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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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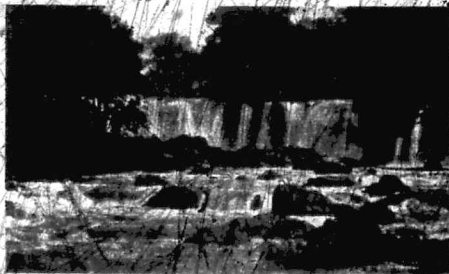


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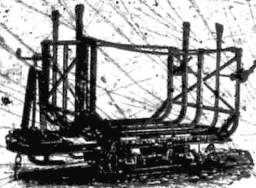
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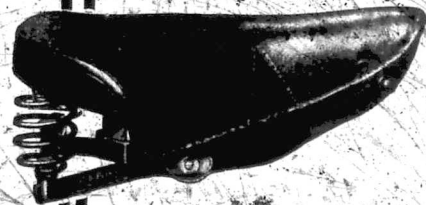
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## AFRICAN ANTHROPOLOGY FROM A NEW ANGLE

Dr. ALFRED I. RICHARDS, Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the London School of Economics, has achieved a great feat in her particular branch of Science. She has broken new ground by abandoning entirely the sex aspect of savage life, and concentrating upon a fundamental one, hitherto neglected by anthropologists, namely, that of food. As an example of how sex has monopolised the attention of the anthropologists, Professor Malinowski, who writes the preface to Dr. Richards's volume, which is entitled, *Hunger and Work in a Savage Tribe* (Geuthner, 10s. 6d.), pleads gallantly to four books on the subject, two of which have the word "sex" on the title page. And yet the lady has done no more than the obvious—a feat as simple as Columbus's demonstration with the egg. She convinces us, however, that nutrition as a biological process is more fundamental than sex; it is a constant, recurring regularly every few hours. It cannot be inhibited or depressed, at any rate beyond certain limits, and it cannot be denied fulfilment, except at the very extreme, through the course of an individual's life. Moreover, in the case of the savage, and indeed in many African tribes who stand remote from actual savagery, the problem of the food supply, the incidence of starvation and depletion, and the very character of the nutritive media, are strange and varied, vastly greater than those of civilised races, and the mental and psychological attitudes of the Natives to the food, so closely linked with them, must be correspondingly varied.

Scientific in one of its most expeditions, when making a dash for the South Pole, on a carefully calculated minimum of food, put on record the feelings of his party, and the amount of little discards during the day, and the thought of food brought home by the men and Central African Natives, is generally in the same state of starvation. It is, therefore, the manner in which the African has pro-

laborately organised scheme of food distribution until his staple crops are gathered, and elephants, baboons or pig may destroy his crop—he has to subsist on what food may be to hand at the time "making out" with things like green leaves and roots, all of which, when eaten will have their characteristic effect on his mental state. At any moment the killing of an elephant, buck or hippo may suddenly provide a huge supply of meat, and the immediate leap from scarcity to satiety has a psychological effect which the civilised man of to-day, with his regular and consistent food supply, can hardly realise. Small wonder that with the Native, as Dr. Richards correctly notes, "the strong ideas associated with the physiological function of nutrition account for the primitive man's belief that eating itself led to a certain extent, a magic effect. And so food and eating enter into a ritual which occupies an important and on occasion overwhelming place in the social life of the tribe, as our author develops, her thesis, through a volume of 200 pages, with delightful originality, penetrating insight and practical suggestions, culled from the many months she spent with the Hambo of North-Eastern Rhodesia, and among them is a good field anthropologist, and, incidentally, their life at first hand.

Spoiled by modern food facilities, this woman still shows evidence of the affects of nutrition. We are conscious of the comfortable feeling generated by a good dinner, and the advice of the expert and experienced inquirer to "see your brute" is not the brute's loss, but a loss of "poise." Food, too, continues to hold its place there, and there in our ritual, a dinner must be a good, a good number of dinners in the Hall of the Inn in order to equal the undemanding radiant's banquet. Oxford are omitted not the number of lectures attended, but by a poor lot of raw counts that has not seen at first a poor lot of bread passed by his account through the millstone. This is not the place to discuss the ritual aspect of eating, and fasting, as we have seen, but to indicate the general impression of the subject. Dr. Richards's volume, by her, and original.

OF MOMENT.

Sir Alan Pim—whose condemnatory way in which the Zanzibar Government

ZANZIBAR AN OFFICIAL PARADISE

conducted its business is reviewed on this issue—remarks that officials have served in the islands. Space is manifestly marked for a transfer elsewhere than his incidental comments on their mode of the provide a sufficient explanation. He says that they have never been set policy to follow that those of them, even Departmental heads, evade responsibility that they enjoy high-sounding titles and generous emoluments solely out of keeping with their duties; that most of them have a "good deal less to do than their numbers, in the mainland territories, in Zanzibar has been the official's paradise from the hitherto body of the scientific commercialism which has now carried its own way. He favoured the words "the world have sponsored the Zanzibar Government, as of its people." The Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, though credited with the possibility of a modern approach to the problems of today. He says that budget and out of extravagance, he says, and there can be no doubt that his reports will not be approved. We may hope that the forthcoming report on Tanganyika Territory will not an equally naive approach to its difficulties and dangers, and trust that the terms of reference of Kenya Expenditure Advisory Committee may be extended to permit the widest possible scrutiny of the Colony's finances and policy.

OFFICIALDOM AS A SCAPEGOAT

Everything is to be gained by careful probing and frank revelation of the ways of each Government. Though we deprecate the all too easy and prevalent practice of speaking of officials as a scapegoat, we must not refuse to blame for the present ills of the Dependencies. They have their share of the responsibility to shoulder, but so have the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Councils and public bodies and individuals who, in many instances, saw no further ahead than did the local Administration. To attempt to make officialdom the scapegoat is neither just nor in the general interests. Like commercial and agricultural enterprises, most Departments have four extravagantly run and again like these concerns, they must learn to increase their output at much reduced cost. We have long pleaded for more economy in public affairs, we have repeatedly called for conviction that all the territories were paying too much for their administrative structure and we have dwelt on by such a man as that of Sir Alan Pim. To hold strengthen the arguments of those who plead for a better adjustment of a country's top-hammer to its ability to pay.

LIFE ON A TURBULENT FRONTIER

The White Paper dealing with recent raids from Ethiopian territory into the Sudan which we summarised last week gives a remarkably revealing picture of the conditions obtaining on that turbulent frontier. There appears to be little to choose between the tribes on either side of the border, but those under Sudan rule receive

prompt punishment for their high crimes and misdemeanours, while those on the Ethiopian side stand for "good fences" and keep their escapades to the rear. It is a weak and unappealing distinction from the Emperor, who, as a result of a series of a new frontier post and additional posts in Harar, Jimma and Dessale that the Government would allow their nearest medical officer to attend such posts, as without medical attention, which he could not provide, the decent Ethiopian would remain in-lay country. He would pay half the cost of each medical officer. The Commissioner to Ethiopia has noted the trouble of breaking a ruling class at a mountainous position on the high plateau of the country, and has decided to descend to the malarious lowlands, and of public service urges them to break with the past. The Emperor's phrase, "no decent Ethiopia" is a demerit and informal beyond measure. It is common to the whole psychology of Ethiopian royal administration, or lack of it. That is, a more realistic view of the suggestion that in a human crisis, can be expected to proceed to a frontier post unless a British medical officer is appointed to take attendance on him. Sir Alan Pim wishes to be considered, criticised, is the time the aristocrats of that country learned to subordinate private interests to the call of public duty.

JUDGED BY THE LAW OF THE WILD

For the first time the congestion fostered in certain quarters in England that the Sudan Dordas tribes are a pest, and that they are being raided from time to time by Ethiopian slave-traders receives no support from the White Paper. One said was undertaken in regard to the raiding of an Ethiopian subject by a British protected Araba band, and a whole army of Sudanese youth fully took part in it, another was organised by Watawit of Simma village who feared the Beta whom they held as "serfs" would apply to the District Commissioner for "freedom" papers, a statement which reveals that the only bit of slavery in the whole report comes from the Sudan side of the frontier. Of course, the British Government can not permit such lawlessness in the Sudan and the strong representations made to the Emperor in Addis Ababa led to a meeting of British and Ethiopian delegates to negotiate peace on the spot. Everything was arranged on an accountancy basis, so many men killed on each side, the value of human life was recognised on the frontier, assessed, stock priced at so much a head, rifles to be returned or not according to the evidence of guilt in the raid, and return of slaves demanded or paid. No hostages; be it noted, the dollars to be paid. The British officials in that country, who are also the inhabitants for what they are, a "prison second" sighs "on whichever side of the frontier they may be, who can be restrained only by the strong hand, and whose traditional "amusements" are best dealt with by methods they understand, administered by men who understand them. It is supremely to be regretted that the British officials, and a few pedants and meticulous custodians of international frontiers, from what side they may be, have over-estimated their

How is a little plant bug less than half an inch long, able to judge distance so accurately that when placed on the ground it invariably makes for the nearest tree? So accurately, indeed, does it judge that unless placed exactly midway between two trees it never makes a mistake but scuttles off to the nearest. Such is the behaviour of the Sudan dura bug, as recorded by Messrs. F. G. S. Whitfield and W. P. L. Cameron, the Sudan Government entomologists, who established the fact by many experiments.

**COMBATING A NEW PEST OF MILLET.**

Entomological reports from East Africa are almost always worth reading by the layman, if only for their surprising revelations of the habits and even psychology of the insects with which they deal. The practical side is, of course, always important. This Sudan dura bug, *Agnocelis vericolor*, F., for example, is known to occur all over Africa, from Khartoum southwards to Uganda, Kenya, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (Tanganyika Territory is not mentioned, but no doubt it is found there also), but apparently only in the Sudan is it a major pest of dura millet (*Sorghum durum*). The insects feed normally on weeds, but fly off to the dura plants when these are in the "milk" stage, doing irreparable damage; when full fed they migrate to trees and bushes and there settle down for a nine months' resting period, during which they eat nothing and do not move unless disturbed—when, as already recorded, they do not fly but make for the nearest tree. With the advent of the rains they swarm like bees on to their weed food plants, where they breed and continue the life cycle. As the bug may become a major pest of millet in other parts of East Africa, it is comforting to know that ordinary commercial paraffin, not mixed with any other ingredient such as heavy oil or soap solution, has proved very effective as an insecticide. It is sprayed on the bugs as they cluster during their long resting period, the instrument used being a double acting hand sprayer. To give some idea of the number of the bugs present in the dura fields, a single campaign against them in the Blue Nile Province used up 6,700 gallons of paraffin at a cost of £750, and accounted for 5,000 paraffin tins. The total number of bugs estimated to have been killed was 130,315,000.

Some time ago there was an insistent public demand in Kenya for the organisation of a scheme for the purchase of locusts which, it was held, could be turned to profitable account, and at considerable trouble, the Department of Agriculture evolved a plan which enabled it to offer to accept any quantity of dried locusts delivered at any administrative office, paying two cents for a shilling per pound, a price approximately that of maize. Now East Africa is able to make the astonishing discovery that not a single pound has been offered for sale. The locust scourge is still very much in evidence in the Colony and the neighbouring territories, and may unhappily not disappear this year. On that account it is important to know why the co-operation offered by the Department of Agriculture has been ignored by the settler community, as it unquestionably has. Having received no complaints from settlers that the official scheme was unprofitable, we must assume that the price offered was a fair one, while the delivery conditions were certainly elastic enough. This appears to be a surprising instance of general, and certainly unexpected, indifference on the part of settlers to an opportunity provided by the Government in response to the express demand of the Colony. What is the explanation?

Numerous correspondents have strongly advocated the extension of official tours to three, four and a half, four, and even THE LENGTH OF five years, in healthy stations in OFFICIAL TOURS, the Dependencies, with suitable modifications for officers posted to definitely unhealthy *domes*, or to districts like the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, in which, though health conditions are not unfavourable, the nature of the work involves exceptional strain. Long before there was any sign of a change in the official policy we expressed ourselves in favour of the abolition—not merely as a temporary measure during the present slump, but permanently—of the anachronistic practice, a legacy from the times of granting home leave to officials after a tour of from twenty to thirty months, the short period being by no means unusual in normal times. If planters and business men can do three, four or more years without detriment to their health, we argued that officials should be no less capable of serving for considerably extended tours. It is to their credit that many of our officials, and a very considerable number of retired officials, have since made it known that they are at one with the non-official community in this matter. A vigorous development of the discussion of this question from various quarters, that the local leave of officials should also be drastically curtailed. It is well known that many Government servants do not now take the local leave to which they are entitled, and we consider that, as a corollary to deferred home leave, they should be actively encouraged to take, and use to the best advantage, an annual local holiday of at least a fortnight. Development of territorial and inter-territorial travel, the extension of hotel facilities, the cheapening of costs, and closer contact between official and non-official, would be among the resultant benefits.

In announcing the lectures on Colonial subjects for the winter term 1932-33, the Scientific Commission of the German Colonial GERMAN INTEREST Association scores a distinct point IN THE COLONIES, by quoting from a speech delivered recently at Cambridge by Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he asked what that University was doing towards the investigation of the history, constitutional development and the scientific problems of the British Empire and in comparing British with French and Belgian methods of Colonial administration; was there, he asked, a professorial chair installed for the study of these and other matters of such vital importance to the relations of the Motherland with her possessions overseas? In contrast, the Association declares that although Germany, owing to the Versailles disaster, has been for fifteen years deprived of any opportunity of working in her own territory abroad, the conviction that German creative industry, science and technical skill cannot or ever be excluded from the undeveloped areas of the world, grows from year to year; thus "the German academician will never give up his claim to a colonial future for his people." The following is a complete list of the lectures on Colonial subjects, 355 in number, ranging from instruction on the pagan religions of the world to that in Swahili for beginners, to be given by 265 professors at thirty-six universities and technical high schools. It is a ponderous list, which would drive home, Sir Robert Hamilton's point, and cause educators in Great Britain to "shudder" seriously. Taken in conjunction with the recently expressed determination of Germany to re-arm, regardless of any treaty considerations, the activities of German colonial societies is exceedingly significant.

## SIR ALAN PIMS' REPORT ON ZANZIBAR.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.  
Unnecessarity - Expenditure - Government - Structure.

SIR ALAN W. PIMS, a Member of the Revenue Board of the United Provinces of India, arrived in Zanzibar last February as Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the financial position and policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its economic resources. His report, completed on May 23, has now been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at the price of 5s., and his study may be compared to all concerned for the Department of Administration in the East African Dependencies generally. It is a stout volume of 108 closely-printed foolscap pages, including most valuable appendices and three diagrams, and its recommendations, the result of obviously broad-minded study and acute argument, may safely be said to be as good as any which have appeared in any official report on East Africa in recent years.

By the abolition of suspension of various Government posts, by reduction of staffs and allowances, and by other economies Sir Alan visualises a saving of Rs. 43,443 in 1933, Rs. 60,667 in 1934 and Rs. 49,400 in 1935. Making sundry adjustments the net saving in 1933 should amount to Rs. 59,000. He suggests an increase in the public income by Rs. 1,88,000 from higher Customs duties, raised steamer fares and increased rates for electric current and postal rates; Rs. 25,000 from a tax on Native Huts; Rs. 40,000 from minor sources; Rs. 1,00,000 from comprehensive trade licences on the commercial community; and Rs. 85,000 by a 5% levy on all official salaries over Rs. 150 a month. It being his opinion that these last two important elements in the community are at present practically exempt from taxation.

## Income Tax Proposed.

He does not consider a general income tax practicable in the circumstances of Zanzibar, because agricultural income would have to be excluded as already subject to the very heavy clove duty, and because a large proportion of the tax would fall on the Indian commercial community, from whom he does not feel that Zanzibar officials could secure payment without largescale evasions, though he admits that the tax has been successfully imposed in India. Criticism enough, he appears at the date of rendering his report to have been under a complete misapprehension as to the intentions of the mainland Governments in this matter.

Coming to details, Sir Alan bases his report on the fundamental fact that Zanzibar is a small territory of only 1,600 square miles in area with a population of only 235,000, of which the majority live on a very low standard and are unable to bear any substantial taxation.

These fundamental facts should have suggested more search in setting up the same or more administrative posts, or, at the same time, for the relatively small Departments in Zanzibar as for the much larger organisations on the mainland. The very identity of titles here implies a comparison of standards of pay, and in practice it also tends to involve a view of the duties of the higher posts as being administrative and secretarial, and of less diverse than in actual practical work.

Zanzibar cannot afford a permanent staff on this scale, and it is only the casual services with which funds can come in from the clove industry which is a condition of these casual and educative courses, through which reasons can usually be put forward by the Departments

concerned. These reasons could only be partly justified by the proper appreciation of the financial position which has sometimes been lacking, or by the adoption of a definite policy of development through other agencies. Such a policy has never been formulated, or, at any rate, never put into practice.

The tendency to increase overhead charges on staff and the equally costly tendency to make the grades of the staff permanent and pensionable, have been aggravated by the failure to keep the accounts of administrative Departments on a proper commercial basis, resulting in what amounts to the payment of considerable subsidies.

He accordingly recommends the immediate reduction in the establishment of sixteen Indian Civil Service officers, saving salaries amounting to Rs. 1,70,000 apart from indirect savings on supplementary emoluments, and in the future the reduction of five officers, saving a further Rs. 50,000.

This appears to be the maximum reduction possible without loss of efficiency, unless some existing service be discontinued, a course for which there is at present no sound justification.

## Provincial Commissioner's Queer Duties.

A really remarkable criticism is made of the work of the Provincial Commissioners and District Officers.

The Provincial Commissioner of Zanzibar, as a member of various boards and committees and deals with departmental references affecting Natives and Native policy. Correspondence between the Chief Secretary and the two District Officers for Zanzibar goes through him, and he tries to get out for local inspections seven or eight days in the month. For the rest of the month he is the most part tied to his office by clerical work of the most ordinary and uninteresting licence of all kinds, issuing permits and permits for the mainland, collecting rates in the towns of Zanzibar, controlling the town markets and the Government stables. The work is added to by the entirely unnecessary prohibition in issuing the thousands of permits required for Natives travellers coming to the mainland of which a whole series of details are entered which are entirely useless.

It is, in fact, an extraordinary collection of routine office work, largely municipal in character, which has no connection with the duties of a Provincial Commissioner as ordinarily understood. It is even harder to find any justification for the post of a Provincial Commissioner of Pemba, except for the purpose of providing his three possibly inexperienced District Officers, acting as an intermediary between them and the Chief Secretary and, if necessary, coordinating the work of various departments.

There can be no objection to retaining either of these posts in their present offices. The greater part of the work done by the office of the Provincial Commissioner of Zanzibar should be transferred to the office of the municipality, the institution of which I recommend, and the rest of the work concerned with licences, permits, and passports should be greatly simplified and distributed among appropriate offices.

## No Land or Native Development Policy.

The work of District Officers is also said to be largely of an office type, by the Revenue collections, the administration of Zanzibar under Rs. 500 in value, and supervision of the registration of documents.

A large proportion of the time of the District Officer is spent on duties alien to the ordinary functions of these functions, but this is largely due to the fact that the Zanzibar Government has never been able to give consistent policy in reference to the most important question of land and to have other questions in a Native Development Office has his functions which are the most important, much as though with Native Civil Officers, and magistrates exercising petty jurisdiction, questions only the Native and Magistrate. The character of these duties depends mainly on the personal qualities of the District Officer concerned.

The recommendations concerning the Public Works Department are even more striking. The Commissioner deals with repair work, construction of roads, on harbour works, which are not done but could have been done for a long time past.



Cost of building for which the rate of archa-  
recture is not strictly applicable but expensive  
and in part...

...that the...  
Public Works Department...  
Administration...  
...the Island it will  
...four...

It therefore recommends that the Workshops  
of the Public Works Department should be closed  
down and the staff reduced. The Public Works  
transport for officials and others should be abolished,  
and the whole Department be put on a care and  
maintenance basis, the total saving calculated for  
1932-33 amounting to Rs. 617,700.

**Africans Losing Land to Indians**

An obscure allusion to the Government having  
failed in its Native policy and in preventing the  
gradual extinction of the Native tribes from the  
best of their possessions is contained in a  
reporting to Mr. C. E. Strickland's report on the  
...  
...with Sir...  
...the  
...the Swahili (among whom...  
...the  
...the Arabs... to Indians.

There is, however, no obscurity about the Com-  
missioner's proposals as to raising Native huts.

There appears to be no reason why the large number  
of Native huts in the outskirts of the town of Zanzibar  
should make no contribution whatever on account of  
municipal services, although many of them have fairly  
high rents and especially as it is evidently desirable to  
discourage the tendency to more and more...  
The arguments in favour of this course of action will be  
generally strengthened if it is some form of direct taxation  
is imposed on huts in rural areas for local purposes. The  
policy strongly advocates the imposition of such a tax  
is the fact that there is a considerable variation some-  
times and against the unreasonable increase in ground  
rents by private owners leading to the placing of a  
restriction thereon. The success of this taxation in that  
case may lead to some measure of uniformity in that  
case as proposed, but this risk must be taken.

**Town Amenities Paid by Employer**

That employers in Zanzibar town have escaped  
adequate penalties is justly commented upon.

The amenities and conveniences of town life have  
developed to a considerable extent. These amenities should  
be for the most part paid for by those who profit by  
them, and not by the general taxpayer. It has not been  
sufficiently appreciated that as all the possible critics  
were concerned in the past for individual but no pro-  
portional share of the cost. It is now the duty of the  
sanitary and engineering departments to see that the  
expenditure on sanitary bills for the water charged for  
private lodging shall be at a unduly low and no payment  
whatever has been made for water for domestic purposes,  
including hotels, in all cases. The Indian National  
Association has, indeed, in its representation to me laid  
special stress on the impossibility of increasing direct  
taxation, and has proposed that this state of affairs should  
continue, and has, besides, proposed an increase in the  
charge for public lighting.

Among the many proposals for minor economies  
may be mentioned the abolition of Assistant and/or  
Deputy Directorships, the increase of length of  
tours from twenty-four to thirty months and even to  
three years in the case of first and second tours,  
the grant of a first-class passage only to officers  
drawing salaries of £200 or over, or alternatively  
of giving a lump sum of something under the cost  
of a first class passage to all officers on the under-  
standing that they be allowed to make their own

passage arrangements, the restriction of acting  
allowances to officers acting for heads of depart-  
ments only, the abolition of the £50 language  
bonus except for Arabic and Swahili, the with-  
drawal of free transport (at present up to 100 lb.  
a month) of stores for officers in Pemba, reduction  
of mosquito brigade by one quarter, and of fat  
brigade by one-half, reduction of police force by  
one quarter, curtailment of Government subscrip-  
tion list; abolition of Arabic and English news  
columns of the *Official Gazette*; curtailment of De-  
partmental reports and use of cheaper quality paper  
for Government purposes.

**Pensions**

The crux of the problem of the future," writes  
Sir Alan, "lies in the question of pensions." He  
animadverts on the recklessness with which pension-  
able posts have been granted to officials, even to  
those of a temporary character in connexion with  
the public works. A statistical survey of the pension  
list shows that the European liability has increased  
from Rs. 31,453 in 1913 to Rs. 1,57,320 in 1924 and  
to Rs. 2,20,087 in 1932. The Indian European from  
Rs. 15,068 to Rs. 60,232 and Rs. 1,60,724 in corre-  
sponding years. These figures estimate that the  
maximum liability by 1937 will increase by Rs.  
1,00,000 in addition to the present commitment of  
Rs. 3,63,000 making a total of Rs. 4,63,000. To this  
has to be added the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,76,000  
in respect of commutation payments involving an  
annual average liability of Rs. 35,000. Moreover, the  
Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme will involve  
a liability of Rs. 12,000 and gratuities of Rs. 35,000  
in 1937. The Commissioner deals with the idea  
of a contributory scheme which would involve a  
levy of 18 1/2% on Europeans' salaries in addition to  
the 8% already levied for Widows and Orphans,  
but admits that the question of the Asiatic and Arab  
staff is insoluble on those lines.

**Glove Duty Rs. 2 50 per Frasila**

The complicated finance of the glove industry is  
fully discussed, and the conclusions are reached that  
the glove duty should be fixed at Rs. 2 50 per frasila,  
to stand at that figure for three years, while the  
glove duty drawback should be abolished at an early  
date.

It will be seen that the Commissioner endorses  
certain complaints which have been made for years  
by unofficial bodies in Zanzibar, and shows that the  
local Government has been less efficient and more  
costly than might reasonably have been expected.  
His examination of the position appears to have been  
businesslike, and his recommendations to be made  
in accordance with the weight of evidence. They  
will, of course, be unpopular in numerous quarters,  
but will be none the less satisfactory to the general  
public on that account.

**FINANCES OF NORTHERN RHODESIA**

As we go to press we have received by air mail  
the Report of the Finance Commission of Northern  
Rhodesia, appointed last April to consider questions  
of reduction of expenditure and augmentation of  
revenue. Among a number of drastic recommenda-  
tions—which follow in many respects the conclusions  
of the Zanzibar Report—the Commissioners propose  
increased income tax; extended tours for officials;  
Customs duties to be raised to the levels imposed  
by Southern Rhodesia; reduction of pension com-  
mitments; abolition of post of Game Warden, and  
reorganisation of the Public Works Department.  
Full details of the Report will appear in our next  
issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MEMORIAL TO CAPT. "JIMMY" SUTHERLAND

A Reader's Tribute.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, I enclose my cheque for the memorial to my old friend Jimmy Sutherland and hope your appeal will be successful in raising a sufficient sum to erect a suitable monument to a man who will long be remembered as the greatest of all elephant hunters in Eastern Africa. It will be just the life of a man East Africa is proud to be known as.

London.

S.W.8.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. HEMMING.

In response to a suggestion from one of our readers we recently announced our willingness to accept and to pay into a separate bank account any sums which readers might care to contribute towards the cost of an monument to the late Captain Sutherland. The form of the memorial would naturally depend on the amount of the fund raised, in the expenditure of which we would obviously have some of Captain Sutherland's best friends assisting to make good what they would regard as his services in the service of East Africa. It is, however, our intention to contribute £100 in amounts for in such a small matter as that of a monument ten shillings is even the smallest of our contributions and therefore more acceptable than a few shillings to each.

ELEPHANT LYING DOWN AND SNORING

Captain de Guisard's Interesting Experience.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, - As your correspondent, Ned H. A. Morgans raises the question whether elephants sleep lying down, the following experience may be of interest.

In 1927, when hunting in the Kotakya district of Nyasaland at about 4 p.m. I came up to a small herd consisting of seven elephants. Before I actually spotted them I was surprised to hear a noise resembling loud snoring coming from a thick patch of bush. On getting closer I saw that two of the herd were lying down on a steep slope and were making this peculiar noise. As I watched another member of the herd who was standing quite close to me lay down in the same manner and almost immediately began to snore. Of course, it was impossible to tell whether they were actually asleep.

Ismaïlia.

Egypt.

DRAWINGS.

THE ZEP SENT TO VON LETTOW

The German Story of Its Recent Examination.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, I doubt the accuracy of the story you have quoted from German sources, that the Zepherus 189, which left Jambaja in 1911, was sent to von Lettow, Yorkist, then making his stand in the Makonde Highlands of Southern Tanganyika, recalled while over the Sudan, and by a German from the German Air Command in Europe, and a wireless message sent from that land. The real tribute to the brave pilot, however, is that whether it is the case or not, the Zepherus is a matter.

At the time in question the Zepherus was in the Headquarters in Dar es Salaam, and it is the responsibility for learning the story and the Zepherus may be, of course, that she is a matter of fact.

from English sources, and that its dispatch was communicated by the Home authorities to the field in East Africa, on the other hand, was sent from England and when it was received the rise had achieved its object, the fact of the rise was expected to be communicated to the highest Africa and his other lieutenants, and communicated. I believe I should have had a part in the process for I held a special appointment and was made a member of the staffs associated to but few others. It is not until that time or later to suggest that the rise had been achieved through the British Air Command, the Germans having turned back of the Zepherus and the Zepherus when they first saw the Zepherus, and the Zepherus thought that the Zepherus would be to cover the glorious Zepherus, and the Zepherus had been a magnificent achievement.

TANGANYIKA MINING REGULATIONS

Compare with Conditions at Lake Tanganyika.

The regulations for the mining in Tanganyika are now being revised, and it is expected that the new regulations will be published in the near future. The regulations are being revised in order to bring them in line with the conditions at Lake Tanganyika. The regulations are being revised in order to bring them in line with the conditions at Lake Tanganyika. The regulations are being revised in order to bring them in line with the conditions at Lake Tanganyika.

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**RISE IN LEVEL OF LAKE NYASA.**

Views of the Nyasaland Government.  
 by the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I am directed by the Acting Governor to inform you that the rise of the level of Lake Nyasa has again been receiving the attention of this Government.

In May of this year the question of the possibility of the bursting of the obstruction in the Shire River and the consequent release of a disastrous flood throughout its valley was raised, and the suggestion made that the preparation of a scheme for the removal of the obstructions would be advisable if only to check the gradual flooding of the country bordering on the lake shore.

Following further consideration of the matter it appears that the chance of such a catastrophe is remote. The determining factor in ruling out the possibility of a disastrous flood is the very slight fall in the level of the bed of the river. It has been computed to be only fifteen feet in the first sixty-eight miles of its course from the Lake, and in consequence the velocity of the water in this part of the Shire can never be excessive.

This does not, of course, exclude the risk of serious economic results that might follow the breaking of the barrier in the river. But even in such a case the general cross-section of the valley with a gradient of from ten to thirty feet to the mile at right angles to the course of the river is probably sufficient to prevent any general inundation. Similar conditions prevail on the lake shore, here also there is a gradient sufficiently steep to prevent general flooding of the country. Local disturbance of agricultural operations might be involved, but even so there would be compensating factors, for it has been found that though some rice fields have been submerged, areas that were formerly too dry are now sufficiently moist to grow this crop.

It remained, therefore, to determine whether the expenditure of the large sum of money involved by the scheme was a reasonable and necessary precaution. Dr. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey, while admitting that the factors governing the rise and fall of the Lake are so complex that it is difficult to assess them all at their proper value, and that his opinions founded on his own interpretation of the available evidence, does not recommend that this expenditure should be undertaken.

Dr. Dixey's memorandum, forwarded with my letter of May 16, 1931, gives the general conclusions that he has come to on this subject, which on further consideration he has no wish to modify. He considers that the Shire is not the essential factor in the problem; a change in climatic conditions may at any time upset the balance between inflow and evaporation, and cause the level of the Lake to fall. At present there is no assurance that a fall in level can be brought about artificially, and there is no guarantee that after large sums have been spent on the clearing of the Shire it will not be found that the Lake has begun to fall on its own account. But even if it should continue to rise, it seems probable that the actual channel of the river is by now almost effectively filled, and that any surplus water due to a further rise will be free to escape along the fringe of marshes bordering on the channel. It is not difficult to see that silt and vegetation can block a channel of limited width, but there appears little prospect of such a process taking place over a wide and irregular belt of marshes.

Zomba, Your obedient servant,  
 N. S. ABRAHAM,  
 Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

**BLACK AND WHITE: A "FUNDAMENTAL" DIFFERENCE?**

Comments on Mr. J. W. C. Dougall's Paper.  
 To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir,—"Is there a fundamental disparity," asked Mr. J. W. C. Dougall in an article which you recently reviewed, "between Africans and ourselves in modes of thought?" Important as his question is, both theoretically and practically, to the teacher, it raises one of no less import—the problem in any discussion of defining the terms used. What precisely does "fundamental" mean? The Concise English Dictionary gives the meaning as "essential, primary, original; going to the root of the matter." What justification then is there for Mr. Dougall's use of the phrase "fundamental disparity" as applied to the contrast between the mental processes of Africans and Europeans?

The difficulty lies in determining what is really "fundamental" and what is merely a question of degree. Thus the African is indubitably a human being, but when we probe into the "fundamental" difference between human beings and the rest of the animal kingdom, we encounter just this difficulty. A worthy cleric has just declared in a London newspaper that it is the "divine spark within him which separates man by an immeasurable gulf from the brute creation"—the presence of the divine in man being proved by such actions as his throwing away comfort for the sake of something higher, in sharing a last crust with a comrade, in enduring to the end and in being infinitely courageous.

But a dog will fight to the death in defence of his master, and many beasts and birds will do as much for their young; swallows will work themselves literally to the bone to feed their voracious fledglings; even the common baryard rooster, gallant fowl that he is, will starve himself by passing over to his bare of hens all the food he scratches up on the midden; elephants will not only succour a wounded comrade but actually risk their lives to aid him. If actions are to be the acid test, it is difficult to deny to the "brute creation" (horrid phrase!) some share at least of the "divine spark" which the cleric postulates as the "fundamental" difference between man and animals.

To take a more homely example, it makes a fundamental difference to the Southern Railway passenger whether the points at Keymer Junction are open or closed: if the former he will arrive at Brighton, if the latter at Eastbourne or Hastings. Comparing their physical characteristics, it is certain that there was a point in the evolution of the human race at which the ancestors of Africans and Europeans diverged from the *Urstamm*, with results which we see to-day. How great the divergence has been is still a matter for complete investigation, but it would be illogical to assume that the physical differences are not correlated with distinct contrasts in mental and psychological characteristics. Even Mr. Dougall, in his scholarly and thoughtful article, concludes that the education of the African must proceed by methods which appeal to his emotions rather than to his reason—and that would probably be described by the average paragon as a "fundamentally" different method of approach.

Yours faithfully,  
 ALLEYNE LEECHMAN.

"East Africa is almost a noble paper, and you have done and are doing much for us. Your fairness and your knowledge of these territories are of very special value to those of us who wish to see them develop on proper lines. The best of luck for the future." From a senior official in East Africa.

KENYA SETTLERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Convention protests against New Taxation.

At the opening of the special session of the Convention of Associations called primarily to consider the present financial and economic situation in Kenya and prepare for the inter-territorial conference, the Chairman, Mr. Kenneth C. Archer, said there was no possible doubt that the country was solidly behind the Elected Members of the Legislative Assembly in the campaign for drastic economy by the Government.

While paying a tribute to the sincerity of Lord Moyne whose report on the finances of Kenya was published in June, it was clear that Archer said that he received communications from those unsatisfied by evidence. Referring to the report of the Colonial Office policy in East Africa, he declared the views expressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to white settlement, from which it was apparent that the Secretary of State had underestimated the importance of white settlement in Kenya.

The Convention spent many hours discussing the financial situation and the possibility of further taxation and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

That the Convention is of the opinion that the people of this country are not to be further taxed; any further taxation, whether direct or indirect, will be dependent on the recommendations of the Expenditure Advisory Committee and the way in which the Government gives effect to its recommendations and generally conducts its campaign of economy.

That the Convention desires its executive, in collaboration with the Elected Members, to consider what action should be taken by the country in the event of the Government continuing to ignore representations of the Elected Members, these among other resolutions it should consider the appointment of a Commission to investigate and that it should report to the Convention.

The Kenya Land Bank.

Strong criticism of the refusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to sanction the grant of further sums to the Kenya Land Bank was made, and a resolution was passed stating that the granting of a resolution, having been fundamental to the necessity for the Colony's financial stability, the vital importance of providing adequate funds should be urged on the Government.

Sir Robert Shaw declared that he failed to understand the attitude of the Colonial Office when the Land Bank was authorized to borrow and could obtain money easily in this way. Mr. V. J. Shaw, an Elected Member of the Legislative Council, said that the Bank met with nothing but opposition from the Government and the Secretary of State. The Imperial Government in effect was using the Land Bank's lack of funds as a means of forcing the income tax on an unwilling community.

The Convention unanimously supported the Elected Members' manifesto denouncing their attitude to the Government. It also expressed the view that the terms of reference of the Expenditure Advisory Committee were grossly inadequate owing to the exclusion of important heads of expenditure and the inquiry should be asked for immediate extension. Those who spoke further requested the Government to investigate the possibility of converting the Colony's loans or of affording temporary relief from loan commitments, provided the scheme involved no injustice to bondholders or the public credit. Terms were taken from Nairobi.

KAMPALA PROTESTS AGAINST INCOME TAX.

A public meeting held in Kampala has passed a resolution approving the presentation of petitions to the Uganda Legislative Council and to the Imperial Parliament against the imposition of an income tax and a full inquiry into the financial position and public services of Uganda, graves the necessity for any new taxation on an already heavily burdened community. It is felt that the tax is being superimposed to her neighbors' finances are not in such a sound condition. Telegram.

DEATH OF SIR PERCY GIBBARD.

His services to the Colony were recognized and London on Monday at the age of 70. He was a former Governor of British East Africa and came into prominence as a member of the Legislative Council under Lord Lugard in 1907. It is a pity that he died so young and so early in his life. He was a man of genius, as he proved later in his career during the Boer War. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1907 to 1909, the year when he was appointed as Governor of British East Africa. He was a great advocate of railway development and his administration made great progress. A great example of Lord Gibbard's administrative ideas and greater efficiency in the administration of the Protectorate was the introduction of the Protectorate's railway from one of British East Africa's main arteries. His arrival in Nairobi found a situation existing between the Government and the settlers and natives but by his liberal and friendly attitude, his sense of humanity, his energy and his great hospitalities he smoothed over all difficulties and gave a sound basis for the future. It was when he decided to retire in July, 1910, that he was received with great consideration by the Government and a mass meeting in Nairobi was held at the Colonial Office to consider the appointment of a successor.

Sir Percy was a keen supporter of athletics in East Africa, especially of the Amateur Athletic Club and the Nairobi Golf Club. He has a trophy to be competed for in football in the Colony and the struggle for the Gibbard Cup is still a feature of the sporting life of the Colony.

INTER-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI.

Permanent Unofficial Body Recommended.

The conference of unofficial representatives of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, opened on Monday. General L. B. Boyd was the Chairman, according to a telegram from the correspondents.

Lord Francis Scott urged the appointment of a permanent unofficial body capable of dealing with problems common to East African territories. He declared that the reason for the conference was the grave dissatisfaction of the African Governments with the handling of the territories during recent years. No attack was made on the Government but it was essential to reduce the cost of administration to the capacity to pay. Increased taxation at the proposal was strongly resisted. The income tax out of touch with East African affairs was the cause in England.

General Boyd Moss said the big majority of the African settlers preferred to leave politics alone but the Home Government had thrown down the gauntlet and unless we show our faces we shall become mere political non-entities. An elected representative body is the duty of the Secretary of State, who is influenced by every party who happens to have a vote and who may say anything whatever of East Africa. We are suffering from the absolute autocracy of uniformed mandarins.

NEW MASONIC CHAPTERS IN EAST AFRICA.

At the quarterly convocation of the Grand Lodge of the week of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland chapters were granted to the following new chapters in East Africa: John, No. 107, at Johannesburg; Salam, No. 108, at Johannesburg; and the 109th, at Johannesburg. Northern Rhodesia.

HOW TO CAPTURE SNAKES ALIVE.

MR. F. W. FITZSIMONS ADVISES.

Do any reader of East Africa—apart from Mr. Arthur Loveridge—who needs no advice—want to catch snakes alive? There may be some who will try these hard times for any reason showing even a trace of profit, for the best of them and the less practical interest of others, wish to know that Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, the Chief of the Port Elizabeth Snake Park, offers from 2s. 6d. to 5s. for adult puff adders, as to 2s. 6d. for the young, 10s. to £1 for black or green mambas, 10s. to £1 for pythons, but—and here comes the rub—the snakes must arrive at the Museum *alive and well*.

That condition is not so simple as it sounds. Snakes, says Mr. FitzSimons, are very delicate creatures, and invariably die within a week if damaged in any way by a blow or a scratch, or a laceration while an open wound is a death sentence. More over, many poisonous snakes, like the cobra, adders and gophers, must be sent singly or in pairs, so as to prevent their killing or swallowing each other. *Very* contrivance snakes require neither food nor water on the journey, and very little air but dead leaves or hay spread in their travels does prevent injury to the delicate insides.

Methods of capture.

Three methods are given for the capture of snakes. First, for charmers, who carry them, they may use nooses that are attached to snakes by the tail drop the net into a hole, or they may throw a snake into a net, or they may strike the snake down gently but firmly with a walking stick, or preferably a forked stick, across the back and then seize it by the throat with the finger and thumb, the rest of the fingers grip the tail, and the reptile is transferred to the bag or bag. Thirdly, he may employ a running noose of string at the end of a flat piece of board or lath of wood; this is slipped over the snake's head and drawn tight but not so tight as to injure the snake—or his feelings. Once captured, snakes soon cease to struggle and become comparatively (nice word!) docile (a still nicer word), says Mr. FitzSimons.

With pythons—and the £1 is dangled as a bait—the procedure is slightly different. Such a snake is easily secured by making it entangle its teeth in a blanket, mealie bag or net. One man then grips its neck, and at the same time another seizes its tail. If a third man is available, he may assist, but only for fear of injuring the python's internal organs on the middle part of the body, and level of its snout. One obvious disadvantage of this method is that it involves spitting the snake three ways.

Finally, there is the butterfly net. But perhaps enough advice has been given.

For ourselves we admit unashamedly—even though we thereby invite the sorrowful opposition of Mr. Loveridge and Mr. FitzSimons—that no amount of bribery would induce us to attempt to capture the most sluggish puff adder, the palest of green mambas, or the least accurate of spitting snakes. Our reprehensible practice, for admit unblushingly, was to kill the reptile first, and then to inquire whether it was poisonous or not, and to do so we find a Native who returned a negative answer to such a query!

East Africa is one of the most valuable assets towards the development and expansion of Eastern Africa.—A leading East African Business man.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

121. Mr. William Alexander Lee.



Copyright East Africa.

It was a fortunate thing for Kenya that Mr. W. A. Lee, after spending twenty-eight years in India as a tea planter, should have been appointed to the general management of the African Highlands Products Company, Ltd., formed in 1925 by Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., one of the greatest firms of tea growers in the world, and entrusted with the task of putting a large area under tea in the Kericho District, in which the company had purchased 22,000 acres of excellent land. In the next five years he planted over 4,000 acres, introducing new methods of agriculture, and particularly focusing his attention on terracing, selective weeding and other cultural matters of which few settlers in the Colony had previously realised the importance. The rapidity of development was not made at the expense of thoroughness, and though his health is poor, makes him disinclined to forecast the future, Mr. Lee entertains the hope that as the tea bushes reach maturity, good quality teas will be forthcoming from the Kericho area. Believing in work and no play to be detrimental to the planter, he was one of those chiefly responsible for the establishment of the Kericho Club, of which he has been a strong supporter throughout; he was also one of the founders of the Kericho Tea Association, and is a member of the Kericho and District Tea Association. Mr. Lee is a Kenyan.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. D. Casson is on his way back to Kenya. The Earl and Duchess of Devonshire have left for Paris.

Mrs. W. M. Shapley is on her way to Mombasa.

Senhor Plamerio Pinto de Lima is acting as Portuguese Consul General in Nairobi.

Mr. W. Raymond Carr and Miss Evangeline Taise were recently married in the African Cathedral.

Mr. W. G. Macdonald has been elected the yearly President of the Maitland Branch of the Maitland Society.

Mr. Harold Barrett who spent his childhood in Nairobi is now a professional cricketer with the Kenya County Cricket Club.

Mr. E. E. Kelly is on his way to Germany to receive a diploma in the School of the Clergymen's Guild.

The Rev. Norman Green, who served as missionary in Uganda for twenty-one years has been re-instating the Protectorate.

Mr. G. T. Holdersood is on his way back to Kenya to be District Commissioner in Mombasa on his return to the Colony.

Mr. James Scott and Mrs. Joseph Mortimer have been elected to the Nairobi Road and Parkland wards of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. K. D. England has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

Mr. Gerald Greer has been appointed Acting Consul for Southern Abyssinia during the absence of Mr. Miles, D.S.O., and C.

Colonel A. G. Collins, D.S.O., General Manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association has returned to Nairobi following his recent visit to India.

Commander D. E. Havelock, M.C., and Mr. G. P. Hood have been appointed members of the Staff of the 11th Light Infantry in Kenya.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. Camp, Curate of the Church of St. Michael, Eastleigh, for the Colony arrived back in England last week from Canada.

Mr. A. H. Abraham, who served for seven years in Kenya and Uganda, left England last week for the Court House where he is now Attorney General.

Miss Lucy Fair, who has spent nearly a year in Native villages in Uganda studying problems of Colonial administration, has arrived back in London.

We regret to hear of the death following an accident near Llundud of Mr. A. Licker, who recently obtained the contract to run the Llundud tramway.

The Duke of Gloucester is to contribute a chapter on his reminiscences of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to one of the forthcoming volumes of the East African Library.

The exhibition of pictures and objects of art at the Kenya Society of Arts is now open and the general public are invited to go and see it on the 19th of October.

Mr. W. J. Gordon, who for the last five years has managed the Kenya branch of the British Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to South Africa on account of ill health.

Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, the veteran sportsman, who visited East Africa in 1903, celebrated his diamond wedding last week. The celebration was private.

The charge of contempt of Court brought against the late Mr. J. P. Roberts, involving the withdrawal of the Colony's consent to the order of the Court, has been dismissed.

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Mr. J. P. Roberts, who served in the East African Mounted Rifles, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire for his services in the East African Mounted Rifles.

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## PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. A. J. Watters of the Kenya Agricultural Department, and Miss Joan Jordan, youngest daughter of Colonel Henry Horne Jordan of Kilmagh, Breinagh, were recently married in Kisumu. The bridegroom is stationed at Bakuria, North Kavirondo.

The engagement is announced between Mr. D. Lomax, of the Sudan Political Service, youngest son of the late Mr. W. F. Lomax and of Mrs. Lomax, 22, Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, and Heather Mary, daughter of Dr. A. M. Mitchell, Combeleigh, Guildford.

In a recent cricket match in Fort Jameson between Ladies and Gentlemen, Mrs. Weckes scored 45 runs, not out, the next highest scorer being Mrs. Guy, with 39 runs not out. The Ladies' team declared with 158 runs for seven wickets, while their opponents scored 156 runs.

The Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, who visited East Africa about a year ago, has been appointed general secretary to the London Missionary Society. In the course of his African tour he is said to have visited more places associated with David Livingstone than anyone had previously visited.

Mr. C. C. Reid, of Kamlay, recently caught in the Falaga area waters a rainbow trout weighing 12 lb. 11 oz., and measuring 30 inches, with a girth of 18 inches. A plaque is being made of the fish, which is the heaviest yet caught in Kenya, for exhibition in the Coryndon Memorial Museum.

Mr. A. Tobler, the Moshi motor agent, crashed into a lion recently when motoring from Arusha to Moshi. One of the animal's legs was caught in the front bumper, the beast being dragged while the car was slowly brought to a standstill. Immediately the car stopped the lion managed to free itself and hopped into the bush.

Mr. W. Stern, formerly Postmaster-General in Tanganyika, and now occupying a similar position in Northern Rhodesia, said at the recent annual dinner in Livingstone of the Old Rhodesian Schoolboys Sports Club that twenty-three years ago he had been responsible for the first football match in Livingstone, and had even purchased the ball. On that occasion he had played for the Railways against the Service.

Mr. H. A. Archer has won the Captain's Prize of the Mulholland Golf Club after a remarkable series of games in the finals. On three occasions he and his opponent met, the first game resulting in a match over thirty six holes, and ending all square, after Archer was down 2-0. The second game was played over twenty holes, and was won by Archer. In the last game Archer defeated Gibbs by three up and one to play.

Mr. H. E. Munnick, C.B.E., who for the past thirteen years has served in the latterly as Principal Assistant Commissioner and Secretary, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Uganda. Regarded by many as one of the ablest men in the Kenya Service, Mr. Munnick has for long been associated with the game of polo in the Kenya capital. He first rode in the Colony in 1910, the second time in 1911, for seven years.

Two young Englishmen, Mr. A. J. B. Pearson of Birmingham, and Mr. W. W. Murray, left London last week for Port Sudan, whence they will begin a journey on foot through East Africa to Cape Town. They hope to reach their destination in two years.

Mr. Henry S. Blunt, of the Sudan Forestry Department until he retired a year ago, who has been awarded the Order of the Nile, has recently been doing a good deal of lecturing in this country. He is recognised as one of the leading experts in the world on gum arabic, has written the standard book on the subject, and was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the gum industry in the Sudan. Before the War, during which he served on the Western Front with the 2nd Gordons, being wounded at the Battle of Loos, he spent some time in Kenya.

The Rev. W. F. Young, M.C., D.C.M., who, as we announced last week, has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, joined the Livingstone Mission in the Protectorate in 1914. During the War he served with the Royal Scots, and after being wounded was appointed Chaplain to the 3/6 Seaforth Highlanders. In 1923 he returned to the Mission and took over the educational work at the Overton Institute. On the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Laws he was elected Principal of the Overton Institute, and has since been engaged in consultation with the Government in the introduction of its new educational programme. His brother, the Rev. T. Cliven Young, is Deputy Secretary of the Religious Tract Society.

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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

MR. ST. BARBE BAKER'S STRANGE CLAIMS

Statements which will stagger Kenya

PROFESSOR in the East and Central Africa is so and pressing a matter that no one would either by word or deed, do anything to hinder their own work; and so far as Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker is concerned with a campaign in favour of the multiplication of trees he deserves commendation and encouragement. But in his book "All about the Trees" (Allen and Unwin, 2s. 6d.) it is difficult to distinguish between his forest propaganda and the "puffs" of his personal projects in the course of which he makes claims which can only be described as preposterous. His book is a potpourri of topics, from Native dances to an historical account of Mombasa, from African folk-tales to a summary of his family history dating back to King Henry I. This is a typical example of his style:

"I noticed that 'Rama'ini was burning *mitarakwa* chips. They made an aromatic fire, but it seemed a great waste to be burning this wood which I had recently found would make excellent pencils. Next morning Baker I had been walking through the forest and had seen a fallen tree of this wood which some Native was just then cutting up for firewood or to make shafts for the shafts of their hoes. I had picked up a chip and smelled it and at once recognised the scent as being identical to that of the wood from which cedar pencils were made. I bit it and it tasted just like the pencils one had used at school when a small boy. I next whittled it and found that it had the usual whittling quality required by the pencil makers. I next sent samples to the School of Forestry at Cambridge, where it was favourably reported upon by the wood technologists, with the result that a market was established for it. For it proved to be Juniperous (sic) proctra."

Mr. Baker was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya in 1920, and served for only about four years in that post. As far back as 1906 Major Ewart Grogan had sent three samples of *Juniperus procera* to the Imperial Institute, and they were fully reported on by Mr. H. Stone in Bulletin No. 1 of that year under the heading "Juniperus or Pencil Cedar," proving that its special qualities were well known at that time. Mr. Stone further:

"submitted samples of the pencil cedar to various firms in this country who use timber of this type, and, as a result, considerable interest has been created, and several firms of importance have entered into negotiations with those interested in the exploitation of this pencil cedar in the East African Protectorate for supplies of the timber."

So Mr. Baker's alleged "discoveries" and "market" were anticipated by at least fourteen years!

Again:

"Some months previous to this I had been carrying out extensive experiments with a view to discovering how that most valuable species *mitarakwa* (*Juniperus* (*Nie*) *procera*, could be germinated. It appeared that there were few pure forests growing gregariously over any extensive area. I had given considerable time and thought to the solution of the problem of perpetuating this valuable tree. For many years my Department had endeavoured to regenerate this species, but so far their efforts had not met with almost complete failure."

Mr. Baker noticed that pigeons perch on olive trees "masticated" *Juniperus* seeds, which germinated "after passing through the gills of the pigeon," so he devised a method of soaking the seeds in hot water and dilute sulphuric acid, then partially drying them and rubbing them on cloths, skins, after repeating this several times, when the seeds were so far as germination concerned:

The sulphuric acid method of treating the seeds is a common place of forest regeneration, and Mr. Baker can hardly claim it.

...the Forest Department... have had no influence... prepared... and... crops occur... freely after one month in the nursery beds.

Mr. Baker very properly insists that "to understand the Natives we must first learn their language" elsewhere he writes "I would always suggest that careful study be made of the local dialects." Apparently he did so, for:

When I arrived in the country I missed in every place a tree which means "treeless place." It was here that I had held my various conferences of trees and years, and endeavoured to impress upon them the utmost importance of tree planting.

From the evidence of the book, the author's name never seems to rise above the Bazaar level of *shatri ya escali*, "hari ya moshi," "mika" for *mitaka* (consistently "gudi for *gudi*," *shatri ya mitaka*).

Some of these may be due to careless proof-reading, of which there is obvious evidence. *huanan* appears as "hwanan," *bavan* and even *huan* and *huan ni mita kabuu*, "kafu" and *huan* did not get the name of his own tree *mitarakwa* to be found as *mitarakwa*. In places "Sir Charles Bowering" and the delightful solecism "Sir E. D. Alford" in the "Dial Mithate" must also be grieved.

"Men of the Trees" has a foreword by Professor Bronislaw Mamdowski and an Introduction by Mr. Lowell Thomas, the one lauding the author's love for the African, the other commending his personal appearance and enthusiasm.

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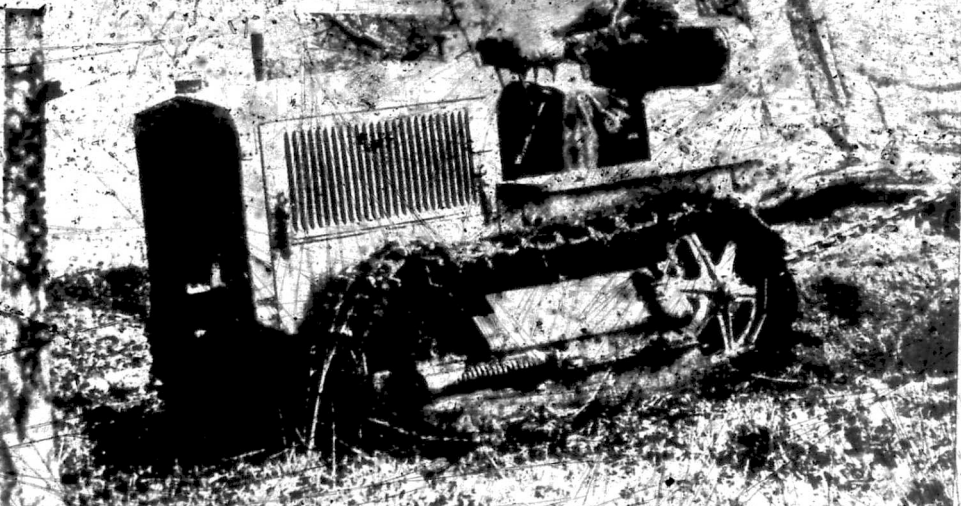
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**T R A C T O R**

See our Special Literature

# THE BLACK WOMAN

Mrs. Donald Fraser's Inspiring Booklet.

Arranged, and issued under the title of "The Teaching of Healthcraft to African Women" (Longmans, Green, 2s. 6d.), Mrs. Donald Fraser's little book is of far more general interest and value than the title would imply. Within the compass of 124 pages she, from her own twenty-three years' experience as a medical missionary in Nyasaland, throws more light on the mental progress of the African, and gives more practical advice on how to understand the Native, than many far larger and more ambitious works.

The difficulty—some call it the impossibility—of getting to the back of the black man's mind is acknowledged on all hands; the task of revealing the true inwardness of the black woman's behaviour may well appear to be an insuperable one; but Mrs. Fraser achieves it by infinite patience and sympathy, and in doing so sets an example and indicates a way which no one who lives in East Africa can afford to ignore.

When I first met some of them, she gives a glimpse of a hearty welcome, accompanied by some friendly conversation to show their cordiality. I often find that the African woman, and grows so familiarly acquainted with me that she is free from the feeling of isolation. Mrs. Fraser's eyes occasionally give evidence from these that a young womanhood failed to find a point of contact. While some of the white women persisted in calling these "African" women even those who realised my sex were still different. Between us rather than our common womanhood. I ate and talked with my husband; I walked alongside or in front of him, instead of following behind; and far from making myself the beast of burden, I handed to him what I wanted carried. I indulged in fowl's milk and eggs, and a loaf of food for the women. Even the medical help brought sometimes able to render seemed only to set me more apart, for more than once in their gratitude they rolled in the dust at my feet and adressed me as "Chinta" (God).

In those few words Mrs. Fraser sets out clearly the attitude of the Native woman towards her white sister. One ventures to think that the experience will bring enlightenment to some of the English settlers' wives in East Africa who decry the character of their husbands' Native employees, and so "show" the feature of African colonial life.

On the much debated subject of the African's gratitude, or lack of it, she is equally illuminating.

When the district in which I lived was under the British administration, our first object was to be concerned to find that men whom we had known and would, on their discharge, live with us, and to whom we had some affection, should be able to make some small return.

On the contrary, while they set a grateful example which implies self-respect on the part of their African, they felt none for the presence of a black, which implies that the white man has had the pleasure of a good meal.

When I was in the hospital when I had to leave, I discovered that they had no feeling of any responsibility on their part towards me. It was the way they had been brought up. A successful peasant and a soldier, a soldier and a peasant. On the other hand, I have been relieved of the duties of a woman over whom I have had no influence for two days. I have seen a black man who has been in my hospital for two days, and who has been in my hospital for two days, and who has been in my hospital for two days.

It is not only the African who is the subject of Mrs. Fraser's study, but the various races of the African continent, and the various races of the African continent, and the various races of the African continent.

It would have been the case had it been possible. If an article has to be written for the people, preferably in form of a story, and water, or some similar simple ingredients, and a mysterious drug out of a bottle. It may mean the loss of one's prestige as a doctor, but it means that the patient is saved, and a common sense and intelligent practice.

The Africans' attitude to hospitals is clearly brought out. They have the African conception of contact with death as being one nuclear, and they dread it they go into hospital, that they may come into contact with the dead, the bedding which has been in touch with the dead, however well they may have been cleaned afterwards from the European point of view. A clean hospital is not a home to them, and their distrust of it, which Mrs. Fraser sees much to approve of, is to get out into the yard and lie in the sun, which, after all, they are taught to be beneficial and germicidal. As for the dead, they are all to die among their own people, so that they may go into a hospital for far away. She also points out the limitations of the native mind.

It is a pity that the possible all teaching should be confined to the African doctor. The African is a man of many parts, and the medical, which is an important part of his education, is a part of his education. It is a pity that the African doctor should be confined to the African doctor. It is a pity that the African doctor should be confined to the African doctor.

These few extracts will serve to show the wisdom and the sympathetic understanding in, and the practical value of, Mrs. Fraser's little book. While the literature is of technical interest to teachers of African women, there is in Africa, the first half has a far more general appeal; and there is no white man in East Africa who will not profit by a careful reading of it, as a guide to a real understanding of the Native it ranks among the very best which have yet been published.

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A NATIVE MEMORIAL TO NATIVES

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BISHOP WESTON ON GERMAN COLONISTS

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NATIVES BURN ELEPHANT HERDS

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PLAYERS NAVY CUT CIGARETTES MADE IN ENGLAND



# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau calls for the free service of correspondents and advertisers designating the Editor's Office on any matter. One of its own staff objects to contributions to the development of Africa's trade and industry from Central Africa, and any information which traders are willing to share on that subject will be gratefully welcomed.

But any trade prohibition or restriction does not mean...

Factors have duly considered the damage to wheat crops near Lusaka.

Factors for supporting goods from Uganda have been raised to £200.

The Kenya Dairy Canners' Association annual show in Nairobi is set for...

It is proposed to hold a new quartered Sanyasi festival in the hills...

The Kenya Dairy Canners' Association has distributed...

The annual conference of the Kenya Dairy Canners' Association is to be held on September 12...

Two people were reported killed in a fire in the Victoria Hotel in Mombasa on September 11...

The farm of a local landowner in the vicinity of D. M. Mombasa has been struck by lightning...

Deaths: Mrs. M. M. Mombasa, 68, died on September 10...

Minerals expected from the area will amount to 2,200 tons...

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Exports from Kenya and Uganda the first six months of this year amounted to £2.255, an increase of £20,000 when compared with the corresponding period of 1961. Imports were the first half of 1962 amounting to £2,255, an increase of £23,000.

The partnership agreement existing between Arnold Weinhill, Kampala, Uganda, and J. V. W. Hodson, and Mr. Richard S. Hodson, carrying on business in Uganda as coffee traders under the style of J. V. W. Hodson, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Workers in the coffee plantations in the highlands have called for a general strike in protest against the new wage scale. The workers are demanding a 10% increase in wages and a 5% increase in the cost of living allowance. The new wage scale will appear to many of the workers as a step in the wrong direction.

The Kenya Dairy Canners' Association annual show in Nairobi is set for September 12-14. The show will feature a wide range of products and services from the dairy industry. It is expected to be a very successful event.

It is proposed to hold a new quartered Sanyasi festival in the hills near Mombasa. The festival is a traditional celebration and is expected to attract a large number of visitors.

The Kenya Dairy Canners' Association has distributed a new leaflet to its members. The leaflet contains information about the association's activities and the services it can provide for its members.

The annual conference of the Kenya Dairy Canners' Association is to be held on September 12-14. The conference will discuss the association's activities and the services it can provide for its members.

Two people were reported killed in a fire in the Victoria Hotel in Mombasa on September 11. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the hotel's electrical system. The hotel is now closed for repairs.

The farm of a local landowner in the vicinity of D. M. Mombasa has been struck by lightning. The lightning struck a tree on the farm, causing a fire to break out. The fire was quickly extinguished.

Deaths: Mrs. M. M. Mombasa, 68, died on September 10. She was suffering from a long illness. Her funeral will be held on September 15.

Minerals expected from the area will amount to 2,200 tons. This is a significant increase from the previous year. The minerals are expected to be of high quality.

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DIFFICULT FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Review of the Company's Interests.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the British Overseas Stores, Ltd., was held in London last week. Sir Henry F. Wilson, K.C.M.G., D.P., (the chairman), presiding.

The Chairman in his report on the year's work when we met last week had to mention the general depression throughout the world, and to say that any business which is not able to sell its goods at a profit is bound to be a loser. In addition, there has been a general increase in the price of the increased amount of production owing to the fact that some of our countries are suffering from a shortage of labour, and a consequent increase in the cost of production. In our business, as well as in many other lines, the individual purchases have not in every instance kept up with the time of production, though the rate of production is increasing. It is, therefore, not surprising that the balance sheet shows a decrease in the amount of stock, and a consequent increase in the amount of stock on hand. The Chairman also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

Allen Mack and Shippers, Ltd.

The Chairman had to mention the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year. He also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

In addition to the regular annual review of the company's affairs, the Chairman also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year. He also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

Leading Business

Turning to the leading business, the Chairman mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year. He also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

KENYA'S NON-WASTY POLL TAX

The new poll tax in Kenya is a very good one, and it is a very good one. It is a very good one, and it is a very good one. It is a very good one, and it is a very good one. It is a very good one, and it is a very good one.

INCREASE IN KENYA AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS EXPECTED

The Kenya Agricultural Board has expected an increase in agricultural imports from Kenya next year, and has issued a report on the subject to the Department of Agriculture.

The Board has also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year. He also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

UGANDA GOVERNMENT AND INCOME TAX

The Uganda Government has decided on a new income tax, and has issued a report on the subject to the Legislative Councils. The Government has also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

The Government has also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year. He also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

BANK REPORT FROM EAST AFRICA

The Bank of East Africa has issued a report on the financial position in East Africa, and has mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.

The Bank has also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year. He also mentioned the fact that the company's assets are not as high as they were at the end of the year, and that the company's liabilities are not as low as they were at the end of the year.







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"The Wireless"  
"Short Wave Advertiser"  
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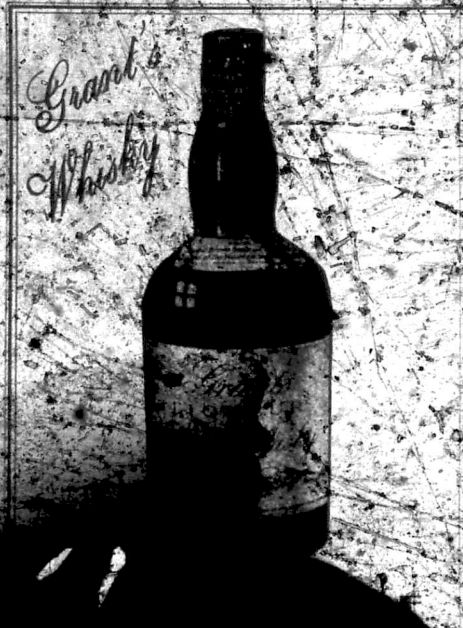


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Vol. 6, No. 224

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1932

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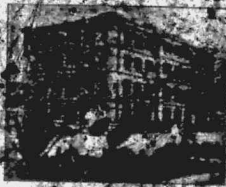
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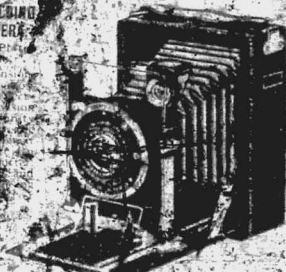
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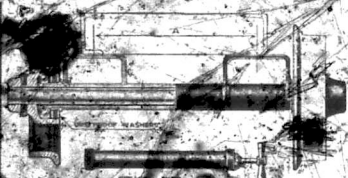
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### FINANCES OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

REPORT OF MAJOR E. A. T. DUTTON'S COMMISSION.

Tackling a Deficit of £200,000.

WITHIN four months of its appointment the Finance Commission set up by the Northern Rhodesian Government has presented its final report, of which we have received a copy by air mail. Major E. A. T. Dutton—who was private Secretary to one Governor of Uganda and two Governors of Kenya before his transfer to Northern Rhodesia, of which he is now Acting Chief Secretary—was appointed Chairman, with Mr. C. H. Dobree, the Treasurer, as the only other official member, and Messrs. G. Chad Norris, F. H. Lowe, and C. A. T. Cole as unofficial members, who were three in a majority. The fact that the report is unanimous except on a few quite minor points is therefore particularly important, and distinctly to the credit of the broad-mindedness of the members, who, for the most part, seem to believe, feel that they owe much to the Chairman's tact, experience, and frankness in facing facts.

Northern Rhodesia has been relatively fortunate financially, having been hit by the prevailing world depression much later than most other countries, so that the task set the Commission was not so drastic as it has been in some other Eastern African territories. The consequence is that it has been thought possible to meet the case by recommendations which would have been accepted elsewhere. For instance, instead of recommending heavy immediate retrenchment, the Committee proposes that a large number of officers should be given notice during October as a precautionary measure, but that they should not be retired unless that course appears inevitable on April 1 next, the beginning of the new financial year. Fifty-one officials have been retrenched in the last twelve months; if the total further retrenchment of 127 officers proposed becomes necessary in April, the additional annual saving in a full year will be £50,577. Individual details are given in an interesting appendix to the report.

#### UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY ON THE COMMISSION.

In view of the unofficial majority on the Commission it is significant that no levy on official salaries is recommended, on the ground that Northern Rhodesian officials are less highly paid than those in other parts of Eastern Africa, that the cost of living in Northern Rhodesia is higher, principally owing to the great distance from the coast, and that no income tax at present exists in most of the other Dependencies. That financial stringency may compel the adoption of a levy on salaries is recognised, but it is recommended only when all other means of bridging the gap between expenditure and revenue have been exhausted, and that its application is unavoidable, should be on a graduated scale and should discriminate in favour of married officers. An increase of the normal tour of service to three years is advocated, and is supported by the Committee of the European Civil Servants' Association, but further consideration is suggested of the Malay system of shorter tours as the length of service increases, thus the first two tours might be of three and a half years each, the next two of three years, and subsequent tours of two and a half years. It is proposed that the fixed period of six months leave should include all time spent in travelling, and that, as an immediate relief to expenditure, a six months' leave moratorium should be at once declared. On

the other hand, importance is attached to increasing local employment benefits from the customs. It was also considered that all officers should be required to work on a part-time basis, and that the present generous but general allowances should be amended, that actual allowances should be confined to officers acting for Heads of Departments, and that the Government should no longer pay the water rate of officials in Livingstone.

Practically all witnesses, official and unofficial, considered excessive the salary of £200 paid to cadets, and the Commission recommends that new entrants to the Civil Administration should be paid £150 per annum. Recruitment of Northern Rhodesian youths and from selected candidates from one of the South African universities is believed to deserve serious consideration, and doubts are cast on the value of the present Colonial Service Course at Oxford or Cambridge. At present all officials travel between Northern Rhodesia and Great Britain by the Union-Castle Line, but the Commission recommends payment of allowances appropriate to the position held in the service and permission to book their own passages and travel by any British line.

#### PENSION COMMITMENTS MUST BE REDUCED.

The pension liability of the Protectorate, which amounts to £200,000 for 1932-33, is estimated to increase to £270,000 annually four years hence. In the view of the Committee, no existing pension rights should be affected, but alteration of the present system of the issue of such annuities is considered desirable.

The grant of the annual cost of pensions has too long an angle. Unfoundedly we are asked to position to indicate any effective remedy. It has been pointed out that a contributory pension scheme might provide a set-off against the annual pension liabilities. A contributory pension scheme would, however, be of no real advantage, as it would mean, on the one hand, the payment of contributions with one hand, and taking back with the other. The growth of this liability might be kept in check by reducing the scales of pensions applicable to each category and by lengthening both the period and the rate of service. We believe that careful consideration should be given to these remedies. It is true that any economies will only become effective when the officers concerned retire, and that there will be no immediate relief to the taxpayer. None the less, we consider that every attempt should be made now to secure an eventual reduction in the Protectorate's pension commitments.

The Government retains the right to retire officers compulsorily whose efficiency shows signs of decrease at the age of fifty, and so no reason why the normal retiring age should not be extended to fifty-five or even sixty years.

In order that there should be the opportunities of progression for officers of promise, considerations might be given to the retirement of officers of long standing, particularly those whose pensions are unlikely to be increased by further service. It appears to us that no new appointments will be necessary during 1932-34, and we recommend that the training of five cadets for which the Secretary of State was requested to make arrangements should not now be undertaken.

#### A £200,000 DEFICIT.

The estimated deficit for the current year is £200,000, which there appears no hope of bridging without recourse to the liquid assets of the country, which stand at £2,200,000. It is a real attempt has been made to deal with the situation as indicated in the following table which we have compiled from the recommendations of the Commission:

Estimated deficit for current year	£200,000
Retirement of 127 officers	£50,577
Letting of 100 houses	£10,000
April 1, 1933	
Departmental vote	£1,200,000
By leave imputation	£100,000
Extension of tours, shortening of tours, shortening or reduction of allowances, etc.	£100,000
Total additional revenue proposed	£210,577

The general future governing the financial services in Northern Rhodesia are stated to be the following:—(1) The necessity for the Government to maintain a





# EAST AFRICA

## EAST AFRICAN UNOFFICIAL CONFERENCE

### DELEGATION TO SEE SECRETARY OF STATE

The East African Unofficial Conference, which is being held in London, has a delegation of representatives from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, who are expected to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies before the Secretary of State for the Colonies returns to London. The delegation is expected to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies before the Secretary of State for the Colonies returns to London.

### Non-Co-operation Threatened

The two most important resolutions of the conference are the threat of non-co-operation with the British administration and the demand for a more representative government. The conference is expected to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies before the Secretary of State for the Colonies returns to London.

## LONDON OFFICE SAVES £2,000 A YEAR

The East African Unofficial Conference has a delegation of representatives from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, who are expected to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies before the Secretary of State for the Colonies returns to London. The delegation is expected to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies before the Secretary of State for the Colonies returns to London.

## UGANDA AND INCOME TAX

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### Importance of the Settlement

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Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...saying that the only way to get out of the morass is to wait for a leader... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...am most anxious to obtain, and if possible to follow the advice of the Member... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...those who want the institutional methods will have to look elsewhere for a leader... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...some other district, nearly seven members of its community... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...some people think all black folk must be... they could not make a greater... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...there are indications that the future may see a gold find in the Tabora area... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...Particularly when dealing with the further... of reference with which he was... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...The results of the motor import duty... and where the duty of £10 is imposed on cars... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...The greatest disadvantage to Nyasaland's tea industry is the cost of transport to the coast... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...In spite of the development in civilization and culture of the last few decades, the African race has not yet outgrown its childhood... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...Every year in the Empire alone insects do enough food to support 4,000,000 people... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...The band of scientific workers attached to the Agricultural Departments of our Dominion and Colonies are doing most valuable work... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...Although the army looks somewhat formidable the numbers and the cost of their maintenance are negligible compared with the toll levied by the diseases they are attempting to overcome... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.

...The Director of Kew Gardens in an address to the British Association of... Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, D.Sc., M.A.



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Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isharwood, who has been Acting Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory since the retirement of Mr. Robert Smalman in 1955... He is a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Territory, Examiner in Schools to the Tanganyika Government, and a very keen tennis player, boxer, and big game shot. He was educated at St. John's School, Leatherhead, and University College, Oxford.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott Smith are out of the country for a short time.

Mr. Henry Thomas has sold his farm in Malindi to the local mission.

Sir Kenneth and Lady Rose are expected to arrive in London from Italy on October 10th.

Lord and Lady Cranworth are leaving at the beginning of December to revisit Kenya.

Lady Howard de Walden has returned from a tour of Scotland House, Belfrage Square.

Major W. T. Sother, T. Dickson, D. C. M. Secretary of the Sports Club has arrived in Malindi.

Sir Joseph Byrne has ordered a new trophy to be completed for the members of the Kenya Rifle Association.

Mr. J. Larsen has presented a silver cigarette case to be competed for by the members of the Club.

The Rev. W. B. Rumbold and Miss East are on their way to the mission station at Masasi, and Miss Bridges has left for Zanzibar.

The late Mr. S. G. G. C. Bellfield, only son of the late Sir Henry Bellfield, a former Governor of Kenya, left estate of gross value of £8,000.

Sir Bernard Bourne, the new Governor of Uganda, has returned to Manchester on October 1st, after his visit to the British Cotton-Growing Association.

Major H. K. Smith of the Salvation Army, who recently arrived home from his last week's work in Malindi, speaks of his experiences in the Colony.

Lord Innes, who died on the 23rd, left exclusive of debts an estimated personal estate in Great Britain of £552,800.

The Rev. Dr. H. D. Birly, Bishop of Zanzibar, who sailed home yesterday on the long, has joined the C.M.S. mission in 1902, being stationed at Kibonye.

The funeral of the late Sir Andrew Barron was held on the 29th at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by the Rev. Canon the Earl of Athol.

Major General Harold W. Hutchinson, C.B., D.S.O., who served throughout the operations in the British Province of the Sudd in 1898, has retired from the army.

Mr. H. H. McLain is to deliver illustrated lectures on Southern Rhodesia and East Africa, at 2.30 p.m. on October 1st and 13th respectively at the Imperial Institute, London.

The late Major J. G. ... a paleontologist, London, who ... the ... East Africa ... expeditions, 1871-82.

Mr. Joseph Simpson, presently on the staff in Kenya and Uganda of the B.E.A. Corporation, and who served through the East African Campaigns, now resides in Blackpool.

Dr. H. H. Allan, who recently visited Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland at the invitation of the local Governments to report on tea prospects, has returned to this country.

Sir Edward Denham, formerly Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor of British Guiana, and Mr. Denham, have left this country for England on their return from leave.

Mr. E. H. Eastard and Mr. E. de Weck, recently won the mixed doubles tennis tournament in Nairobi, their opponents in the final being Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. A. O. Roberts.

Mr. J. G. Douglas, formerly Regimental Sergeant Major, British South Africa Police, and Mrs. Douglas, have taken over the management of the New Modern Hotel, Mbatya.

Mr. F. W. Gould, who served during the East African Campaign, in which he was awarded the D.C.M. and later the M.C., was married in Burton on the 1st last week to Miss Nell Hall.

Mr. Kenti, the Southern Indian coffee grower, whose arabica seeds are well known in East Africa, is expected to visit the Moshi district of Tanganyika later this year to stay with Mr. Gerrard.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. J. Suddison, of the Sudan Political Service, and the lady, Margaret Edmond, daughter of Brigadier-General Sir James Edmonds.

Colonel S. Ashton, whose recent visit to the Belgian Congo with Lady Broughton in search of gorillas is well remembered by our readers, has been touring in the North Sea.

Mr. Habel, the Kenyan settler, has been granted the custody of his two children, regarding the "kidnapping" of whom protracted proceedings have occurred in the Kenya High Court.

Lord Wolverton, who died in London on Monday at the age of sixty-eight, was a keen big game hunter. On one hunting tour in Somaliland he and Colonel Arthur Paget shot between them seventeen lions.

Mr. A. M. Campbell has been elected this year's President of the Mombasa branch of the Caledonian Society, with Mr. J. McIntyre as Senior Vice-President and Mr. A. J. Portland as Junior Vice-President.

Mr. M. A. Wetherell, whose film "Livingstone" received such wide commendation as shortly left for Calcutta, where he intends to produce a film on the life of Mary Slessor, the famous woman missionary.



## PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. O. Guise Williams, of the Tanganyika Administration, is to be married in London on October 25 to Miss Dorothea K. G. Head, of Lynton Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool. The bride is the daughter of Mr. H. W. Head, formerly of Cyrenaica.

Mr. J. C. R. Sturrock, C.M.G., who served for nineteen years in Uganda and has for the past six years been Resident Commissioner in Basutoland, left England last week for South Africa on his return from leave. Mr. Sturrock was for several years tutor to H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda and afterwards Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. H. Gethin-Jones, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, and Miss Lillian Armitage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Armitage, of Liverpool. The marriage is to take place in January at Nairobi Cathedral, and Miss Armitage will probably be accompanied to Kenya by her father and mother.

The King of Italy's present visit to Eritrea has led to considerable prominence being given to Italy's Colonial ambitions in the Italian Press, which in insisting that Italy will not for ever tolerate the Colonial monopolies of other nations, predicts that Eritrea may become one of the pivots of a more extensive system of Italian Colonial expansion.

The first stage of the Humbrey Memorial Shield competition of the Kenya Rifle Association was completed in Kenya during mail week, and resulted in Nairobi leading Eldoret by eleven points, with the Civil Service team fifteen points behind. Mr. J. G. Ralph scored 99 points out of a possible 105, and Messrs. H. Douglas Brown and A. Orchardson obtained 28 each.

Mr. F. R. Hatfield-Holmes is producing a series of short films, entitled "Zoo Oddities," dealing with the lesser-known inhabitants of the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park and Whipsnade. They will be the first important pictures made by the Rayent process of colour cinematography, and if the experiment is successful Mr. Holmes expects shortly to leave England again to make colour and sound pictures of life and scenery in Africa.

Dr. E. O. Teale, Director of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department, who is on leave from the Territory pending retirement, has had over twenty years' geological experience in Africa. He did valuable pioneer work in Portuguese East Africa and the Gold Coast before taking up his appointment in Tanganyika, and few men have so comprehensive a general knowledge of East African geology. On leaving Dar es Salaam he returned to his home in Australia.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Hagans, from Dodoma; Mr. M. J. Kampl, from Nairobi; Mr. Bassant, Mr. de la Croix, Mr. Brysse, and Mr. Van der Meulen, from Juba to Paris. Outward passengers this week included Madam Monte, from Cairo to Juba; Mr. Kistley, from Paris to Kampala; and Mr. d'Olier, Mr. Symons, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Dawson's urvey to Kisumu.

Mr. M. D. Keenan, the Nairobi business man, has arrived in this country by air from Kenya to assist in the search for his son, Bernard Arthur, who recently left his brother on Waterbury Station and has since disappeared. The boy is believed to have decided to try to make good without his parent's assistance, and in writing to his guardian at Rickmansworth stated that by the time the letter was received he would be on a ship miles away from England.

By the transfer from Pangani to Bukoba of Mr. H. H. Allsop, the area is again under a District Officer who has spent a number of years in Bukoba, Buharamulo, and Ruvumba, and who was in Uganda for some eight years before the War, during which he served with the Baganda Rifles. Mr. Allsop is well known in East Africa, we believe, in 1906 as assistant in the late Dr. Cuthbert Christy when he was engaged in investigating the possibility of procuring wild rubber concessions from which provision would be made for the formation of the Maluru Forest (East Africa Rubber Co. Ltd.).

With deep regret we learn of the death in Eldoret of Captain G. B. McMullen, well known to hundreds of East Africans. After serving through the East African Campaign, the manager of estates in the Eldoret, but later took up road construction work on the Jubba, while in recent months he has been in charge of the work of the Syndicate at Kakamega. A keen lover of dogs, he has long acted as a link at various points shows throughout the Colony. His kindness and understanding of human nature endeared him to innumerable friends in Kenya, where his open-handed generosity was proverbial.

## ARE YOU GOING TO LONDON, RETURNING TO KENYA

LET AN OLD KENYA RESIDENT ADVISE YOU ABOUT YOUR CLOTHES.

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A member of this firm has resided for many years in Kenya, knows exactly the type of clothes needed and the most suitable materials for wear in the tropics.

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UNDERWEAR CLOTHES SHOES for the tropics. HATS for lady's requirements.

Keep this notice by you for reference, and on arrival in London telephone Hilda Carter, 1137—any time, any day, Saturdays and Sundays included. When next home, leave your name, Hilda Carter one of your first appointments. She knows what you want and will save you both time and money.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE INTRODUCTION OF INCOME TAX

East Africa accused of Heresy  
*London Standard* East Africa

SIR, I am glad of your suggestion that I should have had a letter pointing to the defect for the introduction of income tax in East Africa. I regret that I cannot claim the courtesy of a letter, even if it is a friendly and reasonable disposition against the imposition of this tax. It is a project of legislative provision without any representative control by the public that is expected to pass.

I regret that you have given a wrong view of this as a "heretical" and "unorthodox" innovation, and I can only hope that it is not the reflection of public opinion and the "statements" contained in the daily edition of the *Nairobi Standard*. You will have the strength and the goodwill to retract from the "heresy" to which I hope to believe you have in ignorance committed yourself. It is possibly by an impulsive desire to take up a "double-edged" issue which I consider you have taken without any sort of sufficient sympathy, comprehension and "fear" of the "pills" which your "heresy" would administer if a measure of the description were imposed and became operative.

You wish to "draw" the "colours" to furnish you from time to time with facts and information acquainting you with the steps taken to combat any such form of "heresy" in the expectation that you will give such information the same publicity in your paper as you have to the advocacy from the other side. I have the greatest sympathy with the difficulties of a "journal" which in London is endeavouring to "draw" the "colours" in East Africa. I would with the utmost respect suggest that it would be a wise editorial policy to reserve judgment on any form of policy for new taxation in this Colony, Uganda and other territories of East Africa until there has been ample time to weigh both the pros and cons in the balance, after first of all ascertaining whether relief cannot be obtained by economy without imposing greater burdens upon the most heavily-taxed Britons in the whole Commonwealth of the British Empire.

Yours faithfully,  
 W. T. SHARKEY

Mr. Sharkey was Chairman of the Taxpayers' Protection League for East Africa in 1921 to oppose the income tax, and was elected to office in the hope that he would "criticise" the leading "double-edged" point. Nothing could be done in the Nairobi Press, so we had to write our arguments, some of which are recapitulated in the "Nairobi Standard" of 22nd March, 1922, p. 1.

LIVING CHEAPER IN KENYA THAN LONDON

Some Retail Prices in Nairobi

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, in your recent issue I have noticed Lord Denbigh's strictures as to the cost of living in Kenya and subsequent correspondence on the subject. Will you permit me to say that these statements about high cost of living are quite unfounded, anyway to-day?

I append a cutting from a leading London newspaper giving retail prices in London on August 5, against which I am placing the retail prices of the same foodstuffs in Nairobi.

Price in London	Price in Kenya
Beef (tenderloin) 1s. 8d. per lb.	1lb. a 1s. 2d. per lb.
Mutton (leg) 1s. 2d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Poultry 1s. 6d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs 4s. 9d. doz.	English 1s. 6d. doz. Native 1s. 6d. for a 1s. 2d. per lb.
Butter 1s. 7d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Potatoes 1d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Fish (cod) 1s. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Bacon (streaky) 7d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Pineapples 1s. each	1s. 6d. per lb.
Plums 1s. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Oranges 1d. each	1s. 6d. per lb.
Vegetables (say 3d. per lb.)	1s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee (ground) 2s. 6d. per lb.	1s. per lb.

As you will see, living on the whole is far cheaper in Kenya than in London. My "flesh" bill on *the "den"* with my son costs, for food and domestic wages, under £3 per month each. The Nairobi prices I give are those I have been paying myself, mostly at the Municipal Market (retail, not by auction); in some cases the shops charge a bit extra, but not much, and some are shop prices (e.g., tea, coffee, sugar, butter, etc.).

I may add that board and lodging in private hotels has gone down to £7 per month and the average is £8 to £10 per month with good accommodation, it used to be from £12 to £15. Private messes cost between £5 to £6.

The publicity given to the alleged high rate and cost of living in Kenya is likely to have done this Colony a lot of harm, and I am sure you will be pleased to put the other side of the case in common tabbies. The many other people here who read your interesting paper will feel as I do.

I am glad we are in for some rather stirring times. The country is unanimous that it will not submit any further taxation, before the whole machinery of Government is radically reformed, as has happened in other countries of the world.

Nairobi  
 Yours faithfully,  
 J. Olden

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The most popular and most suitable Infants' Food in East Africa.

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C720



HOW DOES A PYTHON CRUSH?

The Use of its "Claw."

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR: My attention has been drawn to a letter published some little time ago by East Africa about a man wrestling with a python for a wager. The condition that the combat was to take place in a clearing implied either that he did not want to run the chance of accidentally tripping up on some obstruction or else that the presence of trees would give the snake too great an advantage over him by enabling it to coil its tail round a convenient stump and so get purchase on which it could moor one end of its rope-like body whilst it crushed its victim.

The theory is, I believe, general that a python cannot squeeze its victim without first making fast its tail to an immovable object, such as a tree, but I have always had the impression that the "claw" situated about a foot from the average python's tail is the means whereby it is able to get the necessary mooring to begin its squeezing action. The man who took on this thrilling struggle apparently had no fear of this "hook, or spur, but perhaps the other condition of the combat—that of greasing his body—overcame to a certain extent the risk of the python's anchor.

I should be interested to know whether a python does need a mooring post, or whether its claw is used on the victim with the same object.

Outward bound for your faithfully,  
Tanganika Territory. D. E. BLUNT  
Lieutenant-Commander, R.A. (Retd.)

ADVANTAGES OF SISAL ROPES.

Experience of London Wharfers.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—You were good enough to publish a letter from me in your issue of August 18 wherein I referred to the boycott of sisal ropes by the Tanganyika railways & wharfs and the Tanganyika liquorage companies in particular. This letter was brought to the notice of a leading firm of wharfingers and they write me as follows—

"We have given sisal ropes a trial at the wharf, both indoors and out of doors, since April and are satisfied with them. The wharf superintendent and the tackle men both speak highly of them and prefer them to Manila hemp ropes. They have the following advantages—

- (1) They are handier to use. After a little use they wear into a more or less tubular shape as opposed to the corky shape of a Manila rope and this means less wear on the cleats.
- (2) They are not so much inclined to splinter the hands as Manila ropes.
- (3) They are cheaper to buy.
- (4) Their life is as long as a Manila rope and we think it will prove to be longer.

We have heard it stated that they are rougher to use. This is not so in our experience, rather the reverse is the case (see above). We have also heard it said that they absorb too much moisture in wet weather. We can only say that we have not found any difficulty over this. We have also been told that they are heavier than Manila ropes and that therefore in buying by weight one gets fewer yards per cwt. This is not so: our last purchases have been as follows—

Sisal 120 fathoms 2 cwt. 1 qt. 26 lb.

Manila 120 fathoms 2 cwt. 32 lb.

We have come to the conclusion that sisal ropes are not only cheaper but a better article.

The original letter may be seen in my office by any of your readers interested in the matter.  
8, Lombard Street, London, E.C. Yours faithfully,  
C. W. WALKER

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF LAUGHABLE SWAHILI.

"Tumbo" as a Greeting!

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Your critique and the subsequent correspondence in your columns about the film "Congo Gorilla" remind me of a book entitled "Gorilla" which I recently read and which was written a few years ago by a Mr. Pearbridge. Some parts were good, but the account of the Masai was laughable and the Swahili laughable.

The author succeeded in making the reader understand that he is a very fluent Swahili scholar, and notes English translations of long Swahili speeches made to his porters. It would have been delightful to hear them for the following extracts will show how wonderful they were: "Kwa, tumbi, tumbi, tumbi" is rendered "Ghanna oha ghanna, bavana" "the lion has not come here" is translated "simba libadna ghenda dhaka" "the porters called each other *mama*, meaning "brother" and instead of the greeting "Tumbi" "tumbo (stomach) is used throughout).

For is the author much happier over Native history. For instance, he writes—

"For a space of time unknown the Masai held in subjection the greater portion of Central Africa and forced tribute and servitude from all the surrounding tribes, until one day the British came with a great military system and made powerful weapons of destruction. Hence in two bloody wars, with the white invaders, their king, the remnants of these people live in widely scattered sections of the country they once ruled, retreating each year, as did our Indians, to remote places before encroaching civilisation."

"That you will agree is strangely inconsistent with the facts." Yours faithfully,  
London, S.W.1. KEITH CALDWELL.

Players Please



PLAYER'S  
NAVY CUT  
CIGARETTES  
MADE IN ENGLAND

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF

TOM-TOMS IN THE NIGHT

A Good Book Spoiled

ACCORDING to the publisher's blurb, Commander Attilio Gatti, the author of "Tom-Toms in the Night" (Hutchinson, 10s.), has led seven scientific expeditions through Africa, which, it might have been hoped and expected, would have induced him to eschew that silly sensationalism which has too often marked the writings of globe-trotting visitors to Africa, but any such anticipation is soon disappointed.

The book is beautifully illustrated with photographs in which the Natives have obviously been posed. Facing page 18 is a capital illustration of three Zulu *imvumbas*, but with the legend: "The horu (sic) circle that the *imvumbas* wear wrapped in their grizzled hair, it means that when they were young and fought in the big wars against the white invaders each one had killed at least five of the whites." First, the ring is not made of "horu" but of gum, worked into the hair and given a polished secondly, it was assumed by all Zulus who had reached a certain age or dignity long before the white man ever fought with them. Then, we read about the Basimbas.

The principal occupation of these poor wretches seems to have been to suffer continual destruction from everybody for centuries and centuries. At first Horn the Ethiopian, the Egyptians, the Indians, the Mongolians and Malays, who thousands of years ago made expeditions into Africa to acquire precious metals. Then came the Romans (sic) who arrived from nobody knows where.

Describing how he was bitten by a cobra, the author says:

"The cobra can bite with one pair of teeth which normally are folded in the interior of his mouth and which at the moment they penetrate the flesh of the victim exude a tiny drop of deadly poison. Instantly he can fold these teeth, unfold another pair, and make the second bite. After this he is harmless for twenty-four hours."

And elsewhere he writes:

"Probably you know the puff adder. Not quite so deadly as the cobra or mamba, it is still very dangerous. With extraordinary swiftness, it strikes in the eyes of man or animal a small stream of poisonous, corrosive liquid."

This leader of seven scientific expeditions is obviously no authority on African snakes.

An unconsensually humorous picture, facing p. 82, shows the author wading hip-high through "an impetuous river" and bears the caption: "Numerous crocodiles necessitate the company of an express rifle." But as Commander Gatti is holding his rifle by the muzzle over his left shoulder, the betting on the crocodile would be Golconda to a China orange.

The volume contains other absurdities which space makes it impossible to list and examine. But one or two may be noted. The Ba-Ila are alleged to have been discovered "only a few years ago," though Messrs. Smith and Dale published their splendid book on the Ba-Ila, the result of years of work among that tribe, in 1920. Yet "Only a few years ago" Dr. Paul Homb brought back the first real news of the Ba-Ila, and of the most ferocious and savage Natives of Africa, as "Miles," the author's pet personal boy, described them. It would be interesting to have the Rev. G. W. Smith's comments on this statement.

Commander Gatti, who shot a magnificent gorilla in the Tchinda Forest, by Lake Kivu, thus records his "reactions" on meeting the "King of the Gorillas."

"A few yards from me a superhuman boy had leered at me, a cunning, indescribable, howl, and ferocious

and his roar was angry, hoarse, more painful than the howl of a dog in my more terrible than the cry of a lion wounded to death. All my being convulsed by his scorching, pulsively, and I stopped. The steady light and smell, and hearing alert, every nerve excited, my body tensed. My soul hung in suspense, my heart was ached, struggling to be calm. I could not but think that at any moment a huge pair of hairy arms could silently descend from the underbrush in which I was immersed up to my neck, and snatch me away in a horrid, deadly clutch."

His pygmies talk Swahili, and his Zulus use tom-toms in the Congo fashion, call a lion "Sumba" and say "cava" for "come."

It is a pity that Commander Gatti has succumbed to the temptation to elaborate an interesting story by fantastic and quite unconvincing detail. By so doing he has added neither to the quality nor the attractiveness of his book. More simply told his adventures would have made better and far more artistic reading.

THE LATEST READING

Most East Africans are sports lovers and animal stories make a most strong appeal, so that the 215-page book, entitled "Animal Stories," just published by Macmillan, ought to find a very appreciative reception among our readers. There are many excellent illustrations by Mr. Stuart Presgrave, including eight very striking colour plates. The book is of considerable value at the price of 6s.

The School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2, announces that the charge for translating manuscript into an African language is 25s. for the first folio (72 words) and 20s. for additional folios. For making a translation from an African language into English the charge is 20s. for the first folio and 15s. thereafter.



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YOUR nerves are overwrought! Wearily you long for the sleep that will not come. You can enjoy sound, peaceful sleep to-night and every night if you drink a cup of Ovaltine before going to bed.

There is no other beverage so rich in nerve-restoring nourishment as "Ovaltine" - none so easily digested, quickly and naturally soothes your nerves, so that you enjoy restful and health-giving sleep and awake restored and invigorated.

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**East Africa in the Press.**  
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**TRIBUTES TO SIR PERCY GIROUARD.**

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. B. D. BLAKESLEY has written appreciatively to *The Times* of Sir Percy Girouard, the former Governor of Kenya, who died last week.

His most striking gift in 1895 was *faith*. When confronted by a difficult and complicated situation he was in his element. His vision took in the issues as if viewing a landscape, and he would point out a path of safety which might, and often did, take years to traverse.

His most conspicuous achievement was at the end of 1896. The Sirdar (the late Lord Kitchener) had returned from England with sanction to push forward towards the remotest of the Sudan. This involved the construction of a railway line across 230 miles of uncharted desert, with the embryo holding the far end. Girouard heard that he had ordered some locomotives which he felt sure could not do the work, and he dismissed the engineering conversations as follows: "How much more have you left?" He quoted a figure and ordered a big order for contingencies. Girouard said: "Then you had better send me to England at once to buy the necessary stuff and some heavy tanks." "Very well. But don't spend too much, we are terribly poor," was the agonised reply of the Sirdar. The trust was not misplaced. The heavy engines and masses of stores for such a bold undertaking were ordered, and on no occasion was the Sudan Military Railway delayed for an essential article of equipment. It was a marvellous achievement.

Girouard's brilliancy impressed superiors and inspired subordinates. Happily for him, his early years on the ladder of achievement were spent under Lord Kitchener. Too much has been made of Girouard being "unafraid of the Sirdar," etc. He was no time-server, and never feared to tell the truth, even if unpleasant. On the other hand, underlying K. of K. there was a deep-seated nobility of character, coupled with an undying sense of humour that no superficial breeze could ruffle. It was a friendship of two men with vision, whose love of England was above all personal considerations.

**Captain F. Shefford writes:**

In 1907 Sir Percy ruled as Governor at Nairobi. He was a popular Governor. He took a great interest in the location of a railway from the main line of the Uganda Railway to the wonderful Magadi Soda Lake through the most appalling country, which was my job. He encouraged all sport but took part in none, as he had only one good eye. I climbed a new mountain down Magadi way, and asked him if it could be named after me. He said: "It ought to be Mount Girouard, but, as you climbed it, you can have it."

**PORT FACILITIES OF MOMBASA.**

MOMBASA as a first-class modern port has been described for *The Shipbuilding and Shipping Record* by Mr. G. V. O. Bulkeley, C.T.E., Port Manager of Kilindini, who writes, *inter alia*—

"The ocean quays berths have an overall length of 2,875 feet, can accommodate six ocean-going vessels of normal dimensions, or they form the port. While the harbour is now equipped to deal with 1,000,000 tons of general cargo per year, though the highest yet dealt with is 632,721 tons.

Each of the double-storey sheds has a rail track running inside the ground floor, which slopes up from quay level in front to railway vehicle floor level at the rear platform. Goods can be off-loaded on to the shed electric cranes, while cargoes are being loaded on to rail from the ground floor at the same time.

In landing goods Mbaraki jetties are connected from the shore by pontoons, and the load is discharged and carried ashore by African labour in shallow load-bakers. At the head of each jetty is a self-registering turnstile through which every ton of goods with its headload, receiving payment in cents for carrying it as he passes the turnstile. This provides a self-checking system on the rail system of cargo payment which is both simple and unimpaired by the labour concerned."

**CUTTING OUT THE NILE "SUDD"**

The building of a vast dam across the Nile at Ghefel Aulia, about fifty miles south of Baharoum, draws nearer, and the Egyptian Minister of Public Works, Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha, is now in London in order to complete the final details of the scheme. In an interview with the *Manchester Guardian*, he said:

"We are proposing to follow the construction of this dam and two further sections of work. First, there is a scheme by which we shall short-circuit the Nile in its upper reaches. There is a vast swampy area of hundreds of millions of acres, known as the Sudd district. Here the Nile lies but in shallow pools, exposed to the equatorial sun, and is, as a result, wasted through evaporation and by seepage till three-quarters of the volume which issues from the north of Lake Abaya is lost. This we shall cut completely out of the Nile course by the construction of waterways, bringing the river down to a point where it can flow in undiminished volume to the Baharoum dam. It has meant years of exploration and survey work, but we have at last got a workable scheme evolved. It will cost from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 and will take twenty years to complete.

"Meanwhile, we shall be building another barrage, this time at the north of Lake Abaya. This will enable us to raise the level of the lake about ten feet, and will give us an inexhaustible supply of water which we can then regulate so as to give a regular flow of fresh water even in the driest months of the year."

**THAT BIRD FROM ETHIOPIA.**

Writes in the London *Evening News*—

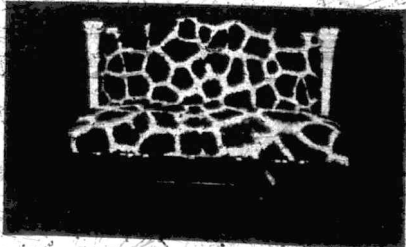
A Purley bird collector has lost a bird the size of a pigeon, which was born in Ethiopia, has an orange-coloured beak, and barks like a dog. It is somewhere in London! The trouble with anything like this is that people who have seen it, particularly at night, don't always like to say so.

**E. GERRARD & SONS,**

Naturalists, Furriers and Taxidermists

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HEADS HORNS  
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SKINS CURED  
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MADE UP

SEND FOR CATALOGUES



GERMANY'S COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

MAJOR G. ST. ORDE BROWN, lately Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, says in a letter to *The Spectator*—

Dr. Walmisley's letter on the former German Colonies has already been adequately answered from the political standpoint in the columns of *East Africa*; there are, however, certain other statements in it which seem to merit the most important of the replies to Tanganyika as being the most important of the territories involved.

Dr. Walmisley considers that Germany needs Colonies, not as other great Powers do, this would seem to be a revival of the old pre-war theory of the acquisition of Colonies for the benefit of the "grabber"—surely hardly consonant with the policy that the Mandated Territories are to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Even so, in his view, the accepted statistics scarcely justify the statement that the German population of German East Africa is 100,000 British being 50,000 and British Colonial. The German Colonial Report for Tanganyika for 1931 gives the German population as 1,139,473 British being 1,074,000. It is not adequate allowance is made for the displacement of the large numbers of German officials by British, there would seem to be little difference in the attractiveness of the Territory to Germans under either flag. In any case, considering the millions of Germans who both before and after the war emigrated to countries not under their own flag, the outlet provided by the Mandated Territories is simply negligible.

The suggestion that Britain by breach of faith acquired the Mandated Territories, and that the "unscrupulous" are which we have already shown, refusing to regard the country as forming part of the British Empire, it has been administered with strict impartiality towards nationality, colour, or creed, and a considerable sum to the British taxpayer.

Dr. Walmisley absolves himself from any responsibility for the fate of the four and a quarter million Africans involved by a reference to the "unscrupulous" and "unscrupulous" of German Colonial rule. He obviously knows the history of the suppression of the Herero uprising in South-West Africa and the Masai rebellion in East Africa, where thousands were slaughtered and thousands more died of starvation; nor can he remember that German law in East Africa maintained slavery, and that British officers administering it until the Treaty of Versailles were forced to supervise dealings in slaves, the rights of parental correction by an employer—in other words, the right to flog a servant at will; debates in the Reichstag in 1913 and 1914 make most illuminating reading on this and kindred points.

If the claims of the unfortunate native population concerned, to some expression of their own wishes in the matter, are to meet with such cynical disregard in England, one cannot but be thankful for the support afforded them at least by the League of Nations.

THE SOYA BEAN AS A PROFITABLE CROP.

A very useful pamphlet on "Soya Beans in the Congo," Mr. E. M. Duff, F.R.S., Research Officer in the Division of Plant Industry of the Government of the Union of South Africa, arrives here on October 1st which indicate that the soya bean is normally grown in the tropical conditions of East Africa. The writer says—

The bean has been widely tested under climatic conditions of rainfall, temperature, and humidity, and it has been found best suited to the warmer portions of the Congo, where a good summer rainfall and moderate humidity atmospheric conditions. Its success in other areas not so favourably situated will depend to some extent upon obtaining varieties suited to those areas.

From the point of view of economics, there is every reason to feel that the soya bean should be more widely grown for use on the farm. The fact that it will supply feed for our livestock which will be higher in both protein and fat than anything the South African farmer is feeding at the present time shows the value of the crop.

The demand for the raw product is a growing one and with the extension of its use for human consumption and other purposes, this growth is bound to continue, and there is the possibility of using a considerable quantity of soya beans in secondary industries in this country. Soya bean cake, which would be one of the chief by-products of such secondary industries, could be fed to producing animals in this country, and thus again our livestock industry, which is still in need of protein and fat-rich concentrates, would receive the benefit.

"KHARTOUM, REUNION, P.E.A."

We have frequently drawn attention to the geographical ignorance of business houses and others concerning various parts of Africa, but the experience of the *Sudan Herald*, as shown in the following extract from an editorial, would be hard to beat.

"We have seen letters from France addressed to Soudan, Anglo-Syrienne, and letters from well-known firms in England to Khartoum business men suggesting that if you call on our representative in Alexandria he will be glad, etc., etc." But the letter we received by the last mail addressed to Khartoum, Reunion, Portuguese East Africa, U.S.A., Boston, Mass., on August 1st, reached Cairo on September 7th and was delivered in Khartoum on September 14th.

HOW CROCODILES FEED.

FURTHER information, and from a reliable observer, on the feeding of crocodiles is published in the Report of the Uganda Game Department for 1931.

The crocodile feeds the daytime in the banks of the Victoria Nile. I have watched these creatures closely and am now convinced that they start feeding about sunset, from about 6.45 till 7.00 p.m., and then finish, rising a spot lamp. I watched dozens of crocodiles at a time. They rise right up out of the water, the great big legs quivering. It takes about one minute for the crocodile to swallow a fish. The average weight of the fish taken is about fifteen pounds. It is a wonderful sight to see the red glowing eyes of the crocodile and the red eyes of the fish sticking out between the former's jaws after 8.30 p.m. everything was quiet and crocodiles were never seen nor heard. These crocodiles appear to have some sort of formation while feeding which can be detected at night with the aid of the spot light. Suppose each crocodile ate fifty pounds of fish a night, we have thousands of these devourers in this locality and I imagine they account for at least five tons of fish daily.



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## WORLD TRADE IN EAST AFRICAN COFFEE.

VALUABLE statistics showing the amount of East African coffee consumed in various European countries, together with comparative figures showing the total coffee consumption, have been compiled by I.M.C. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London. Details are given below.

**Austria.**—Total imports during 1931: 6,376 metric tons, an increase on the previous year of 9,000 metric tons. East African coffee imports are not specially classified.

**Belgium.**—East African imports decreased from 57,000 metric tons in 1930 to 362 metric tons in 1931, while total coffee imports increased from 47,412 to 61,033 metric tons.

**Czechoslovakia.**—East African imports increased from 45 metric tons in 1930 to 14 metric tons in 1931, the total coffee imports last year amounting to 45,108 metric tons.

**Denmark.**—The main coffee supplies are from Brazil and Central America. East African imports not being specially classified. Total imports during 1931 were 20,775,000 kilos.

**France.**—644,5 metric tons of East African coffee were among the 103,398 metric tons imported during 1931, mainly from Brazil. No record is available of the amount of East African coffee imported during 1930.

**Germany.**—An increased use of East African coffee is shown, imports having risen from 2,137 metric tons in 1930 to 4,151 metric tons in 1931. 1,278 tons were from British East Africa and 273 tons from Mandated—formerly German East Africa. The total quantity of coffee consumed in Germany during 1931 amounted to 157,808 metric tons.

**Greece.**—Most of the 9,550,000 kilos of coffee imported during 1931 was sent from Brazil. East African coffees are not specially classified.

**Holland.**—East African coffee imports during 1931 showed an increase from 84,222 to 110,000 kilos out of a total coffee import of 45,683,802 kilos.

**Hungary.**—Statistics are entered according to country of purchase and not of origin. Total coffee imports during 1931 were 32,673,000 kilos.

**Italy.**—Though the consumption of Kenya coffee is estimated roughly at 11,000 bags, it is pointed out that East African coffee on the whole suffers a severe handicap in that, through lack of publicity, its name and characteristics are not sufficiently brought to the attention of the trade. Total coffee imported during 1931 amounted to 438,406 quintals.

**Norway.**—A slight decrease in East African coffee imports, from 525 metric tons to 504 metric tons is recorded. Total coffee imports amounted to 18,290 metric tons last year.

**Poland.**—Most of the 81,561 metric quintals imported last year came from Brazil. East African supplies are not classified.

**Portugal.**—As far as can be ascertained, no Kenya coffee figures among the 5,376,680 kilos imported last year.

**Russia.**—Total coffee imports amounted to 1,178 metric tons last year, as against 500 metric tons during the previous twelve months. No separate figures are available regarding East African coffee.

**Spain.**—While only 26 metric tons were imported of East African coffee during 1930, the figure increased to 765 metric tons during 1931. Total imports dropped from 26,409 to 70,385 metric tons.

**Sweden.**—Only 74 metric tons of the total coffee imports of 52,000 metric tons during 1931 are recorded as coming from East Africa. That figure, however, does not necessarily represent the total amount of East African coffee reaching Sweden, as imports are credited to the country of purchase, and East African coffee purchased in London would consequently be recorded as an import from Great Britain.

**Switzerland.**—Of the 15,486,157 kilos imported during 1931, 312,113 kilos were sent from East Africa. The latter figure represents an increase on the previous year's figure of 252,917 kilos.

**Turkey.**—East African coffee is not specially classified. Total coffee imports: 5,255,000 kilos.

**Uganda.**—No special record of East African coffee imports is available. The total coffee imports during 1931 were 5,022,537 kilos.

Advices from Brazil indicate that 257,000 bags of coffee were destroyed in São Paulo between July 7 and 13 and that 42,017 bags were destroyed in Santos between July 11 and 14.

## FINE UGANDA GEOLOGICAL MEMOIR.

MEMOIR No. 11 of the Geological Survey of Uganda deals with the geology of south-west Ankole and the adjacent territories with especial reference to the tin deposits. It is a really magnificent production reflecting immense credit on the authors, Mr. A. D. Combe, the Field Geologist of the Survey, and Dr. A. T. Greaves, the petrologist, as well as on the Government Printer, Entebbe, who is responsible for the whole of the printing, including that of the blocks. It is a handsome demy quarto volume of 236 pages, with six invaluable maps and a plate of cross-sections in an end-pocket, embodies the results of investigations carried out since 1922 over 600 square miles of country, and is published at the moderate price of Shs. 35. The many excellent photographs—of which the panoramic views facing page 100 most especially be mentioned—were taken by Mr. Combe and produced at his own expense.

The text is naturally highly technical in character, but some references are clear enough to the layman. Thus of tin it is recorded:

"A marked feature of the cassiterite deposits of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is their freedom from other ore or deleterious minerals. The main belt of tin-bearing country, which may be said to extend from Kyerwa in south-western Karagwe in a north-westerly direction to Miti in south-western Ankole, is 65 miles approximately in length and as much as 40 miles wide, but it must be understood that cassiterite has been found beyond these limits.

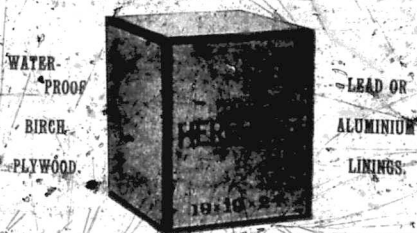
"From the year 1927, when production began, until the end of 1930, a total of 7,006 tons of cassiterite valued at £145,103 had been exported from Uganda, the average assay value of the cassiterite being about 74% of tin."

Mr. E. J. Wayland, the Director of the Survey, must be congratulated upon the work of his Department, of which this book is a typical example.

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## "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 cordially welcomed.

Sixteen missionaries of the Order of St. Benedict are en route in one ship for Lamu.

The Nakuru Rifle Club has been admitted to membership of the Kenya Rifle Association.

Southern Rhodesia has ordered six courts to the value of £200,000 from the Royal Mint in London.

It is expected that the electrical generating station at Eldoret will be in operation before the end of the year.

The East Africa Wool Growers' League is holding an exhibition of Kenya Home Products in Nairobi on October 6 and 7.

The Tangia Chamber of Commerce is considering a suggestion that an exhibition should be held in the township within the next six months.

H.M.S. "Edinburgh," well known in East African ports, has been recommissioned at Portsmouth for duty as flagship of the Reserve Fleet.

Diamond producing companies in the Belgian Congo are reported to have agreed with South African producers to limit substantially their output of stones.

Tanganyika immigration returns for June show that 223 persons entered the Territory during that month, of whom 164 were visitors, and 58 non-official immigrants.

A permanent Catholic church for the use of Natives has been built by the African Highlands Produce Company on one of their tea estates at Kericho, Kenya.

Minerals exported from Tanganyika during August included: Gold, 260 ounces (£14,038); diamonds, 1222 carats (£18,118); tin, 540 lbs (£500); mica, 4,822 lb. (£524).

During the first seven months of this year 27,066 cwt. of binder and reaper twine were imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada being the chief source of supply.

Maunius has introduced a new tariff schedule giving substantial new preferences on twenty-four articles manufactured in Great Britain and increased preferences on sixteen others.

A wireless telephone service is now in operation between Brussels and Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. The charges are Fr. 300 for three minutes, and Fr. 130 for each succeeding minute.

A tobacco manufacturing company at Moshi which manufactures cigarettes and pipe tobacco from locally grown leaf, recently dispatched its first consignment of tobacco to Mbeva by air mail.

Trade imports into Zanzibar during the first half of this year amounted to Rs. 72,20,732, compared with Rs. 70,84,137 during the corresponding period of last year. Domestic exports for the first six months of 1932 amounted to Rs. 59,39,187, against Rs. 65,25,718 last year.

Wrest House, opened at Kajiado by Moror Tours Ltd., has a glass enclosed palm court, a large dining room and cafe, a sun-drying room, paneled ball room, large bedrooms and bathrooms with hot and cold water.

The partnership existing between Mr. R. Booth and Mr. J. G. Gilbert, practising as dental surgeons in Nairobi under the style of Gilbert and Booth, has been dissolved. Each party is now practising under his own name.

Messrs. Sherwood Bros. of Nairobi have secured the contract for the supply of the artificial stone roofs of the Kenya Law Courts. Their estimate totalled £675 against the estimate of the Public Works Department of about £550.

From the beginning of 1900 to the end of July last Northern Rhodesia has produced copper to the value of £2,678,881, lead valued at £1,308,912, uranium valued at £60,048, and zinc valued at £932,150. The total mineral production over this period is valued at £5,040,889.

Export traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first half of this year amounted to 15,287 tons, compared with 17,703 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic sailed from Mombasa during the same period amounted to 36,516 tons, against 67,000 tons a year.

The Iringa-Mwenzu section of the Dodoma-Iringi-Mwenzu road which has been opened, completes the last link of the Great North Road through Tanganyika. The highway now stretches 813 miles from Mwenzu on the Northern Rhodesian border to Kajiado, on the British-Nairobi Road.

As from December 1 the business in the es Salama and Tanga of Messrs. Gill and Johnson will be taken over by Mr. J. R. Leslie and Mr. J. C. Strachan under the style of Leslie, Strachan & Co. Mr. Leslie has been a partner in the firm of Gill and Johnson since 1927, and Mr. Strachan has been in charge of their Tanga office since it was opened in the same year.

Many European boys in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, having applied to the Livingstone Motor Works for work, Mr. Morkel, the manager, has decided to replace a number of Native labourers by such boys, to whom he will pay a higher wage than to the Natives, and for whom he will arrange lectures on mechanism and cognate subjects. Test papers will be set and a quarterly bonus awarded to those receiving most marks.

The Empire Party is urging the amalgamation of the Foreign Office and the Dominions Office under one Secretary of State; that officials in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates should be chosen in consultation with the proposed Minister of Trade and Industry; and that all trained Native forces in Crown Colonies should be officered by civil engineers, and used to undertake public works when practicable for shelter, additional pay, partially deferred.

Speaking at a recent meeting of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., at a recent meeting of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Mr. Auckland Geddes recalled that it had always been known that cobalt was present in Nkana ores, but until recently it had not been certain that this metal could be economically extracted as a marketable product. Recent investigations, however, had proved that they would soon be able to produce cobalt in the form of a high grade magnetic alloy, which should find ready and profitable market.

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