. It is doubtful if there is at present any one Native who could follow intelligently the proceedings of the Council and make his vote any contribution of value. Even if such a person could be found, any but a limited number of his own friends and fellow tribesmen.

### Laymen to Represent Natives.

Though it is to be considered the time is not yet ripe for the representation of the Legislative Council of Native interests by persons of African descent, I am of the opinion that the time has come when the restriction which limits the choice of the representatives of Native interests to the Christian missionaries may with advantage be removed.

It is an error of the opinion that at present, or for a considerable time to come, any provision need be made for the representation of the civilised Natives. The numbers of Natives who have severed all connexion with their homes and tribal institutions is small, and distribution of them is obviously a tendency to be discouraged by all reasonable methods. The prohibition of a special representative might provide encouragement to a special representative, a sound object to avoid.

Native Land. The settlement of sundry problems concerning the land requirements of the Natives is the first and foremost. I welcome the proposals to institute a full and authoritative inquiry. Among the most pressing problems for solution are the provision of land for wandering, the settlement of the Nile Zone and the Chyru Area, and the settlement of the Nyanza and the Congo. The settlement of the Nile Zone and the Chyru Area is of the greatest importance. The settlement of the Nile Zone and the Chyru Area is of the greatest importance. The settlement of the Nile Zone and the Chyru Area is of the greatest importance.

At the same time, the Government's closer settlement policy and its scheme for closer settlement announced in 1928, has been the approach of the Secretary of State. The Government's closer settlement policy and its scheme for closer settlement announced in 1928, has been the approach of the Secretary of State. The Government's closer settlement policy and its scheme for closer settlement announced in 1928, has been the approach of the Secretary of State.

### English to Supersede Swahili.

The Government's policy of closer settlement in Kenya should be encouraged. In a memorandum written by the Director of Education to the following effect: "The ultimate aim in Kenya is that English should become the one recognised official language. It is necessary, however, to look forward to a prolonged intermediate period in which English will be the *lingua franca* for only a small educated class of Africans. During this period, Swahili will be developed as a subordinate *lingua franca*."

Agreement of Officers. I agree in principle with the view that it is desirable to retain officers for as long as possible in one language group. Conditions in Kenya, however, render this principle difficult of application. There is in the Territory a number of widely scattered districts, four of which should be moved to the interior. It is necessary to have a service in them. This means a service that is continuous, is broken not only for the officer transferred from such a district, but also for the officer relieving him from some healthier part of the colony. It is also true that variety of experience is of advantage to an administrative officer, particularly when the time comes for him to be considered for promotion to one of the higher posts, and the desirability of giving young officers varied experience, more to some extent militate against the policy of continuity.

The Land Inquiry Commission, which is now in Kenya under the chairmanship of Sir George Carter, has published details of its provisional programme up to October, after which arrangements are being made to take evidence in the Kiuyu and Coastal Provinces. It is expected that an extended visit will be made to the Kiuyu Provinces during November.

**HOW SOUTHERN RHODESIA SEEKS TO ATTRACT SETTLERS.**

PROPAGANDA BY 'EX-SERVICE SETTLERS' LEAGUE.

Brochures, describing the attractions of residence in various parts of East and Central Africa are very much the vogue at the moment, and it is therefore well that those responsible for their compilation should be kept abreast of similar publicity matters from other countries which are competing for the favours of the type of Briton to whom, say, Kenya courts in making an irrefutable appeal.

We have referred to the booklet issued by the United Services Settlers' League of Southern Rhodesia, of Box 387, Salisbury. From that excellent piece of propaganda we quote the following.

**Rents.**—In Salisbury and Bulawayo houses let at from £10 to £200 per month according to size, position and convenience. £100 is paid from £1,200 upwards to build. Furnished houses of which there are generally a few from which to choose, the owners being on average from £20 to £25 per month, rarely more. All these prices can be reduced by about 10% for British, and they apply to the municipal areas where electric light and water are supplied.

Water in the suburbs is free, the rates for 3,000 gallons sliding upwards to 25% for 10,000 gallons. In Bulawayo water is included in the rent. In all places it is freely used for watering the gardens, and the standard of life is high. Local rates vary from 10% to 20% for ten family persons. Bulawayo and Salisbury are the best for medical purposes, as is to be used rather than any other, and the average life is 72 years per month.

There are many fine houses in the towns in Southern Rhodesia, and the people who live on small holdings are generally better off than those who live on the town lands, where the acreage is small. In fact, the rest of the town lands are generally in the hands of the Government, which are used for a variety of purposes, such as for a school, a police camp, government experimental station, or for other purposes. A native location, a large estate, or a small holding, show grounds, and even then there are considerable areas available for growing of cattle and riding horses.

**Life in the Suburbs.**

In a considerable area of fine land, comprising in size from two acres to one hundred acres, to meet the demands of those who desire more ground than is available at a reasonable figure within town limits, those who desire to carry on a serious farming operation of a small scale. There are seven such settlements close to Salisbury.

There are no rates or taxes on these small estates, and those who have a fixed income find them cheap to live in, combined with a pleasant occupation in their development. There are generally a few of these places for sale, or to let for six months, or more, at moderate rents to good tenants who will keep the lawns, tennis court, etc., in good order. It is advisable to rent such a place before deciding to purchase.

**Accommodation.**—Throughout Southern Rhodesia this is good, and gives more for the money paid than is given in similar establishments in England. Food, for instance, is good and unlimited in quantity, including fruit and vegetables. Morning and afternoon tea is always included. In all the towns there are good hotels with water-borne sanitation, hot and cold baths, and in many cases hot and cold water laid on in the bedrooms. No extra charge is made anywhere for baths. Charges vary from 25% per day in less pretentious establishments to 125% per day in the largest hotels, and special terms can be made by the month. There are small hotels along the main trunk of the high road, which are newly built, clean, and comfortable, and in the larger towns there is a variety of boarding houses and private hotels, whose terms vary from 28 to £12 per month.

Arrangements to live as paying guests on farms are better made personally. Many ready nowadays are prepared to take paying guests, and the members of the League, where their houses are suitable, are prepared to receive guests for short periods at a charge of 5s. per day for adults and 3s. 6d. for children, and also where circumstances permit to motor their round at a charge of 5s. per mile in order to let them see the neighbourhood. All arrangements for hospitality for newcomers can be made, in the first instance, through the local repre-

sentative of the League, where payment can be made. Any extended stay would be a matter of mutual agreement. It should be stated beforehand that most of the country dwellers in Southern Rhodesia, whether Service people or otherwise, are busily engaged in farming, that their houses, with a few exceptions, are neither large nor luxurious, and that in ordinary circumstances they do not set out to attract paying guests, but it is felt that newcomers will learn far more of the country by seeing real homes and the real life of their owners than they could do otherwise, and that the charge suggested will remove any hardship, on the one hand, or undue obligation on the other.

**The Cost of Living.**

**Family Budget.**—A household of four (two adults and two children with three servants) should find £15 per month sufficient for food. This gives the following figures.

	Per annum
Rent of square of capital for building	£150
Rates, light, water, sanitary service	45
Service and servants' food (27 per month)	34
Food at 2/3 per month	36
Fuel at 2/3 per month	22
	£271

These are major items, generally predictable and except for food the same whether the family is two or four. Other charges are the cost of car (upkeep, insurance, petrol, garden, clothes, entertainments, education, subscriptions, doctor, chemist and holidays).

People prepared to live simply can do so in all Southern Rhodesia, but there are few where the standard of living is as high as in the towns and suburbs. The higher grade Government officials, bank officials, and employees of the big commercial companies, such as the big departments of Bulawayo, range from £100 to £200 per annum upwards. Those who want the fullest life in Southern Rhodesia can often make money in the towns, and with a good income of less than £200, and with a good knowledge of the town and its surroundings, can acquire a good knowledge of the town and its surroundings, and can acquire a good knowledge of the town and its surroundings, and can acquire a good knowledge of the town and its surroundings.

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**Retired Officer's Sample Budget.**

A sample budget is attached for a retired Army officer and wife with two children at school, whose education (not included in the budget) is costing about £200 per year. This family lives near town and visits it regularly. Their daily income is larger in the holidays, but also supporting as to milk, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables, which will considerably reduce their expenses.

	Monthly
(1) Motor car insurance	20 0 6
(2) Petrol	20 8 0
(3) Batcher	1 10 0
(4) Charcoal	2 0 6
(5) Account of General Store	2 0 6
(6) Tipicess, fuel, postage, note, stamps, fittings, books, cleaning materials, food loss, dozen towels, flour, butter, etc.	10 0 0
(7) Newspapers (monthly)	10 0 0
(8) Newspapers, periodicals, and books	10 0 0
(9) Tobacco	10 0 0
(10) Whites and spurs	10 0 0
(11) Labour (2 domestic, 4 outside)	10 0 0
(12) Rations for labour (meat, bread)	10 0 0
(13) Meat for labour	10 0 0
(14) Sundries	10 0 0

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**POISON WORSE THAN WITCHCRAFT.**

*Difficulties of Bringing Poisoners to Justice,  
To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR—Amidst the crowd of authorities on witchcraft in Northern Rhodesia, I feel it is almost impossible for a mere employer of Northern Rhodesian Natives to voice an opinion.

Mr. Tagart asks what laws Mr. Melland would suggest. I would not suggest any alteration in the laws, but merely that the law relating to murder should be carried out. That would demand a properly organised police force to operate on the frontiers of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, a pathologist and laboratory attached to the force, and the registration of every Native. As a preliminary, the force could forthwith (and without trial) deport every witch doctor, *magananga, sinanga, mwa wa simba, or anta wa mkanaga*, all are indirect murderers in that they force all sorts of decoctions down the throats of babies and in nine cases out of ten kill them.

But there is another class just as evil as the witch doctor, to wit the man who has inherited a knowledge of poison, the deadly poison, or stolen arsenite of soda or some other poisonous drug from European plantations or hospitals. These men use poison to blanket the natives for food money, or anything else; they are occasionally killed with a spear, but whilst the spear is hardly sure to hang the poisoner gets off in nine cases out of ten. Why? Because any fool can swear to a spear and with the assistance of the Central African knows practically nothing of Native poisons. In fact, a number of our local people in the West do not understand the word; some cause stomach irritation and probably inflammation; others cause dysentery; others pneumonia or a chest irritation which brings on pneumonia under circumstances favourable to its spread.

In odden times the chiefs put down poison by lopping off hands, ears or feet when it suited their purpose. Nowadays the chief gets his pay or perquisites, and the death of odd people does not matter, for he has not to provide for man power against enemies, and as he probably uses poison to deal with his own troublesome subjects, he cannot say very much. If he did, sooner or later he would himself be poisoned. It therefore suits chiefs and sub-chiefs to keep in with those who hold the most useful poison. A useful poison is preferably one known only to a few and for which there is no native antidote.

Witchcraft? To Natives who have lived for a time in a large town, such as Harare, Salamao or Mombasa, witchcraft becomes a joke, but poison is a different matter. It may be blown into a man's nostrils after a beer drink, it may be put into a water gourd whilst he is working in a field, poisoned stakes may be placed for him in the pathway to his hut. The average Native cannot afford to employ a taster and a servant to fetch his food and water, and if he did the servant would be bribed and intimidated sooner or later.

"Poison," says the Natives reflectively, "why, we did have a case in 1925; man tried to poison his wife with ground glass, but he got off. No witnesses!" Yet you may know that half a dozen cases, some fatal, have occurred recently beneath that gentleman's nose.

Educate the Native by all means, but also give the police and district officers more education. It takes a good detective, a pathologist and lawyer to hang the average poisoner in the hands. Why expect an unfortunata probation or other officer in the

African bush to deal with a case in which the defendant has alone reaped and prepared the poison, has himself administered it, and in which there is no pathologist to certify to, poison or otherwise. And remember that the educated *Uma* Native employee is at the bottom of half the theft, poison and blackman cases which occur.

There is only one remedy—a great increase in the European population, who would insist on these cases being dealt with in place of being smothered as at present.

One aspect of the witchcraft business which all your knowledgeable correspondents appear to ignore is hypnotism. Any number of these witch-doctors are hypnotists and can and do make certain Natives swear to anything which suits their purpose.

Yours faithfully,  
*Southern Tanganyika* "AVERMAY"

**IN MEMORY OF "JIMMY" SUTHERLAND.**

*A Sportsmen's Monument Proposed,  
To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR—I was deeply sorry to learn from *East Africa* of the death of "Jimmy" Sutherland, one of the greatest elephant hunters who ever wore shoe-leather. I met him recently in the Ubungu sharp district of the French Sudan, where he was shooting elephants, and I am certain that he would rather have met his death from one of the great beasts than from heart failure.

Do ask your legion of sporting readers to send you a donation each towards the cost of erecting a monument over his resting place. Erected in this land which I am sure every East African sportsman will regard as something, and if each will do his bit, Sutherland's memory will be suitably perpetuated in the land he loved so much.

Tanga  
Tanganyika Territory. Yours faithfully,  
BASIL REEL

*East Africa* would be willing to receive, and to print into a separate book account of any sums which readers might care to send towards the cost of a monument to the late Captain Sutherland. As with many elephant hunters, who will probably be eager to contribute according to their ability, there were many men who admired his excellent work during the East African Campaign, and who might care to send something in that account. The form of memorial would, of course, depend on the amount of the fund raised, in the expenditure of which we should consult some of Captain Sutherland's best friends, seeking to meet what they would regard as his wishes in the matter. We hope that readers will not hesitate to contribute small amounts for in such a matter many gifts of a guinea or so, although not very large, are a greater tribute, and therefore more acceptable, than a few shillings for 20 each.

**THE ZEBRA'S PROTECTIVE COLOURING.**

*Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's Opinion.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR—Would everybody agree that, as Colonel Stoneham asserts in his letter printed in your issue of May 5, the zebra's stripes are for protective purposes?

According to that delightful and discerning authority, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, *Jack of the Bushveld*, 1913 Edition, pp. 330 and 331, they sometimes serve as a

Yours faithfully,  
*Northern Rhodesia* "SIMPSON"

*East Africa* is still an invaluable source of news to me. Having travelled all over East and Central Africa during the last twenty years, it so often gives me the words of old friends in other parts of the territories which I would not receive otherwise. *East Africa* is my

RECENT VISITOR CHAMPIONS EAST AFRICA.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE PYGMIES

Strong Appeal of the Territories.

whose "abi" was it?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I read with considerable astonishment the letter of Mr. R. Norman in your issue of August 18. His question "What is there in East Africa but big game shooting to attract tourists?" is indeed surprising, and his answer, "Certainly no scenery worth seeing, no decent hotels, and no winter sports or attractions of the sort," is in my judgment amazing.

During the past forty-five years I have paid constant visits to most of the countries of Northern and Southern Europe, Canada, and the United States from east to west, the West Indies and a recent prolonged tour through South Africa, the Rhodesias, and East Africa, and I can confidently declare that for variety and intensely all-round interest East Africa, especially Kenya, appeared to me more than any other country I have ever seen.

No fine scenery. No attractions but big game shooting. Surely your correspondent was playing with words when he made such statements. I at least am proud of the glorious photographs I took of East Africa's lovely coastal scenery, its eternally snow-capped central mountains, its scene in the Great Rift Valley, the most beautiful valley in the world, its Native compounds, and the, but not least, its big and small game. Truly the lowlands and highlands hold a host of exquisite scenes for the tourist with his camera. Then again what of beautiful Lake Naivasha, immolated by the great Flamingo!

I venture to say also that there are few places in the world more remarkable in the whole of Africa than the Kenya and Uganda Rivers, which together are a veritable zoological garden.

What no winter sports? Let your correspondent go to the slopes of Mount Kenya on his next visit. He does not say whether he has visited East Africa, and enjoy tobogganing *on the snow*. As to ordinary outdoor sports in East Africa, tennis, golf, fishing, and shooting in the highlands and excellent sea bathing on the coast, were all included in the greatest four of my life.

On my recent visit I came across two or three university students who had gone out to learn, and eventually settle down to coffee farming. I discovered in course of conversation that they had started with insufficient capital and so gave up the job for an easier one, namely that of motor-touring chauffeurs. From many inquiries made amongst old and experienced coffee planters and others, I was soundly convinced that it was of no earthly use for young men to embark on plantation cultivation, such as coffee or tea, unless they had plenty of back-bone, wit and determination to win through, equipped with fairly strong financial backing. There is no room for the weak-kneed or loafer in Kenya! It is a young colony with vast possibilities, and calls to the young men of the homeland, the young men who look upon work as their hobby, to come out and prove their worth. Such young men, I say again, are bound to succeed.

As in the case of Mr. Norman's nephew, at least I came across one, or perhaps two, starved instances of young settlers who had gone out armed with the determination to make good, despite the very limited capital of their *diyobwa*, and to say they are able to look upon their efforts with pride and satisfaction, but this was the exception.

East Africa with all its wonderful scenic and sporting attractions calls me once again

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. B.

SIR,—It is not too late to refer back to your issue of July 21, may I comment on the "pseudo-swahili" with which content is shown to have been established with the pygmies in Mr. Martin Johnson's film? While Father Sehebesta has recently established the fact that some pygmies of any race possess a language of their own (E.T.), previous travellers have doubted, in all good faith, whether such could be the case, and certainly a very debased form of Swahili, known as Kingwana, has been current as a means of communication with them—whether or not it is true that it is the only language known to them.

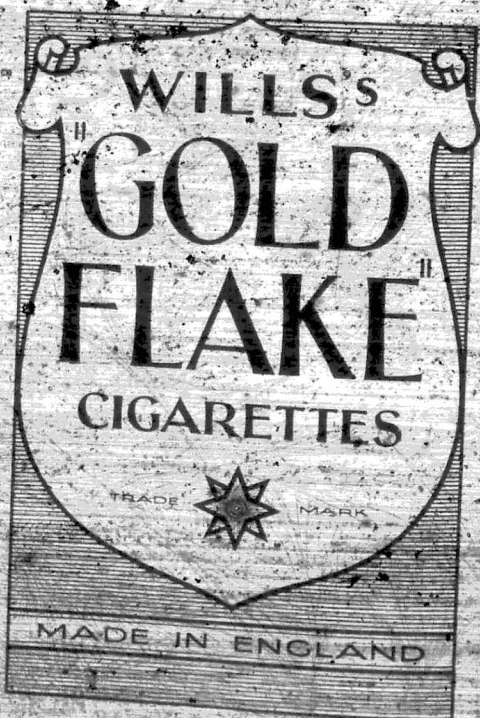
Under the impression that this was so, a translation of St. Matthew's Gospel into this jargon was prepared, of which the following (No. 6) may serve as a specimen:

Na halina via, ahoka, ahononola, na saliana babu hapana na masipili, ahidaka. Nemi ahanguka katika ya poli, na imyamaliyuma na alia babu.

I do not quite understand Colonel Shorthose's phrase, "a *himi yangu*," mentioned in his letter published in your issue of September 1. I had understood that *abi* came under the same rules as *haha, waha,* etc. (Storer's Handbook, pp. 111-12).

Incidentally, the late Dr. Charlesworth told me that he had come across a tribe of pygmies in the Simliki Valley who spoke a language of their own containing a peculiar click.

Yours faithfully,  
ALICE WERNER.



Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

119. Mr. Michael Moses, M.B.E.

More visitors to East Africa now arrive armed with cameras than with guns. — *Captain Cook*

There are no hotels of any sort at Berbera or elsewhere in British Somaliland. — *Colonel Report of Somaliland, 1931*

The majority of Government Departments do not use shorthand. — *Annual Report of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum*

The second tallest chimney in the world is at the Nkana Mine in the Northern Rhodesia copper belt. — *The Rev. J. M. Lubiano, writing in The Spectator*

I have no personal interest in Abercorn, but in my own house I use Abercorn coffee whenever I can get it. It is very good. — *Sir J. Crawford Murray speaking at the Kafue Agricultural Show*

As in all Africa definition of the term "family" is not accomplished when only the living members are enumerated, but the family membership must be included those who are dead as well as those who are living. — *Professor V. J. Harshbarger, writing in Africa*

An expert in England has stated that the financial difficulties are mainly due to having extreme short-hand of long. The East African currency is a paper money for cash and for credit and is secured on indefinite credit terms. — *W. G. Spring, in Africa*

A remarkable new motoring record for African travel has been set up by Mr. R. Forester, of Blantyre, who covered the 1,143 miles from Blantyre to Johannesburg in 27 hours 15 minutes, running time an average speed of 42.3 miles per hour. The entire time taken for the trip, including stops, was 36 hours. — *The Farmer's Weekly, South Africa*

As Chairman of the Butter Levy Board I have had a most difficult task. The letters of operation and abuse, which have been sent me have been very much amazing. I have been reported to the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, six times to the Governor, and once to the Secretary of State. — *Mr. H. H. Rushton, Treasurer of Kenya, addressing the Legislative Council*

I had the pleasure of meeting many planters in Nairobi and elsewhere and of seeing something of the practical difficulties of farming in the Colony.

I imagine the planters' representatives in London came back with the persuasion that Federation was not practical politics. They realised, too, that the planters' problems and difficulties were never understood better in Britain than they are to-day. — *W. Kemble Smith, writing in the Journal of the African Society*

The white man's whim is often inexplicable to Africans, but they are generally anxious to please. In England I have known a chief oblige a District Commissioner who was keen on model villages with nuts arranged in streets by building a village according to plan, so that when the District Commissioner came through he found the village of his dreams and chief and District Commissioner were both satisfied. But, these things on the spot knew that the new village was only built for exhibition purposes, the people continuing to live as before in their old surroundings but in the village. — *Mr. Donald Fraser, writing in Healthful Jour. Africa*



Copyright East Africa

Mrs. Michael Moses, whose name is a household word throughout Uganda, first reached the country in 1890. In 1897, when King Mwanga rebelled, he seized with the military on the lines of communication, and throughout the Uganda Mutiny of 1900-01 he was in charge of Masindi station. After the Mutiny he was attached as Financial Officer to Colonel Martyn's expedition which reconquered the Nile Province from Entabao to Gondokoro.

In 1902 he left the Government Service to take up hunting and trading in the Congo Free State, where he spent a couple of years before returning and forming with Dr. H. H. Hunter what has become the oldest business partnership of two men existing in East Africa. The firm gradually extended its interests in all branches of trading and commerce, cotton buying, banking, import and export, until it is to-day interested in almost every activity in the Protectorate. Mr. Moses was the principal promoter of the first newspaper to be published in the Protectorate, "The Uganda Herald," in which he still retains control. During the War he served with the Uganda Contingent, and he has since concentrated his attention on the stimulation of production, banking and commerce, and has contributed to the country's economic progress in many ways.

## PERSONALIA.

The Earl of Bandon is visiting Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Jackson are on holiday.

H.H. the Kabaka of Uganda recently celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday.

Mr. G. D. Popplewell, Assistant District Officer is on leave from Tunduru.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa of Mr. Montague Tebbitt, M.C.

Mr. B. Pullon has been appointed Government Printer of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. Gratime Bell, the Kenya tea expert, was qualified for his A. 1. grower's licence.

Mr. M. C. P. Masters and Miss Eddan Green are to be married in Nairobi on Monday.

Mr. Theo. M. Schouten and Miss Edith Alice Taylor were recently married in Nairobi.

Lieutenant Colonel P. White, O.B.E., Education Officer in Kenya, has arrived home by air.

Mr. J. N. Lowe and Mr. C. J. Fisher have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. G. Allen, Chairman of the South African board of the Vacuum Oil Company, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. Oscar Snow, of Mad Medani, Sudan, and Miss Marjorie Ince are to be married in Freetown on September 22.

Mr. T. A. Wood, C.M.G., has been returned unopposed for the Hill Ward seat on the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. R. M. Sanders has been appointed a member of the Tanga Township Authority in the absence of Mr. V. A. DeBysshire.

Sir J. Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, flew over the Victoria Falls during last week, piloted by Mr. Wynne.

Mr. E. A. V. de Cardole, of the Sudan Technical Service, and Miss Betty Constable Roberts were married in London last week.

A Local Committee of the Royal Empire Society has been formed in Bulawayo, with Mr. E. C. Baxter as Honorary Secretary.

Mr. J. D. Rankine recently won the first Tesq open golf championship, played at Soroti, Uganda. Mr. T. A. Cox was the runner-up.

We understand that Mr. Alfred Wiglesworth of Messrs. A. Wiglesworth and Company, is contemplating an early visit to the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, who is on leave pending a permanent from the appointment of Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, is now residing near Darhman.

Mr. B. McVilvie, of Broken Hill, has won the Northern Rhodesian amateur golf championship at Mazabuka. The runner up was Mr. W. H. Compton, of Lusaka.

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, has been nominated Grand Treasurer of English Freemasons for 1933.

Miss Dora Owen, who is to be married in England on October 24 to Mr. Michael H. Owen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, of 1, Grosvenor, Brimsfield, Rowley.

Mr. J. M. Cornick, who has just retired from his appointment as District Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Transvaal, is shortly going on tour in Kenya.

Kobukun J. Mungu, who served with the 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles during the Campaign, has addressed the Shooting Range Club on his experiences in East Africa.

Mrs. Hodgson has won the "Country" golf presented to a hole and Minor districts, Mombasa, by Mrs. C. P. S. Shaw, manager Messrs. Lyons Tea Plantations.

Mr. Mervyn Hills, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, who is staying in Eastbourne, expects to sail for Kenya again at the beginning of October.

Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, formerly Assistant Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and afterwards Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, is at present Acting Governor of the Gold Coast.

Captain H. M. Naylor, who recently flew back from Eastlands has been elected Vice-President of the Togo Hunters' Association, of which Mr. Tahoumou is now Honorary Secretary.

Wing Commander A. R. Harris, O.B.E., who was senior officer in charge of the R.A.F. cruise which visited East Africa last winter, has been appointed to the R.A.F. depot at Usbridge.

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**RIFLES**

**EAST AFRICA**

Mr. M. B. E. Glyn, K.B.E., C.M.G., has been appointed an additional member of the Wake Commission in place of Mr. E. J. Washington, O.B.E., who has been recommended for promotion to Bermuda.

Mr. T. H. E. Grant, District Officer in Tanganyika, who has been stationed in Bukoba for some time past, is on leave pending retirement. He has served in the Territory for the past thirteen years.

Mr. L. N. Reynolds, formerly of the Kenya Police Force and now Commissioner of Police at Sarawak, is now home on long leave. He hopes to spend a few weeks in Kenya in the early part of next year.

Lieutenant J. A. B. Grylls, R.E., is at present visiting the aerodromes on the Cape to Cairo air route. He has been seconded to the R.A.F. and will report on the general condition of the landing grounds.

Mr. H. W. Sear, the Nairobi business man, plans to leave this country for Kenya at the latter end of September or early in October. He will fly back in a new type of Moth machine, which he has just purchased.

Mr. T. J. Waters, formerly Surveyor-General of Kenya, and now a director of the Torbay Paint Company, Ltd., who recently visited East Africa, will leave on a visit to West Africa at the end of this month.

Mr. E. J. Morgan of the Tanganyika Health Department, and Miss E. Edmund, sister of Dr. J. J. B. Edmund, M.C., who is out sleeping sickness duty at Kahama, are shortly to be married in this country.

The Rev. J. A. Ross, the well-known Abercorn missionary, is leaving London shortly for the United States for two months, under the auspices of the Phelps Stokes Fund to visit educational institutions for Negroes.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included the Rev. Curpin, to Nairobi, and Mr. R. C. Ford, from Cairo to Nairobi. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay were among the inward passengers by last week's air mail from Kampala.

The centennial is celebrated by the Lieutenant-Commander, Captain J. Leonard, R.N. (Retd.), of Golden Valley, Cape Province, and Joan Heusted, only child of the late Mr. J. H. D. Beales, of Nakusha, and Mrs. Beales.

Mr. G. N. Logson, C.M.G., has been appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Council of the Sudan, and Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones, of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, Acting Provincial Commissioner of Pemba.

Mr. J. D. A. Massett, who has left Tanganyika pending retirement, was one of the first officials in the Customs Service of the Territory, to which he was appointed in the latter part of 1916. He had previously served in British Guiana for twelve years.

Dr. John P. Mitchell has been appointed medical superintendent of Mulago Hospital and Medical Officer of the Uganda Medical School. Educated at Aberdeen University, he served throughout the War, and was three times mentioned in dispatches.

The Society for the Preservation of Fauna of the Empire is to hold a fancy dress ball at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on November 1. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. G. W. Hobley, C.M.G., Zoological Society, Regent Park, N.W.5.

Mr. W. Victor Harris, Assistant Entomologist in Tanganyika, lectured at the National Honey Show at the Crystal Palace last week on "Native Bee-keeping in Tanganyika." He also prepared a small exhibit of Tanganyika beeswax and honey for the Show.

The Tanganyika rifle team competing for the Manning Cup, which registered a total score of 1,257 points, comprised Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. D. W. Malcolm, Mr. G. Oliver, Mr. F. M. Rippon, Miss S. Epps, Mr. F. O. Herse, Mr. H. W. E. Gunter, and Dr. R. Bury.

Mr. J. H. Wallace, of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, second son of Mr. C. Wallace, of Kathmore, Palmerston Road, Dublin, and Zaida, only daughter of the late Major R. B. Morton, and Mrs. Wardroper, of Llanrwst, are to be married shortly.

Mr. S. P. Bland, M.B.E., who is now on leave from Zanzibar pending retirement, served with the R.S.A. police in Southern Rhodesia, before taking up an appointment with the P.W.D. in Zanzibar in 1919. He has been Assistant Director of Public Works there for the past five years.

As a result of the death in Madras of Mr. J. B. Datta, who was in charge of the Zanzibar branch of the National Bank of India from 1924 to 1930, and who served in various capacities, at the time of his death, will follow an operations highway in charge of the Madras branch of the Bank.

The arrangement is comprised between Gustaf C. Tall, of Guthrie Remell Road, youngest son of Sir James Remell, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C., and Lady Remell, of 30, Bryanston Square, and Sydney Mary Marling, elder daughter of Sir Charles Marling, M.B.E., C.B., of 2, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

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PERSONALIA (Continued)

Mr. C. de Bunsen of the Sudan Political Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. de Bunsen, of 14 North Street, Westminster, and Miss Margaret Robinson Smith, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Robinson Smith and of Lady Elizabeth Robinson Smith, were married in the "Rue's Cellar," London, last week.

The Nyeri Polo team, composed of Mr. F. J. Abson, Captain A. C. Lyons, Captain H. H. Lyons, and Mr. R. Johnston, won the Governors' Cup at the recent Nairobi Polo Tournament. The same team, with the exception that Mr. J. O. Cornorth took the place of Captain A. C. Lyons, afterwards won the Cranworth Cup.

Mr. H. Housh of Imperial Airways, and Mr. R. Chadwick of the Air Services Company, met with a motor accident on the Lugira-Kampala road a few days ago. Mr. Housh, who was driving, was badly shaken, but Mr. Chadwick was injured and taken to Kampala Hospital. We learn, however, that his condition is now considerably improved.

Colonel Sir Robert Williams is to preside at the annual farewell meeting for missionaries of the Church Missionary Society to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 20. The Rev. W. Wynn Jones of Tanganyika, will be among the speakers, and the following addresses will be given: Mr. Gordon L. H. Wright, Bishop of Uganda and the Sudan.

We regret to learn of the death in London last week of Mr. T. Honey, a director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., the East African Exploration Company, and Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd. Mr. Honey died at the age of seventy years. London started the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company and was widely known in South African circles on this side.

His many friends in East Africa will join with us in mourning Mr. W. J. Glencarn Campbell, the former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, and Mrs. Campbell on the birth of a daughter. Mr. Campbell served for twenty-three years in Kenya, where he was one of the most popular senior officers, and Mrs. Campbell will be remembered as the founder of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in October, between Mr. C. F. Hattiscombe, B.E.S., formerly secretary to H.H. the Sultan of Geziler, and Miss Georgina Harwood of Lowndes Court, Lowndes Square, W.C., daughter of the late George Harwood, M.P. of Bolton, and of Mrs. Harwood Murray, the step-daughter of Dr. John Murray, Principal of the University College, Liverpool.

Mr. Burns and Sewell, bankers in Kenya have formed an Advisory Society of East Africa. Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., is the first President, with Mr. Leslie Tartton and Mr. G. Andrew as Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. R. A. Dearslow, with Mr. G. Holmes as Hon. Treasurer. The Committee is composed of Mr. W. H. White, Mr. P. de V. Allen, Mr. J. G. Wilkinson and Mr. T. L. Price.

Mr. W. V. Whitt, of the Rifle Brigade, who has served with the K.A.R. in Tanganyika for the past five or six years, is returning from the Service.

At Nairobi was Major Fred Turney, O.B.E., managing director of the Ramani Sugar Estates, Ltd. He is married to Miss M. J. Turney, who also is married to-morrow in Mombasa Cathedral. Miss Turney was for some years a lecturer in dentistic science at the University of Leicester.

His many friends in Northern Rhodesia will join with us in extending sympathy to Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Acting Governor of the Territory, on the death of his father, Major-General Sir C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, R.B.E., C.B., who passed away last week at Henley-on-Thames, aged seventy-three. General Mackenzie-Kennedy served in India from 1870 to the outbreak of the War, in which he commanded the 26th Division in France, and later in the Balkans. He retired in 1919 after forty years' service.

Good scores were registered by the Kenya rifle team which is competing in the inter-Column and Protectorate small bore match. The grand total being 1,880 points. The highest possible score was 2,000, and the individual competitors' scores were: Mr. C. F. J. Irvine, 193; Miss A. M. N. Irvine, 108; Mr. J. Richardson, 193; Captain C. E. J. Irvine, 194; Sergeant-Major C. A. Christian, 189; Mr. J. G. Sullivan, 187; Mr. W. R. Trichel, 187; Mr. F. J. Gibbister, 180; Mr. M. J. Mackay, 186; Captain E. V. Ward, 178 points.

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DEPUTATION TO KENYA GOVERNOR

By Sir Joseph Byrne's Reply

A deputation of members of the Nairobi Association and including the two elected Members for Nairobi of the Legislative Council, the Mayor of Nairobi, the chairman, Mr. Kenneth Archer, and the secretary, Mr. Robert Shaw, of the Convention of Associations, waited on the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, and asked for an assurance that no further taxation would be imposed until the report of the Expenditure Advisory Committee had been published and considered.

The Governor, in reply, welcomed the invitation as an opportunity for correcting a wrong impression which appeared to be prevalent.

The impression, he said, that I am an autocrat determined to force through measures, regardless of whether they are for the benefit of the country or not. Nothing could be further from the truth. My desire is to guide Kenya through this depression, and above all to balance her Budget, which is absolutely essential. If, when the Budget is introduced, convincing facts and figures are not placed before me, I am sure I would have the support of the Executive Council in withdrawing any extravagant measures. Personally I am convinced that nothing short of a miracle can save us from the necessity of such extra taxation, but none would be more pleased than I if a miracle came about.

It was impossible, he pointed out, to continue indefinitely to delay the introduction of the Budget while long-range economies having little or no effect on the 1933 estimates were being considered. He hoped the Expenditure Committee would be able to give a more or less accurate picture of the total position before the Budget session.

Sir Joseph said that there seemed to be a popular belief in Kenya that the Government could reduce the bulk of the public expenditure by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, although the Government's expenditure in Kenya could not be limited by such a course of action. He denied Government extravagance, declaring that Departmental expenditure had been reduced by over £500,000 in the last two years. He again expressed his desire to co-operate fully with the Elected Members. After reiterating his belief in the necessity of an income tax in spite of the public outcry against it, the Governor deplored what he regarded as extravagant statements in the economy campaign now being conducted throughout the country. *Times' telegram from Nairobi.*

LAND HOLDINGS IN TANGANYIKA

According to the Report of the Tanganyika Land Department for 1931, Britons, Germans, Indians and Greeks between them held 2,681,708 acres of the total of 9,977,808 acres alienated to Europeans. The figures were:

Nationality	Number of holdings	Land-holdings, acres	Estimated value, £	Total value, £
British	417	454,417	27,923.30	224,624
German	416	305,001	100,127	405,753
Indian	352	157,720	450,405	217,204
Greek	247	109,133	114,089	234,722

The areas closed to alienation to non-Natives now include: Central, Lindi, Tabora, Mwanza, and Bukoba Provinces; the area in Ilmor Province reserved by the Land Development Commission; and, with three minor exceptions, the Arusha, Moshi, Maseso and Mbulu districts of the Northern Province, the Pangani, Pangani, Sambari, and Pare districts of the Tanga Province, and most of Mtwara. There was a marked decrease in the demand for agricultural land during the year, no doubt owing to the low prices ruling for raw materials.

Missions had 330,000 of a total area of 6,207 acres, of which 55 plots were granted during 1931. The alienation of these areas, that the land must be used for religious, charitable or educational purposes only. No such general conditions were contained in the old Government leases.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided that, though the financial position of Uganda does not call for it, it is necessary that simultaneously with the introduction of income tax in the Budget, a loss on official salaries shall be imposed as a temporary measure.

DR R LE PELLEY ON THE CAPSID BUG

An Insect Pest Defeated

At the meeting of the Zoological Section of the British Association at York, Dr. Richard Le Pelley, the Kenya entomologist, described how he had solved the problem of the damage to the coffee plant by the capsid bug, *Elygus simonyi*. The symptoms of the attack were the turning black of the young flower buds, the very early stage of their growth and their failing to open and set fruit. The cause was a complete mystery, and at first the trouble was ascribed to some abnormal physiological condition of the tree. Starting in 1930, when the disease first became prominent, as a factor in coffee growing in Kenya, Dr. Le Pelley began a long series of experiments with insects, paying particular attention to *Elygus*, though there were present a number of similar insects which might be responsible for the damage. Eventually he found that *Elygus* was the culprit, and that the bug, by attacking the anthers of the coffee blossom, caused the flowers to abort at a very early stage in their development. For these experiments enabled him to devise a technique for field spraying which proved very satisfactory. The medium being a diluted extract of pyrethrin in ordinary commercial paraffin, distributed as an atomised spray. This was effective at less than one-tenth of the cost of a water spray, and during 1932 a large increase in coffee fruit was obtained by its use. The method is now in widespread use commercially, and promised to be of extended value for other crops besides coffee, as well as offering the prospect of higher coffee yields in all parts of East Africa.

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THE BACK OF THE BLACK MAN'S MIND.

AN AFRICAN "SAND-FISH."

Fundamental Quarterly?

Solving a Zoological Puzzle.

Is there, East Africa? Mr. Douglal, formerly Principal of the Government School, Kabete, Kenya Colony, has written an article on the similarity between Africans and ourselves in the way of thought? Can they assimilate European civilization, not merely accepting its scientific methods and inventions but making them their own? In his assumptions and methods of writing, Mr. Douglal is in a commendably balanced article in a recent number of the Journal of the International Institute of African Studies, and Culture he discusses this problem as fully as he justly can, but he does not raise the question of method, of style, and of the importance for the teacher.

Two very divergent views are held by those who are in a position to know, and championed by Professor Levy-Bruhl of the Paris Sorbonne, maintaining that "the African Negro or Bantu, does not think, reflect or reason, if he can help it," the other, that the differences observable between the mental processes of black and white are quantitative and not qualitative.

Mr. Douglal's Conclusions.

Foundations and expansions on the study of normal European children as carried out by Professor Jean Piaget, of Geneva, and his psycho-analysis as expounded by Dr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Douglal is of opinion that:

"The difference between the two is primarily a sociological one. The white man's mind, so far as the black man is concerned, is made up of two very divergent modes of thought, the one that is primary and fundamental, is unconscious, prelogical, mystical, and subjective in the order of secondary systems is logical, conscious, and objective, but its control over the former is seldom complete. As the child grows into a civilized community, experience and the social tradition which invests experience tend to strengthen the power of the secondary systems. The child, who grows up in a primitive community on the other hand, has the same experience, but his logical conscious thought, by the social life which surrounds him, does not receive sufficient strength in the secondary systems at the expense of the former."

It is, therefore, impossible, according to Mr. Douglal, to assert an absolute separation between the mind of primitive peoples and our own. It would assume the differences which are so obvious in actual experience to the emotional nature of the African. "The differences are due to a different orientation of emotional interest on to the relative strength of the emotional factor in African thought as compared with our own," to put it in his own words. So he urges that in our dealings with Africans, especially in the school-room or lecture theatre, we must keep that fact in mind.

The success of African education depends upon its power to provide for the deeper emotional energies their necessary freedom and expression, both through artistic and artistic channels such as games, dancing, singing, art and handicrafts, and through religious faith which will draw to itself these emotions at the moment of their release in a flood of spiritual and social life.

It will be seen that Mr. Douglal's article is both stimulating and provocative. The study of it in the original can be recommended both as an intellectual exercise and as a contribution to the solution of the most fascinating problem.

GERMS AND GERMAN.

Is there an excellent little book on "The Teaching of Healthcraft to African Women." Mrs. Donald Fraser mentions a curious little point

in the teaching of African women their own language should be taught to as much as possible. For several years ago, was the only government school. When the War started with Germany, the school pupils missed the similarity of names, and had some surprise conversation between the two classes of women.

In the Sahara there were curious creatures including the sand-fish which in appearance is simply a fish but finless as well as limbless. It is spotted minutely like a trout, and swims at a pace beneath the sand which makes it difficult to catch. I kept one alive for months. Finally a *Lebon de* was found. It was swimming under the sand. It seemed to thrive on a liberal allowance of many changed sand, and I mention this curious creature as I have never come across any description of it in English natural histories.

Having noticed this intriguing paragraph in Sir Alfred Pease's book, "Half a Century of Sport," we invited the assistance of Mr. H. W. Parker of the Natural History Museum, who has kindly given us the following statement on the puzzle:

"The common slink is known as *Vilga Strachanensis* or *S. spheerula* is sometimes known as the 'fish' of the Sahara. I regret that in my article in 'The Standard' Natural History, I did not see this genus, but as it is a further mistake, I preferred not to do so. However, notice that I refer to a species in ability to 'swim' through sand. If the species is known, Sir Alfred is wrong all through, but at its limits, for what could like limbs are not present. It is not impossible, however, that another species of fish may be present in which the limbs are so reduced that they are not visible."

Mr. Alfred Pease's "sand fish" is therefore definitely a hard, and as mentioned in at least one English natural history. The question of limbs or no limbs appears to be still open.

Kenya without Douglal is a charmingly written book, packed full of information. A correspondent writing to "The Life of Faith."

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 \*\* East Africa in the Press. \*\*  
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CAN A SNAKE REALLY "CALL"?

East Africa has never discussed a subject which produced such voluminous correspondence as that on the "Crowing Crested Cobra," which brought us hundreds of communications from all parts of Africa. Now Captain Tracy Phillips has raised the subject again in a letter to *The Times* regarding it.

Since writing to you some time ago on the subject of calling snakes I have had the advantage of seeing on the open rock, and of hearing at fairly close quarters, the snake in question. In the country between Lake Edward and Kivu, it is known as the *Nakula*. The vocabulary of the word signifies "come literally." The cry in calling. The noise produced by a snake when it is called would be an inadequate rather than an inadequate description. Furthermore, since the date of my first communication to you, Mr. C. B. Ritchie, writing in *East Africa* of September 10, has given a very interesting account of the snake.

Full details call for their own column, but I must content a beautifully well-kept note, published in that journal two months ago. Dr. C. B. Ritchie, whose attention I draw to this matter, personally provided it. And in these matters are dangerous, not only a knowledge of this kind is useful.

The nature of the call does not appear essential to the question whether these snakes are called or not. The language of the snake is a very interesting one. It separates the small snake which it has seen from the large, from the realm of the snake. It embodies me again to approach the subject and, in so doing, to draw attention to the unqualified description of Mr. Nesbit, recording in the *Geographical Journal* of November, 1910, his scientific expedition in the Red Sea (Danakil) side of Abyssinia.

I can see the snake in the water, which is a very common sight in the lakes and swamps of the East African highlands. The snake is a very common sight in the lakes and swamps of the East African highlands. The snake is a very common sight in the lakes and swamps of the East African highlands.

Most of the "calls" which I have heard have been in series of three, *chirp, chirp, chirp*, each lasting between three and five seconds, and at intervals of my hearing, at about three minute intervals. It is not possible to note that in this evidence, there was no other sign of life noticeable there, not an insect or an animal to distract or confuse the observer.

True, as Mr. Lechman rightly remarked in your column, "scientific authority are not impressed." They nevertheless, would probably be the first to record that the snake towards nothing, wonderful in the way of an eagle in the air, or that there is no more to be learned of the ways of a serpent upon a rock.

Mr. Alvin Lechman replied:

As Captain Tracy Phillips' letter on "Calling Snakes" in our issue of September 15, has attracted attention, I am glad to have heard of it. It is a very interesting article, and one which is well known to you. It is a very interesting article, and one which is well known to you. It is a very interesting article, and one which is well known to you.

THE HAND CASTING NET FOR "NGEGE."

In a letter to *The Field*, Mr. A. M. Champion, who is now in charge of the Northern Province of Kenya, gives an account of the remarkable success of the hand casting net, as opposed to Native methods, in catching the *ngege* (*Tilapia nilotica*) in Lake Rudolf. On two occasions he had visited the lake and tried the sporting methods of catching these fish (which make such excellent eating when fresh), but though armed with the best of tackle and trying every sort of bait he had been unable to get even a bite. His interest was aroused by a small colony of some two hundred Turkiana who

have built for themselves a miserable collection of mud walls just on the water's edge and who eke out a precarious existence entirely on the fish they catch, either by spearing or in circular baskets which they drop on the fish in shallow water.

On his third visit to Lake Rudolf Mr. Champion was accompanied by the British Consul for South West Ethiopia, who

had brought with him a certain net made in Omdurman and weighted, he assured me, with lead from the boilers which are still to be picked up on the battlefield just north of the town. The latter day he provided me with the most detailed and in abundance, my own failure made me particularly keen to study his methods.

Four photographs depict the Consul at work casting his net in the shallow water, barely ankle deep, where the *nges* swarm in certain times of day and night to feed on the algae and "lime" growing on the rocks.

Catches of thirty and forty fish on an evening were quite common, and one day more than an hour at the spot. Besides the *nges* small *N. nilotica* and *Staleis* fish were taken. There was also the net. As the Native methods of fishing were not nearly so successful, I suggested one day that they should take a lesson from the Consul and if they considered his method better than their own, they should not order a few nets from England. The following evening they were quite successful and made a large number of fish, but I am not sure.

The letter does not state whether or not the scheme has been followed up, but it is interesting to note that the same idea has occurred to Messrs. Hatley and Copley who have written an excellent book on "Angling in East Africa" for publication by *East Africa* a few weeks hence. In writing of the Native methods of catching the various *Cichlid* fish in East African waters, they remark:

It is strange that the circular hand casting net with weighted bottom edge is not used on the lakes of this part of Africa, though it is common in West Africa.

The practical success of the method for Lake Rudolf gives point to this comment and future development on that line should materialize in the near future.

VALUE OF CINCHONINE IN MALARIA.

In a leading article on the new issue of the *British Pharmacopoeia*, *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, declares the omission of cinchonine from the drug list and points out its

value. The article points out that cinchonine is the most valuable of the alkaloids which are used in the treatment of malaria. It is a very interesting article, and one which is well known to you. It is a very interesting article, and one which is well known to you.



## 'EAST AFRICA'S' INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be gratefully welcomed.

A local team from South Africa have visited Kenya last year.

During the first half of this year Uganda exported 75,118 bales of cotton.

The National Bank of India announces the payment of an interim dividend of 10%.

Cotton is again being planted in the Kisumu district of Kenya, after a lapse of seven years.

During the past quarter Kenya has exported an average of 30,000 lbs. of butter monthly.

The Kenya Grain Mills offer a prize of 50s. for the best cake made from their Kenya flour.

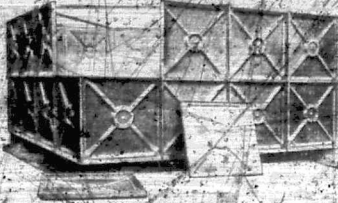
The Theatre Royal, Nairobi, and the Royal Theatre, Mombasa, are to be amalgamated.

Coffee planters in the Trans-Nairobi district of Kenya are expecting a good crop this year.

The Uganda Volunteer Reserve, first formed in 1907, is to be disbanded at the end of this year.

Two new African banks are to be added to the collection of the C.M.S. 2000-2500-3000-3500-4000-4500-5000-5500-6000-6500-7000-7500-8000-8500-9000-9500-10000-10500-11000-11500-12000-12500-13000-13500-14000-14500-15000-15500-16000-16500-17000-17500-18000-18500-19000-19500-20000-20500-21000-21500-22000-22500-23000-23500-24000-24500-25000-25500-26000-26500-27000-27500-28000-28500-29000-29500-30000-30500-31000-31500-32000-32500-33000-33500-34000-34500-35000-35500-36000-36500-37000-37500-38000-38500-39000-39500-40000-40500-41000-41500-42000-42500-43000-43500-44000-44500-45000-45500-46000-46500-47000-47500-48000-48500-49000-49500-50000-50500-51000-51500-52000-52500-53000-53500-54000-54500-55000-55500-56000-56500-57000-57500-58000-58500-59000-59500-60000-60500-61000-61500-62000-62500-63000-63500-64000-64500-65000-65500-66000-66500-67000-67500-68000-68500-69000-69500-70000-70500-71000-71500-72000-72500-73000-73500-74000-74500-75000-75500-76000-76500-77000-77500-78000-78500-79000-79500-80000-80500-81000-81500-82000-82500-83000-83500-84000-84500-85000-85500-86000-86500-87000-87500-88000-88500-89000-89500-90000-90500-91000-91500-92000-92500-93000-93500-94000-94500-95000-95500-96000-96500-97000-97500-98000-98500-99000-99500-100000-100500-101000-101500-102000-102500-103000-103500-104000-104500-105000-105500-106000-106500-107000-107500-108000-108500-109000-109500-110000-110500-111000-111500-112000-112500-113000-113500-114000-114500-115000-115500-116000-116500-117000-117500-118000-118500-119000-119500-120000-120500-121000-121500-122000-122500-123000-123500-124000-124500-125000-125500-126000-126500-127000-127500-128000-128500-129000-129500-130000-130500-131000-131500-132000-132500-133000-133500-134000-134500-135000-135500-136000-136500-137000-137500-138000-138500-139000-139500-140000-140500-141000-141500-142000-142500-143000-143500-144000-144500-145000-145500-146000-146500-147000-147500-148000-148500-149000-149500-150000-150500-151000-151500-152000-152500-153000-153500-154000-154500-155000-155500-156000-156500-157000-157500-158000-158500-159000-159500-160000-160500-161000-161500-162000-162500-163000-163500-164000-164500-165000-165500-166000-166500-167000-167500-168000-168500-169000-169500-170000-170500-171000-171500-172000-172500-173000-173500-174000-174500-175000-175500-176000-176500-177000-177500-178000-178500-179000-179500-180000-180500-181000-181500-182000-182500-183000-183500-184000-184500-185000-185500-186000-186500-187000-187500-188000-188500-189000-189500-190000-190500-191000-191500-192000-192500-193000-193500-194000-194500-195000-195500-196000-196500-197000-197500-198000-198500-199000-199500-200000-200500-201000-201500-202000-202500-203000-203500-204000-204500-205000-205500-206000-206500-207000-207500-208000-208500-209000-209500-210000-210500-211000-211500-212000-212500-213000-213500-214000-214500-215000-215500-216000-216500-217000-217500-218000-218500-219000-219500-220000-220500-221000-221500-222000-222500-223000-223500-224000-224500-225000-225500-226000-226500-227000-227500-228000-228500-229000-229500-230000-230500-231000-231500-232000-232500-233000-233500-234000-234500-235000-235500-236000-236500-237000-237500-238000-238500-239000-239500-240000-240500-241000-241500-242000-242500-243000-243500-244000-244500-245000-245500-246000-246500-247000-247500-248000-248500-249000-249500-250000-250500-251000-251500-252000-252500-253000-253500-254000-254500-255000-255500-256000-256500-257000-257500-258000-258500-259000-259500-260000-260500-261000-261500-262000-262500-263000-263500-264000-264500-265000-265500-266000-266500-267000-267500-268000-268500-269000-269500-270000-270500-271000-271500-272000-272500-273000-273500-274000-274500-275000-275500-276000-276500-277000-277500-278000-278500-279000-279500-280000-280500-281000-281500-282000-282500-283000-283500-284000-284500-285000-285500-286000-286500-287000-287500-288000-288500-289000-289500-290000-290500-291000-291500-292000-292500-293000-293500-294000-294500-295000-295500-296000-296500-297000-297500-298000-298500-299000-299500-300000-300500-301000-301500-302000-302500-303000-303500-304000-304500-305000-305500-306000-306500-307000-307500-308000-308500-309000-309500-310000-310500-311000-311500-312000-312500-313000-313500-314000-314500-315000-315500-316000-316500-317000-317500-318000-318500-319000-319500-320000-320500-321000-321500-322000-322500-323000-323500-324000-324500-325000-325500-326000-326500-327000-327500-328000-328500-329000-329500-330000-330500-331000-331500-332000-332500-333000-333500-334000-334500-335000-335500-336000-336500-337000-337500-338000-338500-339000-339500-340000-340500-341000-341500-342000-342500-343000-343500-344000-344500-345000-345500-346000-346500-347000-347500-348000-348500-349000-349500-350000-350500-351000-351500-352000-352500-353000-353500-354000-354500-355000-355500-356000-356500-357000-357500-358000-358500-359000-359500-360000-360500-361000-361500-362000-362500-363000-363500-364000-364500-365000-365500-366000-366500-367000-367500-368000-368500-369000-369500-370000-370500-371000-371500-372000-372500-373000-373500-3740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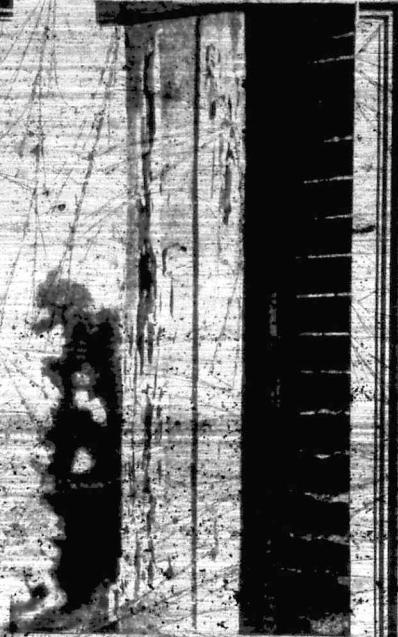
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Quality of production, the destruction caused by "White Ants" is evident in this specimen as to "White Ants" in an extremely short time.

## The Penalty of not protecting Timber

If the rising cost of Solignum is included in the cost of the timber, the destruction of the White Ants could not have happened.

The cost of Solignum is but a fraction of the value of the timber protected and to strike this small expenditure is not economy. But it will lead to definite and heavy losses.



The Wood Protection

IF YOU ARE A TRADER IN TIMBER STOCKS, SOLIGNUM WILL PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT. IT IS THE SAFE METHOD OF PROTECTING YOUR INVESTMENT. SOLIGNUM IS THE ONLY METHOD OF PROTECTING YOUR INVESTMENT.

**INCOME TAX IN NYASALAND**

As a result of the income tax in Nyasaland, which income tax has been since July 1929 for the first full dozen years. In respect of the matter is of special interest at the moment to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, for which income tax is to be introduced in January next. We accordingly quote the following table from the financial Report of Nyasaland for 1931. Appendix XII to that report gives tables in respect of the last three years under each of the various headings, but for reasons of space we confine ourselves to the year 1931-32.

	Number of assessments chargeable	Tax collected	Percentage of collections
Planters	82	705	2.85
Planters' Assistants	155	107	0.44
Company Officers	46	1,317	5.27
Sole Traders, Partners, etc.	28	4,836	18.8
Companies' Employees	478	1,542	6.07
Civil Servants, Military and Pensioners	27	1,215	4.75
Missionaries	19	131	0.51
Residential Assistants	1,242	1,718	6.7
Refunds made		58	0.23
Amounts collected		23,573	92.3
Net collections		23,515	92.1


The total collection of income tax in Nyasaland for the year 1931-32 was £23,515, or 92.1 per cent of the total of £25,525 for 1930-31.

**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS**

At the African Produce market, which is held weekly at London Road, East Africa House, situated near Cannon Street, the following quotations were obtained:

**Coffee Beans.**  
 Arabica, Good Firm, with 10% African, imported at 2/10 and 2/11, 10% of the comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2/10 1/2 and 2/10 1/4 respectively. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2/10 1/2 and 2/10 1/4 respectively. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2/10 1/2 and 2/10 1/4 respectively.

**Wool.** Good, with 10% African, imported at 2/10 and 2/11, 10% of the comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2/10 1/2 and 2/10 1/4 respectively. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2/10 1/2 and 2/10 1/4 respectively.



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 Miss A. Armitage  
 Miss J. Atterley  
 Miss Barnhall  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Bingham  
 Miss F. Baldwin  
 Master A. C. Baldwin  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Bell  
 Miss F. M. Brooke  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Brough  
 Miss J. M. Brough  
 Mr. H. P. Brough  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Brough  
 Miss M. Brough  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Brough  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Brough  
 Mrs. W. C. Brough  
 Master C. Brough  
 Mr. & Mrs. Brough  
 Miss A. Brough  
 Miss A. Brough  
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- Miss Mrs. H. Brough  
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 Miss B. Brough  
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- Commander D. L. Brough  
 Miss M. Brough  
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RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA. The following table shows the rainfall in the various parts of East Africa during the week ended August 10th, 1932.

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It is equally good for pickling, salads, and table use.  
It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under  
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Commodious and luxurious accommodation for visitors  
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In fair weather the barque may make  
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speed the "ocean grehound". In the  
deluge, it wanders becoming, and in the  
storm it goes where the wind takes it,  
while the liner, in grace, its steady course,  
will be the victor.

While the barque is a product of the  
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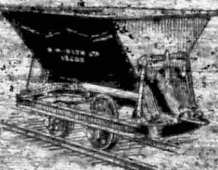
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To all Timber and while it  
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White Ants and other Pests,  
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to the future*

Protect the surface with Dixon's  
Silica Graphite Paint and it is  
good for 10 years without  
repainting. Very economical.  
Impervious to heat and cold,  
moisture and acids. Successful  
under the worst conditions. Test  
it first—you like. Send for colour  
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SWAHILI AS A LINGUA FRANCA

VIEWS OF SIR WILLIAM DOWERS

Extracts from dispatch to Secretary of State

White Paper No. 1141 containing the views of the Government of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories on the Report of the Joint Committee for Closer Union has much of interest on the long-standing Swahili-English controversy. The opinions of the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory have already been published in these columns.

Sir William Dowers, the then Governor of Uganda who is mentioned in Swahili as a compulsory language examination for officials, and reported Swahili as the *lingua franca* for a considerable part of the Protectorate appended a considerable memorandum in which he has written:

"Swahili is the only language which is spoken in all the territories of the Protectorate. It is the only language which is understood by all the people of the Protectorate. It is the only language which is spoken by all the people of the Protectorate."

In the areas of the Protectorate which are not yet administered by the Government of the Protectorate, Swahili is the only language which is spoken by the people. It is the only language which is understood by all the people of the Protectorate. It is the only language which is spoken by all the people of the Protectorate."

SWAHILI AS A LINGUA FRANCA

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. T. H. Bowker recently died in Kuala

Mr. S. Norman Turner is being back to Kenya

Sir John and Lady Sandeman, after having returned to London

Mr. T. R. Davis recently won the Africa and

Mr. F. Campbell Black is now acting as pilot to Lord Furness

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi, Kenya, of Mr. C. G. Harvey

Mr. A. J. O. Kigup has been appointed deputy Greek Consul at Dar es Salaam

Mr. E. B. H. Goodall, O.B.E., and Mrs. Goodall are en route for Northern Rhodesia

Mr. E. W. C. Morgan, formerly District Officer in Souzca, now resides in Worcester

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Vere left last week on their return to Bruchaland

Donald Cameron expects to leave this country on his return to Nigeria on November 30

Mrs. Patrick Ness, who has frequently travelled in East Africa, has returned to London from Russia

Mr. J. F. Alexander Spuy has been appointed to the Kafue Management Board, vice Mr. S. C. Shapcott, resigned

The Rev. A. W. P. Young, M.C., D.C.M., has been appointed an Official Member of the National Legislative Council

Mr. R. Stuart Horsfield, who recently retired from the Tanganyika Education Department, is now in business in Worthing

Mr. A. M. Campbell, chief agent in Mombasa for the Union Castle Steamship Company, is spending a holiday in South Africa

Mr. James Crawford Maxwell, the retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Maxwell arrived home on Monday

The Bishop of Zanzibar has conformed to the Rev. A. B. Heller, the Staff of St. Cyril's, by the death of the late Canon Dennis

We regret to learn of the death of a lady last week of Mrs. M. E. Cherry, wife of Mrs. W. S. L. Cherry, of Salaya, Northern Rhodesia

Mr. H. H. Allen Turner has presented to the Colonial and National Museum, Nairobi, a collection of specimens of fish from the Marine Fisheries

A bronze tablet in memory of Pader Backhall Smith is shortly to be placed in the church he designed at Nyasa, Likoma Island, Lake Nyassa

Mr. N. B. Irwin, of the King's African Rifles, and Miss Margaret Bowen are to be married at St. Wensley Abbey, Ramsgate, on September 24

Mr. Irwin has returned from America about the end of September, after having been a guest of the Northern Rhodesia Club at the address of the Royal Geographical Society

Mr. Irwin, who is a former Royal Artillery engineer at the Royal Hill Mine, has accepted the offer of an appointment with the Burma Corporation

Mr. G. S. (Jack) Stewart, who was manager of the Imbeba Branch of the National Bank of India from 1914 to 1920, is at home on leave from India

Dr. and Mrs. Hunt, who recently visited their son in Mombasa, and later went to Harare, are now back in Derby. Mrs. Hunt has written a book of her travels

Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Purse, K.T.E., D.S.O., Major-General of the Imperial War Museum, and Mrs. Purse have returned back in this country from Canada

Mr. H. Palmer, has been promoted Senior Provincial Commissioner, Rhodesia, and Mr. T. F. Fairford, Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia

Dr. Margaret Morton, who for the past four years has served with the London Missionary Society at Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia, is staying in Leicester

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sutherland, of Kalambo, Northern Rhodesia, are spending a holiday in Scotland, and will return to their state at the end of the year

Sir Bernard Reid, Governor designate of Uganda, is to visit Manchester early next month to consult with the British Cotton Growers' Association concerning cotton cultivation in the Protectorate

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**SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES**  
OF EQUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY

**DOUBLE-BARREL RIFLES IN 470, 308 & 275 BORES**  
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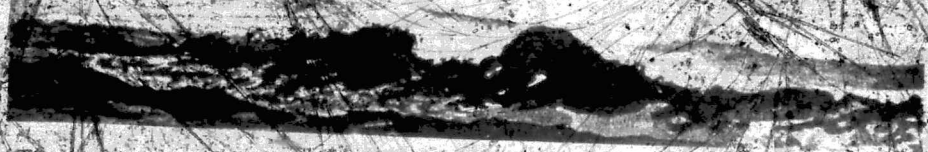
13, BARKHILL ST.  
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**RIFLES**





Radio unites that which seas divide

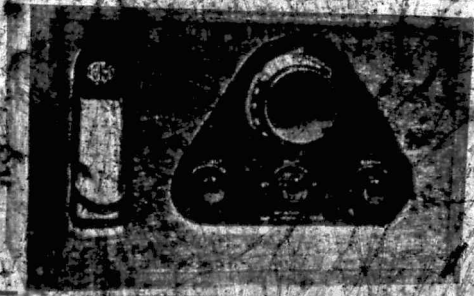


The barrier of distance is swept away. As though space never was, land is linked with land. Radio unites that which seas divide. Among those radio receivers in which

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# THE McMICHAEL COLONIAL SUPERSONIC RECEIVER

Designed for listeners in any part of the world who want results, this unique Receiver covers the ultra short wave band from 14.95 metres, enabling the user to tune in stations from literally the most distant parts of the world. There is provision also for using the Receiver on the medium wave band of 250/550 metres, where a strong local station is operating on this waveband. Built into handsome Cabinet of solid Teak, this Receiver uses to full advantage two screened Grid<sup>4</sup> Valves, one Pentode and one Triode. Troublesome plug-in Coils are replaced by an ingenious device which enables the user to change wavebands immediately and without fuss. Requiring only a short antenna and a good earth, the set will give surprisingly clear and vigorous reception. With the general use of the normal broadcast band (250-550 metres), and the long wave band (1900-2000 metres) is required. We recommend the McMichael Duplex Four Cabinet model, 17 gms. complete, and the Duplex Four Walls, 24 gms. complete, which have been specially designed for these bands of wavelengths.



Price

**£15** Including Valves

THIS IS THE ONLY SET OF THIS CLASS IN THE WORLD

Send for a free leaflet containing details of this receiver and its accessories.

**ALL BRITISH**

built at our Works at Slough and incorporating the experience of a proven and successful Radio Manufacturer.

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Manufacturers of Wireless and Scientific Apparatus  
Wexham Road, Slough, Bucks, England

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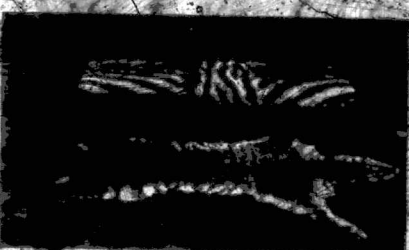
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## INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The Buganda Growers' Association, Ltd., of Uganda, is in liquidation.

100 ewes of South West imported into Belgium from East Africa during July.

Over 2,300 have been subscribed in Nairobi towards the cost of a nursing home.

Cedar wood from Kenya is expected to provide an export valued at £10,000 this year.

The next bull championships meeting in Northern Rhodesia is to be held at Broken Hill or Whitsun.

Customs receipts at the East of Beira during July amounted to £10,443, compared with £12,091 during July, 1931.

Gilman and Fuller's Tourist Club have opened a public rest house at Nanyang River on the Nairobi Arusha road.

Regular services between Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are to be needed by.

The Department of Overseas Trade has prepared a confidential report on the market in East Africa for heavy edge tools.

Approximately 600,000 acres have been planted with cotton in Burma this season, compared with 500,000 acres last year.

During June Tanganyika produced 3,509 ounces of gold, valued at £17,810, and 32,200 carats of diamonds, valued at £728.

A weekly air service is to be inaugurated between Elisabethville and Broken Hill to connect with the Imperial Airways service.

Modifications in the Customs tariff of Nyasaland have been made in respect of cement, cotton piece goods, matches, sugar, and wine.

The Department of Overseas Trade has prepared a confidential report on the market in East Africa for agricultural and dairy machinery.

Pres. entanglements during the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar to England three years ago are to be heard and presented to the Zanzibar Museum.

3000 ozs. of rainbow trout have been imported into Nyasaland, the majority being headed for the Gwelo district and the remainder for Luabanza.

A fund has been established by the East African Women's League to provide financial assistance in Kenya to necessitous European maternity cases.

Tanganyika exported 9,770 tons of sisal during August, of which 4,828 tons went to Belgium, 1,270 tons to Great Britain, and 880 tons to Germany.

Subscriptions are to be taken by air from Berlin to the United Kingdom on a bi-weekly flight of the Zeppelin.

The total population of Italian Somaliland is estimated to comprise 100,000 Somalis, which is about one-fifth of the population of Italians. The total population of British Somaliland, of which 45% are of Italian

descent, is estimated to be 100,000. The population in Kenya is estimated to be 1,000,000.

Messrs. A. & J. Mott and Company, structural and general engineers, who have branches in East Africa, announce a net loss of £17,150 on last year's working.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., who have extensive interests in East Africa, have declared an interim dividend of 2½% compared with 4% a year ago.

A decree providing that business houses must employ a minimum of 70% Portuguese subjects is now in operation in the territories of Manica and Sofala, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. H. O. Coulson, of Nairobi, has acquired and taken over The Debt Collection Agency, Nairobi, which was previously controlled by Miss Mary H. Birdseye and Mr. Revell Guthrie.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during the quarter ended June 30 totalled 108, of whom 86 were British Home-born, 38 British South African born, and 10 South African Dutch.

The partnership of Mr. L. Blake Jolly and Mr. David Holden having been dissolved, the business in Lusaka of United British Produce and Cold Storage Co. will be carried on by the former.

All mail letters may now be forwarded from Beira to connect with the Imperial Airways service to Salisbury. Correspondence will be despatched from Beira each Wednesday, arriving in London the following Sunday week.

A credit balance of £1,100 is shown in the annual report of the Mozambique Land Bank for 1930-31. Seventeen applications for loans were granted involving £34,200, bringing the total number of loans since the Bank was instituted in 1927 to ninety-three, the total amount advanced being £145,000. The Bank now has at its disposal £122,000.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Rhokana Corporation, Limited, held in London yesterday authorised the directors to issue £200,000 of 10% preference shares to purchase the holdings of the shareholders to purchase the holdings at 110 per cent., to be satisfied by the allotment of fully-paid Ordinary 2s. shares at the rate of one Ordinary share for every 55 of such preference price. In order that the necessary number of ordinary shares should be available, the authorised share capital is to be increased to £2,500,000 by the creation of 500,000 new 5s. Ordinary shares.

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Mr. Tyson is a Government Appraisal Valuer, and a Valuer to the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya. Fees as per the scale of The Chartered Surveyors' Institution, London.





EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

By Alan H. BROWN

Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25. Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25. Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

- Mr. D. D. O'Brien, Mrs. B. Shine, Mr. T. ... Mr. J. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

General ... Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25. Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25. Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25.

- Mr. F. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

General ... Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25. Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25. Malindi, Port of Mombasa, September 25.

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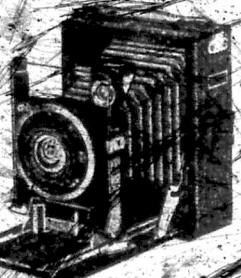
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