

EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 9, No. 423.
Printed at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932

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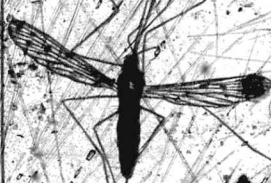
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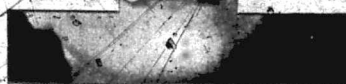
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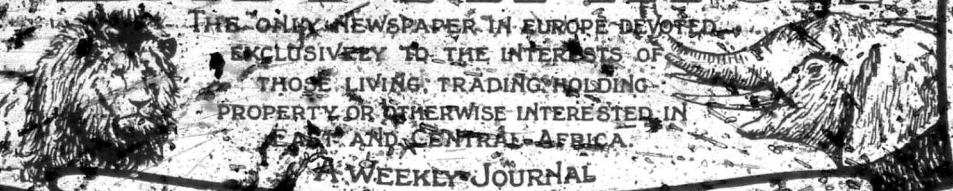
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,
97, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 740. Telegrams: "Limbata, London."

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Scores of letters have reached us in recent weeks from readers commending our support of the introduction of income tax in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. For every one of our correspondents who is critical of our attitude, at least a dozen express agreement with the policy we have advocated, and more than a few admit that their own views have been changed by the examination to which *East Africa* has subjected the criticisms of the tax made by public men in the territories. The great majority of our correspondents, both those who favour and those who oppose an income tax, are afraid of an increased total of taxation, and urge that none of the territories should be called upon to bear additional burdens which can possibly be avoided. With that view we are in entire agreement. We have repeatedly pleaded for an overhauling of the Government income, for a reduction, not merely an avoidance of increase, in the demands of the tax collector, and that the imposition of income tax, since its yield can be reliably assessed, shall be accompanied by a readjustment of the existing basis of taxation, including the scaling down of Customs duties on a number of articles, and the abolition of certain taxes and licences, particularly those which bear harshly on development or which yield very little revenue after deducting the costs of collection.

The idea that those who support the official proposal to introduce income tax are indifferent to further loading of the taxpayers' pockets is entirely without foundation. For a moment it is our conviction that the authorities to whom we fully advise that the Eastern African Dependencies are today bearing as onerous a

burden of taxation as they can support, and that it must be reduced in the general interest. Much of the agitation in Kenya could have been avoided if a score of prominent public leaders had made a more careful study of Lord Moyne's report on the finances of that country, and had borne constantly in mind that his proposal of income tax was made reluctantly and only to avert another unbalanced budget. For a year or part of a year—and we trust not again—there must be an increase in taxation, because no Government could take the risk of remitting Customs duties or other taxes or licences until it knew what revenue would be obtained from income tax, but quite that important doubt has been set at rest there should be no delay in lightening the burden of the already distracted taxpayer. To our mind one of the arguments in favour of the new taxation policy is that it will distribute that burden much more equitably, and, in particular, ease the load which the sorely pressed individual settler has been carrying.

When Sir William Gowers, as Governor of Uganda, so strongly advocated the establishment of an income tax, it was with no thought of increasing the total contribution of the taxpayer, but for the deliberate purpose of readjusting the burden according to capacity to pay, irrespective of nationality, and a fact for which the public leaders in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have directed curiously little attention—incidentally securing substantial annual contributions to the local revenues in the shape of income tax on profits earned there by funds invested by individuals or companies domiciled in Great Britain, which investments under the arrangement for the avoidance of double income tax within the Empire would suffer no

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

READJUSTING THE BURDEN.

addition to the total tax but merely pay to the African Treasuries part of the tax now paid to the Inland Revenue authorities in Great Britain.

We are being challenged to re-estimate the very definite statement which we have just seen that income tax will not be leviable in East Africa on an annual value of agricultural lands under that Ordinance will be exempt from taxation all and used for gain or profit. At the moment we cannot do more than repeat the assurance that our forecast is absolutely authoritative and that our readers need pay no attention to those who assert that it is otherwise.

FARMERS NOT TO BE TAXED. The Ordinance will exempt from taxation all and used for gain or profit. At the moment we cannot do more than repeat the assurance that our forecast is absolutely authoritative and that our readers need pay no attention to those who assert that it is otherwise. The farmers who have been operating at a loss in East Africa, as in the case of the gold mines, will receive an exception, considerably under the Income Tax Ordinance which far from causing anxiety to the genuine settler will be recognised in due time as definitely to his advantage.

No Colonial territory must be regarded merely as a field for exploitation for European manufacturers; wherever must be the **IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND THE COLONIES** local raw materials be treated as the exclusive prerogative of any one nation.

If the National Government of Great Britain, elected for specific purposes at a time of emergency, is to commit itself to a policy of Colonial exploitation and begins to build up tariffs against our European and American commercial rivals, the hand of those who are clamouring for Europe to-day for Colonies by immensely strengthened.

In establishing in certain sections of German public opinion a long-range eyes on Germany's former Colonies "Portugal" when the papers proclaim daily the mission of Great Britain to adopt a policy of economic exploitation which seems more suited to the mentality of the eighteenth century than the twentieth. Thus writes *The Spectator* in a leading article entitled "Ottawa and Colonial Exploitation" which would have been much more useful if the emphasis had been thrown less heavily on the fact that the word attorney was made of Ottawa to bring the British Colonies more definitely within an Empire trade policy and more upon the question whether those arrangements were to quote our contemporary's own words, likely to be "to the detriment of mankind."

The article under discussion suggests that the Ottawa arrangements regarding the railways are tantamount to a "break with the old practice" of free trade.

BREAK WITH OLD PRACTICE. The article under discussion suggests that the Ottawa arrangements regarding the railways are tantamount to a "break with the old practice" of free trade. It is a policy which has been followed for half a century and which has enabled us to continue to advance. The same terms will be used in the Government's annual report.

dominating one of trade wealth has been conferred on British colonial territories on innumerable foreign Colonies without any obvious reciprocal benefit to the inhabitants of those Colonies. The new Colonial policy is framed to divert trade from foreign to British supplies. Prosperity will be brought to the Colonies of increasing importance in the establishment of big enterprises.

And those who consider that the Colonies should be regarded as a "killing ground" in which European enterprise should be discouraged we do not attempt to argue, but to reasonable beings who concede that the Colonies cannot stand still in a swift-moving world and that developments must come, we suggest that the investment of British moneys will be to the benefit of our kith and kin in the Colonies and to the advantage of their Native inhabitants for both of which communities it will provide further employment thereby increasing their purchasing power and so in turn enabling the authorities to provide better medical, sanitary, educational, agricultural, veterinary, and other essential public services. To say as *The Spectator* does that the deliberate attempt to provide the British manufacturer with advantages in the Colonial trade field is "a thinking exclusively in terms of national self-interest to the detriment of mankind" is thus both shortsighted and unjust. We see no reason why the British supplier should not be given a site preference. Let us admit frankly that, especially in the early stages, the British article will often cost the consumer more than a similar article of foreign origin. For instance, paper is to-day lumping into British Eastern Africa all manner of goods from silk to shoes and magnets to cement, at prices, in many cases, below the cost of manufacture in any European country. They are the products of sweated labour working under conditions which no political party and no economist in this country would attempt to justify. Why then should the door for such products remain ever open in East Africa? Despite the Cane, the duties away of distressing and dumping may be found.

BRITISH TRADE WILL BENEFIT THE COLONIES. And those who consider that the Colonies should be regarded as a "killing ground" in which European enterprise should be discouraged we do not attempt to argue, but to reasonable beings who concede that the Colonies cannot stand still in a swift-moving world and that developments must come, we suggest that the investment of British moneys will be to the benefit of our kith and kin in the Colonies and to the advantage of their Native inhabitants for both of which communities it will provide further employment thereby increasing their purchasing power and so in turn enabling the authorities to provide better medical, sanitary, educational, agricultural, veterinary, and other essential public services. To say as *The Spectator* does that the deliberate attempt to provide the British manufacturer with advantages in the Colonial trade field is "a thinking exclusively in terms of national self-interest to the detriment of mankind" is thus both shortsighted and unjust. We see no reason why the British supplier should not be given a site preference. Let us admit frankly that, especially in the early stages, the British article will often cost the consumer more than a similar article of foreign origin. For instance, paper is to-day lumping into British Eastern Africa all manner of goods from silk to shoes and magnets to cement, at prices, in many cases, below the cost of manufacture in any European country. They are the products of sweated labour working under conditions which no political party and no economist in this country would attempt to justify. Why then should the door for such products remain ever open in East Africa? Despite the Cane, the duties away of distressing and dumping may be found.

HOW BRITAIN MIGHT REPLY TO PROTESTS. That Germany in particular will dislike the Ottawa Agreements is obvious, and that they will be used as another argument by her Colonial agitators is self-evident, but Great Britain need not be unduly concerned on that account, for Germany's own policy has been so transparently protectionist as any in Europe and our Colonial Empire is now merely about to employ, and very belatedly, Germany's long-established practice. Moreover, the German campaign is already so virulent that one argument more, or less, is of no real consequence. Well might our present Foreign Secretary meet any German protest with the words of his great predecessor, "I hope that my heart beats high for the interests of humanity. I hope as much as I like as to my disposition towards the other nations of the world as anyone who wants his philanthropy most fully put into action can witness that, in the conduct of any political affairs, the great object of my contemplation is the interest of England."

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The budget session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council which opened on Tuesday cannot but be a gloomy occasion, for although the Government has already effected

THE FINANCES OF TANGANYIKA.

reductions and economies totalling some £700,000 gross, the net reduction is very much less on account of unavoidable increased expenditure on debt charges, pensions, gratuities, and increments, so that the Territory is still faced with an expenditure considerably in excess of the level warranted by the new revenue conditions. That argument will assuredly be strongly, but we trust not unreasonably, pressed from the non-official side, and will, we have no doubt, be sympathetically received by the Government, which is acutely aware that its financial goal has by no means been reached. Owing to the serious illness of Sir Sydney Terrington Smith, his report on the finances of the Territory cannot be laid before the Council during this session, but it may be expected to contain some drastic recommendations, and in some important respects at least to support proposals which have been forwarded from the unofficial side. Every student of Tanganyikan affairs is aware of the way in which expenditure was piled up during the term of Sir Donald Cameron, and we shall be astonished if the Treasury expert entrusted to the Secretary of State by the Territory does not condemn, of course, not only the most official language, but also the expenditure of a number of such activities, as to be presumed that the Government headquarter staff of some Departments will not have escaped his attention. The present Government of Tanganyika, while it may expect to have to enforce further economies, may fairly plead that it has been alive to the necessities of the case, and has acted as promptly as it could. Mr. De la Motte, the Chief Secretary, took the opportunity to step to an Acting Governor of appointed emergency Committee with instructions to report on the financial state of the country, much time and good deal of money, and since his assumption of office Sir Stewart Symes, the Acting Governor, has given much personal attention to this matter, for the better adjustment of which he has probably done more travelling within the Territory in one year than his predecessor did in five.

A remarkable statement in the Report for 1931 of the Kenya Game Warden opens up a subject of great interest. The large buffalo

BUFFALO BODIES WITH CATTLE

herd, which inhabits the Karati Forest, adjoining Naivasha town, says Captain A. T. A. Frasier, "provides formidable rivals to the imported pure-bred bulls for the favour of domestic stock on neighbouring farms." East Africa has already devoted considerable space to this important question of the crossing of the African buffalo with domestic cattle, taking notice of experiments which have been made, deliberately with the object of obtaining a cross-breed which would combine the virtues of the one cattle with the resistance to autochthonous disease which should be conferred by the buffalo strain; but all the evidence so far to hand indicates that such a cross has not yet been feasible. In our issue of January 8, 1931 we commented on Mr. Raymond Hooker's experiments at Nanyuki, where his tame buffalo bull would go to no interest whatever in the females of his own kind though he did court the cows of the domestic cattle herd, and the pregnancy resulted in that case, and noted the similar experiments of the famous Greenback Zoo

of the same kind. The interference of the Karati buffalo with the Naivasha cows must have had obvious results, or not, and it would be useful if Captain Frasier would give us this further information. There must be some natural "urge" for wild buffalo to cross with domestic cows, and it is curious if such crossings are always and inevitably sterile.

Are we getting more broad-minded in the matter of African marriage customs? It would certainly seem so, from a pamphlet issued by MISSIONARIES the Committee of the Save the Children African Children Fund, which is devoting special attention to Africans. It quotes Miss D. Rees, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, as declaring the dowry, or "bride price," system to be entirely suited to the survival and propagation of these racial stocks which are best fitted for their environment: every opportunity, she says, is given to the better types among the tribe to bear as many children as possible, whereas the misfits, the weaklings, the lazy have but small chance of doing so, seeing that they will not be able to afford wives, or at most only one, and that perhaps only by running into debt. This is in strong contrast to the so-called "civilised" custom among ourselves, which is leading to the multiplication of the lower grades of the population and the diminution of the higher classes by the propagation of the mentally deficient, is seriously threatening to undermine the race. Dr. Albert Schweitzer has a good word to say for polygamy. It is not disadvantageous to children, he says; indeed, the system has the effect of securing more care for them than for the children of monogamous marriages, for after birth of a child the mother, among the races he has served so well, returns to her own village and for three or four years devotes the whole of her attention to it, undisturbed by the cares of her husband and family. The primary responsibility devolves on the mother's brother, but as the husband is keenly interested, the husband's relatives are all attracted, and it would do it if it had been born in Western lands. It is most encouraging to find two such authorities taking so sane a view of African customs, and so influential a Committee giving their opinions such wide publicity.

Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

THE LION AND THE MISSION POST-BOY.

More than one story of East African encounters can be adduced to confirm the latter part of that quotation, and Mrs. Donald Fraser has repeated one incident of the early days in Nyasaland. A Native carrying mails for a missionary found himself face to face with a lion on turning the corner of a narrow path. He dropped on his knees politely and informed the lion. "So long to the Mission," whereupon the surprised beast turned aside into the high grass and the man composedly resumed his journey. There is nothing impossible in the tale, if the people are encountered in lions in the path. In other parts of East Africa, and have got off as easily without incurring any missionary commission, but it is very hard to understand how powerful a piece of propaganda that story must have been for the Mission concerned, and how it must tend to relieve the Natives of the dread of wild animals which is part of their age-old heredity in a land in which wild beasts are a major factor in life and death. It is only to be hoped that subsequent events have not occurred, and will not occur, to neutralise its effect.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN N. RHODESIA

PAST EXPERIENCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS REVIEWED

By Sir James Crawford Maxwell,

Returning Governor of the Protectorate

In Livingstone's time Northern Rhodesia was harried by Arab slave raiders from the East Coast, the last slave caravan having been released in Fort Tampion as recently as 1865.



British South Africa Company then set up an administration in Northern Rhodesia which continued to administer until it was handed over to the Crown in 1902. At first there were great hopes of finding gold, and it was thought to be a good country for European settlement. The greater part of Northern Rhodesia is a tableland, starting in the south at 3,500 ft. above sea level and rising along the railway to from 4,000 to 5,000 ft., and at Abeyon to 6,000 ft., and while widely in the tropics, it is certainly a country in which white men and their children and though it is rarely different from West Africa, where people who try to bring up white children should be prepared for laughter.

The anticipations of gold have been disappointed. Although gold has been found in small quantities, it has not been found in anything like the quantities discovered in Southern Rhodesia, and in the whole time they have been working gold in Northern Rhodesia the total output amounts to only £100,000.

The History of Settlement.

Settlement was also disappointing. While Northern Rhodesia is certainly a healthy open country to live in compared with other parts of the tropics, it is very far from the sea. The nearest port, Beira, is 2,000 miles from Livingstone. Cape Town is over 4,000 miles away, and Lubito, the nearest outlet for the industrial area in the north, is 1,500 miles from Ndola. Northern Rhodesia is therefore a landlocked country, with a very long railway journey before you get access to markets outside South Africa. That was undoubtedly a serious reticence to development of the country from a trading point of view. Still, some settlers came out, and there were great hopes at one time. Some of the hopes were very mistaken.

Even so, some people have the most absurd ideas about farming. Some imagined that if you had enough money to buy and stock your farm and employ labourers, all you had to do was to get the labourers to grow your maize and look after your cattle while you sat on your chair and accepted the proceeds. They found that certain difficulties had to be overcome, that insect and vegetable pests afflicted their cattle and their crops, roads would farmers who knew something about farming and who worked hard as everyone else has to do every where, had certainly made good.

There was, and is, room in Northern Rhodesia for European settlement without any damage whatsoever to the interests of the Native population in Southern Nigeria, where the Native population

is 100 to 150 per mile, there is room for European settlement. In Northern Rhodesia the average is 1,400 to 1,500 per mile, in some areas but in 50 per cent of the area the density is thus plenty of room without doing any damage to the Native population. That is the main point to the settlement problem cannot be disputed.

Warrant of the Chartered Company

The Charter of the Chartered Company and its management work during the early years they were in charge. They made their agreement with the Government and other powers and there was no case where they had to call out troops except, of course, for internal troubles. There was nothing in the shape of organized rebellion comparable to the Matabele Rebellion. The Company gave Northern Rhodesia a very fine Civil Service which was comparable in efficiency and general tone with that of any other British possession in Africa. Their work was thoroughly sound, and they laid the foundations of administration. The country was very poor, and during the rule of the Company administration the country was very completely developed by the Chartered Company in the early years. The Chartered Company had a great deal of money, and had a great deal of money. The money was used for the development of the country. The money was used for the development of the country. The money was used for the development of the country.

Of late we have a large number of people who are engaged in the agricultural possibilities of Northern Rhodesia from the point of view of European settlement. The Chartered Company had a great deal of money, and had a great deal of money. The money was used for the development of the country. The money was used for the development of the country. The money was used for the development of the country.

No Opening for the Settler without Gain

From the point of view of the future of the country, we must not forget that the future of the country is in the hands of the Native population. The Native population is the mainstay of the country. The Native population is the mainstay of the country. The Native population is the mainstay of the country.

Author's address: 11, East Africa Branch of the Overseas League.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Maiken is on his way back to Kampala.

Lady Lady De la Motte has returned to East Africa.

Rev. J. C. Dunham has arrived on leave from Northern Tanganyika.

Sir Montague Barlow is expected to arrive back in London from South America next week.

Mr. F. H. Barnes, the East African white hunter, has been found dead in his house in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Palfreman have won the open-ended foursomes competition of the Nairobi Railway Golf Club.

General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate have returned to Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1., from Scotland.

Mr. P. G. Russell, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been transferred from Pangani to Mabenge.

Mr. M. E. Latta, of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation of Johannesburg, is now visiting Kenya.

Brigadier-General E. A. W. S. Grove, who died in Brighton last week, served in the Sudan Expedition of 1884.

Major J. A. Coats, who died in June 1939, who was well known in East Africa, left personal estate valued at £7,365.

Captain C. A. Turpin, of the Uganda Police Force, has left the Protectorate on retirement, after twenty-one years' service.

Lady Monica Franklin is shortly leaving for Nairobi, where she will spend the next few months with her son, Mr. Derek Erlson.

Rear Admiral Martin E. Dunbar-Brasfield, V.C., C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Fleet Squadron, has been promoted Vice-Admiral.

Mr. T. J. A. V. Lane and Mrs. Lane, the daughter of Mr. George Lane, are to be married at St. Margaret, Westminster, on November 11.

A memorial fund to the memory of Sir Otto Beit has been opened in the entrance archway of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

The Trans-Nairobi Political Association, of which Mr. C. R. M. is the Secretary, has been formed in Kimiini, to keep in touch with the Premier, Members and Associations of other districts.

The Open Golf Tournament staged in Nakuru for the John Stanning Cup resulted in Mr. Wood beating Mr. Elliott in the final. There were twenty-three entries.

The "Gene Trotter," who led by Mr. J. Norton, recently visited several towns in East Africa, were playing at the Islington and Hampstead last week.

Mr. L. ... of the Tanganyika Geological Survey, who is returning to Dodoma, the ... of the ...

Colonel ... of the Rhodesian ... the ... of the ...

Mr. W. ... has just been appointed Treasurer of the ...

... of the ... will leave London ...

We regret to hear of the death in London of Mr. W. M. ...

A settlement has been effected in the ... following the death of ...

Mr. Clifford ... is endeavouring to recruit a ...

Mr. ... who has served in the Northern Rhodesian ...

Mr. Royal ... who recently toured several ...

Mr. ... who has recently been ...

Mr. ... who was held in ...

Mr. ... who is ...

Mr. ... who is ...

Mr. ... who is ...

Mr. ... who is ...

Mr. ... who is ...

The Rev. H. D. ... in the North of England to the U.M.C.A. ... addressed a missionary gathering in Rochdale last week.

Mr. Malcolm Ross, ... of the Tanza Club, would be very glad if members who are at Home on leave would send back any books which they may inadvertently have brought away with them.

Major C. L. Walsh has been nominated by the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation as its representative on the Vegetable Fibres Committee of the Imperial Institute.

Major residents in and near Nakum have been Mr. J. H. Tennent, F.R.C.S., to reconsider his decision to resign from his position of Resident Medical Officer at the Kenia War Memorial Hospital.

Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., who visited East Africa a couple of years ago, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council to the Board of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Dr. Burt Davy, lecturer in Tropical and Botany at Oxford, who has done much work on the classification of East African trees, has completed a manual of the flowering plants and ferns of the Highlands.

The Kabaka of Uganda and Major F. ... have consented to become members of the Uganda Motor Vehicle Club, and Mr. A. Boyd and Mr. ... are also members.

Mr. W. Nevison, the famous hunter and war correspondent, who visited Central Africa in 1904, is now in ... in his experiences during his travels in Africa and West Africa.

Lord ... has been appointed as ... Robert Hamilton as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has been appointed a member of the Colonial Advisory Council of the ... and ...

Mr. ... Barlow ... son of Mrs. and Mrs. A. Barlow of ... was recently married in Nairobi to Miss ... daughter of the late Rev. ... and Mrs. Christie of Lunenburg.

Sir Alfred Peck, ... a big game hunter, ... and ... frequently ... many of his trophies ... Darlington one day recently.

Mr. J. E. Wolseley ... M.C. ... home ... he has served ... force of which he has lately been ... Commission. During the East African Campaign he saw service with the King's African Rifles, and in 1917-1918 he commanded a column in the operations against the Aulihan tribe in Jubaland.

The Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Nile has been conferred upon Major Paul Metcalfe Latken, ... who recently retired from the District Commissioner'ship of the Upper Nile Province in the Sudan.

Mrs. ... completed for ... Blantyre-Limbe section of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve. Mrs. ... was successful in gaining the Christowitz Award for the month of ...

Rear Admiral R. V. Bellairs, C.B., C.M., who has held the position of Vice-Captain to the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron from 1910 to 1921, during which time he visited East African ports on several occasions.

The marriage is announced between Mr. N. ... and Miss ... daughter of Mr. ... of Nairobi.

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the East African ... has been appointed ... of the ...

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NATIVE AFFAIRS IN NYASALAND

A Cheerful Report for 1931.

ALTHOUGH Nyasaland could not be expected to escape the world-wide economic blizzard, her Natives have not suffered much, according to the Report upon Native Affairs for 1931 just published at No. 60 by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Rather they profited by the hard times.

1931 will be remembered as the year when a sudden and very dramatic change in the outlook of Natives took place. Markets fell in cases where, and many artisans found themselves without employment. Natives realised that they had to give of their best in order to retain their posts. The artisan found that he had to accept wages less than those recorded in his employment book by his employers, realising that he was indeed lucky to get work. In some respects the year will prove to have been to the advantage of many Natives, hitherto careless or indifferent in their work.

Emigration of Native labour to mines in the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo is a feature of Native life in Nyasaland, and probably 50,000 to 70,000 Natives are away from their homes at one time.

The policy of the Government in regard to emigration is that the Native should be free to go wherever he will, without let or hindrance, but that emigrating for work outside the Protectorate should not be allowed. Inquiries from administrative officers, missionaries and others show that on his return the Native is not restless or disaffected, but is perfectly content to resume his comparatively primitive mode of life. In the emigrating tribes young men nowadays are brought up to the adventure of travel. It is a tradition with them that they must go out and see the world, and they look forward to coming back and entertaining the village with their travellers' tales. In short, they emigrate because they wish, not because they cannot subsist here.

Indirect Rule.

The Protectorate has no Native Reserves, but there is now little apprehension in the mind of the Native as to his future security on his land.

For some years it has been the invariable practice of Government before alienating land to non-Natives first to secure the acquiescence of the chiefs and headmen in the area, and this has done much to allay the apprehension of Natives in regard to their land. European settlement is such as is not objected to by the Natives. He is confident that such settlement on land which they do not require is beneficial to them.

The projected establishment of Indirect Rule, following the visit in 1930 of Mr. Apin to Tanganyika Territory to study the various forms of Indirect Rule in force there, had to be postponed in 1931 for financial reasons, but we read:

The proposed change in the system of Native administration has aroused the profound interest of chiefs and headmen in the Protectorate. Some of the chiefs of the Northern Province have held a conference amongst themselves to discuss the privileges they will enjoy under Indirect Rule rather than the duties which the privileges will entail.

In winter time idleness was thrown on the status of Native women concerning which there is so much ill-informed opinion in England by the action of a Yao, who lost by death their headman, Sumbho. He was succeeded by a woman, Kumsiva, and a festival is held in her high repute by the Chaga.

Work on the Railway Extension.

Nine-tenths of the Natives employed on the Northern Railway extension were Nyasalanders, all 19,000 of them, the total averaging 10,000 a month and earning from 8s. to 10s. a month plus food per week food allowance for 100 to 150 lbs. a week according to diligence. Contracts were verbal and for one month only, but many men remained in their employment after completing their month, which was encouraging for.

It is the aim of Government to recruit upon the worker to work longer and longer hours, and upon the

employer to pay correspondingly higher wages. Another point of interest is that the labour has become much more efficient and the work is performed more rapidly than was the case at first. The health conditions of the labour force are described as excellent, and serious illnesses or epidemics have been very few. All contractors maintained overseers trained in first aid and the local supply of medicine for treating the common complaints while the Railway Company had established two dispensaries in charge of qualified Indian doctors, on the 64-mile stretch of line under construction for the treatment of more serious cases. Great credit is due to all concerned.

Some nine hundred Nyasaland Natives were employed on the Zambesi Bridge, at the end of the year with 3,000 Portuguese Natives, the bridge site and both approaches being in Portuguese territory. Dr. P. P. Martin was seconded from the Nyasaland Medical Service to supervise the labour employed on the Bridge. 104 Nyasaland Natives were employed in the Native Civil Service, 7 being special grade, 40 first grade, 51 second grade and 87 third grade. Success attended the extension of financial responsibility to Native postal clerks, all overstations.

Demand for Imported Goods.

There has been no increase in the incidence of any disease, but Native trade has fallen off as a result of the depression and scarcity of money. Naturally luxuries have been the first to suffer.

There is a strong demand for European clothes which is only restrained by the Natives' desire to produce their own. The Natives are now wearing complete European suits, complete with shirts, stockings, blouses, skirt and hat separately, wearing a pair of gloves as she walks along the street under a sunshade. The great future in Native trade continues to be the clean evidence of the persistent movement towards European standards. The trail of civilization, even with its follies, is irresistible to the Native. He follows with fascination and faith.

The boring of wells was much appreciated by villagers, who seem to have got over their first rather suspicious attitude. The invasion of tsetse fly in the Dowa and Fort Manning districts, which was rapid in 1927-1928, was definitely stopped, and no retreat was observed. The method employed has been to encourage settlement on the southern borders of the fly area and to restrict movement inside the area as much as possible. Game, especially elephant, have been steadily driven back towards the game reserve in the western half of the Kasungu district. The cultivation and game guards have more than paid for themselves by the value of the ivory from the elephants they have shot in the course of their duties.

There being no Chief Native Commissioner in Nyasaland and no separate Department for Native Affairs, the report is presented compiled by Mr. H. D. Apin, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs. It is not printed, but is distributed from an excellently typed original, presumably on grounds of economy. This method appears to be an entirely new departure by the Crown Agents, the publishers.

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Strawberry and 1 Lemon.

FRUSTRATION IN ZANZIBAR SCHOOLS

Parents Hostile to Education

A strong feeling to the Natives of the East African mainland, the people of Zanzibar appear to be not merely lukewarm in the matter of education for their children but in some cases really hostile.

The Zanzibar Department of Education, writes in its report, "The attitude of parents varies on a fabulous basis. They are not satisfied that the teaching of which in our schools is sufficient. In short, they do not feel that our schools can effectively replace the traditional Kung'u school."

The authorities are trying to prove that the urban schools are redundant, but the attitude of the parents has naturally a sad effect on the school attendance. Some 27% of the boys on the roll in 1931 had ceased to attend effectively; in six schools, four of them in Pemba, the wastage approached 50% of the total roll, while in two of these they were more than 70%. The wastage in Pemba was twice that in Zanzibar.

Some of this truancy has been attributed to the love harvest, and inquiry shows that some boys, at least, did go harvesting, but others merely took advantage of the circumstances to disappear from the school, while most of those who were originally genuine harvesters degenerated into truants. There is some evidence that here and there children are keen to go to school, but parents hold them back because they regard schooling as a waste of time or a positively harmful innovation. The Wahadimu of the south of Zanzibar take more pains to education than their more stubborn brethren, the Watumbatu, in the north.

A new cotton ginners has been opened near Kiberege, Tanganyika Territory, by Messrs. Vithaldas, Haridas and Company, Ltd.

A BELATED AGRICULTURAL REPORT

Thornless "sisal" and Red-hot Bees

The Report of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika Territory for 1930 has only just been published, and it is so belated that a review in the ordinary way would be valueless. But two points seem to call for notice.

In 1925 Mr. A. B. Harrar, a District Agricultural officer, while touring in the Pare Mountains, came across a few plants growing at an altitude of 4,500 feet which had the appearance of ordinary sisal, but the tips of the leaves of which were devoid of thorns. Here, it appeared, was that long desired variety of sisal without the terminal spike which is the bête-noise of sisal growers. Stuckers of these plants were sent to Morogoro, but on their arrival in 1930 and flowering, it was found that their true determination was *Panicum*, not *Sisal*. Mauritius, not sisal hemp. However, leaves were cut and fibre prepared, and a report from the Imperial Institute stated that the fibre could compete with No. 1 East African sisal.

The other discovery was that East African bees kept cool in sun-protected hives are not difficult to handle, whereas the fierceness of bees in Native hives, roofs, etc., not protected from extreme heat, is well known. That is the first contribution to the psychology of the Native-bee we can talk and its importance is far greater than the uninitiated would believe. There is a wealth of learning and bitter experience behind the laconic remark in the report that "Native bees are extremely difficult to handle." They are—and then some!

Immigration returns for Tanganyika showed that during July 145 visitors and 39 non-official immigrants entered the Territory.

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THE COLONIES AND OTTAWA

Position of the Congo Basin Treaties

In the House of Commons last week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Sir Philip Morrison, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had with great foresight and imagination, visualised the trade of the whole Colonial Empire as one worthy of encouragement, and had persistently and ably pleaded the interests of the Colonial Empire at the Ottawa Conference.

Mr. Amery, formerly Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, stressing the importance of the Ottawa Agreements being operative over a period of years, said:

"Let me remind Sir Herbert Samuel that the Treaty of St. Germain, which was, drastically, restricted to a freedom of fiscal action in East Africa, was for a minimum duration of ten years, subject to reconsideration at the end of that time, and that at the end of that time Mr. William Graham renewed it for another five years. The Anglo-French West African Treaty of 1908 was one for thirty years' duration before it could be denounced. The whole case that it is the standing rate of the Constitution that no treaty affecting fiscal or commercial matters is made for a period of years, and is not open to rapid alterations in order to maintain the dignity of the House of Commons, is absolutely ludicrous."

Sir Henry Page Croft, speaking on the same point, said:

"Every economic treaty ever entered into has been a treaty of time. It is no good having a treaty which only lasts for a year or two. Half the British tropical possessions in Africa—the Mandated Territories and a different problem come under the Treaty of St. Germain, and that as a ten-year treaty. Everybody knows that under that treaty we in the House of Commons are not able to do anything to give any fiscal advantage to the people in that area."

Sir Herbert Samuel's Criticisms

Sir Herbert Samuel, who voted against the Government on the Ottawa Agreements, said in the course of his speech:

"What is one of the most serious of all the aspects of the question from our point of view. Here you have vast Native populations, tens of millions, upon whose contentment and loyalty everything depends. They are not becoming educated, alive, alert. They, with these matters. Heretofore they have been free to purchase whatever they wanted from any country in the world as freely and cheaply as they could obtain it. Now the Imperial Government has secured the co-operation of their Governments in imposing taxes upon the imports into their countries from foreign countries. If they are willing, well and good, but I think we should be exceedingly careful not to allow any suspicion even to grow up in the minds of those masses and in the sensitive Native populations that the Government to which they are subjected is being conducted not solely in their interests, but partly, at all events, in the interests of the country which exercises that power."

Furthermore, mark the effect of this new policy upon the outside world. It is a wonderful thing that this one small island exercises a degree of political control over one quarter of the whole of the globe, 400,000,000 of the people, one fourth of humanity, and the rest of the world looks upon its examples, it gives, sometimes with admiration, and sometimes with criticism, but always with a considerable degree of attention."

It is because of this that when a great many of the burdens of civilisation and carry civilisation, through the device of labour of our administrators and others, but the danger of the world, the whole of the world may share in the breaking order and progress, and way building and in promoting commerce. They recognise that, but now for the first time our Government is to be made to as great an extent as we find it possible to preserve for British manufacturers. It may be an immediate financial and material gain. Interruption. Yes, it may be, you may get this, but think of the later effects upon the future of the Empire. Do not think of this moment but of ten, twenty, thirty years hence. The danger is that the opinion of the world, at the moment, will gradually change in its aspect and its attitude to Great Britain and the Empire, and certainly, gradually, but perceptibly, there will grow a less feeling of friendliness, which may be of supreme importance to the whole of our Commonwealth, perhaps in the line of difficulty and distress.

East of the debate Sir Philip Morrison collected the George Lansbury's impression that the Colonial Governments had not been consulted, saying that he first discussed with the Colonial Governments for months before he went to Ottawa both what he should ask for and what he should give.

Further Opposition Points

Major Minter argued that "the Agreements will commit the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to fresh taxation." In many of them to-day tariffs are the principal source of revenue, and if these tariffs are reduced by reason of preferences given to Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, the taxation will have to be made up by the inhabitants of those non-self-governing Colonies. The result is that the Ottawa Agreements commit a population of something like 60,000,000 to very substantial fresh taxation. It will presumably have to be paid by the Natives of these non-self-governing Colonies. We see duties of 2d. on eggs, and 15% on fruit which are to be paid by the Natives of these Colonies."

Mr. Morgan Jones was also critical, and said: "Whether we like it or not—for my part I like it immensely—the people who inhabit these Colonial areas must surely, as the years go by, become more and more alive to their own personal interests, and the more they become alive to those personal interests, the more, surely, will they become conscious of the fact that they have been bartered between the Colonial Office and other Dominions merely to suit the tastes of the Tory Government now in power."

THE LONG ARM OF COINCIDENCE

Twenty-five years ago two young men lived in neighbouring estates in Gloucestershire. They grew up, went out into the world, and occasionally heard of each other through relatives. Last week they met again in East Africa's Office, where one had come from Kenya and the other from Tanganyika. Quite a number of old acquaintances who had not seen each other for a decade or so have met on East Africa's doorstep or within its portals, but this twenty-five year case is an easy record so far.

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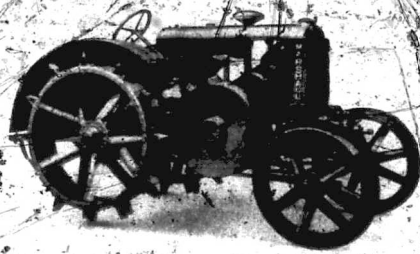
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"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.

The new church at Arusha is now open.

The Tanganyika Flying Club has been wound up. A hippo on the Zambozi is reported to have sunk a mail barge.

We have received a copy of the Kenya Blue Book for 1931.

The first shipment of oranges from Tanganyika has arrived in this country.

The 2nd Battalion The Manchester Regiment is en route from Bombay to Khartoum.

No American motor-cars have been sold in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during the past three months.

The Sudan Customs have fixed the new royalty rate on all grades of senna pods exported at Port Sudan at 35 pence per ten kilos.

The Railway Football Club in Nairobi has won the Girouard Football Cup, beating Nakuru Athletic Club in the final by two goals to one.

A bathing pool 55 feet long and 10 feet deep at the deep end, has been opened at the Mochi Club. Its construction was supervised by Dr. B. O. Wilkin.

An experimental air service has been started between Entebbe and Kisumu via Jinja, Tororo and Eldoret, for the carriage of passengers, mails, and freight.

From a very well-informed source we hear of interesting mineral activities in Tanganyika Territory. There appear to be good hopes of striking developments in the near future.

Downward traffic on the Belgian Congo railways has increased from 14,700 tons in May and 10,700 tons in June to 12,300 tons in July, 10,600 tons in August, and 17,600 tons in September.

Messrs. William Gumpert & Son, Ltd., of Littleborough, are again exhibiting at the forthcoming Brewers' Exhibition in London, where they will welcome calls from overseas and home visitors.

Petroleum has been discovered in some of the islands off the coast of the Italian Colony of Eritrea, and samples are now being examined in Rome. Rich supplies of the oil are reported to be present in the islands.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year amounted to £2,733,027 compared with £3,301,645 during the corresponding period of last year. Home consumption imports during the first six months of this year totaled £1,875,843 against £2,599,233 during the first half of last year.

A Fines Fund has been established by the Postmaster General in Uganda, and all fines imposed upon subordinates are to be placed to its credit. From the balance the P.M.G. may sanction payments to dependents of deceased subordinates, to assisting subordinates, sports club, and to any other object approved by the Governor.

Under the new timetable of the Standard Railways Ltd. trains leave Blantyre each Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a.m., cross the Zambezi by ferry at 8.5 p.m. and reach Beira at 6.30 p.m. on Monday and Thursday respectively. Up trains leave Beira at 6 p.m. each Monday and Thursday, and arrive in Blantyre at 7.35 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

With the opening of the air mail service from Broken Hill to Elisabethville letters may now be sent by air from this country to the latter town on alternate days at an inclusive cost of 2s. 3d. per half ounce for letters and 7d. for postcards. The latest time for posting is 11 a.m. each Wednesday at the G.P.O. London. Envelopes should be superscribed "By air to Elisabethville."

The Umfolozi District Publicity Association has been reorganised and is now actively engaged in presenting to would-be settlers and residents the beauties and attractions of the district, to emphasise which they have produced one of the most attractive brochures we have yet seen. It contains twenty-two beautifully reproduced pictures of Umfolozi and its surroundings. Copies will be gladly sent to anyone interested on application to the Secretary, at P.O. Box 69, Umfolozi, Southern Rhodesia.

BANK REPORT FROM EAST AFRICA.

The following cabled information from East Africa has been received by Barclays Bank (D.C. and C.).

Kenya.—Good rains have been general, except in the Nairobi districts where the coffee plantations urgently need rain, and the crop yield may be adversely affected. The outlook is otherwise favourable, as the quality of the coffee is good, and prices have improved. It is anticipated that the maize crop will be larger than last year, since less damage has been done by locusts; harvesting begins this month.

Tanganyika.—Coffee picking is in full swing in the northern area, and both quality and quantity are reported satisfactory. An improvement in bazaas trade is reported from the Tanga area.

Tanzania.—Area under cotton is 613,411 acres, compared with 324,220 acres last year. Trade conditions remain quiet.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business remains quiet and steady, and merchants report that customers are meeting their accounts satisfactorily. Record yields of maize and wheat are anticipated, but marketing is likely to be protracted. Mineral output during August was valued at £235,560, compared with £104,567 in July.

Nyasaland.—Production of Native-grown tobacco is estimated to total 12,850,000 lb. The proposed legislation prohibiting motor transport from competing with the railways is causing concern.

A LOVELY MOUNTAIN RETREAT

At 5500 ft. in the healthy Usambaras! Tanganyika Territory, has no more beautiful drive along an all-weather road than the 25 miles from Mwanza, on the Tanga-Moshi-Railway to Lushoto, where the

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

AFRICAN LAKES ANNUAL REPORT

Coffee.—At last week's auctions, there was a fair demand at realistic prices for good qualities, but other grades were easier.

Kenya	
" sizes	83s. od. to 100s. 6d.
" B	83s. od. to 82s. 6d.
" Peaberry	85s. to 10 126s. 6d.
London grade	75s. 6d.
Third size	75s. 6d.
Ungraded and mixed	65s. 6d. to 74s. od.

Tanzania.
Kenya.
 Bold goods green... 112s. 6d. to 140s. 6d.
 London stock of East African coffee on October 1st totalled 36,235 bags, compared with 40,035 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—Quiet, with East African slightly lower at £11 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotation in 1931 was £12.)
Cloves.—Steady. Zanzibar spot is quoted at 74d. and October December at 64d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 81d. and 5s.)
Cocoa.—Steady, with East African at 44.5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 5s. and £10 5s.)
Cotton.—There has been a steady demand both spot and forward for East African grades, including some export orders. The price has been fairly steady between 6.4d. and 6.57d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 6.1d.)

Alum Seed.—Dull and slightly lower at £5 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 15s. and £5 5s.)

Groundnuts.—East African is slightly lower on a quiet market to £13 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £12 10s.)

Gum arabic.—Exports from the Sudan for the first seven months of this year totalled 111,076 kilos, against 174,663 kilos during the corresponding period of last year. The position of the market is causing much concern to local merchants, who estimate that not less than 10,000 tons will be carried over to next year, when the new crop appears. It is considered to be the worst situation experienced in the Sudan gum trade, and the only remedy is felt to be a great improvement in demand, either from world recovery or a substantial reduction in charges.

Hides and Skins.—Slow of sale, with heavy unthatched Morobasas about 510s. per lb. Skins are neglected.

Ivory.—Only a third of the quantity offered was sold at the last auctions. There was a fair demand for soft medium sized tusks at £2 to £3 per cwt. higher. Soft bangle tusks were £4 to £6 higher. Billiard ball pieces generally declined. Rhinoceros horns sold readily at from 11s. to 18s. per lb.

Maize.—Fair demand, with East African No. 2 white flat for November shipment quoted at 10s. 3d., No. 3 at 10s. 1d., and No. 4 flat yellow at 10s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 for No. 2 white flat were 20s. 3d. and 17s.)

Simsim.—The market is a shade lower. East African white and/or yellow being quoted at £14 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 15s. and £15 2s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Steady, with East African No. 1 for October-December sold at £14 5s. November-January has realised £14 7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £22.)

Tea.—200 packages of Nvasaland tea sold last week realised 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 5.6d.)

Tobacco.—There has been considerable activity in the market, particularly in Rhodesian flue-cured brights of old crops. A little business was done in Uganda. The industry have bought their new year's stocks, including Rhodesian and Nvasaland grades comprising 280 packages of bright strips, twenty-four packages of dark leaf, 100 packages of dark strips. Prices paid—Leaf dark, 10s. to 18s.; semi-dark, 10s. to 11s.; bright, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; medium bright, 10s. to 11s.; dark, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; and medium bright, 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Thos. Cook & Son, planning a conducted tour from Cairo to the Sudan to receive the first named city on January 21.

The African Lakes Corporation reports a profit for the year ended January 31 last of £6,094, including £425 brought forward and after transferring £6,000 from the reserve fund. At the annual meeting on October 3 directors will recommend a dividend of 24% for the year which will absorb £2,500 leaving £444 to be carried forward. Trading showed a decline in volume during the year and the percentage of profit dropped on account of intensive competition. Prices for agricultural produce continued to be low, and planting results were consequently mostly unremunerative. A few new losses were noted, but these were offset by the London market, but prospects are brighter, in consequence of extended sales in Africa at more favourable prices. The board expresses satisfaction with the company's results and the abnormal conditions prevailing.

RHODESIA RAILWAY TRUST

The Rhodesia Railway Trust, in its report for the eighteen months ended September 30, that the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railway companies showed a net profit of £102,607 during the year ended September 30, 1931, compared with £122,778 for the previous year. Neither company paid a dividend for 1931 for the half year to March 31 last the two concerns made a loss on operation of £20,008. The balance at credit of profit and loss account of Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. on March 31, 1931, was £309,108, and after payment of dividend, £239,766 was available to be carried forward. Profit for the eighteen months ended September 30, 1931, amounted to £229,785, making total credit balance on profit and loss of £469,550, out of which an interim dividend of 5% was paid, leaving £269,762, and the final balance left standing to credit of profit and loss account is thus £233,276. No final dividend is recommended, in view of the position of the railway companies. At the annual meeting to be held in London to-morrow the Chairman will propose an adjournment to a later date, when he will be in a position to make his usual statements as to the company's affairs.

SUDAN PLANTATIONS AND KASSALA REPORTS

SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE reports a profit for the year to June 30 last of £254,539, against a loss of £66,828 for the preceding twelve months, and a profit of £227,347 for 1929-30. Having regard to the cotton stocks still unsold, and the desirability of conserving cash resources for financing the new crop, the directors do not recommend payment of a dividend. £30,000 has been set aside to meet the estimated balances of tenants' indebtedness in respect of the 1929 and 1930 Gezira crops, while the remaining £224,339 is to be carried forward. The Gezira crop amounted to 468,108 bales, against 47,463, while that of Zeidab amounted to 1,036 bales, against 4643.

The Kassala Cotton Company, a subsidiary of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, reports a net profit for the year to June 30 last of £14,200, compared with £6,445 for the preceding eighteen months. To this profit has been added £40,500 written back from reserves no longer required, and £8,104 brought in from the previous accounts, making a total of £62,809. The directors have decided not to recommend the payment of a dividend. The crop amounted to 23,601 bales, against 8,227 during the preceding twelve months.

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

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 "Madura" leaves Marseilles for Port Sudan, October 27
 "Alanya" arrived Zanzibar outwards, October 27
 "Alanya" leaves Mombasa for Durban, October 28
 "Takawa" left Mombasa for Bombay, October 26
 "Karafia" arrived Bombay, October 23
 "Kenya" arrived Durban, October 26

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"Brankine Hall" arrived Mombasa outwards, October 26
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"Almskerk" left Amsterdam for East Africa, October 18
 "Nijkerk" passed Gibraltar homewards, October 16
 "Branskerk" left Dar es Salaam homewards, October 17
 "Montfermeil" left Antwerp for East Africa, October 17

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Amboise" left Diego Suarez homewards, October 18
 "Compiegne" arrived Port Said outwards, October 18
 "General Voyron" arrived Reunion homewards, October 10
 "General Duchesne" left Djibouti homewards, October 20

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"Dunluce Castle" left Port Said homewards, October 22
 "Llandovery Castle" left Port Sudan outwards, October 22
 "Langibby Castle" arrived Cape Town homewards, October 23
 "Durham Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, October 19
 "Garth Castle" arrived Beira, October 23

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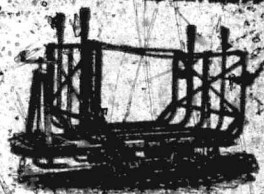
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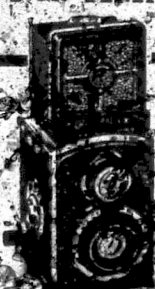
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EAST AFRICA
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An interesting paper on the subject of the Durban Advisory Committee for the transport of Manilla hemp was published in the East African. Last, and those who wish to make representations on the subject are invited to address a committee of the Secretary of the Committee at Cannon House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than November 14.

Representatives in London of East African sisal growers, in fact, we believe, to support that proposition in consideration of an undertaking by British rope-manufacturing interests to utilize not less than 50% of Empire fibre in the manufacture of binder twine and cordage of one-quarter inch and under. As binder twine is at present made almost entirely from sisal, we see no reason why the rope-makers should not be asked to agree to use 50% Empire fibre in that article, while on the general question of policy it appears to us that the interests would be well advised to withhold their support from the application of the East India Act to the publication of the Admiralty report on the service uses of sisal rope made by the various parts of the world. That report, it is to be published within the next few months. If it is favourable to the extension of sisal for marine purposes, the withdrawal of the 10% duty on Manilla hemp on the new tariff of 1932 will have been most injudicious, since it will make more difficult the struggle of Empire sisal producers to increase the consumption of their fibre off on the other hand, the report of the Admiralty does not to be so favourable from the sisal standpoint as we all hope it will be time enough for the sisal growers to lead their support to the application of the rope-makers for the withdrawal of the Manilla duty. Precipitate action appears to promise no benefit and may entail loss.

All too often the speech of the President of a Legislative Council is a compendious list of known facts followed only by vague general hopes for the future. Mr. J. G. Hall, the Acting Governor of Nyasaland, who marked the independence of the Nyasaland Legislature by an address to the members, is certainly deserving to put his opportunity to good use, for in the same session he delivered another address which ought to be studied by everyone interested in the development of Nyasaland. Instead of sidetracking the issue he faces it and, indeed, in it, except from tin-chair critics, whom he urges to arm themselves with the force of the facts before them, he makes a full use of the opportunity. A clear and definite statement of the position of Nyasaland has been struck out, with all the reticentism of a single officer, and the estimate for the work of the country is quite candid and itself better than that of any other official. What other officer in any part of Africa can in these days claim that, at the same time, he is in a sounder financial position than we have been in for some time?

The most important part of the speech was that in which His Excellency outlined the broad lines of policy along which, in his view, lie the future development of Nyasaland and the best prospect of prosperity of its European, Asiatic and African inhabitants. On that subject he quoted effectively from Professor Henry C. Johnson's report on "Industrial Relations in Southern Rhodesia" for one passage, "The general principle of the policy is that we should not be afraid to put the interests of the white workers in Africa."

That we should be afraid? If the development of the Native population must be slow, so far as it goes, it is equally economical to the immigration of more Europeans, and has the same effect of spreading the burden of the necessary costs of government, trade and transport. Such a development of Native capacity is sometimes regarded with fear, and has inspired colour, but the reason is that the Native, as he acquires skill, must necessarily displace the white worker. Such fears do less than justice to the economic quality and adaptability of the white worker, and imply that his present wage is based not on his skill and capacity as a worker, but on an artificial scarcity of skilled labour, maintained by excluding Natives and the under-payment of the mass of Natives employed. They are, moreover, unfounded. The relation of advanced and backward labour is much more complementary than competitive. The increased employment of Natives increased the number and possibly the quality of supervisory, responsible and specially skilled posts which white men must always fill. Even if in some occupations the Native does displace the white man, now that he is able to earn more, can demand more, and so offers a market for an increased output of goods in general, in which additional white labour will find employment. Already the railway receipts from Native passenger traffic exceed those from first class passenger traffic. These fears are indeed based on the fallacy that there is a limited amount of work to be done, and that if the Native does it, the white man cannot do it. This fallacy, if it were true, would constitute an equal objection to the admission of any more white men to the country, for fear they should take away the work of those already in the country. It would constitute an objection to the influx of capital in the form of labour-saving machinery. In fact, there is no rigid limit to the work-assisting, additional resources in labour and capital. There is no more social danger in cheap labour than in cheap capital, cheap power, or cheap land. All alike, by increasing the output of the community, increase the opportunities of economic welfare for all. By increasing the power of purchase of those who supply them, they increase the demand for labour in the community fortunate enough to possess them. The passage of the Bill will be as beneficial as well worth celebrating.

In the President's address, a number of the agricultural position of Nyasaland, emphasising the need of attention to the development of the agriculture, and the need of a Board of Agriculture. The Board of Agriculture is being impoverished by the methods of Native tobacco cultivation. The Native Tobacco Board has, he said, a most abundant proof that discipline is essential in the early stages in the interests of the Natives themselves, and he appealed to the Convention of Association to nominate a member to sit on that Board in which is vested the control of quantity of production and maintenance and improvement of quality. He then announced the immediate appointment of a Board of Agriculture of a purely advisory character, which, pending the appointment of the first Board, of which he should be a member, he invited the chief naturalists, the officers of the country, and the future members of the Board to be invited to the Agricultural Department, and to be invited to the convention.

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

SIR RONALD STORRS' DEPARTURE
His Term of Office in Cyprus

SIR RONALD STORRS, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., leaves London tomorrow to take up the Governorship of Northern Rhodesia. As he has accepted the nomination from Lord Garendon, the Governor-General, South Africa, he will stay with him in Pretoria for a few days, and will also treat his journey to Southern Rhodesia as a guest of Sir Cecil Rodwell, the Premier, in order to meet the Southern Rhodesian Ministers and other leading citizens. He will not reach Livingstone and assume his duties until about the end of November. A fortnight later the budget session of the Legislative Council will assemble and since the budget is published in form of the Northern Rhodesian Finance Commission must then receive consideration. His Excellency will therefore find himself confronted with important financial problems.

The whole of his official life has been spent in the Near East, on which he is one of our greatest authorities. Until recently he was for more than six years Governor of Cyprus, and though conditions in that island differ enormously from those which he will find in Northern Rhodesia, at least some idea of his probable approach to Central African problems may be gleaned from a study of developments in Cyprus. Sir Ronald was responsible for policy *East Africa*, of course, does not profess to know much of Cyprus that the ordinary reader cannot obtain from public sources, but we have the advantage of discussing recent events there with a number of people well qualified to judge. On political matters, as everyone knows, differing views have been held, largely on account of objections to the Governor's strongly British line in matters of policy, but it appears to be generally agreed that in the economic sphere no such success was made.

Improving Publicity

That Sir Ronald fully appreciates the value of the "fish type" publicity has been emphasised to us again and again. He established a Cyprus Trade Commission in London, to organise a network of marketing intelligence designed to press the sale of Cyprus products in Great Britain, authorised Press publicity of various kinds, caused a film of Cyprus to be shown at Home Exhibitions and displays, arranged exhibitions and by no means least, set on foot a campaign to encourage a coast traffic to the island. He has also been successful in remedying instances of excessive motor traffic, and in which his consent is sought to improve.

Immediately on his arrival he decreed an increase of one hour to his hours by one hour as discouragement of formations of the House of Representatives of which he was the first Honorary President, to assist in reorganising the Department for Agriculture and Fisheries, and with the object of appointing a Cyprus Government posts, instituted scholarships and various other reforms.

New roads were built, and a marine transport experts brought out to advise on the development of the citrus industry, tobacco industry, the establishment of a new growing, and the extension of silk culture, and he ordered an extensive programme to be added to the Official Calendar of the institution of farmers, utterly a new and important mission under the aegis of the committee was sent to Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, and was to form a very important link in the chain of the membership of the Cyprus Government.

The Mining Regulations were established and important companies induced to invest themselves

WHO'S WHO

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in the industry, which he placed second place in the citrus industry. His was given the establishment and expansion of co-operative societies, mainly agricultural, waterlogging was undertaken on the same basis, a wireless service maintained, and very much endeavour made to increase the sale of local goods.

Sir Ronald Storrs' Charitable Work

This *Journal*, which by its means, exhausted at least indicates the width of interest of Northern Rhodesia's new Governor. He will be accompanied by Livingstone by Lady Storrs, a sister of Lord Amherst, who did sterling work for the poor and afflicted of Cyprus, by her daughter, Miss Clow, an A.D.C. and private secretary to Captain Archer Cust, a cousin of Sir Ronald and a son of the late Sir Lionel Cust. Captain Cust has been private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir Herbert Samuel and to Sir John Chancellor.

We do not regard our former Colonies, lost though they are for the time being, under the aegis of other governments. The Mutual System is one of the most important methods of handling the question. The *Scholarship* is a student of the *Journal*, *Copyright Society* and the *Big Game* *Journal* in *Whitman's* *Langanyika* *Editor*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REMEMBRANCE DAY PARADE

To the Editor of the Geograph,
10, The Strand, London, E.C. 4, East Africa

SIR: We anticipate that a considerable number of Australian, New Zealand, South African, Canadian, East African and other Overseas Service men will desire to be present at the annual parade of the Geograph on the morning of Remembrance Day, and in connection with the British Legion, and we are making for a special column composed of a number of the Dominion and Colonial Forces.

An Empire Column would much appreciate your kindly seeing this information publicly in your valuable columns.

Those desiring to attend and join the Special Overseas Column are requested to send their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary, British Empire Service League, Empire House, King Street, Baker Street, W. 1.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD SIMSON,
Hon. Secretary.

CRISIS RUN BY THE AZANIA

Editor of Tanganyika Government Steamers
To the Editor of East Africa

SIR: The Tanganyika Government steamer Azania is expected to start and has to return to Dar-es-Salaam owing to the illness of the commander. The European staff of this ship consists of the commander and two engineers only, while the Native staff now consists of Natives, some of whom has any experience in navigation, neither has the engineer officer navigation qualifications. There is no wireless apparatus on board and in the event of a serious accident or illness incapacitating the commander the grave plight of the passengers and crew can be imagined.

It is clearly the duty of the Marine Superintendent to safeguard the lives of the passengers and crew, more especially as Government passengers are compelled to travel by the Azania. Which is one of the few paying Government propositions able to show an appreciable margin between revenue and expenditure. The skin-flint policy in understaffing a Government vessel carrying passengers, and used as a coastal steamer on a dangerous coast teeming with reefs and shoals, cannot be too strongly condemned.

Yours faithfully,
LONG JOHN SILVER

MR. LOVERIDGE'S BELING SNAKES

Band House, Ellis, and Nyraz Reservoir
To the Editor of East Africa

SIR: I reported in recent numbers of East Africa that Captain Tracy Phillips has resubmitted the old discussion of beling snakes in the pages of the Geographical Journal of November, 1930 (p. 407, para. 3) regarding his observations in the Danakil country of Ethiopia. The words quoted are as follows: "Even the snakes and whips, which whip them, cry. Their *glo-glo-glo* and sharp, *glo-glo* whistling from among the rocks shows that we were intruding on the lonely inhabitants of this desolate spot. No other sign of life or of notice there, not an insect or an animal, only the heart-

ridges a sunset, and the snakes crying at the hour which precedes nightfall or announces dawn."

I have looked up the original paper and believe that the "festus" is no rattlesnake. It has not consisted of the slightest reflection in the sun, as one cannot see anything in the days. As there are no rattlesnakes in Tropical Africa, and as evidence from previous remarks made by Mr. Tesbit in the 1930 issue of the Geograph in question are contradictory. The sharp staccato whistling is performed by many "glo-glo" rabbits from their retreats in the rocks. The *glo-glo-glo* cry is probably the call of a small species of owl (*Otus noctuus spilogaster*) found in that region. I suggest this because a related species (*Glaucidium albifrons schlegelii*) found to the south in Tanganyika long puzzled me as well before dusk and again before dawn until I shot one on the act of calling, and the cry is difficult to put on paper but in 1923 (Proceedings Zool. Soc. London, p. 610) I noted that "this is the bird that makes a peculiar bubbling note just before dusk."

Yours faithfully,
Cambridge, U.S.A.
Massachusetts, U.S.A.

TRANSLITERATION OF NAMES

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR: The taking over into another language of foreign names is an interesting study which begins with the earliest records. Thus the word "sand" of reeds, becomes in Hebrew "sandal" and in Accadian "samer". Two phonetic changes are illustrated: "an to g" and "g to m" though strictly could stand for "Agi-sumba" that is *Agisumba* or *ama-sumba*.

Ophir becomes in Greek Sophir, which may be the origin of Soffia, through confusion with Semitic "mephelah"; low-lying coast land. An ancient people were called Melskir and passed into Hebrew as Amalek, suggesting a form of "amalekukh". By a very simple change this adapts itself to a Bantu form "ma-galala" but "ma-galala" and "makaraka" otherwise "makaranga" or "ma-ha" survives in Swahili as "manga" the country of Arabia, or that part of it from which some things came to East Africa.

Further, it is possible that certain names, on the Nile beginning, may have arisen from confusion with Bantu. The troublesome "h" disease, in some Bantu languages has a parallel in the genital pronunciation of Egyptian. Be that as it may, two certainly still have a people called Ashanga on the border of the Uganda Protectorate, which undoubtedly relate to the "kaya" and "kayondo" which are also in the "kaya" and "kayondo" but not with people like the "Baga". In Taita and Sukuma "kaya" is a village, and in other languages from "kula" to dwell in.

With such facts before us do we expect to attain any uniformity to-day? For some time past the British and Foreign Bible Society has listed 38 African languages without a prefix, a very convenient and useful method.

But what shall we say of the names? To begin with, in any book you pick up a "glo-glo" of the parrot seems universal, unless the prefix is retained. Zulus is a common example of this. History is against uniformity. Usage alone does not solve a language name alone does it seem feasible to drop the prefix and give a simple form, which would discriminate as best a proper form and a form such as "glo-glo" people.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. K. RAY

THE COLONIES AND OTTAWA AGREEMENTS

DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Colonial Secretary on the Congo Basin Treaty.

...representing the... to get a new market and, in return, to extend Empire trade to their markets... said Sir Philip... during the debate in the House of Commons last week on the Ottawa Trade Agreements... He said further that...

The Colonies have had to be satisfied with the results obtained. Hitherto the Colonies have received preference only from this country, Canada and New Zealand... the Ottawa Agreements for the first time they have received benefits from Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, and Southern Rhodesia... that is a tremendous gain for the Colonies... If one takes both the preferences which came as a result of the Ottawa Agreements and the preferences which this country has granted to the Colonies since the present Government came into office, an enormous range of preferences have been granted to the Colonial Empire.

Let me take the objects on which different Colonies have received preferences. They include tea and coffee, everyone knows the position in East Africa, and know that it is a difficult economic position there that they will be great beneficiaries... For the first time the Union of South Africa has offered a substantial preference of a penny per lb. I think the Union imports something like 43,000 lb. of foreign coffee every year, and if a certain part of that can be secured, under this substantial preference, by British East Africa that will be a great benefit to a useful trade, and incidentally will benefit shipping.

Potentialities of Colonial Trade

I know of no markets where our export trade can be more steady and reliable than these Colonial markets. In 1924 only 64% of our export trade went to the Colonial Empire. In the first half of this year 11% went to the Colonies. You are holding the trade increasingly in very difficult times when the prices of primary commodities have fallen and you would be almost certain that they would be less easy to buy. In addition, the goods that are going to the Colonies are of a higher quality than the goods that are going to the rest of the world... It will be an increasingly valuable trade in the future.

I was asked about the Congo Basin Treaty... I think it is in the interest of British trade that any of these treaties should be terminated, the Colonies would accept that proposal readily... They have received generous treatment in the hands of this Government, and they would be perfectly ready to accept that treatment, and should such a step be taken they would forthwith make a preferential tariff... The decision does not rest with them. It is a decision of the Government with which they are already in connection, and which, in its results should be taken by the Colonies... I say without hesitation that the Colonies will willingly accept whatever decision the Board of Trade and the Government decide in the general interest of trade here.

Sir John Sandeman, then said in the course of his speech:

There are certain Colonies that are at present in international treaty... from granting preferences which they might otherwise have granted, and although in the Agreements no express provision is made, it is clear that in those cases where a Colony is covered by an international treaty from which it is exempted, it shall nevertheless not suffer any consequent disadvantage... the full benefit of the preferences which are obtained... the whole arrangements of a general and broad trade arrangement... Do not let us forget that the long and honorable traditions of all the Colonies are backed by the taxing power of this country... that has been done in the Ottawa Agreements... Sir Philip... resigned himself to the fact that the Government... for the Colonies... but he did not refer to the effect of the Ottawa Agreements on the Colonies or Protectorates.

Lord Beaverbrook's Views.

When the House of Lords debated the Ottawa Trade Agreements last week Lord Beaverbrook said he regretted very much that more progress was not made in dealing with the Colonies at the Conference... delay in settling the Ottawa Trade Agreements... with Great Britain... to two treaties—the Congo Basin Treaty and the Anglo-French Treaty. I am told that the French will not consent to the denunciation of one treaty unless the other treaty is also denounced. These two treaties really stand in the way of the development of our Empire.

Under the Congo Basin Treaty we are compelled to give exactly the same terms to Germany and to France as to Italy and the United States, and to a number of other countries that we wish to ourselves. If that treaty has not yet been carried out, about any final decision has not yet been taken... The Congo Basin Treaty... 2,500,000... 2,500,000... It is in these African Colonies, if I may say so, that the Customs Union of the Empire, that would be the best opportunity of carrying out the best part of our development... The proposed numbers are 2,500,000... that is a great opportunity... that has been undertaken.

It is true that these Crown Colonies depend to some extent upon their customs revenues, but we could not reduce these Colonies to the extent of our Customs revenues they might cease. It would be to our advantage might even be to the advantage of the Crown Colonies. The whole burden in Great Britain and all over the world... The Crown Colonies do not come to the home in mind that these Crown Colonies do not compare with our manufacturing population at all... there is no manufacturing industry there such as there are in the home... there is no competition with our industry at all.

Replying on behalf of the Government, Viscount Halifax said: Lord Beaverbrook appealed to the Government to denounce the Congo Basin Treaty in order to create an Imperial Zollverein within which the African territories of the Crown would be included. I do not think the noble Lord is making a rather serious assumption when he is quite sure that it is possible to renounce the Congo Basin Treaty... I would only say that the possibilities of those territories are not being ignored... quite so simple as he would like to believe.

Lord Moyne's Visit to Kenya

Lord Moyne, who is Sir Philip Chiffre Lister... the expenses of which were expected not to exceed £1,000, which was being paid by the Kenya Government... the cost of finishing his treaty... the Government... the effect of the members... the principle of charging... out of the... of the... the Governor, who had been informed that the question whether the cost of any particular inquiry would be borne by the Colony or Government... it was not possible to accept as a principle that, because an inquiry may arise from the... of Parliament... result of directions from the Secretary of State... the Colonies... should therefore be... Imperial Treasury.

EUROPEAN UNEMPLOYED IN N. RHODESIA

Mr. H. Kennedy Harris proposed recently in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that the Government should employ about one hundred European at £12 10s. a month and the same number of unmarried men at £10 a month... without native assistance... instead of continuing the present policy of payment of relief... work was done... a market speed.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

TUMBUKA KAMANGA OF NYASALAND.

History and Speech.

RARELY has there been an account of a work of original research and historical investigation, linguistic study, and painstaking sifting into the history and speech of an African people have been condensed into so small a space, as by the Rev. T. Cullen Young in his two books on the Tumbuka-Kamanga people of Northern Nyasaland. Both are modestly entitled "Notes," and each contains less than two hundred pages of a 7 1/2 by 5 inch volume, priced at six shillings only, and published by the Religious Trist Society. But the work involved in the production must have been immense, and the results in each case are amazingly worth while. They constitute an invaluable contribution both in substance and in method to the modern study of the African.

Take the historical section. The author, drawing on Portuguese records dating back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, establishes the fact that the original inhabitants of Nyasaland were a peaceable people, living in scattered family groups which had not yet developed an organised tribal form. The point is of interest, as it confutes the general impression that the pre-history of Bantu Africa is nothing but a confusion of tribal warfare and mutual bloodshed.

It was a state of matters involving the presence of many family divisions without any definite centre beyond the possession of a common type of language, a medley of names without that of any king or ruler superior. It was, in fact, the closing scene in that hidden period of human history in Africa where the country still witnessed the slow migrations of increasing population without more strife than is natural within growing families.

Into this African Eden, some five or about the year 1780, came a band of people crossing Lake Nyasa *kapondo* "on a plank," almost certainly "in a dhow" — led by one *Mlowoka*, "the crosser," and landing, *na-Mtawali* (either Mt. Arab, Bay of Young's Bay where the name Mtawali still exists, that of a clan, *Mlowoka* came "as an Arab," i.e. dressed in the coast fashion, but not being a real Arab, for "there is not the slightest resemblance in the traditions to Islam in any shape and form; no habits of worship different from those of the heathens; no record of circumcision).

Large supplies of goods came with *Mlowoka* and his party, who apparently had no women with them, but must have had many carriers.

They represented a type of African markedly ahead of any then existing on, or near, the Nyasa-Luangwa watershed. They were ivory traders, and probably elephant hunters, and they found themselves among a people who used ivory as seats or as supports for umbrellas which was desired to raise off the ground, even as rings for the pots beside the fire. It was an El Dorado, a cheap buying market for what they most desired, it was not surprising, therefore, that the travellers decided to settle down and make the most of a golden opportunity.

Mlowoka established a system of overlordship and the great caravanable title, and his caravans traded regularly with the East Coast. This happy state of affairs appears to have lasted until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the Arabs on the East Coast began to realize to what an extent the more pushing and mercantile-minded of the *Mlowoka* were enriching themselves as middle men and, with the aid of the *Yaka* whom they converted to Islam, began that era of slave trading and massacre which Livingston and his successors found in Nyasaland; and when the *Agogo* came up marauding from the South and wrought death and

destruction to the peaceful indigenous. The rest is modern history, but what a fascinating tale of the old golden days Mr. Young has revealed! And this is only one phase of his historical section, which includes contributions on clan histories from living *Mlowoka* sources. It has succeeded in arousing a sense of pride in the traditions and an urgent desire to preserve them.

In the treatment of the speech of the Tumbuka-Kamanga folk, Mr. Cullen Young excuses his "entire lack of training for scientific grammar-making as now understood" for which the student will be devoutly grateful. The author does far better than mere grammar-making; he founds his treatise on the late Mr. A. C. Madan's "Living Speech," with the result that his "Notes" are alive and stimulating compared with the efforts of the dry-as-dust grammarians.

Take his introduction to the noun — "As with the people themselves, so with the things they talk about: the communal system of living is the key to acquaintance with the nouns of a Bantu language. In all communities and carry about their bodies the tribal or communal marks. In almost all of the resulting noun classes intruders will be found not bearing all the correct marks yet generally conforming in habit. These, like all masterless men, require to be very carefully watched. On their whole, however, the system is capable of approximation and exhibits at every turn the extraordinary fertility and suppleness of early speech."

When dealing with the verb, he mercilessly expresses his inability of attempting to force this efficient feature of Bantu speech within the "framework" (to use the modern jargon) of European grammar.

It is not, of course, to be expected that we will find all English moods and tenses reproduced exactly in the verb as evolved by a primitive African tribe, but we will be surprised by the extraordinary fullness of the African form. It is not so much that we do not get all that our own grammar leads us to expect, as that we get a great deal more. There are dialects and fifty different verb tenses as many as one hundred and fifty different verb tenses are said to have been discovered. Fortunately for this study the growth of the verb, (so far as known) has not been quite so luxuriant, but it is sufficiently so for it to be advisable to limit this section to what is here called the "simple" verb, leaving all forms around which there may still hang any uncertainty or controversy to a later period.

And he then proceeds to demonstrate that the so-called "infinitive mood," in "*ku*," is at least three different things in our grammar: infinitive, participial, and a verb mood!

Having in this enlightened way given the student a sound grounding in the language, the author proceeds:

"A knowledge of the usual language of a people is one thing; familiarity with their everyday speech is quite another. It is even the most educated Tumbuka-Kamanga the easy flow of unimpaired English speech or its more elegant Scots equivalent is practically unintelligible. Whole unattainable seems the ordinary village or roadside speech of Africa to all but such as are willing to make just their contact with the African."

He then devotes a chapter to "Some Colloquial Expressions," with examples to follow for translation.

It will be seen that Mr. Cullen Young has no need to apologise for his dissemination on the language; he does not have a master's and a tongue could have mastered following it into minutest vagaries, and no one but a scholar would have admitted that there remains so much still to be learned. Indeed, sound and deep scholarship is the hallmark of both these splendid books, which, like Napoleon, may be physically small but are certainly metaphorically great.

"DO YOU SPEAK CHIMPANZEE?"

Can Anyone Else?

There is an old and hackneyed story of a German *savant* who, never having seen a camel, elaborated one out of his own inner consciousness. On much the same lines, Herr Toe should be called George Schwidetzky elaborates a theory of language out of what to the ordinary mind seems the flimsiest of concrete evidence.

The Old German word for cave was *hau*. The *il* sound originates from the mandrill's indrawn lateral lick modified by the influence of the breathed-out barking sound. The syllable *hu* is remarkable in that it is uttered by modern immature chimpanzees before they fall asleep. Originally, then, *cave* meant something like a sleeping place. Chimpazee *hau* and the indrawn *l* of the mandrill yielded *gakiil* and thus led to *Kagili* (the Old High German *Kegil*, meaning stake or peg (soothe *Kagils*). The natural prototype of a stake would have been the branches in which chimpanzees live to this day and which were used, slightly trimmed, as cudgels by primitive man. In Middle High German *Kecke* still means stick or cane.

In the same delightfully irresponsible way the author of "Do You Speak Chimpanzee?" (Routledge, 6s.) starts with the chimpanzee word, *gung*, and derives from it *gaug* which, in Old Chinese (Goo i. e.) as in German, meant a pair, a group of people, or walking. *Gaucken*, to crack for chimpanzees led to crack nuts and Neanderthal Man must certainly also have done so—bones, too, were often cracked and sucked; and even *Gack*, a dandy in German (Dr. Köfler describes chimpanzee dandies).

Such derivations are hardly convincing; and when the author declares that he regards "the prehistoric European" as a cross between primitive chimpanzees and primitive mandrills, he cannot expect to be taken seriously by his readers. However, his book will afford some amusement, as his broadcasting from Leipzig or elsewhere appears to have done. The best thing is the publisher's blurb, which gives a photograph of two chimps "talking" in most charmingly characteristic and attitudes. The book has been excellently translated from the German by Miss Margaret Gardner.

TWO PROSE ANTHOLOGIES

Sport and Travel.

In a world already overwhelmed with the multitudinous products of the printing press, past and present, the presentation of pertinent portions of that product in what may be called "anthoid form" must be regarded as a legitimate enterprise. Few to-day have either time, money, or opportunity to peruse in the original all the excellent books they would like to read, and it is precisely here that the anthologist has his chance. He may take it in either of two methods—by quoting, with appropriate and well-judged excerpts, the actual words of his author, or he may summarise in his own language the text of his originals and hand the result to the public with such aptology as may occur to him.

In "Great Travel Stories of All Nations," edited by Elizabeth Evelyn Barran, 8s. 6d., the former method is adopted in a special "Zoo Animals" volume of 128 pages the fortunate possessor has before him for her a rich mine of travel experience ranging from 1492 B.C. to Miss Amy Johnson's flight to Australia in 1930, from which to the thrill of adventure and the luxury of vicarious exploration. Of especial interest to East Africans will be found the extracts from Speke's discovery of the source of the Nile, Sir H. M. Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," and Mr. Ian Colvin's graphic description of how Dr. Jameson found a way to the sea.

In "Modern Exploration Sport and Travel" (Secker, 7s. 6d.) Mr. W. N. Davidson takes his authorities, swallows them whole by work, submits them, as it were, to a process of literary chewing the cud, and regurgitates the result in a printed form which, presumably, is more mentally digestible than the original. His stout volume of 216 pages suffers from a similarity of execution in interesting method and loses the charm of variety if it acquires the virtue of compression. It is, no doubt, something of a feat to crowd Major W. T. Sporthose's "Sport and Adventure in East Africa" into fourteen pages and a fraction; but there it is, and for really beautiful photographs of elephant, rhino and buff, mitigate criticism. The summary of Mr. C. W. Donville-Fife's "Savage Life in the Black Sudan" runs to greater length. These are the only portions of the book which are of special East African interest, and, with all respect to the two authors mentioned, it cannot be said that they have produced works which, more than others which readily suggest themselves, appear to warrant inclusion in such an anthology.

A. N. G.

THE INNER JOURNEY.

A Morbid German Book.

HERR KURT HEUSER'S novel "Die Reise ins Innere" is stated to have had a remarkable success in Germany, and now, very ably translated into English by Willa and Edwin Muir, it has been presented to the British public as "The Inner Journey" (Secker, 7s. 6d.). Reviewers have already made much of its alleged psychological content, the inner meaning of the inland journey of the hero, one Jeronimo, a land surveyor, into the interior of an East African Province (obviously Portuguese East Africa), as in some way symbolising a search for knowledge of his own soul; but, frankly, that theory is a little difficult to follow.

The story, such as it is, is a medley of sordid conflict and unhappy incidents, and gives a morbid picture of the conditions obtaining in the Province which, fortunately, is never alleged to be under British rule. There is some fine writing, finely translated, such as this account of a bush fire:

"A red drum of fire rolled towards the south, away from them into the heart of the country. With glowing jaws the ravening flame devoured the *velvet* (grass). The best of the night was as if slit by darts of flame; liquid magma seemed to be flowing from the colossal wounds. The sky looked as if it were cleft by some great axe that had split the universe into two halves of flame and darkness.

"Upon the creatures that were housed in the grass fell the agony of death. Grubs and worms had not long to suffer; a breath swept over them in their blindness and they knew no more. Metallic wasps buzzed up out of their ground-holes, cicadas fell silent, locusts banded into the fire, their instincts betraying instead of warning them. Roving the nests that they had constructed in the crotches of the grass-stems the red weaver birds fluttered unwilling to abandon them. Guinea fowl sent their wailing before the wind, conical over in their despair, the antelopes raced off in wild flight with maddened eyes, whole herds trod in clouds of smoke.

"Joyously the wind drove on, assuming the honor of the judgment now made visible in blazing pillars of fire and smoke that rose from the altars of sacrifice to lull the gods of Africa."

It has been suggested that the author exhibits traces of the influence of D. H. Lawrence, and an objection at the beginning of the book that some subsequent incidents may indeed be Lawrencean—if that is any real recommendation. The torture of a Nandi is described with genuine Finnish gusto.

A. L.

ZOO ANIMALS.

Lovers of wild life in East Africa will find "Zoo Animals" (A. C. Black, Ltd., 4s. 6d.) of real interest. Containing eighty-one well-reproduced pictures of various types of animals found all over the world, including several common to East Africa, the volume also gives brief pen pictures of each animal.

PERSONALIA

Sir Robert and Lady Williams have returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. Donald Cameron has postponed his departure for Nigeria to November 14.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Koster, of Beira, recently celebrated their silver wedding.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. Cole, with their two daughters, have left for Mombasa via South Africa.

Mr. T. G. Cassidy has been appointed a member of the Fort Jameson Management Board.

Mr. William Lee, the well-known Kenya tea planter, is returning to Kericho from leave.

We regret to hear of the death in Nyeri at the age of fifty-five of Mr. Edwin Charlesworth.

Lady Diana Gibb is flying to East Africa to join Mr. Gibb and the Earl of Lovelace in Tanganyika.

The Duke of Gloucester is said to contemplate a big game hunting visit to the Sudan early next year.

Mr. E. Dauncy Longue has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda.

The Rev. W. B. Smith, of Cape Town, who died recently, left £500 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

We learn by air mail of the resignation of his appointment by Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.B.E., Treasurer of Tanganyika since 1925.

Mr. Joseph Byrne recently visited the works of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company and Kenya Estates, both of Nairobi.

Mr. M. D. MacCraig, manager of the Beira branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to South Africa.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Irby Way, D.S.O., who served in the Dongola Expedition in the Sudan in 1896, has died in South Africa.

Mr. A. H. Kneller recently scored 138 runs for the "Officials" team in a cricket match played in Mombasa against a team of settlers.

Mr. R. McKenzie recently made an aerial visit to the coastal branches of the British East Africa Corporation, of which he is general manager in East Africa.

The marriage took place on Tuesday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. T. F. W. Lane and Miss Pamela Peto, only daughter of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the 1932 East African Board, and Mrs. Peto.

Colonel E. St. G. Kirk, D.S.O., who has recently been promoted to his present rank, and is now serving in Quetta, served in East Africa during the Campaign.

Dean J. Britton, who has served in East Africa for the past twenty-five years, mostly in Mombasa, has now retired, and is expected to arrive home very shortly.

Major-General H. K. Bethell, of Eldoret, recently imported into Kenya a pedigree Guernsey bull, two heifers, two rams, two ducks, and two drakes, all of pedigree stock.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, recently concluded a tour of the Southern Highlands. His Excellency travelled 2,000 miles in thirty-one days, partly by air.

Captain William Walter Conolly, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and during the South African War, acted as galloper to Colonel Royston, has just died.

Herr Moritz Dornier, brother of the famous aeroplane constructor, who died in Berlin last week, served with the German forces in East Africa during the War.

The Rev. Edwin W. Smith is to address the East African Branch of the Overseas League on November 17 on "The Impact of Western Civilisation on the African."

Mr. W. F. Houghton, M.B.E., who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and who is now Assistant Commissioner in Cape Town, recently spent a holiday in Beira.

Sir Harry Hooper, Governor of Uganda, who is now on his way to Antebbe, and Sir Ronald Hooper, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, were received in Beira by the King last week.

Mr. J. K. Jones, Game Warden of Northern Rhodesia, who has been making a game survey of Broken Hill during the latter part of December.

Mr. Elliot G. Jones, former planter in Kenya, is now poultry farming in Beira, Beira. His friends in the Colony will be glad to learn that he lost his mule, following a most accidental in the summer.

Mr. J. L. Lord Methuen, who died on Sunday, 25th, in Bechuanaland, in 1884, and who was the Commandant of the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Boer War, is buried in the M.G. for his services.

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RIFLES

PERSONALIA (continued)

Last week we reported that Mr. E. B. Worthington had addressed the East African Branch of the Overseas League on the occupation of Northern Rhodesia. It was, of course, Mr. Frank Worthington, the former Northern Rhodesian official, not Dr. E. B. Worthington, the investigator of East African Lakes, who spoke.

His many friends in Livingstone will sympathise with Mr. George Koskey on the loss of his wife, who died in this country three years before Mr. Koskey arrived home from Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Koskey was in charge of a hospital at Koffyfontein during the Boer War, and had lived in Northern Rhodesia for many years.

Sir Ernest J. E. Berkeley, C.M.G., C.B., whose death occurred last week in Niassa, was British Vice-Consul on the East African coast in 1888, and Consul in Zanzibar six years later. He was Administrator of the British East Africa Company's territories in 1896 and 1897, and three years later was made Commissioner and Consul-General of Uganda, where he remained until 1907.

Willie de la Motte has announced the death in London on Monday of Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, C.B., the Treasury expert who recently visited Tanganyika to investigate the Territory's financial position, and whose report is expected to be published in the month. Sir Sydney, who was fifty-six years of age, joined the Civil Service in 1900. For six years he was Secretary-General of the Reparation Commission.

Andrew John Gibson was charged in Bristol last week with posing as a "Government Medical Officer of Kenya" and "the Chief Inspector of Mines," having forged what purported to be official "Government documents," and was having a stamp to obtain £50 by false pretences from a Bristol University graduate, to whom he was stated to have offered a position as Government chemist in Kenya. He was committed for trial at the Bristol Assize.

Mr. A. J. Brackemeyer, who is now on leave pending re-employment from Nyasaland, has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty-one years. He entered the Colonial Service in the Mines Department of the Transvaal in 1901, was transferred in 1907 to Hongkong, where he served as private secretary to the Governor, and two years later was appointed Assistant Resident in Nyasaland. During the Campaign he was seconded for military duty.

Colonel Stanley Paterson, C.B.E., who left London by yesterday's mail plane for East Africa, is, at the age of seventy-three, probably the oldest East African settler to adopt this modern means of transport. His first-hand knowledge of Africa dates back to 1870, when he served in the Zululand War, perhaps even more interesting, the thought that when he was blown away from the air on Saturday evening, he will recall the occasion of his last visit over the years, when a severe bombardment had just been inflicted upon the Gilgil and Thomson Falls districts of Kenya.

Mr. A. W. Northrop, who formerly served in the Tanganyika Customs Department, and is now Deputy Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, was recently married in Livingstone to Miss Rosalind Webb, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Webb, of Oxford. Mr. Northrop is Hon. Treasurer of the Livingstone Golf Club, and many of his golfing friends were present at the ceremony. The newly married couple are spending their honeymoon at Dida, Nyasaland.

An interesting link between a small Cambridge-shire church and Tanganyika was formed last week when the Rev. M. de Courcy Ireland, Rector of Abington Pigotts, presided over a village meeting at which Mrs. Chambers, wife of Bishop Chambers, and the Rev. W. Wynn Jones were present. Mrs. Chambers said that the chancel in the new church at Arusha was in honour of the late G. J. J. de Courcy Ireland, who was killed at Babati last year, and that on the day of its dedication, the curtains over the windows were those which had previously been in use in Abington Pigotts.

GERMAN PRINCE TO VISIT TANGANYIKA


PRINCE HUBERTUS OF PRUSSIA, third son of the former Crown Prince, is shortly to visit Tanganyika Territory—travelling by the Nile route and thus passing through Uganda and Kenya—to study settlement possibilities there and in the other former German Colonies in Africa. His son-in-law, the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg, will accompany him. According to the German Press, they will travel as ordinary globe-trotters with hand luggage. They are outward-bound by the "Atlantiss".

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THE SUDAN AND THE ECONOMIC BLIZZARD

The Heavy Hand of Retrenchment.

PEOPLE in misfortune derive subtle comfort from regarding the worse calamities of their friends, and East Africa, though she has suffered sorely, may be thankful that she escaped the full force of the economic blizzard which struck the Sudan in 1931. The Report on the Finances, Administration and Condition of the Sudan in 1931 (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.), shows that the trade of the country, which in 1929 amounted to £E13,665,000, fell in 1931 to £E5,646,000, while revenue fell from £E4,835,066 to £E3,300,000. External trade decreased 49.43% in 1931 compared with 1930, total imports decreased 39.12% in value, public imports by 41.78%, Government imports by 32.61%, and exports decreased 65% in value, grain alone falling 87.5%. For the third year in succession a plague of locusts destroyed thousands of tons of grain, there was famine in some areas and hardship in many everywhere there was widespread trade depression and scarcity of money.

Faced with these disasters, the Sudan Government acted drastically. Higher Customs duties were levied, the price of sugar (a Government monopoly) was increased, expenditure on new works and development ceased, new well-boring and water-storage schemes, new hospitals and medical expansion were postponed, rail and postal services were curtailed, and heavy sacrifices were demanded from officials.

Reducing the Government Machine.

Excluding the Sudan Defence Force, the posts of 1,000 classified officials, 20% of the Government staff, including 207 British, were retrenched. The strength of the British officers in the Sudan Defence Force was reduced by 50, from 152 to 91. Salaries were reduced by 5% to 10%, allowances hitherto regarded as part of recognised emoluments were reduced or abolished, the charges for amenities provided by Government were increased, and, says the Report, "the end is not yet in sight."

Nevertheless, during the same period relief to the Native taxpayer to the tune of £E40,000 was afforded by reduction of assessment of land tax, poll tax and tribute, and transport charges were lowered for Native produce such as gum, garrad, groundnuts and dates. Direct taxes on Natives were reduced so that while in 1930 those taxes represented 18% of the normal revenue, they constituted only 10.3% in 1931.

Some rays of light penetrate the otherwise gloomy Report. The low yields of cotton per *fadaka* in 1929-30-31 in the Gezira led certain pessimists to assert that the trouble was radical, and that the soil had permanently deteriorated. Before the end of 1931 it was clear that the pessimists were wrong, a "test" of over 20,000 *kantars* was made so that "the Sudan has fulfilled its promise to the Gezira scheme. It has put on the market a magnificent crop of high quality." Only the factor of a low world price is inhibiting assured prosperity.

Another favourable feature is the success of the Native policy, which stands on a firm ground. Local reports illustrate this.

Asiada. At the commencement of the financial year at the end of the year a deputation of southern *villagers* offered to give up half their salaries in consideration of the rental spent on their territories, and when only a portion was accepted insisted on shouldering the cost of maintaining the roads.

An unwonted enterprise was shown by the owners of the Kassala *sakins* (plots irrigated by water wheels). They obtained the valuable contract for the Sudan Sudan Hotel, they exported 20 tons of produce by train to other parts of the Sudan, they also sent two car loads a day to Freetown, finally they found a new market in Freetown where they sold £E23,000 worth of onions. The *ganyu* spirit is a retired Sudan official, who has acquired one of these farms and divides his time between tilling the soil, polo and public affairs. Before the Mahdi there was one of these holdings; twelve years after Omdurman half a dozen; now there are 100.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Dr. H. L. Duke's Experiments in Uganda.

RESEARCH into human trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), writes Dr. H. Lyndhurst Duke, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., in his paper describing his investigations into the toxicity of Dambila Island trypanosomes, "has now reached a stage where further progress in certain important directions necessitates the employment of man as an experimental animal. Under the eyes of the British Government the employment, in any circumstances whatever, of criminals, condemned or otherwise, for purposes of this kind is out of the question. The use of European volunteers is a matter for mutual arrangement. A good cause frankly explained will always find the support it deserves. The enrolment of Native volunteers requires, however, some explanation."

Dr. Duke's explanation is worth quoting in full, for his cheerfully innocuous account serves to reveal the real heroism of the Baganda who volunteered to serve him and, incidentally, the cause of Science—though very possibly the latter object figured not at all in their minds.

"As a tribe," says Dr. Duke, "the Baganda of 10 days ago very much more sophisticated than most of their neighbours. They do not indulge in any form of voluntary mutilation of their persons, as do many of the East and Central African tribes, and they are extremely averse from tampering in any way with their health. Moreover, the Native staff of the laboratory have long since acquired a wholesome respect for tsetse, whether wild or in the experimental poses which they handle in the course of their daily duties."

"I had therefore, but slender hope of securing any Native volunteers for the present series of experiments, the more so as one of the fly boys, within recent years had accidentally become infected with *Gambiansis*, through careless handling of a box of tsetse at the laboratory, and, though quickly cured, underwent a certain amount of incapacitation before treatment commenced."

Debilitating Influences.

I explained fully in the terminology to the assembled staff the object as well as the risks of the experiment, offering a reward to anyone who would come forward. That one and all understood the drift of the address was shown by the spokesman's summary of my appeal. "You wish to know whether our blood will destroy the little insects that have killed those monkeys we brought back from Dambila? No form of compulsion was brought to bear on us, and they were given twenty-four hours to deliberate." The next day three of them volunteered, and has been with me since the Mpuuni days in 1910, and the other two are also employees of long standing. Later on others came forward, and were included on the roll of service."

The intended course of events was disturbed by a number of minor incidents. First, one of the volunteers, by a foolish accident, contracted a sentence of nine months' imprisonment, and disappeared from the scene before the experiment started. His place was eagerly filled by another candidate. Then, after having been fed upon by four boxes of tsetse, another of the original volunteers developed a mild attack of chicken-pox and was taken out of the isolation hospital, where he fully fulfilled his share of the experiment, and finally the day of his sacrifice, sought solace and oblivion in the eighth century. These debilitating influences, as will be seen, exercised no apparent effect on the course of the experiment.

A European also submitted himself to the same inoculation experiment as the Baganda, but, following the fine tradition which Science has established, no names are given. The heroism—the term is not too flattering—are designated merely as N.M., N.P., X.P., and E. (the European).

In 1890 there were 430 Europeans in the Belgian Congo. Now there are 7,000. The *Review* of the *Platt* Secretary of the British and Foreign *Society for Central Africa* in an interview.



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KENYA'S WILD ANIMALS AS THEY REALLY ARE.

Captain Ritchie's Fine Film.

Using his own projector and screen, Captain A. P. Ritchie, Kenya's Game Warden, delighted the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire on Monday with two reels of film which, it is said to say, gave a truer representation of the splendid wild animals of Kenya than any of the elaborate professional "movies" which have been shown in London. Times after time the audience burst into enthusiastic applause, they saw not only the real game but the smaller animals such as wild dog and bat-eared fox, and even the despised hyena, apparently quite tame and going about their various occasions as if there were no human beings within miles.

Asked how he accomplished this seeming miracle, Captain Ritchie (who throughout emphasised that he spoke as a private individual and not as a Government official, there being certain proposals which were at present *sub ject* to the Colonial Office) explained that the pictures made within a few miles of Nairobi were taken from a motor-car of which the animals took no notice, and in which it was possible to approach them within fifteen or twenty yards. It was the object of the Game Department's legislation, now being passed, to ensure that nothing should be done to allow the game to associate motor-cars with danger.

The film taken in the Northern Reserve was done by stalling, a triumph of stalling it must have been for a gazette, kudu, one of the rarest and wisest of animals, was shown calmly walking past (Captain Ritchie in that case was lying up behind a rock), and a herd of elephant was seen crossing a dry sand river led by some fine bulls, and not one of them even coked his ears. They walked along with their peculiar undulating and deliberate motion just as if they were at whipsnade.

Wonderful Serengeti Plains.

"The game in the Serengeti Plains," said Captain Ritchie, was "beyond all description" for number and variety. He showed seventeen lions feeding off a *kongoni* and a charming "shot" of a dignified father lion being greeted by a favourite cub which had left the meal to welcome him, actually kissing him in a wonderful series of graffe, or tick-bird, as seen fluttering up to one magnificent specimen and taking tit-bits from his lips. Such incidents give some idea of the absolutely marvellous character of the pictures. A litter of wild dog puppies tumbled over each other as happy as Larry, and their beautiful tails, with large white tips and fine coats, were in sharp contrast to the matted look of the adults. It is surprising that the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya was proclaimed with the Masai Reserves and districts at times of drought that tribe were finding it impossible to graze their herds within their lands. Captain Ritchie admitted that as the district had been given, by treaty to the Masai, for their exclusive use, they must be allowed to encroach on the reserves. However he could be reconciled to that, inasmuch as the magnificent possibilities of the Serengeti in Tanganyika Territory, which would afford ample compensation and should eventually become one of the greatest National Parks in the whole world.

"THE GOLDEN LAGOON AT ELDORET"

Striking Ideas from Kakamega.

The London *Daily Express*, so-called "national" newspaper, which directs much of its attention to British Empire matters, has just delivered itself of this weighty pronouncement under the heading of "Fortunes Lying in the Dust."

British East Africa may be transformed by the new gold discoveries in Kenya. Now that alluvial gold in the "puffin" has been located, many of Kenya's 170,000 Europeans will be tempted to desert their ranches and estates, and make their way to the golden lagoon at Eldoret, near Lake Victoria in the Kisumu country.

Fortunes are to be made from mud by those who work at the lagoon, the bed of which is covered with gold dust. It is quite likely that the population of Nairobi will double or treble in a year or two. The present hotels,

stores, clubs, saloons, banks and amusement centres will not suffice for people who are going to get rich, and one must move the population to the new gold fields.

Palace buildings in the shape of the present modest structures. There will be land boom, and the world will find some quarters of the district well fitted for the business of the new Nairobi suitable to the needs of a population that has found success and immense wealth. Tradesmen from all parts of the world will flock to Kenya with money, which will find its way to the market.

It is strange that the diggers at Nakataga and St. Albert Kitson, who has just reported on the field for the Government, have failed to notice those "puffins" of alluvial gold. But the *Express* is so very observant in these things matters.

What an authority is possessed in the "one who knows the country" the white Nairobi feverishly building palaces, simple Kenyans trying to avoid sudden and immense wealth, and the influx of cosmopolitan traders with costly wares. Of course, the discoveries which are new to our contemporary are merely those of which our readers have been kept informed for many months past.

UGANDA COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

At the recent twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the Uganda Co., Ltd., the accounts presented dealt with the twelve months to October 31 of last year. The debit balance for the period was £19,668, to which a further sum of £5,734 must be added as depreciation, but it is stated that expenses in Uganda had been greatly reduced since the appointment of Mr. Beresford Craddock as general manager, and that the appointment of an experienced stores manager had greatly increased the efficiency and decreased the costs of that department, while the company's motor department now did 80% of the motor trade of the Protectorate.

The board has undertaken recent transformation, and now consists of Colonel Charles Parnell (Chairman), Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, and Mr. D. W. Burton.



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7/03

NYASALAND'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY EAST AFRICAN SOIL CHEMISTS AT AMANI

Dr. Small's First Report

Native Agriculture Discussed

From the Report of the Department of Agriculture in Nyasaland for 1931... it is to inform the activities of the Department under its new chief... Over-production must be avoided, and the maintenance of quality will be more essential than ever...

Over-production of tobacco... remains to endeavour to produce each year a crop of native tobacco of a quality and amount that will find a ready sale and so avoid a slump of prices... Great progress in the development of the crop has been achieved...

On the subject of bush-burning the Director is uncompromising... He has no hesitation in describing the custom as very harmful to the country and one which must be combated if extensive and irreparable damage to the natural resources of Nyasaland is to be avoided...

Mainstays of Nyasaland Agriculture

It is interesting to note how closely bound up with the problem of pure erosion and the loss of soil is the loss of the soil... Storm water from the hills and mountains runs off cultivated lands... Tobacco, tea, and cotton are the mainstays of Nyasaland agriculture...

Tobacco, tea, and cotton are the mainstays of Nyasaland agriculture... The value of the greater part of the export was... The total of native grown tobacco produced was... which means that the round share of Zulucoco was...

Some of the credit must go to the tenant system which obtains in the country... In the private estate or tenant system the Native grower is given a piece of land... The tenant system is of interest to the grower because the best possible leaf and in the interest of the landlord to develop the land...

The area under cotton was increased by 15,225 acres and the export was... The Government added... which was the maximum... Cotton Growing Association was able to offer...

The Conference of East African Soil Chemists... the office report had come... the study of the soils and how very incomplete is the knowledge of them... Mr. Nowell, the Director of Amani, remarked in his opening speech, it has been the necessity of recent years to begin the study all over again...

The papers read and discussed were generally very technical in character, but one practical result was the drawing up of a short summary of present day principles of soil analysis and classification... For the guidance of those taking soil samples, a memorandum on soil description and sampling was drawn up...

Tanganyika needs a Soil Chemist

It was agreed that Amani should be the centre for East African soil work and a resolution was passed regretting the absence of a soil chemist on the staff of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika.

It is somewhat surprising to find that the Native system of shifting cultivation... Mr. Nowell regarded it as a kind of rotation... the ideal handling of the soil is very rarely found...

Examples of serious erosion following on clearing of the forest... Mr. Gramham quoting the light dry forest in the area of Tanganyika where the soil was... Clearing the forest is enough soil work for many years...

(Included from previous column)

retrenched and labour was cut down... the use of fertilizers was discontinued... the building of new factories was postponed... the discovery of a radical cure for the 'yellow' disease...

It is very encouraging that sales of young trees to the public should keep so high in spite of the serious agricultural and trade depression... Report of the Forest Department of Kenya Colony for 1931.



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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Reports are being made to establish a bus service in Nairobi.

The first newspaper in the machine of East Africa has been installed in Nairobi by the East African Standard.

The Board of Agriculture of Kenya has ordered the establishment of a Top Secretory Creamery at Thomson's Falls.

Plans for the construction of the Geis-Ambler Dam near Nakuru are to be submitted in 1953.

The construction of a railway from Livingstone Northern Rhodesia to Near Bay Congola is under consideration.

Uganda exports during the first half of this year are 56% higher than during the corresponding period of 1951.

75% of the cars imported by Northern Rhodesia during the first six months of this year came from the United Kingdom.

A Garden Hotel was recently built by Government Hotel, Dar es Salaam, in aid of the East African Women's Service League.

Tanganyika's sisal shipments for September totalled 4,774 tons, a decrease of some 2,000 tons on the previous month's figures.

Exports from the Tanganyika Railways during June amounted to £45,356 compared with £42,688 during the same month of last year.

An Mbezi correspondent writes that optimism is prevalent in the district and that money is changing hands freely. Several districts on the lake, but in the unfortunate hands of fate.

Proposals for the construction of a road for the mails and passengers between Mamy and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia and Blantyre and Beira are under consideration by the Nyasaland Government.

The Commission of Associations of Kenya has placed on record its opinion that the Government is charged by the banks with the duty to assess and constitute a permanent handicap on production and development.

During the first eleven months of this year 12,100 tourists visited Nyasaland, compared with 7,131 in the corresponding period of last year, and 370 in 1951. The public campaign of the Nyasaland Bulletin is evidently bearing good fruit.

The recommendations of the King of the Belgians regarding the Congo to be submitted to the United Nations by the Government of the Congo will be submitted by the Government of the Congo.

The development work in the Congo is being carried out by the Government of the Congo. The development work in the Congo is being carried out by the Government of the Congo.

The Polana Hotel, Mombasa, Malindi, which is well known to all East Africans, may close down as a result of the liquidation of the Government.

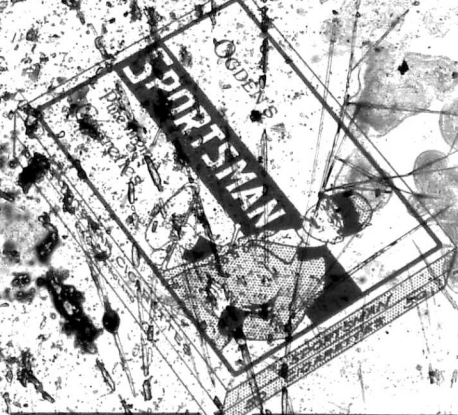
Text of the agreement reached between the Federal Copper Producers and Consumers was read in the House of Commons last week. Among the signatories were Messrs. S. Taylor of the Iron and Steel Corporation, and Messrs. A. J. Barker of the Iron and Steel Corporation, Messrs. A. J. Barker of the Iron and Steel Corporation, Messrs. A. J. Barker of the Iron and Steel Corporation, Messrs. A. J. Barker of the Iron and Steel Corporation.

Considerable increases in the production of cotton and other crops were reported in the East African Standard. In the case of cotton, the acreage planted at the end of August amounted to 450,000 acres for the whole of East Africa, an increase on the figures for 1951. The increase is prospective, and in the event of a late start in the rains, the crop may be compared with the 1951 figures.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Kenya has issued a decision regarding the proposed alteration of the powers of the Government. The decision is that no resolution may be passed which would have the effect of altering the powers of the Government without the unanimous vote of all the members present, unless notice of motion has been given in accordance with the rules of the Association.

The Game Department has decided to allow the hunting of the elephants who are roaming the forest in the district in which they have recently done considerable damage to cultivators' crops. It is to be hoped that this decision has not been taken without the approval of the British Pitman, the Game Warden, who has been appointed to Northern Rhodesia, from which he is to return to London.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

There is a heavy demand for East African coffee... prices were about 10% higher than last year.

Table listing various produce items such as Arabica, Robusta, and Peaberry coffee, along with their prices in different units (e.g., per 100 lbs, per 50 lbs).

London stocks of East African coffees on October 26 totalled 40,853 bags, compared with 36,471 bags on the corresponding day of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed - Steady, East African quoted £11 10s. per ton. Cloves - Quiet, with Zanzibar spot steady at 15s. per lb. Copra - East African is steady at about £14 5s. per ton. Gums - East African around 65 5s. per ton. Gums - East African now quoted 65 5s. per ton. Gums - East African now quoted 65 5s. per ton.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

Mombasa - Mailed Mombasa home... Madura - left Mombasa for Durban... Kenya - left Mombasa for Durban...

Frankson - left Durban for Mombasa... Clax MacBrayne - left Durban for Mombasa...

Mohrberg - left Antwerp for East Africa... Mogensmark - left Mombasa for Durban...

Amboise - left Mombasa for Durban... General Duch - left Durban for Mombasa...

Dunbar - left Durban for Mombasa... Dunbar - left Durban for Mombasa...

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Wassili," which left Southampton on Sunday, October 24, carries the following outward-bound passengers:

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 Miss S. B. B. B.
 The Rev. & Mrs. A. V. Barnett
 Miss J. Barton
 Major & Mrs. G. C. Barry
 Miss A. E. Beverly
 Mrs. N. Beverly
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Brown
 Mr. J. B. B. B.
 Mr. & Mrs. V. Caldwell
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Campbell
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Campbell
 Mr. J. P. Chapman
 Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Chesher
 Miss F. L. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
 Miss L. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. S. C. C.
 Mr. E. J. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. M. C. C.
 Miss N. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. E. C. C.
 Mr. R. D. C. C.
 Mrs. B. E. C. C.
 Lady Monteith, Esquire
 Mr. & Mrs. E. C. C.
 Miss E. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. C. C.
 Miss E. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
 Mrs. L. C. C.
 Mr. H. K. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. B. C. C.
 Mrs. M. C. C.
 Miss C. C. C.
 Miss M. C. C.
 Mrs. M. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. C. C.
 Mr. J. H. C. C.
 Miss B. C. C.
 Major G. A. C. C.
 Mr. S. J. C. C.
 Mrs. B. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. A. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. K. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. L. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. M. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. N. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. O. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. P. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Q. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. R. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. S. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. T. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. U. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. V. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. X. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Y. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Z. C. C.

Tanga

- Mr. W. K. K.
 Mr. W. K. K.
 Mr. E. K. K.
 Mr. O. N. N.

Zanzibar

- Dr. A. W. A.
 Mr. A. T. A.
 Mr. C. B. B.
 Mr. A. R. S.
 Mr. H. S. S.

Mombasa

- Mr. T. R. B.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. B. B.
 Mr. M. S. S.
 Miss R. C. C.

The s.s. "Marie," which arrived in London on October 29, brought the following homeward passengers:

Dar es Salaam

- Mr. E. F. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. E. C. C.
 Mr. R. B. B.
 Mr. G. H. H.
 Mr. F. C. C.

Tanga

- Dr. A. C. C.
 Mrs. Leigh-White

Tanga

- Mrs. M. S. S.
 Mrs. H. E. E.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. J. J.
 Mrs. A. B. B.

Mombasa

- Miss J. T. T.

- Mr. G. C. C.
 Mr. H. C. C.
 Mr. C. C. C.
 Mr. L. C. C.
 Mr. R. C. C.
 Mr. T. C. C.
 Mr. F. C. C.
 Mr. H. C. C.
 Dr. C. C. C.
 Dr. C. C. C.
 Miss I. C. C.
 Miss N. C. C.
 Dr. C. C. C.
 Mr. V. C. C.
 Lt. Col. E. C. C.
 Mr. W. C. C.
 Mr. S. C. C.
 Mr. J. C. C.
 Mr. C. C. C.
 Mr. B. C. C.

- Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
 Mr. T. D. D.
 Mr. C. C. C.
 Mrs. K. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. C. C.
 Mr. C. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. M. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
 Mr. J. C. C.
 Mr. W. C. C.
 Miss D. C. C.
 Mr. A. C. C.
 Mrs. T. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. C. C.
 Mrs. M. C. C.
 Miss A. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
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EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on November 3. Now 3 per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" 7 s.s. "Azalea" 10 s.s. "Strathmore"

MAILS for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday.

Outward mails are expected on November 4 by the s.s. "Dulce" (Cape) and on November 11 by the s.s. "Hemskerk".

All mails for East and South Africa now close at the General Post Office, London, at 1 p.m. each Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAILS CLOSING SHORTLY

Letters intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on November 23, while Christmas parcels for these countries should be posted in London before November 9, or a day or two earlier in the country.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the expiry of November 27, while parcels for these territories should be posted before November 9 if the route is via Cape Town.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Usambira," which will arrive in Southampton on November 3, carries the following homeward passengers:

- Mr. & Mrs. A. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. B. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. C. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. D. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. E. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. F. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. G. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. H. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. I. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. K. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. L. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. M. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. N. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. O. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. P. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Q. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. R. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. S. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. T. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. U. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. V. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. X. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Y. C. C.
 Mr. & Mrs. Z. C. C.

It is stated that the Governor of Tanganyika has decided to reduce the number of provincial commissioners from four (and including each Provincial Commissioner was his own secretary and technical officer) attached to provincial headquarters. The headquarters of the provincial government are being moved from Dar es Salaam to Tanga.



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