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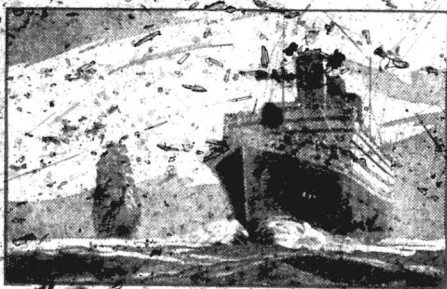
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

East Africa is able to find the surprising revelation that during the course of the conversations which the East African delegation has recently had with the Council of the Kenya members advanced proposals for drastic cutting down of the exchange value of the local currency; we are enabled to state that the proposals were definitely rejected by the Secretary of State and were not supported by the Tanganyika delegate. Therefore we have no doubt, be general and business news, for the terms of reference to the delegates from the East African official conference contained no instructions to discuss currency matters, and we know of no resolution which was put upon the public body in East Africa which would constitute a mandate for such action. Indeed, the official communiqué issued by the Unofficial Conference studiously avoided reference to the subject and suggested that the matter should be referred to the Imperial Government for consideration. It is based on the existing fund and authorised for the accumulation of a fund of 250,000 to be invested in the

country. Since their discussions have now terminated, we can state that the delegates were told again and again by the members of the Kenya delegation that the Conference proposals were greatly mis-guided; that the financial and economic considerations in one case was unfavourable and that there would be no support in the Parliamentary quarter for the projected policy of importation. In short, they were advised from all sides in politics and in economics and economic ones, and we believe that on this point they have followed that course. They have certainly earned the decision of the Imperial Government to introduce income tax as irrevocable at least inasmuch as been done to East Africa's cause, a link of institutional measures, and that such a link of relationship in Parliamentary and other spheres alienated.

If the delegates found little of no sympathy for the financial arguments they were entrusted with, it is a pity that they were not in a position to have taken the necessary steps to be suggested by their instructions, but it has been exceeded by the alteration of the exchange value of the local currency which they appeared to be implicitly accepting the terms of reference and the delegates' duty which would be to discuss the public body's proposals. Such proposals are for a group of funds and a fund of 250,000 in the territories of the East African territories, and the danger of the East African territories, and the danger of the East African territories, we have seen that leading financial interests in the City, and the least the idea had been mooted, and the least the cessation of further consideration of the funds which would be supplied and secured while at least the East African territories

from the time of the conference on the two Kenya delegates have played for scores in another new game and in order to less than a year, and in order to the East African territories, and the danger of the East African territories, and the danger of the East African territories, we have seen that leading financial interests in the City, and the least the idea had been mooted, and the least the cessation of further consideration of the funds which would be supplied and secured while at least the East African territories

contemplating large-scale investment in the Kakamega goldfield, may reconsider its programme solely on this account. Credit is a delicate plant, which may wither in the lightest breeze of proposed conscription for the proposal to reduce the local shilling to the value of about eight pence sterling (which is not by any means the lowest rate they have heard mentioned) is manifestly consensatory. If well-informed men in the City have been startled, so have Members of Parliament, to whom the idea was mooted at a group meeting recently addressed by the delegates.

Let us examine some of the aspects of the proposal. Most of the European primary producers in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have of late days to meet heavy overdraft loans by advances, which would be automatically reduced by 33% if the local shilling were written down to eightpence. Per contra, the banks, merchant bankers, produce dealers or private investors who have extended such accommodation to the primary producers would lose one-third of their capital. To put it on no higher level, such a state of affairs would scarcely be calculated to enhance East Africa's credit in general, or Kenya's in particular, within or without the Empire, or to facilitate the raising of money for public or private purposes. Yet it so happens that funds for the exploration of the Kakamega gold discoveries must be obtained at this moment in the near future, and that proposals have been made to some of the mining-mining houses in London and Johannesburg. They are not very likely to be favourably expressed by an appeal for their financial co-operation coincident with a consensatory campaign.

Or take the effect upon the commercial community. East Africa's import trade is mainly in the hands of large merchant factors in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and sell to large and small retailers on credit of from sixty to 90 days or more. Thus it is probably no exaggeration to estimate that the average importer has outstanding bills due to him from the bazaars at any given moment equivalent to about four months' turnover. On that basis a company with a monthly turnover of £15,000 would have £60,000 outstanding at any time, and would lose £20,000 overnight if the current value of the local shilling were reduced as suggested. Of course, the accounts due to it would be paid in that currency, whereas the goods which it had sold would have been bought by itself in foreign currency. The result would be to make a present to the financial base of the merchants of one-third of their indebtedness, and to the wholesale houses from which they have obtained their stocks.

Kenya alone has at present to meet a sterling debt of about £1,100,000 a year for interest and sinking fund charges on public loans, a sum which would have to be increased by 33% if the new value local currency were settled by money remittance, and of course, by the export of domestic produce.

that that bill is really met, so that on the face of it the Colony would still require to ship only the present quantities of goods, which, since the new currency would presumably have reduced wages and other internal charges, and thereby the cost of production, would in fact seem at first sight, yield the Colony an annual saving of some £30,000. In actual fact, however, there would be nothing like such an advantage for wages and other internal charges do not by any means represent the total cost of production of the goods exported. For instance, in the case of sisal, the most important crop in Tanganyika Territory and second among the plantation industries of Kenya, an efficient states the wages cost per ton of fibre produced should exceed £5, and in many cases are considerably less, the average representing not more than 30% of the total cost of the fibre delivered on the world market. The balance represents charges a number of which would be adversely affected by a currency change. A large quantity of new equipment would, of course, be more in shillings for it that at present, and the reason the prudent accountant would at once increase his depreciation allowance by the same amount, ocean freights, insurance and London office expenses would rise similarly; and international freights would have to be advanced by at least some substantial figure, since both the steam and other equipment, railways, roads, and the cost of coal and other imported necessities would all be automatically increased. In principle, here stated would apply in varying degree to all other exports, with the result that the actual benefit would be very much less than the apparent. Moreover, the younger industries, such as tea, in which much expensive machinery has to be purchased, and dairy farms, in which the import of pedigree cattle on a large scale will be necessary, would be particularly penalised.

Government servants are employed on contracts expressed in sterling, and the payment of their salaries in sterling would also involve an extra cost of one-half in shillings, and the new shilling currency. Most other concerns in the territories are also engaged not at so many shillings, but at so many pounds sterling per month, and would have a fair claim to the new shilling equivalent. And so the list might be indefinitely lengthened to cut all European and Native employments by one-third. It is by no means the best approach to the difficulty. But enough has perhaps been said to show the grave danger of precipitate action, and the desirability for a declaration of their views by the leading public bodies, especially the principal members of the Legislative Councils, the Commissions of Associations, and the members of Committees in order to draw attention to the discussions initiated and which as yet received no study and uniformity of proposals in the City as a result of which similar conclusions in East Africa may at this very moment be experiencing an unexpected refusal of financial facilities, which they had been tentatively promised. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance and just for many years to depend on the provision of special financial assistance, and it would be a pity if the territories were to be put back upon a footing of financial helplessness, which would be a calamity for the leading the shilling, and the credit of the territories, could and should be their own.

Sir Sydney Armitage Smith's Report on his Financial Mission to Tanganyika demands the serious attention of all students of the affairs of British Eastern Africa generally, for this approach to the problems confronting him might equally well be applied in the other Dependencies, which, moreover, will be affected directly and indirectly by the adoption of his conclusions and recommendations. He has made a frank survey not only of the financial position of Tanganyika, but of the political and economic arrangements from which present financial anxieties have sprung. The true deficit this year will, it is stated, exceed £360,000, or nearly 10% of the estimated revenue, thus constituting a very grave position which calls imperatively for drastic reduction of expenditure. The report exposes the extravagance of the Cameron régime, during which establishments were built up too rapidly and too expensively; denounces the Customs Agreement with Kenya and Uganda as inequitable to Tanganyika; recommends the introduction of an income tax and modification of the existing Native hut and poll tax; lists Departments which are too extravagantly run, and is particularly severe in criticising the Railways and the Education, Public Works, Audit, and Land, Survey and Mines Departments.

In short, the report—of which the main features appear elsewhere—is an able and fearless piece of work, in which the Treasury expert selected by the Secretary of State gives frankly the impressions which he formed in East Africa; he neither endeavoured to mitigate past follies nor to advocate hasty measures which, if resulting in early economies, would in the long run adversely affect the common weal. But if the unoficial public will welcome his authoritative endorsement of many of the criticisms which they have long levelled at certain Government Departments, its members will be both shocked and displeased at the facts tabulated and opinions expressed of the insecurity of white settlement in the Territory. The report, which deserves the close examination of public bodies in East Africa and in London, should strengthen the hands of the local Government on behalf of which the present Governor and Chief Secretary have shown determination to attack the evils originating from the former régime, and which, of course, the Colonial Office cannot escape responsibility for having failed to check. It is satisfactory to note that the initiative and resourceful action of Mr. D. J. Jardine during his Acting Governorship are emphasised by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, whose report is worthy to rank with the other important East African Blue Books of recent years. A great quality is that it obviously sets out to tell the truth as he saw it, without making concessions to current opinions or to officials in high places.

A word of acknowledgment is also due to the Secretary of State for his decision to publish a paper which so trenchantly exposes weaknesses in the Department of which he has now charge.

It may be assumed that non-publication would have been more popular with his officials in London and Africa, but that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister chose rather to place the facts before the public in accordance with his action in releasing the reports of Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pim of Kenya and Zanzibar. That each of these *ad hoc*

inquiries has fully justified itself is beyond question, and none is more valuable than that of the late Sir Sydney Armitage Smith.

When *East Africa* first denounced the idea of the internationalisation of civil aviation, emphasising how adverse an effect such a step must have on the development of the trans-African air service, we were a lone voice crying in the wilderness—unless, perhaps, some of the technical aviation journals dealt with the subject at any late. We did not see editorial comments by any other newspaper. It is a belated, but none the less acceptable, satisfaction that the project is now distinguished in the news, being canvassed in Press and Parliament, and that the Federation of British Industries has now addressed a protest to the Secretary of State for Air, expressing the earnest hope that no policy would be agreed to by His Majesty's Government which would in any way impede the free development of air transport upon a national and Imperial basis. Both in regard to operation and equipment no obstacle should be placed in the way of British enterprise. Control by an international body could only have the effect of sterilising the industry, stopping progress, and preventing the free play of British inventive genius and organisation. Great Britain would no longer be free to develop the air routes of the Empire in the way best suited to its needs. Design would be hampered, and the future leadership in aviation would fall into the hands of any industrial country or countries which were not bound by the proposed international regulation, but which were at liberty to develop aviation with sole regard to technical and commercial considerations. Aviation is the newest form of transport. The federation considers that a proposal to internationalise it is as objectionable as any proposal would have been in the past to subject the British mercantile marine to similar control.

Combats to the death between lion and crocodile are a favourite subject with novelists of sport, and adventure—the late Sir Rider Haggard, for example—and it appears from the latest Report of the Uganda Game Department that the lion usually gets the better of such encounters—a result which the man in the street would hardly anticipate. Crocodile-killing by lions is reported to be a normal occurrence on the western shores of Lake Rudolf. One day in August, 1931, shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon—we like the meticulous accuracy of the record—a lion passed close to the Marine Superintendent's house at Butiaba, crossed the road to the lagoon on the north side, and killed a crocodile 11 ft. 7 in. in length, having fed to the full on the reptile's neck, shoulders and flanks. The lion returned to the Waki area, feeling, we hope and trust, that he had done his good deed for the day as well as refreshed his inner man. Apart from his unusual taste in the matter of food, the most remarkable feature of his exploit seems to us to be that he was not succumbed; the crocodile's head—for not only is the crocodile's cranium protected by formidable scales, but as a bony structure it is exceedingly strong and compact, with go thin brain pan susceptible to blows from soft silt a medium as a hard pavement included. However, he did it, an incontrovertible evidence, and we hope that the habits of the lion among the lions of East Africa generally in slaying crocs is an improvement on man's habits.

SIR SYDNEY ARMITAGE-SMITH'S REPORT

CRITICISMS WHICH MUST VITALLY AFFECT THE FUTURE.

Report of a Valuable and Fearless Investigation.

SIR SYDNEY ARMITAGE-SMITH'S Report on a Financial Mission to Tanganyika, which was issued on Monday as a 137-page Blue Book, contains a mass of valuable data not available elsewhere, recommendations which are likely to have a crucial influence on future policy, and some opinions which will be repugnant to officials and non-officials, who, however, will have to admit that, far from being *ex parte* statements, most of them are supported by figures from which there seems no escape. A preliminary examination of the economic position led Sir Sydney to the conclusion that

Tanganyika is a Native African territory, not merely in the sense of the Mandate, which gives precedence to the needs and aspirations, actual and potential, of the Native inhabitants, but still more in the sense that the economy of the Territory is predominantly Native African. If this is true, it follows that Government machinery should be adapted to the needs and resources of the Africans and not to those of a highly developed industrialized and prosperous community such as those in which its European administrators have been born and bred. We must cut our coat according to our cloth, and the cloth is black and scanty.

Expenditure Limit Reached.—That his suggestions tend rather to further retrenchment than to increased taxation, which, subject to a few exceptions, appears to have been carried as far as can reasonably be expected, is evidenced by reference to the ineffectiveness of the present system, and the paramount need for measures having an immediate result on the budget—which reveals a true deficit of more than £300,000 for 1932-3, or nearly 10% of the estimated revenue. Tribute is paid to the "effective and successful efforts to achieve economy already made and being made by the Government with the aid of its particular Secretariat" and it is suggested that where they are possible require reduction of staff (generally referring to employment (so far as classes are concerned), should be confined to the case of officers who are not regarded as fully efficient, others being classed as redundant and absorbed as vacancies arise, further recruitment being, of course, suspended.)

IS TANGANYIKA A "HEALTHY COUNTRY?"

Minimum Air of Service.—The opinion is definitely recorded that a prolongation of the normal term of service beyond thirty months would be contrary to the interests of Government and detrimental to the health of the individual. The Territory cannot conceivably be regarded as otherwise than unhealthy, and there are few officials who escape malaria with its sequelae, i.e., debility of mind and body, and decreased power of resistance to other disease.

The elevation in such areas as the Northern Province, which has the best reputation, is trying and involves severe nervous strain. At one time I considered the possibility of imposing a longer period of tour for officers serving in healthy districts, but a somewhat closer acquaintance with the circumstances of the Territory convinced me that even in these areas stations which may be regarded as entirely healthy (which I doubt), they form an infinitesimally small proportion of the total (four administrative stations), and that it would be fruitless to attempt to apply any regulation on that basis.

Extreme elevation on or near the Equator appears to have a peculiar repercussion on the nervous system; in the interests of sanity it is undesirable that anyone should live for long periods at a stretch under these conditions when they have been born and bred in a temperate climate at a low elevation, not more than a few hundred feet above sea level.

Another suggestion is that the period of leave should be curtailed, e.g., so as to include within the period of six months allowed the time spent on travelling. The financial saving in respect of decrease of relief staff would be far too inconsiderable to warrant this course, and for married officers with children (whose number sent home not later than the age of seven years) such a reduction of the period during which they can enjoy family life would constitute a real hardship.

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I suggest (1) that many officers now entitled to first class passages might be required to travel second class, this suggestion applies particularly to the case of cadets and officers of little seniority; (2) that the companies should be invited to reconsider the amount and conditions of the rebate offered at present; (3) that married officers who have not completed one tour, or who are under thirty years of age, should not be entitled to family passage allowances.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENT CONDEMNED.

More than seven pages are given to a detailed examination of the Customs Agreement between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and the conclusions are stated as follows:

That Tanganyika should take steps forthwith to level Customs import duties at the same rates on goods imported from Kenya and Uganda as those charged on goods imported from foreign ports, and should cease to impose duties on goods imported from foreign ports to deprive her revenue and impoverish her citizens by protecting the products of her neighbours. There is, of course, no objection to a common tariff on articles not produced in the other two territories and such common tariff is doubtless convenient.

Free imports of local produce from Kenya and Uganda during 1931 are shown to have caused Tanganyika a loss of Customs revenue of £8,350, without compensating advantage to the public. In Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's own words, "the protection afforded by the basic tariff to the other territories has injured both the consumer and the revenue of Tanganyika, and this injury has been accentuated by the suspended duties."

The other major recommendation concerns the railways, and which he says that there has been a lack of coordination of policy with respect to the construction and the distribution of freight earnings, and that if they continue to be administered on the present scale the resulting deficit will cripple the Territory for an indefinite period and destroy all chance of further development. Strongly in the opinion of any system of pooling railway revenue between the Tanganyika and Kenya-Uganda Railway from the Lake Victoria basin, "as is usual when two or more railway systems serve a common area," the report recommends that the matter should receive the serious consideration of Government. His conclusions in the railways are drastic.

DRASTIC RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING RAILWAY.

It should be definitely accepted that (apart from the discovery of, e.g., gold on a large scale) "the era of railway construction in this Territory is past, no more money should be spent on surveying for extensions, and any staff employed on such work should be disbanded."

Communications are, it is true, lamentably deficient, but these resources become available a less expensive method of transport must be adopted. The average cost of railway construction in the Territory is rather more than £5,000 per mile (the addition of 254 miles of new track has cost £1,250,000); maintenance is put at about £85 per mile. Something like 100,000 tons of section rods must be produced if the agricultural produce of the Territory is to be carried to the coast on greatly increased amounts; in Uganda it appears possible to construct good metalled roads for about £200 a mile, fit any even Tanganyika cannot afford to continue railway construction and miserably for the future on motor transport to open up new areas. Economic competition with the railway must be eliminated. I understand that Government is already taking steps to this end.

The railways must be subjected to the most rigorous financial control. Also the present time the railway budget is framed separately from that of the Territory and presented separately to the Legislative Council. In virtue of the fiction of separate entities, Railways' administration escapes adequate financial control.

I submit that the railway estimates should be subjected exactly to the degree and method of criticism by the Treasurer and control by the Chief Secretaries, none of any other Department, and it is imperatively demanded that the drastic economy which is irreparably demanded in respect of the Railway Department, such as it is, will not be forthcoming unless this change is introduced.

The railways are one of the departments of Government whose functions are purely technical and partly administrative, like those of the Medical or Agricultural Departments, it is not their duty to exercise financial control over separate entities.

Questions of construction and questions of rates are decided on grounds of commercial policy by the Government, and not properly by the railway manager, who has no power and the basis of a business, and it is these questions in the case of the Territory which are the distinct function

"When it is desired to borrow money for construction of new lines or improvement of existing lines, it is by the Territory and on the credit of the Territory, as a whole (with or without the help of the credit of the Imperial Government), that the loan is raised, and it is out of the proceeds of taxation levied by the Government of the Territory that any resulting deficit has to be financed."

"My suggestion therefore is that the separate railway budget should be abandoned, that a new Vote, class AA.VI, be added to the Estimates for 'Railways and Allied Services' and that the vote be subjected to a rigorous scrutiny by the Secretary."

"It is clear that with respect to the railway administration retrenchment must be carried to the utmost limit possible."

Coming to details, it is recommended that the annual expenditure on the line highest officials, who cost £11,680 per annum, should be reduced by £5,000, and that on a vacancy arising, a manager should be appointed "at a scale of salary which should clearly mark his subordination in status to the Chief Secretary." There is stated to have been great extravagance in the clerical staff. On which some £10,000 yearly could be saved by the suppression of uncommunicated, useless and unwholly unutilized aggregate of 100 clerical positions. A saving of about £5,000 might, it is thought, be achieved by resolute action. The Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika lightering agreements are also recommended to the attention of Government, which is reminded that the rates retainable by the operating company are twice those every three years. Curiously enough, Sir Sidney was not able to obtain official information as to the precise financial results to the Government and to the company of the existing agreements, and he suggests an inquiry into (a) the amount of fixed capital invested by the Government, which is secured under the agreements; (b) the amount of Government of this capital; (c) the annual revenue received by the Government from the company of capital furnished by the Government from its own resources, e.g. lighters, motor boats, etc., and the operating expenses; and (d) the actual profits of the company after providing for all charges of working.

EXTRAVAGANCE UNDER SIR DONALD CAMERON.

Of the policy initiated and pressed by Sir Donald Cameron, enough, of course, for personal reference is made by the Governor responsible to see that it is not actually but in appearance to provide in the territory which is not actually but in appearance of inadequate resources, a scale of official services, which is desirable in themselves, such as might be appropriate to an established and a permanent community. Slow but continuous progress is better than alternations of extravagance and retrenchment, and any progress is conditional on recognising the limitations imposed by the circumstances.

Coming from the general to the particular and to the special conditions of this Territory, it was dangerous to attempt to superimpose upon the system of Native Administration a hierarchy of headquarters designed on an expensive, one might almost say, wasteful scale.

The administrative arrangements for the period 1928-1930 exhibits a hasty and ill-considered attempt at direct and indirect rule, of a kind suggested by the technical departments, the combined result of which is clearly beyond the resources of this primitive and indigent community. The introduction of indirect rule is admirable and well justified by results, at least doubtful however, whether its authors fully realised its implications, and whether the reduction of a large and expensive bureaucracy at headquarters was not based on a hazardous confidence, based by subsequent experience, of continuous and increasing prosperity.

There is a recurrent revenue increased by only 5% in the 3 years ending 1930. Compensation was increased by 10% in 1929 and 1930, and whereas balances were increased by £14,372 in the first four of these years, they were depleted by no less than £45,320 in the two succeeding years. Expenditure increased 28% between 1929 and 1930; the principal departments—Roads, Lands, Survey and the Department by 47%, Medical by 72%, Public Works by 57% and Provincial Administration by 65%.

Examination of the finances of the Native Administrations convinced the Commission that Native rulers are naturally and that had times have caught the maxima of expenditure. The last year's expenditure has been reduced by any serious retrenchment. The total surplus of any kind is small and is being saved having been made partly by the suspension of large capital works and partly by decrease of salaries.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

To many readers the most surprising and memorable aspect of the report will be the brevity with which European settlements are treated. Sir Sidney Arncliffe Smith writes that "the infinitesimally small portion of this vast Territory is available and suitable for European settlement"; shows that 1,010,151 acres are under sisal, coconuts and rubber (plantations), and 858,230 acres under coffee, tea and mixed farming ("settlement"); reveals that arrears of rent on agricultural land allocated to Europeans totalled £24,000 at September 30, 1931, and that thirty-one agricultural holdings, representing 20,833 acres and 1,000 tenants, were surrendered last year.

From these and other facts he is not led to "encourage optimism as to the speedy rehabilitation of the Territory by the increase of non-Native settlement. A table is then given to show that in the years 1921-31, non-Native agricultural exports aggregated £11,122,000 and Native £13,887,000 approximately. Many people will be surprised to find that 68.8% of the value of coffee exported is purely Native grown. These facts are summarised "to illustrate the importance of the Native contribution to the prosperity of the Territory, and in the event of the failure of sisal, the preponderant importance of that contribution. It is perhaps worth while to make this correction of a prevailing misunderstanding as to the contribution of the Native to the economy of the Territory."

This brief review of the economic position, taken in conjunction with the facts as to population and land settlement given above, would seem to warrant the conclusions that, unless a substantial increase is realised in the world prices of sisal, the Territory of Tanganyika cannot be regarded from the point of view of agricultural production as rich, that already its agricultural prosperity depends in very large measure on Native production, and that unless some unforeseen change occurs, it will come to depend even more in the future than in the past on such production.

So far, therefore, as agricultural resources are concerned, the administration ought to be based on the economy of a community which is preponderantly Native, primitive and comparatively poor.

Elsewhere the report refers to "the conviction in my opinion ill-founded of the necessity for further white settlement to fill the end of financial prospects, and to believe that any increase of direct taxation will immediately discourage such further settlement. They have also a prepossession in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation which I believe to be wrong."

Indian traders are said to have performed successfully the distribution of commodities to the Native communities, but with regard to the converse process, i.e. the purchase of Native products, their collection and transport from the places of origin to the coast for export, the situation is far less satisfactory.

INCOME TAX ADVOCATED.

The view is held both in official and unofficial circles that a property tax would be difficult or impossible of collection in the Territory, more particularly because members of the trading community, mainly Asiatic, are not accustomed to keeping commercial books, or, in so far as they do so, keep them in an Indian language.

I am not satisfied that a tax which is so open and successful in other territories should be regarded as impracticable in this, and I recommend the introduction of income tax duly adapted to the particular conditions of the Territory as soon as possible, corresponding alterations being made in the customs tariff when budgetary conditions permit. There would be much gained by a formal repudiation of the theory that it is the proper destiny of East Africa to provide a sanctuary where the immigrant capital of all being privileged to exploit the resources of the land, and being required to pay income tax, superintendence of the land.

It is not to be imagined that the yield of income tax, under the conditions of depression, will contribute so largely to the revenue as to remove instantly all budgetary difficulties. The Territory relies to a dangerous extent on indirect taxation, and direct taxation must be increased during a time when more judiciously adjusted to capacity to pay.

When budgetary equilibrium has been established, indirect taxation, notably on Beer and Customs import duties, should be decreased and that in such a manner as to reduce the effective Native demand for commodities, and so stimulate production.

It may not be inappropriate to mention here a point which concerns the European community and their contribution to taxation direct or indirect in the Northern

STRANGE IDEAS ABOUT MALARIA

Of theorist who dislikes Experiments.

East Africans are informed that they may scrap their anti-mosquito operations against malaria by flooring their houses with cement, at least, that is the advice of Mr. Elliot Fitz Gibbon, B.A., B.A.L., a town-planning expert, a Gold Medallist of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and an M.T.C.L.—whose medical qualifications are, however, neither so obvious nor so convincing. In his little book, "Malaria: The Governing Factor" (C.W. Daniels Co., etc.), he disposes of the mosquito theory of the transmissions of the disease, and plunges for rise of soil water as the cause, not only of malaria, but of all epidemic tropical fevers:—

"The subsoil water level explanation is applicable to epidemic fevers of almost all kinds. . . . Why do rats forsake their burrows and die in large numbers before the onset of plague in Eastern villages? Clearly because, since they live to the ground, they are the first to be poisoned by the upward rising gases."

Mr. Fitz Gibbons's theory is that the heavy tropical rains—temperate regions have no such well-defined rainy seasons, and the soil water level does not fluctuate so greatly; hence they are not generally malarious—draw down into the soil decomposing organic matter, which "festers" (so to speak) down below until the next rains raise the level of the soil water, expelling "poisonous gases."

What, the East African will ask, of the many experiments which have been made to demonstrate the truth of the mosquito theory? The author does not believe in experiments; the "critical" ones conducted by Manson and Samson-Low proved nothing and are "honeycombed with flaws."

"Various measures and the expenditure of vast sums of money on antimalarial research into the embryology (sic) of mosquitoes and the attack upon the insects in their breeding places can hardly be justified, even if the theory were proved to demonstrate."

What did these experiments prove? Why do you need for further experiments? And further experiments have provided the material for other experiments. And so it may continue indefinitely. Experiment and research, and more research, and yet more, where malaria presents precisely the same problems as it ever did, and other newer problems no less difficult to solve, and on a greater scale and in more numerous places."

That is unfortunate; for the author categorically declares that "the impermeable site covering is absolutely essential to the preservation of health," and one would like to suggest to him the *argumentum ad hominem* which scientists never hesitate to adopt—test those very Manson and Samson-Low experiments, to say nothing of the recent tests of trypanosomiasis conducted by Dr. H. L. Duke: One would like to see him in his cemented-site house in a malarious district in East Africa, the windows wide open at night (as he prescribes) to get rid of the "poisonous gases." He regards malarial parasites as beneficial organisms designed by Nature to clear the blood of "impurities."

But why continue? Mr. Fitz Gibbon is never convincing, but he would, perchance, have been more so had he read the recent literature of the subject. His bibliography is confined to "The Prevention of Malaria" by the late Sir Ronald Ross, the date of which is 1910 and 1911, and the *Kenya and E.A. Medical Journal*, the latest date given being 1928. His blackwater authority is given 1914. Competent medical opinion specially requested, dubbed Mr. Fitz Gibbon's soil-water theory of malaria as bunkum, "but cannot be refuted." Exactly!

An Over-elaborate Study

WHILE it is impossible here to admire the intensive and minutely meticulous investigation evident in Dr. C. M. Doke's latest work, "Comparative Study in Shona Phonetics" (published by the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, which University the author is Professor in Bantu Studies), it is equally difficult to avoid an uncomfortable feeling that much of the effort is really wasted. Dr. Doke has already contributed a valuable report to the Southern Rhodesian Government directed towards a settlement of the language problems involving the unification of the dialects into a literary form for official and educational purposes and the standardisation of a uniform orthography over the whole area. This book is to a great extent complementary to that report and covers the more technical and scientific phonetic findings of the year's work he put in during 1929 in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa; and very highly technical it is, so much so that the author admits that it is "not intended for everyday practical use."

In the first place the narrow transcription involves the use of a number of new symbols in writing which practically constitute a new alphabet incomprehensible to the ordinary man; in the second the elaborate use of palatography and xymograph tracings, while evidence of the author's competence, give the impression that such refined methods of investigation are really too elaborate for Native dialects unfixed by literary form and in which the pronunciation of any given word may vary even from individual to individual. A similar study of the English language could, no doubt, be carried out, and the various dialects from Cornwall to Inverness, from South Wales to South London be investigated with all the paraphernalia of explosive consonants, fricatives, "velarisation" and "tone," but *cui bono*? The language is already standardised in a literary form for official and educational purposes.

Certainly the average student could be scared completely away from the study of Shona had he the misfortune to come across Dr. Doke's erudite volume at an early stage in his work.

AFRICAN STORIES

Messrs. Watts were fortunate in procuring Dr. Alice Werner to write the little "African Stories" volume (fs. 6s) for their "World and Youth Library," for her great knowledge of Africa and its peoples ensured that every detail shall be meticulously accurate—a quality often lacking in books primarily intended for the young. The *Ngasas* tales give British youngsters an idea of how Africans live the two historical accounts—the voyage of Hanno, the Carthaginian, and of The Chief who was a Doctor—provide them with a glimpse into African history, and the last chapter furnishes a notion of Africans in General. Written in the simplest of language, no small feat in itself, by D. Litt. of London University, the text is illuminated by first-hand observations and the comments, such as, "I must admit that these Africans who were sold out of their own country tribes in which, doubtless, they were captured from other desirable members of the community, and the migration from Mr. Edwin Smith, that of the great figure in Basuto history, is not Mashobane but Mokolomo." This is a book of which the value is in inverse ratio to its size.

AMERICAN "STUNT" EXPEDITIONS.

The "Jungle Book" (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.), Dr. H. S. Peakey, gives a vivid account of his discovery of the source of the Orange River, which is not East African but of East Africa. It also reveals the secret of the organisation of the American expeditions complete with scientific backing and museum interest, which is, in Africa, is not unconnected with some of these expeditions, and Dr. Peakey's account of them is both timely and interesting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LENGTH OF PUFF-ADDERS

Do they Often Exceed 4 ft.?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—With regard to the letter from Mr. Alleyne Leechman in your issue of November 1932 as to the supposed humming noise made by puff-adders, I quite agree with him in doubting that puff-adders (or any other type of snake) can be vocal.

But Mr. Leechman refers to another letter which appeared in East Africa by Capt. B. Whitehouse mentioning a six-foot puff-adder. Surely there must be a mistake about this enormous length, for I never heard of a puff-adder of such dimensions. I have seen a large number of specimens of this deadly species of viper, but I am certain I never saw one much longer than four feet. Puff-adders are short, thick-bodied creatures, and the largest I ever saw was one that had been feeding on rats, and was swollen as thick in the middle as a big python. In fact, there was a bulge in its belly larger than an Association football!

Personally, I do not believe that the puff-adder ever gets much over four feet, but it would be interesting if any of your readers can supply authenticated measurements of any large specimen they have seen.

Béthmont

Mafat, N. B.

DEBS D. VERN

Our own experiences of puff-adders have not been extensive, but we collected two kills on the first made on the Kifulu Estate near Koma, Tanganyika Territory, which measured 2 ft. 2 in. and the second in Kifumatide boma courtyard, was, I imagine, serves almost 4 ft. in. This second specimen was killed by an antelope. Many British pioneers of the area were decimated on the boma, and its length occasioned a good deal of discussion, some of the claimers claiming that it was unusually large, while others declared that considerably bigger puff-adders were to be found. We shall welcome letters on this subject. Ed. "E.A."

NATIVE LIBERTY OUTRAGED

A Mission Case from Kilimanjaro

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—The following incident exposes the futility of depending upon Indirect Rule for the administration of justice. About a month ago a Chagga woman who had been taken in as an orphan by one of the Roman Catholic missions on Kilimanjaro some fourteen years ago at the age of four, which makes her twenty-four years old now, was sent to the local Native market with other women to purchase provisions. In the market place she was accosted by a brother who told her that she must accompany him to be circumcised according to the custom of the tribe. When she replied that she had made up her mind not to undergo the rite, her brother laboured her with a stick that she was helpless, and then, with the assistance of an accomplice, she was carried to her brother's home, where the operation was performed against her will.

As soon as the Superior in charge of the mission heard what had happened he sent to the brother's house and had the girl removed to the mission hospital, where it was found that, apart from the circumcision injuries, the girl had been badly beaten as to require hospital attention as an inpatient. The Superior reported the matter to the District Officer, and the Native chief was instructed to hear the case, in which the elders refused to a

man to acknowledge that the girl's brother had committed any offence, and definitely stated that they were not going to consent to have their immemorial custom of circumcision infringed. The chief said that as the Government expected a punishment to be meted out, he had no alternative but to impose a sentence of one month's imprisonment! The brother's accomplice, or possibly accomplices, and the woman who performed the operation were not charged with any offence. As the woman was a ward of the mission, surely such a case should have come under the jurisdiction of a European magistrate's Court, at which the Superior in charge of the mission should have been called as a witness, as well as the sister in charge of the hospital.

I hope that you will give this case the publicity it deserves, for if the Natives are not to be allowed to preserve their own bodies from mutilation under so-called Indirect Rule—which, so far as the Chagga tribe is concerned, is nothing less than a system of bribery and corruption—the sooner a change is made, the better for everyone concerned.

Moshi

Tanganyika Territory

Yours faithfully,

SEWLER

AN INCIDENT OF THIRTY YEARS AGO

Fall of an Historic Tree

To the Editor of "East Africa"

For what may now be termed the past Mr. H. St. G. Galt, who was murdered by the Banyankole, went, found with the present King of Ankole, Mbäguta, marking out the boundaries between Buganda and Ankole, and in the course of that task fixed a board on to a park tree sapling which he planted on the Kampara Mbarara road on the boundary.

This sapling that was having grown into a very fine tree, and there being a small pool of water just beneath it, travellers used to pull up, fill their radiators, and have a spot of lunch before continuing their journey. When I passed through recently I enquired to Mbäguta, who is blind, himself a house near the spot, that the tree had fallen down. The old man seemed to be quite upset about it, and told me the story of his going, and the council with Galt to mark the boundary. This happened over thirty years ago.

Kowakia

Uganda

Yours faithfully,

STUMAEI

USE OF THE TERM "NATIVE"

No objection in Eastern Africa

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I am glad that you have reported Sir John Gowers's reply to the suggestion made in one of two quarters that the use of the term "native" does injury to the African. The vast majority of your readers, if not all of them, will agree that the word is not used in any disdaining or derogatory sense, but because we all feel, as Sir John has remarked, that the term "African" is too vague in my experience, typical, as I imagine, of the objection to the term is practically non-existent in East and Central Africa, and comes almost entirely from the tower-dwellers of West Africa.

Yours faithfully,

Lawrence

East Africa, regarding it as a proper noun equivalent to "European" or "Indian," has always regarded the word "Native" with a certain dislike.

ELEPHANT HUNTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Shooting with Handmade Powder.

By the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—Looking back to the days of the muzzle loader, when elephant shooting was far more difficult and a hundred times as dangerous, the truly wonderful feats accomplished by our time hunters read meekly like fairy tales than fact.

Dick, the "Red" of the "Whose" favourite hunting grounds, has two long strips of territory, one on each side of the flowing river that divides Portuguese East Africa from Tanganyika Territory, and one of those big game old timers. In the early twenties, when was beginning to supersede copper shot as a medium of exchange, money being almost unobtainable in those then remote regions, Old Dick got off the difficulty of procuring calico, which was also then almost unobtainable except in exchange for ivory, by making gunpowder, a commodity in great demand, and bartering it for calico and salt at the Portuguese and German trading stations. His factory was a chemist's pestle and mortar, his raw materials saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.

In trekking up and down his territory he had to cross and re-cross the Rovuma several times. During one of these crossings a canoe containing his supply of best rifle powder capsized, and everything in it went to the bottom. Fortunately the bullets and detonators were in another canoe and so escaped.

There was the lone white man in good elephant country, but with an empty gun, as it were. This he has pointed out that they still possess the powder-making materials—but Dick had small faith in his home-made powder. "X & Y's" best was good enough for him! However there was nothing for it but to use his own brand now.

So he got to work, ground up the materials mixed them in their proper proportions, and fashioned two slabs of wood for a press. With added water he converted the powder into a paste of the consistency of cream, thus he spread on one of the wooden slabs to the thickness of about an eighth of an inch, covered with the other slab, and weighted them down with a three pounder to press out the water. In a couple of days he removed the top slab and scraped off the layer of now dry paste from the lower, thus he broke down a piece of wood and sifted through a home-made sieve. The finished product looked like tanned, blasting powder gone bad.

At a certain later, with charge of about a pound he had killed two elephants!

Yours faithfully,
"ZAMBEZI."

In my next issue "Elephant" (135) will post-tered from the original copy under D. B. Blunt, the usual way of the elephant hunters of the past and present.

GENEROSITY TO NATIVE SERVANTS.

Where the Law requires Amendment.

By the Editor of East Africa.

My friend of mine who for many weeks was an official in East Africa and recently returned the other day, as he on leave, relates these facts as things some insight into the character of the African and the way in which he is treated by conscientious employers and Government officials. Throughout his service my friend employed African servants, three of the principal of whom

were natives of an adjoining territory. In order to keep them comfortable, contented and happy he paid the passages and all expenses of the servants, their wives and their children to and from their homes, each leave a month's wage throughout the year, and a month's wage when on duty with the master. These servants were good and faithful as Africans go, and as usually happens, they were continually on duty from their master for numerous purposes, and were quoted as tax due in their home country had assistance due to poverty-stricken relatives.

Now it fell out that the master, not knowing that he was to be "sacked" on leave, allowed one of his servants to go home owing him (the master) £5. With reasonable generosity the master wrote and valued the repayment of the debt to himself and said that the debtor would accept £2 for himself and divide and pay over the balance of the debt to his wife and fellow-servants as some reward for good service.

Behold this debtor, with some ingenuity, replies that he has spent the money and cannot therefore repay it to his brethren, and it is discovered that they cannot sue him for it because a benevolent Government has passed a law called the Credits to Natives Ordinance which prevents recovery of a debt between a Native and non-Native unless it was created before a magistrate. "Would master please send another letter to be divided?"

There is therefore another side to the picture so he painted of the poor down-trodden African so freely battered upon and grossly underpaid by the harsh European in Africa!

There is much talk of withholding Native wages—a disgraceful thing when it is done—but what of the masters who so constantly forgive and forget the debts due by their servants, and whose generosity is so constant that they come to be regarded as cows that give milk all the year round?

There is clearly something wrong with the law if masters can freely withhold wages unjustly, but equally there is something wrong if a master cannot recover from his servants money lent to them unless debts in this connexion have been duly inscribed before a magistrate.

Our old friend "Saa Sita" might well amuse us with a few columns depicting the episode of a coffee planter arranging to take his cook fifty miles to the magistrate in order to lend him £5 to buy a cow for a new wife. The chances are he would lose a good cook if he failed to allow himself to be milked!

The Sports Club, Yours faithfully,
London, S.W. 1. Boko.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"East Africa" gets more and more interesting.—A Mombasa subscriber, in republishing his subscription.

We have just received a letter from an inquirer who saw our advertisement in a copy of East Africa in Canada, so evidently your distribution is not confined to Africa.

The new Kenya Mining Ordinance will stop bond pegging and will throw open (as the claims court) large areas on which so far no actual discoveries have been made, and which therefore revert to Government, and are only held at the moment as "exclusive prospecting claims."

The new season of the Takuu Mbe... there is unfortunately a soft surface of... the worst of the new season, which... a lampooner who, however, has travelled a great deal from a Tanganyika subscriber.

LOW DEATH RATES IN KENYA.

Points from the Medical Report.

No epidemics of any magnitude occurred in Kenya Colony during 1932, says the Annual Report of the Medical Department (Government Printer, Nairobi, Shs. 5). "The country was entirely free from smallpox; plague was observed as usual in the endemic centres of Kayirondo and Kikuyu, and cases occurred in Nairobi and Nakuru, but Mombasa, Kisumu and Eldoret remained free, and the incidence of malaria did not assume epidemic proportions."

"There is no decrease in the widespread desire among the Native population for education and improvement; wherever facilities for instruction are instituted a gratifying response is obtained. Particularly noticeable in this respect has been the demand for health and instruction in improvement in housing, which, according to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, is an essential problem of the Colony, for "darkness and filth, to put it very shortly, are the universal and outstanding characteristics of the average African hut." "There is no doubt that yaws is a venereal disease, and that the present centres of highest incidence are those areas where the population most nearly remains in its original, backward and uncivilized condition. The adoption of cleanliness, even in a small degree, appears to be no less potent against the incidence of yaws than the use of salicylic or arsenic therapy."

"As registration of births and deaths is not universal in Kenya, there is no object in attaching value to vital statistics which must be approximate, but in Nairobi and Mombasa fairly accurate figures are obtainable. The comparative death-rates of the two towns in those towns are therefore of interest."

Death-rates per mille.

	Nairobi.	Mombasa.
European	4.78	5.03
Asians	14.28	15.96
Africans	15.3	15.3
Arabs	24.75	24.75

The average death-rate in the United Kingdom, in 1932, per mille, and in the whole of London, 1930.

One case of scarlet fever, among Europeans was reported, the first to be definitely diagnosed in the history of the Colony. As for leprosy, the disease is not regarded as serious by the large majority of the inhabitants, while the treatment of individual cases is so protracted that the average Native has little faith in its efficacy. "Three Europeans came under treatment for chistosomiasis (bilharzia) during the year, the disease having been contracted by bathing in a small lake in a remote part of the Northern Province. "The infection was heavy and the symptoms severe. Kisumu swamps were another source of infection to bathers."

Interesting observations are that the W. Coast appears to be immune to Felasung fever, though the tick vector abounds among them; and that, although it is commonly stated that Africans do not suffer from "cancer," by fewer than 100 cases of malignant disease were reported as occurring among Natives. Forty-three specimens examined at the laboratory ranging from carcinoma and sarcoma to melanoma. "It has to be remembered," says the report, "that the higher age groups among which malignant disease is most common in European races are not represented to the same extent among an uncivilized population." "An illuminating comment."

Many people assert that Mad sailors are also inclined to suffer from airsickness, but an East African prone to sea-sickness who recently flew home by Imperial Airways, the opposite to be the case. Writing to Imperial Airways, he says:

"I left Nairobi on one of your machines, and one week and six hours later was in London. I took your pills not so much because I was anxious to save time, but because I am so wretched a sailor that the sea voyage is little short of misery to me. Friends had warned me that I should find the air at least as bad as the sea. No doubt I enjoyed an unusually calm and bumpless passage. I am always to the same at sea, but I now know that this is absolute bunkum. I mention this because the worst of sailors never suffered the least sensation of nausea. Throughout the trip, and I believe it is precisely fear of sickness which causes many would-be air-passengers from enjoying the hospitality of your officials."

NYASALAND PRISONS IN 1931.

Low Cost of Maintenance.

NYASALAND did not escape the epidemic of prison disturbances which seems to have been a widespread trouble in 1931, but an outbreak occurred in the Central Gaol, begun by a native and character making an assault on the head warden with a knife made from a piece of corrugated iron. Other notable incidents characterized by the use of stoness missiles, and for a time the outlook was serious. In view of this, says the Annual Report of the Prisons Department (Government Printer, Zanzibar, no price given), it was decided to keep a supply of lathis in the guardroom, so that the warders can be armed with these at a moment's notice. A very useful weapon has been made locally from the *muska* palm, which should prove most effective in dealing with rioters and yet avoid the use of firearms.

The extremely low cost of keeping prisoners in the Nyasaland gaols was mentioned; the cost per head in 1931 having been £7 5s 6d, and the daily average of prisoners being 724 1/2, and the average cost over five years £8 10s 3d.

The health of the prisoners, and 63.7% of those serving sentences of over six months, improved in weight, the death rate was 1.0 per 1,000, as compared with the prisoners as a whole, whereas the Medical Officer of the Central Prison, "I should say that the regulations for hygiene, exercise and eradication of chronic disease produce considerably better general health and stronger physique than is found among the Native population generally."

In view of the doubtful wisdom of such punishment it is pleasant to read that no civil detainer were committed to prison in 1931.

ZANZIBAR'S CHEERFUL MARINE REPORT.

Record Revenue Figures.

"In a year when reports of financial depression roll in from every quarter," writes the Port Officer of Zanzibar in his Report for 1932, "it is satisfactory to record that the revenue of the Port and Marine exceeded six lakhs, a figure reached for the first time in the history of the Department."

"There have been increases in the number of harbour craft licensed; more acetylene gas sold; increased earnings from the Government steamers from both passengers and freight; more passengers carried in Native vessels; more pilotage; an increase in the number of harbour craft and Native vessels surveyed; and more cattle imported. These increases more than balance a fall in revenue from port and light dues; smaller licence fees from Native vessels; fewer port clearances granted to ships; smaller crews in Native vessels; fewer ships disinfected; less work in the shipping office; and a drop in the tonnage of fresh water supplied to shipping."

The total gross tonnage of ocean-going ships (2,372,402 tons) exceeded all previous records, though British ships showed a decline in both number and tonnage. The "Khalifa" and the "Cupid" broke all previous records, carrying 180,506 packages; or 85,671 above the average of the previous five years, and this in spite of an accident to the "Khalifa" - the first mishap of any magnitude in the history of the marine service.

"The most cordial tribute is paid to the efficiency of the wharves and other places as a docking port."

"The shipping recently opened at Mombasa has proved of immense value to the service. Each ship there underwent extensive repair early in the year, while it was indeed fortunate that repairs to the damage reported were able to be carried out with such promptitude at a time when the protracted absence of one ship would have been of great embarrassment, to say nothing of the loss of revenue which would have resulted. The cost of the routine docking of the two ships, "Khalifa" and "Cupid" was Rs. 20,040, the double operation only occupying six weeks."

It may be noted that in 1926 the "Cupid" was docked at Diego-Suarez at a cost of Rs. 87,750.

Local Governments in Africa contributed £7,000 to Imperial Airways last year in respect of the English-South Africa air route.

SIR JAMES CRAWFORD MAXWELL

DEATH OF NORTHERN RHODESIA'S EAST GOVERNOR

The Man and His Work

I have deeply mourned to report the death of Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who, with Lady Maxwell, had left London only nine days previously to visit relations in Australia. Sir James had not been in good health for some considerable time prior to his retirement in August after five years of office as Governor of Northern Rhodesia, but he was well enough to address the East African Branch of the Overseas League only a month ago. For the first four days at sea he felt well, but on Wednesday he was taken suddenly ill, sank at night, and was buried the next day. When the "Oronsay" docked at Toulon, Lady Maxwell was minded to return to England, but was persuaded by the ship's officers to continue her voyage to Australia, whence she will return by the same liner.

Sir James has sometimes been represented in the controversies of recent years as a self-willed autocrat given to hasty judgments. The truth is that no Governor could have been more cautiously or conscientiously anxious to judge only on full facts, or more ready to give due weight to the opinions of others, but that, having convinced himself that a given policy was in the public interest, he would not be deflected from it.

He was exceedingly shy, and his shyness was not infrequently misinterpreted. He was also unpretentious and genuinely modest. A good speaker, it was his habit to say exactly what he felt, with the inevitable consequence that some of his frank statements were torn from their context and widely misunderstood; but he bore such misunderstandings with a quiet dignity which, before he laid down the reins of office, had won the great majority of non-officials to his side, although he had not endorsed popular ideas of European settlement in Northern Rhodesia.

Attitude to White Settlement

It is my conviction that he went to Livingstone with a sincere wish to assist settlement if he could, but his native Scotch caution and his scientific training—he was a qualified doctor, and perhaps the only man who, after a few years' service as a medical officer in West Africa, transferred to the Provincial Administration and eventually reached a Colonial Governorship—induced him to ask always for facts. Dissatisfied with the answers given to his inquiries, he caused two investigations to be made of settlement prospects by well-chosen men, among them a practical farmer of long experience in the country. On those reports he formed the definite conclusion that settlement could not be rapidly increased with justice to the new comers, that State-aided schemes were not warranted, and that such settlers as did come of their own volition should be possessed of reasonably large capital resources, and that hence he did not fear to express publicly, even to settler advocates.

He was, however, always anxious to assist established settlers, and his personal initiative was largely responsible for the marked development in co-operation which has done so much to improve the outlook of the European farming community of Northern Rhodesia. He pleaded in the first instance for co-operation among farmers; first, in order that the Government might be able to elicit their considered opinions; secondly, that the farmers might themselves pool knowledge and suggestions for the common good; and, thirdly, to facilitate the sale of



bulk quantities of produce to the railway and mining companies, which had previously bought much of their grain, cattle and other requirements from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, simply because they could not obtain sufficient large parcels in the country itself, where they were faced with the troublesome alternative of purchasing from a large number of small suppliers.

A Staunch Believer in Co-operation

The Governor therefore encouraged the establishment of the North Western Rhodesian Farmers Co-operative Society, and, though keeping in the background, played a key part in persuading the mines to agree to barter some of their maize and maize meal from local harvests. He likewise assisted the formation of a co-operative brewery, which his Government guaranteed against loss in the early stages, and was very sympathetic to the establishment of a livestock co-operative society which also secured the goodwill of the mines, and which incidentally was much assisted by Sir James Maxwell's rigid exclusion of a Northern Rhodesian and South African cattle orchestra of foot and mouth disease, and his prompt veto of the dumping of frozen meat from South Africa at prices below those current in the country of origin.

Indeed, he was ever a strong champion of Northern Rhodesian interests as he saw them as the Government of Southern Rhodesia discovered when negotiating with him on Customs and other matters, and particularly with regard to the project for amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. Though foreseeing the eventual consummation of the union, he did not regard it as a matter of practical politics for years to come, and his firm opposition was undoubtedly primarily responsible for the abandonment of the strong movement for amalgamation some three years ago.

Concerning it to be the duty of a Governor to tour his territory as often as he could absent himself from headquarters, he took every opportunity of seeing things for himself, and though he did not hesitate to reject unofficial requests which seemed to him unwise, he was a good listener, who dealt promptly with justifiable complaints. Like Sir William Towers in Uganda, he had the reputation of being caustically candid when "carpeting" the

erring officials, but on the other hand, them whose duties were such that they were fully discharging their

duties. It was a practice of appointing unofficial help, and in 1922 increased the number of elected members of the Executive Council from five to seven. He also established the precedent of inviting non-officials to meetings of the Executive Council when the agenda contained matters on which they might be expected to tender valuable advice. He was keen to improve educational facilities for European and Native children, to develop medical and sanitary services, on wise town-planning, and to assist aviation and motor transport.

Prudent in Finance.

Within five years he saw the European population of the Protectorate increase by ten thousand, entirely as a result of the opening of the copper belt, where, at the cost of many millions sterling, great mines sprang suddenly out of virgin bush; thus in the year of his arrival, 1927, the total imports of the country were £1,057,138, while in 1931, the last completed year of his governorship, they exceeded £5,000,000. With the change of the centre of gravity of the country he convinced himself that Livingstone was no longer a suitable centre for the capital, and, in the face of long-continued local Press criticism, resolved to transfer Government headquarters to Lusaka.

On matters of finance he was so prudent and far-sighted that he could claim at the end to have been during the last two years the only British Governor in Africa whose territory had paid its way, the reason though he was too modest to declare it, being that he had kept a level head and a tight hand on the purse strings when revenue flowed swiftly into the Exchequer from the capital expenditure on the equipment of the mines. Then he was pressed on all sides, official and unofficial, to provide new services, but that he avoided the extravagant optimism which characterised the Governments of Tanganyika Territory and Kenya at the same time is clearly proved by the findings of the Northern Rhodesian Pwante Commission of this year, whose report on the matter is in marked contrast with the recommendations resulting from similar inquiries in the other two countries.

An Enduring Memory.

By his passing Northern Rhodesia loses a firm friend, and a Governor who has left behind him an enduring reputation for straight dealing, tireless industry, inflexible adherence to what he conceived to be his duty, and marked loyalty to his official subordinates. It was with genuine affection, and in no sense disrespect, that he was often spoken of by them as "the old gentleman"; first, and foremost he was a gentleman, with an old-world courtesy which will not soon be forgotten.

To Lady Maxwell—of whose deep personal interest in child welfare, the Girl Guide movement, hospitals and other charitable and social institutions Livingstone will long retain a fragrant memory—we venture to express the deepest sympathy.

B. S. J.

Mr. Frank Worthington has promised to address the East African Branch of the Overseas League at the next year on "The Occupation of Northern Rhodesia." He is the sole survivor of the little Occupation Column which the late Sir Robert Gordon-Lindsay commanded.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

129—Mr. Francis John Bagshawe, M.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

Probably no Administrative Officer in Tanganyika has so wide a knowledge of the native settlement areas of the Territory as Mr. Bagshawe, who from 1928 to 1931 was Land Development Commissioner, discharged with the duty of surveying various parts of the country and making recommendations as to their suitability for white settlement. As he had himself farmed in South Africa in pre-war days, had then for five years edited a well-known farming journal, and as Provincial Commissioner of Tanganyika had experienced the problems of young settlement in new districts, he was able to understand the matter from the standpoints of both farmer and official.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Bagshawe entered Southern Rhodesia with the 100th Pioneer Column, fought through the Matabele and Mashona Campaigns, remained in the country until the Boer War, through which he served, and then joined the South African Constabulary, which he left in 1902 to become a "Milner settler." In 1914 he took to the saddle again, served through the South African Rebellion and the German South West African Campaign, and then went to East Africa with the Cob Camps, being later transferred to the Political Department, and serving successively at Mbulu, Mashiko, Kondoa Longi, Iringa, and Kigoma. His seven children are said to constitute the largest European family in East Africa.

PERSONALIA

The Hon. Lady Brigg is on holiday in Spain.

Sir Basil and Lady Blckett are visiting South Africa.

Mrs. B. L. Holmes has arrived home from Lusaka.

Dr. R. B. Murray has left to resume his duties in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. K. Soughter is now Acting Attorney-General at Zanzibar.

Mr. Justice Peterson arrived home from Kenya last week, having travelled on the East Africa.

Mr. W. Maden Christie has been elected Chief of the Ndola branch of the Caledonian Society.

Princess Marie Louise presided last week at dinner of the Overseas Section of the Foreign Club.

Major E. A. Scott, Acting Governor of Uganda, will be returning to England on leave early next year.

Sir John H. Kenyon, who has been seriously ill and has been in hospital for some weeks, has left London to recuperate.

The Bishop of Zanzibar and C. R. Gibson last week addressed C.M.G. candidates in East Africa.

Major Harry Rayne has reached England on leave prior to re-employment from the Tanganyika Administrative Service.

Dr. Birds, Bishop of Zanzibar, gave an interesting national broadcast talk on Sunday on the aspirations of Young Africa.

Major Noel Davies, Deputy General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is spending the first part of his leave in London.

Mr. L. G. Thorne, manager in Ndola for Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has resumed charge of the branch after his holiday in this country.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, is shortly leaving England to re-visit South Africa.

A memorial service for the late Sir James Crawford Maxwell will be held this morning, at All Souls Church, Langham Place, at 11 a.m.

Lord and Lady Cranworth and the Hon. Judith Gordon are leaving for East Africa by the Tlangiboy Castle on December 14.

Mr. S. Simpson, C.M.G., the former Director of Agriculture in Uganda, headed the poll at the recent election of Town Councillors in Ragby.

Mr. C. E. D. Siebel, of the Tanganyika Administration, who has arrived on leave, is the son of the former Provincial Commissioner of Tabora.

Lady Comyn Pitt, whose death occurred recently, was the widow of Sir Thomas Comyn Pitt, who in 1907 was Secretary to the Municipal Council of London.

Stone statues of lions, presented by Sir John and Lady Harrington, have been placed in position at the entrance to the Madan Memorial Library, Nairobi.

Major G. H. Anderson is expected to return from Kenya in the embassying. Like so many other well-known Kenyans, he is at present trying his luck at the stage.

Two babies from East Africa have arrived at the Clifton Zoo, Bristol. They are nine months old, and were purchased from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Percy Smith in 1930.

Mr. Charles Roden Buxton has promised to speak on "A Journey through Kenya and Uganda" at Friends House, 110, Tottenham Road, N.W.1, at 7.30 on Tuesday, December 6.

Sir Alfred Sharpe plans to leave London at the beginning of January for another visit to Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, and will probably be away for four or five months.

Lady Rankine, wife of the British Resident in Uganda, and Miss Rankine were in Uganda during a week on a visit to Lady Rankine's son, who is in the Uganda Administrative Service.

Miss Alison Meadows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Meadows, of Warren Drive, Wallasey, is shortly leaving for Uganda to marry Dr. R. E. Barrett, of the Uganda Medical Service.

M. Tschotten, Minister for the Belgian Colonies, announced at Brussels last week that the deficit on the budget of the Belgian Congo for 1933 will amount to about 350,000,000 Belgian francs.

Mr. A. R. E. Balderstone, of the Nyasaland Ports and Telegraphs Department, who recently arrived home, made the journey from Zomba to Cape Town by car, accompanied by his wife and young daughter.

Lieutenant Grylls, the Air Ministry expert deputed to examine the possibility of finding an aerodrome site near Kampala, is believed to have reached the conclusion that there is no good site available nearer than Entebbe.

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The engagement is announced between Mr. A. A. Adon, of the Kenya Provincial Administration, and Miss Evelyn Betty Ross, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. A. Ross and Mrs. Ross, of "The Grange," Hollywood, Co. Down.

Sir Hubert Young, Nyasaland's new Governor, gave practical proof of his faith in air travel by flying from Cairo to Salisbury with Lady Young and their three children, and completing the journey to Zomba early this week in Füss Moth machines.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Headmaster of the one-time School for Chiefs in Tabora, which is now the chief Central School in the Territory for the instruction of Natives in English and commercial subjects, is spending much of his leave in Oxford.

The Uganda Society in Scotland is to hold a dinner on November 30 (St. Andrew's Night), at the Overseas Club House, Edinburgh. Full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, at Tighnabruach, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

Mr. J. T. Riches, Government Printer in Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave pending retirement. Before taking up his appointment in Zanzibar, Mr. Riches was for some years on the old Nairobi *Leader*, and later served with the Forces during the East African Campaign.

Over £10,000 has been subscribed in the Rhodesias and South Africa towards the cost of a memorial to David Livingstone. The statue, which will take the form of the explorer wearing a peaked kape and walking with a short stick, is to be executed by Mr. Reid Dick, the well-known Scottish sculptor.

Major Charles Gatskell, of Nairobi, who was on the London Stock Exchange for some years before the War, has begun business in Kenya as a broker and dealer in stocks and shares. He will specialise in East African mining shares, but is prepared to deal in all securities listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The Rev. F. Simpson, son of the Dean of Peterborough, left England last week for Khartoum to resume his work in the Diocese of Egypt and the Sudan. Before his departure he gave a lantern lecture in Peterborough Cathedral, his pictures illustrating a journey through the Sudan in a church wagon attached to a train on the Sudan Government Railways.

Dr. P. H. S. Fouché was the winner in 1931 of the National Rifle Association Silver Medal for 1931, and Mr. A. O. Roberts has been awarded the medal for 1932. Mr. A. O. Gardson secured the best aggregate score in the competition, organised in the name of the Kenya Rifle Association. Major J. D. Grant has won the Kenya championship.

In his recent address to the Cambridge Branch of the Royal Empire Society, Sir William Gowen described the Murchison Falls as perhaps the most attractive spectacle in Uganda. Mr. Drysdale, who was entrusted with the transport work of the Prince of Wales's safari in Uganda, has recently done much to make better known the tourist attractions of the Falls, and now conducts frequent parties by car from Kampala.

Dr. G. M. Dyce-Keeler, who served during the East African Campaign, and was later editor of the *Karachi Daily Gazette*, has been created a Chevalier of the Order of Christ by the Portuguese Government in recognition of his services to the Goan community in Karachi in connexion with the centenary celebrations commemorating the death of Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in December, between Mr. F. G. Mellers, only son of the late Mr. Wilfred Duke Mellers, and Mrs. H. M. Mellers, and Rachel Mary, only daughter of the late Major E. B. Steel, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Steel, of 10, Prince Edward Mansions, W.2. Mr. Mellers will be known to many of our readers as the first secretary of the Joint East African Board, and as a man always ready to do his best for the territories.

Inward passengers who arrived by last week's air mail from East Africa included Dr. Humphreys, Mr. Chadwick, and Mr. Wood, from Kampala, and Mr. Appleby from Broken Hill. Outward passengers yesterday included Mr. Mansfield to Wau, Halia; Mrs. and Miss Nottet, to Juba; Mrs. Currie to Kisumu; Sir Lewis Moughton, Mrs. A. Duckham, and Captain G. B. Anderson, to Nairobi; and Mr. Cooper, to Moshi.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society the following East Africans were elected to membership: *Kenya*—Mr. R. M. Douglas, Nairobi; *Tanganyika*—Mr. H. C. C. Smith, Dar es Salaam; Mr. Frank Oates, M.B.E., Dodoma; and Mr. G. N. Clark and Mr. J. S. Scott, Ngubu, *Nyasaland*—Captain R. M. Antill, M.C., Dowa; Mr. Walter D. Lewis Lilongwe, *Northern Rhodesia*—Messrs. L. H. D. Scard, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sylvester, and G. H. Harrison, Livingstone.

Meetings celebrating the centenary of the British Medical Association were recently held in Nairobi by the East African branches of the Associations. Papers were read by Sir Albert Cook, M.G.; Dr. René Mouché, F.R.C.S., of the British Congo; and Dr. D. V. Latham, F.R.C.S., of Scotland. Mr. C. E. M. Stanger, Dr. W. Wilcocks, and Dr. H. H. Owen, all of Tanganyika, and Dr. F. L. Senegeira, Vice-President of the Kenya branch, resided at a dinner at 10.30. Sir Joseph Byrnie was the chief guest.

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Corn Flour Flavour

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PERSONALIA (Continued)

The Rev. W. J. Rampley, who first went to Africa in 1913 as one of the late C. T. Studd's party of five missionaries, served in the East Africa Campaign, and in 1921 joined the C.M.S. for work among the Kikuyu, in which area he remained until recently when he is to be inducted to the living in St. James' Church, Highway Valley, on December 12 by the Bishop of Stepney. His ordinary Gough was a former incumbent.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Pemberton, who for some time past have been touring in their caravan through Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, are now near the end of their journey. Mr. Pemberton, who was awarded the Albert Medal last year for his gallantry when attacked by crocodiles, was a lecturer in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia, where War broke out, and he was among the first to leave his estate to join up. His wife was formerly Miss Linton Taylor, of the Northern Rhodesia Education Department.

NEW LONDON SISAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Geoffrey Peto as Independent Chairman.

Under the independent chairmanship of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., M.P., the Joint Sisal Committee is about to be set up by the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation and the Joint Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation. The members with East African interests are expected to be Major C. L. Walsb, Chairman of the Hard Fibres Section of the B.E.P.O., Sir Humphrey Leggett, Vice-Chairman of the B.E.P.O., Lord Cranworth, President of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Chairman of the Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, and Mr. H. T. Bosley, Director of the B.E.P.O. The representatives of the ropemakers will probably be Mr. Archibald Crawford, K.C., Mr. Fred Smith, Mr. P. Owens, Mr. C. Stairs Duffus, Mr. George Haykins and Mr. V. G. Watkins.

FIRST BOOK ON EAST AFRICAN ANGLING.

Well-Known Kenya Fishermen's Excellent Volume.

East Africa is about to publish an excellent book by Messrs. T. E. Hately and Hugh Copley on "Angling in East Africa," the only book yet written on the subject, and one which deals with so satisfactorily that Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor of Kenya, himself an enthusiastic fisherman, has written a foreword, in the course of which he says: "I hope to profit much from the mass of useful information which Mr. Hately and Mr. Copley have compressed so ably into this attractive volume. I mean to take a copy with me when I go fishing—and so do you, wherever I go to bed."

The authors, both well-known authorities on the sport, have compiled a most practical and readable volume which is to be published at the popular price of 4s. 6d. post free. Its five specially drawn maps are worth the cost of the book, which is exhaustively indexed, so that the fisherman can in a moment obtain advice on any doubtful point. In short, it is not merely the first book on the subject, but is not likely to be displaced as the standard popular book on East African angling.

GOLD RUSH IN KENYA COLONY.

Prospectors arriving from all quarters.

It is said that the gold rush in Kenya Colony is now in full swing, with a steady stream of prospectors arriving from all quarters. The gold fields are reported to be rich, and the discovery of gold has attracted many prospectors from other parts of the Colony, from the Nyamanyika Territory, Uganda, and more than a few from as far afield as the Union of South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, whence they had been attracted by cabled summaries of Sir Albert Kitson's favourable report on the field.

RATIONALISATION IN STATE AFFAIRS.

Points from Nyasaland Legislature Debate.

The debate in the Nyasaland Legislature on the 1933 Appropriation Bill afforded Mr. J. B. Bowie the opportunity of suggesting that rationalisation, which business concerns have to adopt in order to spread their overhead charges, should be practised in State affairs by the union of Nyasaland with the Rhodesias, whereupon the Acting Governor remarked that federation would certainly reduce expenditure and probably without any reduction in efficiency, but that he could not say whether the proposal was a matter of immediate practical politics.

Mr. Bowie criticised Nyasaland, which cared so much for the education of Natives, for generally neglecting European education, with the result that he had known instances of Europeans employed in the Protectorate having to get Natives to render their services to Government.

An important statement by His Excellency was that, in order to increase the production of bulk agricultural produce, he had decided to take the orange and induce, or attempt to induce, Natives of the Northern Province to plant orange groves along the railway line. As I see it, we must find something for the Natives to do. Possibly it is a gamble, but even at the lowest, whatever it may be, it is still money in the Natives' pocket and an increase in his spending capacity.

SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS OF KENYA.

Captain C. B. Anderson's Views.

Those who have travelled over Africa are aware that the African, if left to himself, would in time have largely destroyed the productivity of the continent, said Captain C. B. Anderson last week when addressing the East African Branch of the Over-Sea League.

Ever since the arrival of European pioneers, missionaries, officials, settlers, and adventurers, has done something to arrest shifting cultivation, the destruction of the overstocking of grazing areas, and the extermination of human and animal life by warfare and disease. All in the early days people thought in terms of so many acres to the head, which explained the great areas alienated to the first comers—it was as easy possible to think in terms of beasts to the acre. The work of the Agricultural, Veterinary and other Departments and the practical experiments of settlers had done much to discover the effect of the East African climate on exotic animals and plants.

Then came the catastrophic fall in world prices, to sweep away the hopes of men who had toiled for years and were expecting some return on their capital and labour but the slump had had the advantage of accelerating the evolutionary process, and he thought there had never been a time in the history of Kenya when renewed settlement was more likely to be successful for the individual or more advantageous for the country. If finance could be found, the subdivision of existing areas would assist in stabilising Kenya's experienced farmers.

In these days of economic desperation the political aspect of affairs might be allowed to disappear into the background. Land at present allocated to Europeans could accommodate twice its present population, and the existing white population could be increased fourfold within five years.

PRIZES

Each language... literary... (partially obscured text)

MANDATES COMMISSION & TANGANYIKA

Report for 1931 Considered

A Commission of Enquiry was set up by the League of Nations States...

The annual report for 1931 for the Mandatory for Tanganyika was examined by the Permanent Mandates Commission with the assistance of the Resident Commissioner...

A discussion took place on a number of questions arising from the statement of the actual representative...

Supplementary information was given on the practical application of the Customs laws of Tanganyika...

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Success of Trans-Africa Air Mail Service.

ASKED by Lord Abber in the House of Commons last week what action he proposed to take concerning the report of Sir Alan Pim on the financial position of Zanzibar...

The Secretary of State told Mr. Packman that he had never been the recipient of Jewish information with regard to schemes for consideration in regard to Colonial Development...

Asked by Mr. Jones to what extent the assistance to Tanganyika is appreciated by Governments and others...

PRIZES FOR ORIGINAL NATIVE AFRICAN BOOKS.

The Kinyasi language chosen this year.

Each year the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures offers three prizes of £100 each according to the standard published for original African books...

TANGANYIKA DIOCESE ASSOCIATION

The Rev. W. Wynne Jones Reports on Progress.

During the development of the past year, the Rev. W. Wynne Jones, Principal of Xongu Training College, to describe the progress of the influence and work of the 'diocese' of Central Tanganyika...

Mr. Jones said Mr. Jones were now in the people of Tanganyika were at the state of St. Augustine with this difference that the 'missionaries' were 'native' upon the African...

Mrs. Chamber spoke of the need for further medical help and pointed out that a new hospital at Sorona which she had founded in Africa and listed to wireless messages from Most Rev. Gaudin...

Advertisement for VIROL and Milk. Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL. VIROL is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestion can absorb with ease. For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS. VIROL and Milk is the most perfect food for infants and young children. VIROL and Milk is the most perfect food for infants and young children. VIROL and Milk is the most perfect food for infants and young children.

East Africa in the Press

WITH LIVINGSTONE IN AFRICA IN 1856

That there now resides in Edinburgh a lady who, with Livingstone, in Africa in 1856 is recorded in 'The Christian Worker' by Mrs. E. Florence Davies who says:

At the present time she is living in a little cottage in Edinburgh, a Miss Lecky, who went out to Africa in 1856 with Miss Mackenzie, daughter of Bishop of the Cape. During the two years she spent in Africa she nursed Mrs. Livingstone. She then came back to St. Thomas's Hospital, was paired there with Florence Nightingale, and was one of the first four nurses to go out to the Crimea. She came from Belfast to Florence Nightingale for training, and Miss Lennox was chosen by her. I visited Miss Lennox a few days ago and though she is about a hundred years old and very frail, her mind is wonderful, clear, and she recalls the outstanding incidents of her eventful life.

UGANDA AND AFRICAN HYMNS

The Rev. J. M. Duncan, of Kampala, has some interesting comments on African Hymns in the October issue of 'Books for Africa'. He says: 'The Ganda languages are of no means so different from the Italian and Latin, and no difficulty has been found in setting Ganda songs to European tunes without any loss of the accents. It is, however, an interesting matter to accept the mottoes of the Ganda now, which are, as a rule, as Eurocrats. Ganda songs can, however, be the dimming of the fifth and seventh of modern composers, though most of our more elaborate songs are taken from the sixteenth century masters. The Ganda also grouped notes quite easily, both in their songs and the colouratura songs of Burcell and Mendel.

What the Ganda have accomplished in their art within the space of other tribes, even if it is slower, it is a matter of time and the Government. European art would be in a sorry state in the epoch of the present day if it had been left to the Germans and Britons to their neglect. Similarly, the African must learn European art, and must acquire the necessary technical equipment for the purpose.

OFFICIAL SETTLEMENT SCHEMES CONDEMNED

The article entitled 'Why European Land Failed' contributed to 'Overseas' by Sir Edward Grey says:

Modern civilization is essentially a human business, and the servants of man by human beings, and they wish to be. They do not conform to the terms of the Empire which they are administering. They want to live and be free of the forms of man's colours which admit of compromise, and allow no rights to be stretched to the limit. The official settlement schemes organized on the official lines, and which the Government must take account of the personal interests of those whom it dears, if they are to be any good, are known to be a thoroughly good one, and had luck with the crops and is the third year, and it is the only one which has been successful. The third year of the temporary mission, the British Government may have failed to pay its rent and taxes through sheer idleness, but the Government should be made to mend its ways. Yet, in the end, a Government official, bound by the ruler and his officials, the two causes would appear to be identical, and the similar treatment would be meted out to both.

Only private enterprise can hope to make a success of Empire schemes. We seem nowadays to allow the Government to take no more and no more questions which were first dealt with by private enterprise. The work of the great chartered Companies in the Empire must not be forgotten, and we should give the private which brought them into being, and continue their great work when Government of Kenya Sir Edward Grey advocated an official Charter settlement scheme.

AFRICAN FLOWERS UNAFFECTED BY FROST

The 'Morning Colonial' Editor has published an interesting article by Mr. G. C. G. on the 'Strange flora of the East Mountain of Central Africa' which he studied on the spot and in which he very rightly emphasises the primitive character of the 'Spargaceous' forest, the thorns, hyacinthoids, and heath-like which are so remarkable a feature of the Central African flora. Regarding the 'Spargaceous' forest, the writer says:

'I have seen the vegetation in the mountains on the slopes of the East Mountain, about 11,480 feet, and every night the temperature below zero (Centigrade 32° F.). But at the same time, the vegetation seemed to suffer no damage, the green flowers kept all the freshness of their corollas although from each petal hung a drop of ice. I am quite at a loss to explain this anomaly.'

The writer asks the botanists to make about the vegetation and their positions of these great mountains.

The 'possibility of the 'Spargaceous' Forest' when they are questioned as to their origin, are unanimous in saying that they come from the East Mountain, and that the vegetation below was only by radiation, and that the vegetation of the East Mountain was so high that even the sun's rays could touch the moon. The probable point in the direction of radiation, which however, they do not say, and have never seen. It is necessary to state that the sense of direction is very well developed among the plants, no doubt by the double influence of radiation and heredity, and that the direction given is more that of Ruwenzori, which is in a more distinctly precise in whatever part of the great forest the vegetation may be.

GOOD VALUE FOR MONEY

The cost of the Northern Rhodesia Tinplate Commission and the printing of the report is officially stated to have been approximately £2,000.

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RHINO CHARGE A BUFFALO HERD.

MR. CHERRY KEENE LIFE FILM.

BUFFALO are usually regarded as leading no animal, excepting perhaps lion, but the following fight between buffalo and rhino related in The Field by Mr. G. Douglas of the 4th Grenadier African Rifle, dispels the general belief.

WRITING of a life film of a who has left for East Africa to make a biography of his life, the London Evening Standard says: "He had spent in the past with a camera and a gun, but he had left his gun for a film camera. He had spent his time in the past with a camera and a gun, but he had left his gun for a film camera."

About five miles from the Riboko River in the Machakos district of Kenya Colony, I happened to come on a large herd of buffalo while out shooting. The scene in a thick clump of 'vita-biri' thorn-bush, but the surrounding bush could be described as 'bush'. About 70 yards off was a large rocky kopie about 100 feet high and almost sheer on one side. To the top of the kopie I climbed with my two Wakamba hunters.

It was a surprise to me to find him in the middle of an open plain on the other side of the kopie. He has some experience in choosing his ground. He had some experience in choosing his ground. He had some experience in choosing his ground.

Below us, the buffalo stood out very clearly, some lying down and some grazing. After a couple of minutes I spotted the buffalo of my dreams, and decided that his head, easily reached, should be mine. His head was well apart from the herd, and there appeared a perfect piece of cover formed by a small outcrop of rocks, of which, with the wind all in my favour, I could get within 50 yards of my quarry. Just as I got into position for a shot at my monster, the wind died, and a dash, and the whole herd, breaking the herd broke as if it were water, came our way. The rhino's head descended on to our backs, and the buffalo were past, and what was more; were down wind.

Mr. Keene was with the 4th Grenadier Rifle, and was the officer in command of a battalion of 200 men who served in the 4th Grenadier Rifle. He was the officer in command of a battalion of 200 men who served in the 4th Grenadier Rifle.

'Behold,' however, in the wake of the buffalo, another menace in the shape of a large rhino, bearing down upon us, tail erect, in the battship style. Only a rhino at the top can come on. Down behind the rocks we crouched, but went to the rhino, and up the kopie we went only just in time. Fifty yards past us the rhino got our wind and whipped round, simply bristling with curiosity. All we must have seen were a couple of figures disappearing over the top of the kopie.

Cats are so often credited with having little affection for people that the following story told by a correspondent in Country Life may prove interesting.

A couple of minutes later, from the safety of the highest part of the kopie, we saw a curious sight. Immediately below us was a herd of two hundred buffalo, cows, calves and bulls. The bulls were facing outward, while behind them, right up to the foot of our kopie, was a mass of cows and calves, grunting and lowering their heads. To add to the leading rhino walking suddenly he made a rush at the buffalo, stopping short a few yards away. The buffalo uttered a low, muffled, like cattle. Another short rush and the rhino went into the herd. He never actually seemed to touch a buffalo, but the buffalo immediately broke and ran. Yet another rush, and another single buffalo remained. Scarcely to the four winds they could be heard rumbling and crashing in the bush around about.

A resident in Uganda let her cat with some friends before her departure. The cat, however, refused to step with them, though they brought it back several times. Finally they gave it up and let him roam. Apparently he wanted to see his house, which was empty, all the time he was journeying to and from it, and after which she returned to Uganda, however, the cat came to the door and meowed. It was frantic with rage, tried to purr, coughed, and only made strange noises, and then hid his head under the bed.

One of my hunters now drew my attention to the second herd. About 200 yards distant, it seemed to be chasing something. Sure enough, it was after half a dozen buffalo. It too, seemed to do its chasing in short rushes, and each time it pushed the buffalo ran. In my opinion, the rhino had been making when either the scent of the buffalo had alerted them, and, without further ado, the rhino had rushed off to show off to his mate.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF RWENZORI.

The November issue of L'Illustration contains a remarkable series of photographs taken in the Mountains of the Moon by Dr. J. P. Chapin, a member of the expedition led by Comte de Grunne. There are splendid pictures of wild beapast bamboos, ferns, the lower zones; and the arborescent senecios and lobellias in the upper, while the forest trees draped with the almost white Spanish moss. (L. of a) prove that Colobus taudahia with its magnificent white mantle, may indeed find its colouring protective in such an environment. A striking new olive glaucous Mount Stanley, taken from a distance of an elevation of 2,000 metres, is accompanied by the information that it is here known to the natives by the name of 'Kambui ya Pshupa' or 'The Bottle Camp' because many visitors have left their names there enclosed in bottles.

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N. CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY.

MEMORANDUM OF PUBLIC INQUIRY URGED.

Attitude of Colonial Office.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910) Ltd., was held last week at Manchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. B. Spiller's Speech.

Mr. H. B. Spiller, Chairman of the Company in the course of his speech, said that in 1923 the Secretary of State for the Colonies concluded an agreement with the British South Africa Company whereby the company proposed to grant to the Crown rights over the company's property. About that agreement the company knew nothing until 1926, their secretaries, the British South Africa Company, remaining silent on the subject.

He referred to the Crown's answer and plea to the company's petition of right, which asserted that the company knew all about the negotiations, and that the British South Africa Company were the time the managers as well as the secretaries. Mr. Cornish Gore, when giving evidence at the inquiry in June last, did not say that, but he did support the Crown's answer and plea in the statement that he negotiated the 1923 agreement on full understanding conveyed to him by his officials that the company was both financially and as regarded its reputation subordinate to the British South Africa Company, and that the company therefore had authority to bind the company to the terms of the agreement.

The Chairman, continuing, said—
 "I had this information been conveyed to us, as of course it should have been in 1923 and again in 1926, our reply would have been that we knew nothing about the negotiations, that we were in no way subordinate to the British South Africa Company and that they were not our managers, and had no authority whatsoever from our company. What would have made it doubly clear to the Colonial Office that the Crown had been deceived, and that we had been defrauded."

The Secretary of State.

When the Secretary of State concealed the truth from us, passes comprehension; that he did so cannot be denied neither can it be denied that his action amounted to a violation of the inalienable right of the subject to the protection of the Crown, and that it inflicted upon our company serious financial loss. Whether it was done by accident or design makes no difference.

It is not affording us the Crown's protection by telling us the truth, the Colonial Office flung at us a letter dated August 22, 1923, containing threats and statements which the inquiry has proved to be baseless. We did not know that at the time the Colonial Office knew they were baseless, as they had documents in their possession which proved them to be so. The counterpart of these documents should have been in our possession, but they were extracted from our files during the time when the British South Africa Company was acting as our sole and trusted secretaries, and transferred to their own.

At the time in question my colleagues were literally terrified into believing that unless we submitted to the Secretary of State's demand the company might lose the whole of its property, or be disgraced from my then colleagues, but they impressed upon me that if I persisted in my opposition the company might meet with disaster and the blood

would be on my head. I subsequently presented much against my wish to acquiesce in the Colonial Office demand, but on the clear understanding that our company was given a freehold title to the remainder of its concession.

Colonial Office Action.

The Colonial Office took away our legal rights by obtaining an order, issued in March, 1928, in face of a letter from the shareholders' advisory committee withdrawing the application and making a reasoned protest against proceeding with the order in Council until they had had an opportunity of completing their investigations.

The Colonial Office promised a public inquiry in January 1931, thus implying that justice should flow therefrom. The Colonial Office, during the political crisis of September, 1931, wrote and informed the company that after the most careful consideration of the whole matter, His Majesty's Government would not allow the inquiry to proceed unless the company agreed to six conditions, these conditions being framed in such a way as to make their imposition impossible of acceptance. Three months later the Colonial Office withdrew these conditions, thereby clearly admitting our contention that they were wholly unavailing.

The Colonial Office promised on December 28 last to produce before the Commission of the Colonial Office officials as freely as would have been done in a High Court case, but failed to produce one official at the inquiry.

The Chairman said he had consequently ascertained that the statement regarding the reasons for the non-appearance of these officials was certainly untrue with regard to one of them, whom he then visited and interviewed, and who informed him that he had not been invited to give evidence.

As the shareholders were aware, the public inquiry was duly held in June last, and the report of the Commission, Mr. Justice Maughan's was made on July 28 last.

The Chairman concluded by moving—
 "That the meeting of members of The North Charterland Exploration Company (1910) Ltd., approves the action of its directors in respect of the recent public inquiry respecting the company's claims, and alleges protests against the action of the Colonial Office in attempting to decide in its own favour a dispute, in which it was itself a party, on the findings contained in Mr. Justice Maughan's report, which and measures to establish the justice of the company's claim, and the meeting accordingly respectfully requests the Prime Minister to direct that the inquiry be reopened, and further to direct the production of the evidence supporting paragraph 7 of the evidence and plea to the company's petition of right, also the evidence referred to in the Treasury Solicitor's letter of October 6, 1931, to the company's solicitors, Messrs. Barker, Garrett and Co."
 The resolution was put and carried unanimously with applause.

Shareholders' Resolution.

Mr. Kaitia proposed, and Mr. Wells seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

"That this meeting of members of the North Charterland Exploration Company hereby protests against the action of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in making in the House of Commons a baseless statement calculated to cause serious injury to this company by denigrating therefrom the just

(Continued on page 26)

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY RESULTS.

MR. LIBERT OURY'S SPEECH AT ANNUAL MEETING.

Our 12th annual general meeting of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., was held last week at the registered office of the company, 30 James House, Olden Street Place, London, E.C. 1. Mr. Libert Oury, the Chairman, in opening the adoption of the report and accounts, informed the General Meeting that the accounts show that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1931, amounted to £17,058, as compared with £10,000 for the previous year, while the working expenses were £129,076, or 75.19% of the gross receipts, as compared with £120,192, or 82.4% of the gross receipts for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was therefore £2,532, as compared with £29,010 for 1930.

Having regard to the very grave difficulties in marketing their produce encountered by producers not only in the territory of the Mocambique Company and in Nyasaland but also throughout the East, the figures I have just given you would, I think, at first sight appear in the circumstances to be satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, examination of the tonnage figures of the year shows that while the tonnage carried, 29,233 tons, was greater than in any previous year, that was a serious falling-off in the export and import traffic ordinarily carried by your railways. By comparison with the previous year there were decreases of 1,381 tons in tobacco, 1,021 tons in cotton, 1,788 tons in cotton seed, 1,520 tons in sisal, 145 tons in tea, 178 tons in groundnuts, 500 tons in sugar, and 5,788 tons in general merchandise, and although these were rather more than offset by the construction materials for the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of the Nyasaland Railways to Lake Nyasa carried by us, that is, I am afraid, a rather poor consolation.

We fully realise all the difficulties with which producers have to contend in these troubled times, and we are only too well aware how essential cheap transport is to the maintenance and development of the industries in the territories served by the railway. To secure this two things are required: economical working and a larger and increased tonnage being carried.

Economical Working.

With regard to economical working, a matter which has our constant attention, I think you may be permitted to express satisfaction that although we carried a larger tonnage in 1931 than in 1930, our expenditure in 1931 was lower by over £1,000. Undoubtedly the greatest incentive to increased production would be an improvement in the trading conditions and produce prices, and our attitude towards this there are dissimile. I am glad to see a certain indication. Sugar, for instance, or we may carry a considerable tonnage, has shown improvement recently, and while we are doing everything within the range of what is possible to us to encourage production and to leave during the year under review, trading conditions of certain of our rates which will be hoped result in increased tonnage, which is the surest test of the improvement or otherwise of a reduction in rates.

Our figures for the first six months of the current year show I am glad to see a decrease in the tonnage carried of tobacco and cotton, but there is unfortunately a considerable increase in the tonnage of sugar. These figures, I am glad to say, however, reported this year, the iron and steel works, and we hope to see some improvement in the price of sugar, which will enable us to re-open several of our iron works, which had previously had to shut down.

Cotton, as I said, already having an increase this year, and it is anticipated that the tonnage by the Portuguese Government of the coffee for cotton produced in Portugal and Malindi will be the subject of a very great increase in the production of cotton in the territory of the Company in Mocambique. Owing to the very low and unsteady price of the cotton, we regret to have to report on the establishment of a factory in Beira, in the Zambezi, which has not yet started. The cotton, from which we transported last year 2,000 bales, comprised 3,500 tons of seed for the Mozambique railways and the Trans-Zambesia Railway, is, as I said, about to be established in a plant which should increase the local demand for their seed.

It is, I am glad enough to say, that whilst prices are at present too high, there are yet indications that the tide is turning, and, meantime, constitutional work of the greatest importance for the future development of the territories served by your railway are steadily proceeding.

The Zambezi Bridge and Northern Railway Extension.

The south approach railway, the bridge over the Zambezi from Beira, the present terminus of your line, to Sena, the bridge head in the south bank of the river, is nearing completion; the only permanent work remaining to be carried out between these two points being the latrine buildings and some few small bridges where, at present, temporary timber bridges have been erected. This bridge work should be finished next year. The rails are laid and traffic can now be carried right through from Beira to Sena on the right bank of the Zambezi.

Good progress is being made with the bridge from the Sena side; the foundations for the viaducts, 847 ft. in all long are finished, and the erection of the steel structure is in hand and will be rapidly completed. The Dona side of the river, the piers for the approach spans are unfinished; and the whole of the spans themselves have been erected. Of the four spans, three are 120 ft. spans, 260 ft. spans, and one 150 ft. span. It is anticipated that these will be practically finished by the end of the year, when operations on this portion of the bridge will cease owing to the flood season, but work will be concentrated on the erection of steelwork until the floods have subsided and work on the foundations can be recommenced. The best bridge steel spans are already in course of erection.

The construction of the Northern Extension of the Nyasaland Railways from Blantyre to present terminus, Victoria Bay on Lake Nyasa, is proceeding very well indeed. The length of this extension is, as you know, 473 miles, and railhead has now reached Mile 22. One hundred and twenty-eight miles of earthwork have been completed, and the progress is being made with the remaining 345 miles. It is anticipated that the line will be completed in 1932. The line will be 641 miles long, and will accommodate (Mile 150) by next September the 1,000 ft. of the Lake, the two of drinking water which were arranged in service last June, making three days' water whatever may be in use.

It will thus be seen that very good progress is being made, and is being made, the provision of further improved transport facilities for the trade of the territories served by the Port of Beira, and in this connexion it is interesting to point out that we understand the negotiations are now active in hand for the construction of a railway line to the Tete country, which would permit of a large increase in output.

In conclusion I should like, on behalf of the Company, to put on record our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Comandante Mocimboa continues to give us. I should like also to record our appreciation of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Putman, and his staff.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. The report, the required directors were re-elected, and Messrs. Harwood, Barber, and Sons, were re-appointed auditors of the company.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DALGETY & COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR

The Hon. Edmund Parker's speech.

Our fortieth annual general meeting of Dalgety and Company was held on Wednesday 23rd October at the Royal Hotel, London.

The Hon. Edmund W. Parker, Chairman of the Company, in the course of his speech, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased to address you on the operations of the company for the year which ended on June 30 last. On this occasion, under much more favourable circumstances than developed at this time last year. At that time, there was an element of gloom pervading Australian affairs and it is pleasant to be able to feel that the clouds are lifting and that, if matters pursue their present course, next year we may have a brighter story to tell.

It was with feelings of the deepest regret that we learned in February last of the death of Mr. Harold A. Sanderson. He had not been in good health for some years, and had gone abroad to avoid the rigours of this climate. A man of outstanding ability and personality and great charm, he will be sadly missed in the business community with which he was associated. He had been a director of this company since 1925 and always took the keenest interest in its welfare. His wide knowledge of shipping matters was of the greatest assistance.

We have also suffered a further loss by the death in Adelaide of the Hon. Sir H. Langford Stirling, K.C.M.G., who had been a member of the Local Board of Advice for South Australia since 1919. His sound and intimate knowledge of South Australian affairs was always an asset to the company, and his advice will be greatly missed.

General Manager's Visit

You will remember that I told you when I last addressed you that the board had deemed it politic in view of the grave situation existing in the Commonwealth and the Dominion, to send the general manager to visit both those centres of our activities, and I am glad to say that Mr. Speakman has accomplished that task, and I am assured by both our superintendents that his visit has been of the greatest benefit to them and I feel certain that it will also prove of much benefit to the company, as he has been able to discuss on the spot the various and difficult problems which have beset us during these troubled times.

Mr. Speakman also visited Kenya and Tanganyika, and in order to take advantage of his visit the board instructed Mr. A. K. Crahan to pay a visit to those areas and, in conjunction with Mr. Speakman, to carry out a inspection of our activities in East Africa. Mr. Crahan acquired a knowledge of our business in the Colonies which will be of assistance to his fellow directors on all matters pertaining to East Africa and will be for discussion at the Board.

Last night when I met you, Mr. Scullin's Labour Government was in power, and at that time we were in a position to discuss all the ways possible to assist your country in the ways which had arisen, but subsequent events have made it impossible to do so, and I am sorry to say that the Government's policy in this regard, and other economic measures, are not in line with the views of our shareholders, and eventually the Government will be defeated, and the same situation will be faced by the Australian people. It is a sad thing to be faced by the Government of this country, and I am sure that the Government will be defeated, and the same situation will be faced by the Australian people. It is a sad thing to be faced by the Government of this country, and I am sure that the Government will be defeated, and the same situation will be faced by the Australian people.

then the Government will be defeated, and the same situation will be faced by the Australian people. It is a sad thing to be faced by the Government of this country, and I am sure that the Government will be defeated, and the same situation will be faced by the Australian people.

The people of the Commonwealth have been disappointed on the matter of the efforts to restore confidence in their country. Every effort has been made to restore confidence in their country, but the efforts have not been successful. The market has been in a state of confusion, and the Australian Government has been unable to restore confidence in their country.

It is regrettable to say that the measures taken to date have not been successful. The situation which arose in the Commonwealth has been a serious one, and it is not clear that the Government has been able to deal with it. The market has been in a state of confusion, and the Australian Government has been unable to restore confidence in their country.

Production of Wool and Hides

The annual production of wool and hides in the Commonwealth has been a matter of concern. The production has been low, and this has had a serious effect on the economy. The Government has been unable to deal with this problem, and the situation remains serious.

We have also seen a large number of new firms in the Commonwealth, and this is a sign of progress. However, the situation in the Commonwealth remains serious, and the Government has been unable to deal with it. The market has been in a state of confusion, and the Australian Government has been unable to restore confidence in their country.

The situation in the Commonwealth remains serious, and the Government has been unable to deal with it. The market has been in a state of confusion, and the Australian Government has been unable to restore confidence in their country. The production of wool and hides has been low, and this has had a serious effect on the economy.

Outlook of Exchange

Another important matter which has been discussed at the meeting is the outlook of the exchange rate. The exchange rate has been a matter of concern, and the Government has been unable to deal with it. The market has been in a state of confusion, and the Australian Government has been unable to restore confidence in their country. The production of wool and hides has been low, and this has had a serious effect on the economy.

found in a circle of the method of financing, as far as we are concerned, an ideal one, but lately the circle has not been concerned that is to say, our exports from here owing to high tariffs and the prohibition of many articles which we were in the habit of exporting to Australia have fallen heavily, and we have not been able to take the advantage of earning extra on these exports at the high level which has prevailed.

On the other hand, our imports from Australia have had to bear it, whether in goods or in money, hence this large debit in profit and less account which, unfortunately, as a result of prudent management in the past, we have been able to provide out of reserves, without encroaching on our limited reserve. This achievement, I think, excites some gratitude on the part of the shareholders. I hope that before long we shall see some relief from this burden. As you will understand we cannot go on for ever providing these huge sums from reserves. In the last two years exchange has cost us no less than £200,000.

However, it may seem to be a relief of a kind which abroad as regards Australia. The season is a good one, and prices have risen, whilst an appreciable reduction in production costs has been achieved. The recent agreements arrived at at the Ottawa Conference which, I hope, assist in the restoration of trading conditions. At any rate it is a beginning, and other agreements may follow which will make for increased trade between the Dominions and the Mother Country, and indirectly benefit the colonies.

As far as prices for their products of concern to New Zealanders have little to congratulate themselves on during the past year—wool, meat and other products, prices remained on a very low level and affected the whole community. Once again the Dominion has had to add to its quota to the credit side of our production accounts, and not only this but heavy losses have been incurred. You may be assured however, that these are the result of the very heavy losses which have had to be made to protect the accounts, and we can only hope for improvement in prices, when we should reap the benefit of our constant policy.

New Zealand Investment

I have over £200,000 invested in New Zealand, and over the years this investment has been working up a payable asset. To my mind there are many people seeking the same business, with the result that the share competition prevails, whilst expenses are incurred far too heavy. Profitable trading under these circumstances is well-nigh impossible. In an endeavour to better the position a new channel has been explored in several further economies which could be effected with a view to reducing overheads, etc., and our managers have been successful in making alterations in their organization, without having to do with staff on a wholesale scale and thus add to the burdens of the people by creating unemployment. These alterations have resulted in considerable savings, the fruits of which I hope will be seen in the future.

Another feature of the nature of the value of land is essential that this should come down, and it is going to be a painful process, I am afraid, for many of the farmers and the pastoralists.

Trading generally with the Dominion was no more efficient by the establishment of an exchange pool by the Government, in an endeavour to accumulate in London funds with which to meet interest and loans maturing this year than in the past. There are only exporters under a licence, which is limited to the products which are permitted to New Zealand, and the banks were not permitted to extend credit facilities to the banks, and the use of the funds remitted in that way may be restricted to the Dominion. However, the restrictions have been removed on one or last, the Government having accumulated the necessary funds and trading has been on a normal basis since, except for exchange rates, but unfortunately unremunerative.

The financial situation of the Dominion, as a result of the measures taken by the Dominion Government under Mr. Seddon, has such improved, but the exchange position, that of Australia, still remains adverse to the country, and in this respect it is a costly charge to the Dominion. There is no hope to such a great extent as in the past of the possibility of a serious opening expressed as to the possibility of a new opening of the rate of exchange. There is no doubt that New Zealand producers are at a disadvantage in marketing their products, and that the Australian countries, on account of the difference in the exchange rate, in the two countries. So far, however, the New Zealand banks have not thought it advisable to alter the rate either way, and it stands to-day at £100 = 25.6d for the sterling. That is the J/T rate.

Kenya and Tanganyika

Our operations in Kenya and Tanganyika have again been unsatisfactory. We have, as in other places, had to contend with low prices and bad seasons and in this case with pests, especially locusts. We are, however, gradually building up a business which, when prosperous times return, should be a useful adjunct to our operations in the Philippines. Here again the two main industries of the country, namely, maize and sisal, growing, have suffered from the low values which have ruled for these commodities. In fact, sisal, which has now become an economic price, the coffee crop for the present year 1930-31 was of a small size, but growers were compensated for this by high quality and good prices. The outlook for the present year is good—a large increase in the crop is estimated, while the high level of quality should be maintained.

You will remember that when we last met that pure dividends were dependent on a substantial and sustained rise in prices. This, I am sorry to say, did not eventuate during the period under review, although generally there has been some improvement. I think, therefore, you must all feel relieved that on this occasion we are able to recommend you to pay a dividend of as much as 25. per cent share free of income tax, making 5% for the year, which has not been earned, as you must be aware from an examination of the accounts, but has been provided out of reserves. After all, however, this is one of the functions of reserves—they are made in good times for use in bad times—and although in past years you might have thought the results justified high dividends, I am sure you will be grateful now that these provisions for lean years were made.

I do not want to appear in the rôle of a pessimist, but I must again say emphatically that the future, as it did last year—largely depends on a further increase in prices of the primary products of both Australia and New Zealand, of good seasons, and a general restoration of world trade and commerce.

Economies Effected.

I referred last year to certain economies that had been effected. I am glad to say that during the present year these have been added to, and you will note from the reduction in the expenses item in the profit and loss account that they are beginning to have an effect on the accounts. Some of these are presented to you.

I do not wish to stress unduly the sound position of your company, but, comparing our figures with those of kindred concerns, I feel that you can be congratulated, and I am satisfied with the pace sheet we are able to present to you. Considering the adverse conditions under which we have laboured during the year which ended on the 31st last, I think you will be very great thankful that things are no worse.

In the course of the year the primary products of the Dominions, I think, have been rather low.

Your company held the premier position as a wool seller in the year 1932 we sold in Australia 1,200,000 bales, and in New Zealand 21,245 bales, more than in 1931, and in 1930, 18,073 bales, and 52,738 more than in 1929. I do not think I am being unduly optimistic in saying that the outlook is rather obscure and made somewhat gloomy as it was a few weeks ago, the position generally seems sound, and I am confident that prices will still unfortunately be very low, especially for the breeds, there should not be very much difficulty in getting wool clips at somewhat about the present base. What was wanted is a revival of trade in the few worst seasons which has been very quiet for some time. On the other hand, in the hosiery and knitting yarn sections there is plenty of activity.

As regards the outlook for the coming year, season prospects are very good, a plentiful winter rains fell in most areas and, even if favourable weather till March, big crops—in some cases records—may be looked for.

Result of Year

Looking at the accounts, the Chairman said, the profits show a further reduction to £74,302, but in the circumstances I feel we are lucky to be in a position to show any net profits at all. The dividend of 5% share now recommended, free of income tax, whether less the interim dividend of 3s. per share paid in the past, is equivalent to a gross dividend of 8s. per share, and a standard rate of income tax, namely, 10%. I am sure that you will appreciate that only a very small amount could have been achieved, had the conditions been such as which we have had to contend are, been into consideration. The report and accounts were in an unusually complete

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The 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.

Trackless tram-cars are to be introduced in Lourenco Marques.

Gold output of the Kibb Moto mines in the Belgian Congo during October was 525 kilograms.

Large increases in the export of cotton piece goods to East Africa are reported from Manchester.

The homeward air mail service from Kenya is already reported to carry one in five of all letters from the Colony.

A Kenya Ladies Golf Championship is to be played on the Nairobi Golf Club course on December 10, 11, and 12.

Over £20 was raised for Earl Baring's Fund by a recent fete at Nairobi, which was attended by 120 children and eighty adults.

Messrs. May & Company, the Nairobi sports outfitters, have presented a trophy to the Kenya Rifle Association for inter-club competition.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during September amounted to £22,275, compared with £25,422 during the corresponding period of 1931.

The actual revenue of the Tanganyika Railways for the first eight months of this year amounted to £139,833, against an estimated revenue of £167,333.

A director of Messrs. John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd., the well-known manufacturers of agricultural and road-making machinery, is visiting Kenya Colony.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation announces the payment of six months' dividend for the half-year ended June 30, 1932, on the 6% Cumulative "A" Preference Shares.

Meetings of debenture holders of Rhodesia Railways Ltd., Beira Railway Co., Ltd., and Mashonaland Railway Co., Ltd., were held in London last week to secure their approval to the moratorium proposals.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company are to pay a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preferred stock, less tax, but are unable to recommend a final dividend on the Deferred stock for the year ended September 30.

Delegates from Kenya and Uganda were present in Cape Town last week at the International Health Conference convened by the League of Nations to consider the prevention of the spread of diseases such as yellow fever, by airplanes and ships.

That the Department of Lands in the Colony should be wound up, and its duties transferred to the Colonies taken over by the Dominions of the Colonial Office, is one of the economy proposals made by certain private members of the House of Commons to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The directors of the four companies comprising the Kenya Tea Growers' Association, which has an interest in the African Tea Blending Produce Company of Kenya, have decided to declare dividends on their Preference shares for the half-year to November 31, but to declare no interim dividends on the Ordinary shares.

... of ... in the Sudan wishes ... U.K. manufacturers of ... interested should write to the ... Overseas Trade, 25, Old Queen Street, ... No. 655.

... imports into Great Britain ... 538 cwts., Denmark ... Netherlands 93 cwts., Belgium 487 cwts., Switzerland 23 cwts., Canada 30 cwts., and the United States 30 cwts. The total imports during September were 847 cwts.

The party which is to ... East African ... route on behalf of British ... left England. Each of the ... will be filmed ... facilities have been secured for ... of the Murchison ... from the ... ground.

A petition is being ... Secretary of State for the ... to withdraw the Ordinance for the ... Regulation of the Garage ... and Passengers in Motor Vehicles ... to appoint a special ... to report ... the whole subject.

Residents of Lusaka who had built homes on private land afterwards acquired by the Government for an aerodrome recently ... for an aerodrome ... against disposal ... has now been ruled that those who built their houses shall not be required to move them ... year, while those who had erected walls and foundations will be allowed a slightly shorter period; those living in grass huts will surrender them almost immediately, but will be granted suitable sites elsewhere.

E. GERARD & SONS
 Naturalists, Taxidermists
 and Ornithologists

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 LONDON, N.W.7.
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ZEBRA SKIN CHAIR & BOUFFE
 TROPHIES CAREFULLY MOUNTED
 BY EXPERTS

HEADS, HORNS, SKINS, CURS
 HOOFS, TAILS, DRESSED AND
 IVORY, MADE UP

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

N. CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY

Coffee

(Continued)

There was a slow demand retreat at last week's auctions with little change in the small business but some doing by private treaty.

Wines

Port wine	6d. to 10s. 6d.
Sherry	6s. to 7s. 6d.
London graded	6s. to 7s. 6d.
First size	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Second size	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Third size	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Plumbery	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Mixed, pale and unspiced	6s. to 7s. 6d.

Isinglass

London cleaned	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
First size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Second size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Third size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Plumbery	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Isinglass

London cleaned	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
First size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Second size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Third size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Plumbery	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

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Third size	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Plumbery	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Isinglass

support of members of the Board, the statement in question being that the company possessed of the public inquiry, the same might as an ordinary private litigation, whereas in fact, it possessed no such status, and its meeting further protests against the arbitrary refusal of the Secretary of State to correct his mis-statement.

The Chairman stated that the board had been much gratified to receive a letter from Sir Harry Wilson, for many years Chairman of the company, and a member at the time of the acquiescence. Shareholders would remember that he was both a lawyer and a distinguished ex-member of the Colonial Service. Sir Harry stated that he had read the board's observations on Mr. Justice Maugham's report, and the subsequent correspondence with the Secretary of State, and fully concurred in the board's attitude. He further stated that he felt it to be inconceivable that the Crown should totally disregard the rights of the company.

RECORD EAST AFRICAN AIR MAIL

The flight was made by the East African air service were flown from Khartoum to Cairo on November 15, when for the first time the forty-two seater air liner "Horsa" made the trip to Khartoum. Carrying eighteen adults, three children and four dogs as well as mails, it conveyed a total of nearly three tons. The flight created the world's longest air mail service across the Equator. The largest aeroplane to cross the Equator, a 40-seater of such tremendous size, this type of four-engine air liner can take off and land in a smaller space than a Puss Moth machine.

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SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES
OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY

DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN 10, 150 & 275 BORES
MAGAZINE RIFLES 416, 450 MAGNUM & 207S H.V.
HAMMERLESS BREECHING GUNS IN ALL BORES.

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RIFLES

However hot the day
Anzora keeps your hair just so



ANZORA
CREAM AND VIOLA
BOTH MASTER THE HAIR

It will keep your hair and scalp at the best temperature if you use Anzora. It is the most satisfying efficiency for the hair, the most regular hair restorer in the world.

The Ottawa Agreement, by having placed both Houses of Parliament, the preferential duty on East African coffee imported into the country has been reduced from 10s. 8d. to 10s. 6d. in view of the response to the suggestion of our producers and consumers, the Government has decided to postpone for the time being the decision in favour of the electrolytic copper proposed under the Ottawa Agreements.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.

(Continued from page 10)

Iranga, and Coastal Provinces there are to be found producers of sisal, coffee, etc., energetic, successful, and solvent. The profit which they make on the output of their estates increases their purchasing power, and so increases their potential contribution to the Customs revenue.

On the other hand in these Provinces and elsewhere there are very many estates, cultivators who are careless on their business, under-ventured, have financial conditions. The personal aspect of this production is of public interest, but there is a public interest also. Where an estate is over-capitalised, encumbered, and only maintained by heavy advances from banks and commercial houses (and this is mainly in the case of the revenue derived from production and export may suffice to pay interest and mortgage charges and a small allowance for subsistence, but does not increase the purchasing power of the cultivator (or potentially the Customs revenue), because there is very often no margin left after the subsistence and interest charges have been defrayed. Thus the export figures for, e.g., sisal and coffee, in the case of estates thus encumbered may gratify the moneylenders but are of little value to the State, inasmuch as these are not export taxes, and little or no increased purchases of commodities is reflected in the Customs revenue.

The economic position of the European producer (apart from certain honourable exceptions) is generally bad, and reconstruction on the basis of a drastic reduction of capital would be of advantage not only to the cultivator but also to the revenue of the Territory.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The last week of the "Llangibby Castle," which arrived in London from —

Mombasa.

- Mrs. Bamber
- Mrs. B. W. Bond
- Master J. P. Bond
- Miss E. M. Boyd
- Mrs. W. C. Brown
- Mrs. C. A. C. C. C. C.
- Mrs. A. Cooper
- Mrs. A. C. Cooper
- Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Davies
- Mr. Justice Dickinson
- Mrs. Dickinson
- Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Hastings
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter
- Mr. G. Le May
- Mr. A. Macfarlane
- Miss R. McPherson
- Miss J. Preston
- Mr. & Mrs. J. R. R. R. R.
- Mr. & Mrs. R. R. R. R.
- Mr. & Mrs. S. S. S. S.
- Mr. & Mrs. T. T. T. T.
- Mr. & Mrs. U. U. U. U.
- Mr. & Mrs. V. V. V. V.
- Mr. & Mrs. W. W. W. W.
- Mr. & Mrs. X. X. X. X.
- Mr. & Mrs. Y. Y. Y. Y.
- Mr. & Mrs. Z. Z. Z. Z.

- Mr. & Mrs. C. Goodall
- Mr. & Mrs. N. G. H.
- Vicar of ...
- Mr. R. L. L. L.
- Major H. R. R. R.
- Lieut. R. R. R. R.
- Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H. H.
- Mr. & Mrs. D. D. D. D.
- Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B. B.
- Mr. C. E. D. D. D. D.

Reig.

- Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Adams
- Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Clark
- Mr. W. Edmunds
- Mrs. S. Forbes
- Miss M. G. Handmap
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Hunter
- Mr. L. Kincaid-Smith
- Mrs. B. Kincaid-Smith
- Mr. J. Meikle
- Mrs. S. Pearson
- Miss Pearson
- Mrs. M. Perrin
- Mr. F. H. Sibley
- Mr. & Mrs. A. Tate
- Mr. C. Wheeler

EAST AFRICAN MAILES

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Nov. 24 per s.s. "Narkunda" Dec. 1, s.s. "Carthage" Dec. 1, s.s. "General Von Scharnhorst" only.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. every Friday.

Inward mails are expected on November 20 by the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS CARDS CLOSE DAY.

Letters intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar should be posted at the G.P.O., London, before 6 p.m. on Friday. Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of November 27.

In addition to operating the coastal air mail services in Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Wagon Airways are also running a service to Entebbe and Nakuru, Kisumu, and Jinja. Booking in the latter route were so heavy in a recent week that the service had to be duplicated.

ANYWHERE
ANY TIME
ANY DAY

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MOTOR TOURS
OR SHOOTING SAFARIS.

APPLY TO
MOTOR TOURS, LTD.
P.O. Box 50, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
or to any well-known Tourist Agent throughout the world.

Motor Tours, Ltd., are agents for steamship and railway tickets.

Entries for the "Carnegie" Cup, to be played on the Nairobi Golf Club course, may be received by December 1st.

TRAVELLING COMPANY

ADT would give services for passengers in Mombasa or Zanzibar. Middle Jamaica Street, No. 124, East Africa, 9, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER & SERVICES.

EXPERIENCE in steam, all and electrical, repairs and maintenance, either home or abroad. Three years experience in Tanganyika Territory. Willing to go anywhere. Write Box No. 239, East Africa, 41, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Shona, Zulu, Hausa, etc., Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati) given by European and Native teachers at Tax School or Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

LUXURY SERVICE ROOMS.

UPPER BERKELEY STREET, Portman Square, London, W.1. Luxury Service Rooms, all fitted phones and running water; double beds, luxurious carpets and curtains. A few rooms for extra service, electric light, valeting, breakfast from 3 gns. inclusive. Meals as required. — Page 1002.

WEEK-ENDS, WEEKS, OR MONTHS

are delightful at the
MAGAMBA COUNTRY CLUB
Tanganyika's most attractive holiday resort. £500. It is in the healthy Usambaras. Fine safari centre, trout fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, motoring, no mosquitoes, bracing air, own fresh fruit and vegetables, and abundance of fresh milk and butter. Terms are surprisingly low — from 10s. daily or 3 gns. weekly. Come once and you will come again. Further particulars from the Proprietors, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams, Magamba Country Club, Lushoto (easily reached by all-weather motor road from Mombasa, Momba or Tanga).

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The S.S. "Matiara," which left London on Nov. 18, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on Nov. 26, carries the following passengers for—

- Prof. J. H. Evans
- Mrs. E. F. Pirie
- Mrs. H. J. Peaton
- Mrs. A. C. Peteschick
- Mrs. A. R. Pierce
- Mrs. G. Bridge
- Mrs. E. C. Phillips
- Mrs. R. J. Rintlin
- Capt. A. T. A. Ritchie
- Capt. G. G. Gregory Smith
- Mrs. J. M. P. Shields
- Mrs. K. M. Spieshe
- Mrs. B. T. Warren
- Mrs. E. H. Wallis
- Mrs. G. Woodgate
- Mrs. & Mrs. F. L. Williams
- Mrs. & Mrs. F. D. Hill
- Mrs. J. Brown
- Mrs. Maber
- Mrs. & Mrs. R. Swan
- Mrs. D. Watt
- Mrs. E. Trasef
- Rev. Father McMahon
- Mrs. H. Mawle
- Mrs. & Mrs. K. Thomson
- Mrs. Will. Thom
- Mrs. Squhar
- Mrs. H. C. E. Newey
- Mrs. & Mrs. L. Allan
- Mrs. M. G. Gaudin
- Mrs. Donaldson
- Mrs. L. Evans
- Mrs. V. Fawcus
- Mrs. N. Friscombe
- Mrs. E. C. Grierson
- Mrs. W. H. Goodson
- Mrs. & Mrs. J. W. Johnstone
- Mrs. C. D. Maber
- Mrs. A. Meek
- Mrs. A. H. Steek
- Mrs. E. W. Dinnvfather
- Mrs. W. Romano
- Mrs. A. E. Sargent
- Mrs. A. E. Carter
- Mrs. V. J. Stafford
- Mrs. K. St. C. Rose
- Miss L. M. L. Spencer
- Mr. Specht

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles. Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

The S.S. "Leopold de Lauro," which left Marseilles for London on November 23, carries the following passengers for—

- Mrs. & Mrs. E. F. Warren Hastings
- Rev. Pitt Dale
- Capt. J. D. Truman
- Mr. G. Stuart Watt
- Mrs. J. Wheeler
- Mrs. E. A. Armstrong
- Capt. Edmund Fokjame
- Capt. & Mrs. F. F. Jambe
- Miss E. E. Gibbins

(Homebound Passengers listed in previous page.)

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.E. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the week ended October 22: Kenya—Eldama Ravine, 0.28 inch; Kabete, 0.27; Meru, 1.20; Kisumu, 0.47; Kisumu, 0.30; Kisumu, 0.18; Koro, 1.01; Lamu, 0.52; Lamuwa, 0.51; Mombasa, 0.47; Mombasa, 1.33; Mombasa, 0.28; Nairobi, 0.55; Nairobi, 0.34; Nyeri, 0.37; Rumuruti, 0.51; Sumbur, 0.50; Subukia, 0.25; Uganda—Kampala, 0.51; Kampala, 0.51 inch.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- Mantola p.s.d. Gibraltar homewds., Nov. 20.
- Maldia ar. Mombasa homewds., Nov. 20.
- Mafuta ar. Mombasa homewds., Nov. 20.
- Mafuta ar. Mombasa outwds., Nov. 20.
- Mafuta ar. Bombay from Durban, Nov. 18.
- Mafuta ar. Bombay for Durban, Nov. 20.
- Mafuta ar. Durban for Bombay, Nov. 21.
- Karava ar. Durban, Nov. 23.

CAPITAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

- Capt. Macbrayn ar. Mombasa outwds., Nov. 16.
- "Comedian" left Durban for Africa, Nov. 15.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

- Riefolfontein left Hamburg for E. Africa, Nov. 10.
- Spragfontein left Dar es Salaam outwds., Nov. 14.
- Nisberg ar. Amsterdam outwds., Nov. 13.
- Riefolfontein left Dar es Salaam outwds., Nov. 13.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Azay le Rideau" ar. Pt. Said outwds., Nov. 15.
- "Antilly" left Hamburg for Africa, Nov. 18.
- "Antykne" ar. Reunion homewds., Nov. 15.
- "Antykne" left Durban homewds., Nov. 17.

UNION CASTLE.

- Durham Castle left Durban for E. Africa, Nov. 18.
- Lindfield Castle left Pt. Sudan outwds., Nov. 20.
- Handover Castle ar. Cape Town homewds., Nov. 20.
- Langibby Castle ar. London, Nov. 16.
- Langstephan Castle left Durban for Beira, Nov. 16.

The 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards has left Khartoum for Cairo, where it will be stationed for the next twelve months.

A telephone service is now in operation between this country and Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, the charge for a three-minute call from London being £2 17s.

NEW 'EAST AFRICA' BOOKS.

ELEPHANT
by Cdr. D. F. Blunt.
The standard book on the subject. Includes many stories of incidents and adventures, covering the author's seven years as elephant control officer in Tanganyika. "Elephant" is minutely illustrated, and is published at the unusually low price for a big game book, of 13s. 3d. net free.

ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA
by H. Cooper and C. L. Havel.
In "Angling in East Africa" two of Kenya's best known fishermen have written a "how-to" manual for the devotees of the sport. The book is a storehouse of information for the East African fisherman who should not usually resort to his hand-written little book. The maps alone are worth more than the price, which is 6s. 6d. net free.

SUNSHINE & RAIN IN UGANDA
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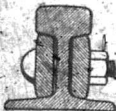
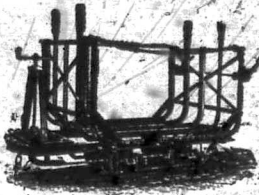
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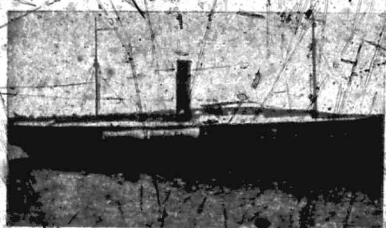
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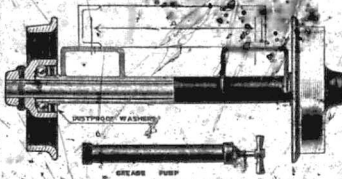
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Great surprise has been expressed from many quarters at the news which *East Africa* was able to disclose exclusively last week regarding the proposals made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Kenya and Uganda members of the East African delegation for a drastic write-down of the exchange value of the East African shilling. Publication came as a complete surprise even to members of the delegation, but the general accuracy of our revelation has not been impugned. This, one of our greatest "scoops" which this journal has been able to achieve, was regarded by Reuters as sufficiently important to justify an unusually long telegraphic summary being dispatched to the territories, which therefore received the news within a few hours of publication. Many proved friends in this country in East Africa in general and Kenya in particular have entirely endorsed our criticisms of the proposals, and it will be most surprising if objections to the plan are not widely voiced in East Africa, where, of course, a small minority has long entertained the idea on the subject which Major Crogan has advocated and popularised. But we are unaware of any considered discussions or resolutions which lend support to the suggestion the public opinion generally favours devaluation as the inevitable consequence of which we expected in our last issue. A great deal might be said in favour of a change of currency values throughout the whole Empire, but that is a very different thing from a proposed currency manipulation in Kenya and Uganda alone. For the Tanganyika delegate, be it remembered, would have nothing to do with the proposals of his colleagues. The whole subject is one of such delicacy and importance that it ought to receive prompt consideration by settler and commercial opinion in the Dependencies, where we trust that responsible views will be made clearly known.

Recently we criticised severely the pamphlet issued by the Nairobi Publicity Committee under the title "Kenya: The Land to Live in." Now we hear that the booklet has been so generally denounced in the colony that such unkind remarks have been made about it by the Nairobi Municipal Council, that its further circulation has been, or is on the point of being, stopped. This has another excellent idea been spoilt by inattention to detail. Good work was rendered by the publicity committee, by the individual to whom the editing was finally entrusted, and by those to whom the preparation of advertisements was delegated, and it is most regrettable that their exertions should have been undermined by the use of poor paper, and an extraordinarily poor photograph, and, in general, a production that no honest critic can describe as anything better than third-rate. How widely it was distributed we do not know, but from the standpoint of the cause it was intended to serve, we hope that general circulation will not be made with an unsatisfactory character was recognised. (The many advertisers will, of course, have a reason to complain if distribution is stopped up to the minimum figure promised at the time they were invited to book space, but we are confident that their interest would be better served by saying a word about five thousand copies of a really well-written and arresting brochure than by the number of copies of the present poor production.)

ELEPHANT CONTROL IN TARO.
Fast Africa is very glad to be able to state that Captain C. R. S. Pitman, Game Warden of Uganda, who during the last two years has been seconded to duty in Northern Rhodesia, has made arrangements for the introduction of the Government's six hundred pound which were being much damage to cultivation in the Taro district of

** * * *

... and that the proposal had his entire approval, as that of the Acting Game Warden. The correspondents who have recently written us letters of protest against such measures of destruction during the absence of the Game Warden will, we are confident, be relieved to learn that so experienced and ardent a game preservationist was consulted before the edict was issued. The problem of elephant control in Toro presents special difficulties. The district is an agricultural one with a settled Native population, but it is interspersed with areas of swamp and elephant grass, which afford the elephants ideal protection and make hunting extremely difficult. The elephant population is growing (it is estimated that it has increased in the last seven years by about 1,000 to about 2,000), and it is feared that unless this process of thinning out is accelerated, the herds will become so large that it will be impossible to control them. The danger to Native and non-Native cultivation from a steady increase in the number of these elephants appears to be very real, and special measures of control had therefore to be taken.

East Africa agrees with all people of goodwill from the League of Nations to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society that THE PROBLEM however, and particularly the heinous OF SLAVERY, slave-trade could be abolished but, as we have previously remarked, the problem is by no means so simple as is often suggested by the good folk who clamour against it on public platforms. An interesting communication to *The Morning Post* from *News* to the Persian Gulf, whence came the Oman Arabs who colonised Zanzibar and have a long tradition of slave keeping, throws a curious light on some of the more recent phases of slavery in that area, in which there appear to be two classes of slaves, those who are nominally slaves, the dependants of East Africans transported thither generally, who are now practically not slaves but domestic servants, and pearl-divers, though not called slaves, are really slaves, since they are permanently in debt to the Arab owners of the pearling dhows. The pearl-trade has suffered from the prevailing economic depression, and many of the domestic African slaves have been "freed", but as they have long enjoyed the confidence and support of their masters, in all cases the last thing they want is so-called freedom. The really unhappy debtors of the dhow owners, on the other hand, have the advantage of permanent employment, such as it is. At least, they are not thrown out on to a world already overstocked with unemployed. A further revelation of the ingenuity of the Native mind is that a market exists in the local bazaars for British certificates of manumission. "A new form of money-making has arisen during the past few months," writes the correspondent. "It is widely known throughout the Gulf that a slave who makes his way to one of the British war vessels receives manumission at the hands of the British Government through the British Political Resident at Bushir. The slave thus manumitted receives a certificate which on his return to the Arabian side is saleable in the bazaars to those who for any reason wish to have it, and quite a trade is done in these documents." The information thus vouchsafed seems illuminating on two points—the Protean character of slavery, and the disconcerting attitude of the European mind to the whole subject.

Although Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. McCull, C.B., D.S.O., has retired from the post of Director of the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry of the University of Tabora, the Territory, the inspiration of his five years' leadership of the work is still evident in the departmental report for 1931, which has just reached us. Not content with the routine combating of the many and virulent diseases which afflict the stock in the Territory—rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, East Coast fever, trypanosomiasis, anthrax, blackleg, glanders, foot-and-mouth disease, cutaneous leishmaniasis, and sickle plant poisoning and brucellosis (a long and fearsome list, indeed!)—Mr. H. E. Hornby, the Acting Director, makes some extremely pregnant suggestions regarding the effect of captivity upon the wild animals of East Africa. "A herd of wild zebra," he writes, "in its natural surroundings present a picture of bounding health and splendid form. But if one takes some of these animals and studies them in captivity, one finds that they are fretful, with intestinal worms, and that skill greater than ours is required to prevent a high percentage of the animals dying within a few months of capture; in their wild state they successfully overcome the effects of an infection which is capable of killing them in a less favourable environment of captivity." He instances a recent case of a young male greater kudu, about two years old, comfortably housed by the Department and given as much food as he could eat, but inoculated with *T. concoloriensis* in nine months he was dead, though he would state he would not doubt, hardly have had an infection.

There is another intriguing note in the report. Anthrax, that fearful disease which causes more accidents in bacteriological laboratories WHY THIS? than any other infection, is a potent IMMUNITY? throughout Tanganyika, though probably not 1% of the cases are reported. But, though the aggregate of cases of human anthrax is considerable, it is small compared with the large number of animals which die from the disease, "therefore," says the report, "it is of great interest, and will be the subject of research, to know why transmission to the African man is comparatively rare, and why when it does occur, several people may be involved at once. Hundreds of cases of animals which have died from anthrax are used annually for food without apparent transmission of disease to the consumers," and "the homilies preached by the Veterinary Department of the danger of eating such carcasses" make little impression. "The Native, as is well known, does not like to let anything lie in the way of meat past him." It seems evident that certain Natives can get on with the animal carcasses dead of anthrax, just as some can consume that so "high" "meat" with impunity as Sir Frederick Jackson records—that any European who ate it would be dead of stomache poisoning in twenty-four hours. Again, Jackson asks, "why is this? What are the factors involved?"

The observations and the experiment recorded here have a bearing on the problem of the health of Africans now suddenly introduced to civilised conditions of life which deserves more than a casual glance. As well-known explorers in all ages have remarked upon the magni-

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ficent health and physique of Native races; yet we know that Aborigines are infested with a whole host of parasites. The raw African has even been referred to as "a walking zeb." Can it be that as in the case of the zebra, the conditions of their life "in the wild" enable them to support such infections with impunity? Can it be that it is only when they come into contact with "civilization" comparable to the captivity of the zebra that these infections overcome their natural resistance and result in debilitating, chronic ill-health, and early death? If we knew exactly how insects are involved in the reaction of wild animals, such as zebra, to the altered conditions of their life following on captivity, we might have a greater understanding of the possibly more complicated factors which control the reaction of the "wild" Africans to "civilization" and the reasons why one type of bug fades away hopelessly and helplessly on contact with the white man, whereas others, such as the African, are able to put up a good fight and survive.

Since Pim's recent caustic comment on the functions of the Provincial Commissioners of the Zanzibar Protectorate are contradicted by the reports to hands of those Commissioners for 1931. The Zanzibar official writes that attendance at the schools is unsatisfactory and that parents display a definite hostility to education generally, a hostility reflected in the truancy of pupils, and the Chief Inspector of Schools states categorically that the wastage in Pemba is twice that in Zanzibar itself, four Pemba schools approaching 50% of vacancy and two, more nearly 70%; but the Acting Provincial Commissioner of Pemba, in a passage remarkable in an official report for its metaphor, declares that "the little wagon of education in Pemba has been hitched to the huge motor tractor of Empire development, with the result that it is now being dragged out of the mire of decades on to the high road which leads to the fulfilment of our obligations towards the backward peoples under our trusteeship." He will have it that the school attendance in Pemba is "on the whole satisfactory," and that the necessity of gathering the clove harvest excuses non-attendance, as "every hand, however small, should be outstretched in earnest effort to preserve the State's prosperity." It is manifestly difficult to reconcile these rather diametric statements with the considered opinions of the other two experienced officers quoted; indeed, the reports are mutually destructive, and suggest the need of a finer balance of judgment if the Protectorate's reports are to be accepted in their face value by a discerning and critical public.

Veterans of the East African Campaign will recall the "flying ticks" which bothered them and their transport animals on safari. In his book "Shaitan," Mr. C. T. Stoneham utilised his knowledge, partially acquired while on active service in East Africa, to infest his hero dog "Shaitan," as well as that animal's lion friend "Mzee," with "flying ticks"—a phrase which provoked our reviewer to remark that as all ticks were wingless there could be no such thing as a "flying tick." He suggested that the insects were really a kind of fly, species of the genus *Hippobosca* being well known to infest many animals from camels to ostriches. Reference to the

OFFICIAL REPORTS THAT CONTRADICT ONE ANOTHER.

Natural History Museum authorities doubt the reply that although they had examples of Hippoboscid flies from four different kind of animals, they had no specimens from lions, and would be very glad to have some. So we refer to the letter to Dr. E. Anceuri Lewis, entomologist to the Kenya Veterinary Department, who now informs us that he has on several occasions collected *Hippobosca capensis* from lions in the Colony, as well as from dogs, cheetahs, leopards, camels, ostriches and even man himself. There can be little doubt then, that the "flying ticks" of Mr. Stoneham are really Hippoboscid flies; and, as Dr. Lewis comments, the term does not seem an inappropriate one for the wingless "sheep tick," which is really a fly, as often spoken of as the "sheep tick," though it has no relation to true ticks. Perhaps Dr. Lewis would care to forward some of his specimens from lion to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, mentioning East Africa's mediation in the matter. We are sure that they would be gratefully received by the Museum and faithfully applied in the cause of knowledge.

Future historians will have an intriguing task to evaluate the amount of credit to be awarded to football as a civilising factor in the life of the African. Official reports dealing with Native life in East Africa frequently contain references to the keenness with which football is played by the younger generation; we read, for instance, that in Uganda "Association football is played with the greatest enthusiasm in all districts," and that in Kenya "a factor in the social life of young men and boys which has obtained a great hold on all the native communities is competitive football; the standard of representative tennis is high and the matches are usually played in a clean and sportsman spirit." The Briton's inveterate love of the game has overplayed a prominent role in his success as a coloniser, but how great a part must be left to the impartial critic of a century hence to determine.

That Kenya has caught the gold fever seems certain. Almost every air mail letter which reached us from the Colony on Monday was concerned primarily with the prospect of Kakamega, of which most people have high hopes, though the more prudent suggest that a long period must elapse before the real value of the field can be estimated. We can state that in round figures, £100,000 has recently been subscribed in cash in Kenya for various mining propositions—a surprisingly large sum considering the tiny number which residents have been experiencing. But gold was never a lure. It is sincerely to be hoped that Sir Albert Kitson's optimistic report on Kakamega may prove to have been justified. Incidentally, the moment of closing for press decision has been reached regarding the application of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. for a small prospecting heated over some 600 square miles of land in Kwaronda adjacent to the Kakamega field.

NEWS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

to infest his hero dog "Shaitan," as well as that animal's lion friend "Mzee," with "flying ticks"—a phrase which provoked our reviewer to remark that as all ticks were wingless there could be no such thing as a "flying tick." He suggested that the insects were really a kind of fly, species of the genus *Hippobosca* being well known to infest many animals from camels to ostriches. Reference to the

With this issue we send to our readers overseas the best of Wishes for
**A Merry Christmas and
 A Happy New Year**

SIR SYDNEY ARMITAGE SMITH'S REPORT

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM HIS SURVEY

Of the Financial Position of Tanganyika Territory

In the last twelve years Tanganyika is shown by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith to have taken the sum of nearly £200,000, the amount by which receipts exceed disbursements under the Widows and Orphans Pension scheme, from that fund in view of current expenditure, thereby mortgaging the future of the Territory. If the directors of an ordinary business undertaking had acted in that fashion they would be extraordinarily fortunate to escape prosecution for fraudulent conversion. Sir Sydney says in this point:

"In the case of Tanganyika, which has been administered under the Mandate for less than a dozen years, and whose officials are for the most part young, it is to be expected that the expenditure from the Fund will increase rapidly as officers arrive at the age at which claims normally mature."

"On the other hand, as establishments have been built up in a manner which is at once so rapid and so costly, and as the demand for recruitment both in officers and in scales of pay is imperative, it is certain that contributions will tend at any rate for some years to decrease rather than to increase."

"Under these circumstances it would appear regrettable that contributions should have, since 1910, been carried to revenue, a system which relieves the present at the expense of the future, and will throw upon later budgets a largely increasing burden, whilst the corresponding receipts will have been dissipated before the end of reckoning arrives."

"If the objections to the establishment of a vested contributory pension fund are unavailing, and have weight, but it seems questionable whether in view of this Territory the Fund system would not be a more preferable one than that actually adopted."

"From a budgetary point of view it is important to retain this conclusion, that revenue for 1922-23 is expected to the extent of £2,000 by the inclusion of 10 per cent. on truly revenue, and that in succeeding budgets receipts will increase, and that rapidly."

That the language does not cover the subject of revenue emphasis is clear.

CUSTOMS UNION OPPOSED

Last week we quoted extracts from Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's report in which he advocated "abrogation of the Customs Agreement with Kenya and Uganda." He also opposed unification of the Customs Administration of the three territories, a paragraph in his report reading:

"Customs.—In view of my observations on the Customs Agreement, I do not think the present moment opportune for a reduction of the Customs staff, and I agree with the views expressed in the proposals in the direction of closer union between the Customs Departments of Tanganyika and her neighbours."

Other points which may be quoted are:

"Provincial Administration.—Measures of retrenchment and those already promulgated are under consideration and recommended in the case of the Provincial Administration, but the salary scale is described as unduly generous for the junior and mid-rank parsimonious for the highest rank. An actual salary of £200 per annum together with the other advantages offered, viz. free residence; free medical attendance; passages and pension, should secure suitable conditions for the discharge of the duties of a Provincial Commissioner."

"On the other hand, those who are entrusted with the responsibilities of a Provincial Commissioner would probably agree that he is insufficiently remunerated. A salary of £2,000 per annum, together with the advantages mentioned in the *Trade Development*, when he has to bear in a Territory where visits are frequent and hotels scarce and generally inadequate, is not sufficient. But there is another feature of the scale which appears open to serious criticism, i.e., the liability to have for

indefinite and unperformed services from the Territory. The age of retirement is fixed at 60, but the normal life expectancy is 47 years, without intermission and without allowance for the responsibility of this office. The same applies to the numbers of offices graded as Assistant District Officers, as District Officers respectively, and the normal retirement age for these grades is 55 and 50 years respectively. This was generally the case amongst the many officers whom I consulted, and amongst those who were overburdened with correspondence and demands for statistical information. The correct answer in question is only with a few quarters. I submit that wherever possible it should be done in many cases a very small number of District Officers of his technical qualifications, those in the Agricultural, Veterinary, Police, and other departments should be bound in or near the home, and that they should be discouraged from accepting any other inter-territorial correspondence which is not strictly necessary. A small number of officers which those harassed should be allowed upon to complete should be cut down."

"District Officers could also be afforded some relief by the transfer of other, and when necessary, of other official duties of some of the work connected with the townships and they should certainly be relieved of the duty of supervising themselves, which could well be sold at the post office by the post staff as part of their ordinary duties. The clerical staff required for the offices of Government, if concentrated at the headquarters, would with advantage be pooled."

"Official Salaries.—There is in certain specific cases a serious matter of property. In my opinion, however, I am of opinion that generally they are at present excessive, having regard to the high cost of living for which the Customs tariff is largely responsible. The level of official salaries must be fixed as an emergency measure and indefinite continuance as part of the fiscal system of the Territory cannot be contemplated."

"This consideration emphasises the absolute necessity for the strictest economy in the future, inasmuch as the lapse of the Ordinance will cause a loss of about 25 per cent. of the reduced revenue of the Territory. The Ordinance should be allowed to lapse, and any exigencies of the budgetary year should be met by other means."

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CRITICISED

"Education Department.—The Education Department has been criticised and the situation of the teachers and inspectors is well expressed. It is recommended that more should be done to improve the teaching of the subjects of the curriculum, and that the principle that it has no right to be a second-class education for the natives."

"Education.—The Vote has been increased from £7,558 in 1921-22 (representing 25.1% of total ordinary expenditure) to £10,700 in 1922-23 (representing 30% of total ordinary expenditure). The increase, which is only 42.5% of the expenditure for the basic year, is a very small percentage of the total expenditure. During the period 1921-22 about £28,000 has been provided from the Public Works Vote on the construction and maintenance of school buildings."

"The recruitment of Superintendents of Education in the present scale of pay should cease forthwith. All officers not held to be fully efficient should be discharged, and those who, whilst regarded as fully efficient, became redundant on the reduction of the number of central schools should be absorbed as retirement cases. For the future there should be employed (a) Assistant Masters, (b) Headmasters, (c) Inspectors, (d) Senior Inspectors, on appropriate scales of salary fixed well below existing figures."

"Existing grants in aid for mission schools should be continued subject to the abolition of a grant-in-aid system, and a grant-in-aid system for Government schools, valued at £13,000 to £14,000, should be phased out of a mission school."

PRIZE OF THE GAME DEPARTMENT

"The Game Department has been criticised for being the only one in which increase of strength (by the retention of one Game Ranger) is urged. Of the Department the following suggestions are submitted:

- (a) Abolish the grant of temporary licenses £2,100 per annum. Full licence is £1,000 per annum. Tanganyika was only granted 100 in 1921-22, Kenya only 23 in 1921-22. It seems probable also a decrease of the resident's full licence from the present figure of £15 to say £10 might raise the annual revenue £1,500.
- (b) Increase the number of districts which receive grants for the purpose of the Game Department.

Cmd. 2187 (H.M. Stationery Office)

...sensitive problems which arose. I have
 ...sentimentalism, he showed that he could
 ...in the amount of Native
 ...and the role of the long that the
 ...both been seen almost
 ...one of the most important
 ...The second point that their
 ...a common symbol for African
 ...with a strong and practical
 ...that they should go.
 ...who are honestly convinced that
 ...the African are fundamentally
 ...the grave mistake of treating
 ...as the same as the Africans
 ...the basic principle that equals
 ...admitting for
 ...is fundamentally not
 ...and can be the same and
 ...the result of social and
 ...environmental progress.

Yours faithfully,
 London, S.W.1

HIGH COSTS OF GOVERNMENT

**How the Costs of Services Affect the
 The Editor of "East Africa"**

SIR A. DE EVENS, President of the Economic
 Society of South Africa, recently criticised the
 British official attitude towards European enterprise
 in Africa with the exception of that offered by the
 South Government. In his opinion, restrictive con-
 ditions, over emphasis of the rights of the Natives
 and even opposition to the development
 of the country, result by European capital and
 enterprise to a loss of the economic and political
 independence of the Colonies administered in East
 Africa.

High costs are, of course, largely due to the
 high level of post-war scale on which the govern-
 ment of these territories is operating, and before
 the capacity to pay for the huge outlay. Very
 few of us are so generous and the terms so
 favourable to the employer that we could employ
 many first class mechanics for the East Africa,
 which would be a very small part of the country
 and on the other hand, it is no means paying
 salaries, allowances and pensions to the natives
 in the territories. The source of the
 wages is steadily drying up and disillusionment will
 be inevitable. The only possible alternatives have
 been pointed out. Assuming that this diagnosis of
 the situation is correct, new taxes should not
 be the only means of increasing the cost of
 administration coupled with a gradual lowering of
 existing taxes, seems to be the only practical way
 of restoring confidence.

Yours faithfully,
 Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith
 C. LODLEY

SIR SYDNEY ARMITAGE-SMITH'S REPORT

**His Views on "Unhealthy" Tanganyika
 The Editor of "East Africa"**

SIR SYDNEY ARMITAGE-SMITH'S REPORT on Tanganyika
 Territory, published in the "East Africa" of the 1st
 of the month, has been most interesting. The
 country had such a long history of "repression" on
 the part of the British Government, and it is
 interesting to see that the Government of Tanganyika
 of late, non-official critics of East Africa and
 I have no doubt that the fact that Sir Sydney's
 susceptibility may have been a result of your
 his very earnestly. It is a most interesting
 that the British would in fact be possible in
 conditions in general.

...extreme elevation" is hardly the term to use
 ...Tanganyika. With the exception of
 ...Kilimanjaro and Meru, the
 ...is no extreme elevation as a rule. Euro-
 ...in Tanganyika live at a level lower than
 ...of everyone knows there are many
 ...of European residents in the Colony who
 ...have lived and worked all their lives in
 ...and even after 20 years' residence
 ...certain persons' strain is undoubtedly in-
 ...voled in residence at elevations of 7,000 feet, and
 ...the Germans in Danzig, was particularly so
 ...affected; but a short holiday on the coast was a sur-
 ...ture even in their case. It is probable that Sir
 ...Sydney's views have passed away before public
 ...opinion could have been formed on his obvious
 ...courtesy to us "people" which I venture to suggest
 ...is weakened by his having stressed the physical
 ...of the Colony.

Yours faithfully,
 London, S.W.1

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS

**Condition of Concessions to New Settlers.
 To the Editor of "East Africa"**

SIR—In your issue of September 22 (page 28),
 you refer to the representations made to you by a
 correspondent in India about to take up a farm in
 Kenya, who stated that settlement in this Colony
 would be handicapped by the fact that railway con-
 cessions now granted to new settlers emigrating
 from Europe are not extended to those emigrating
 from India.

The wisdom of extending the concessions allowed
 to pupils going to farms, on production of a voucher
 from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in
 London, to similar pupils proceeding from
 Kenya from India, is also stressed in the same
 article.

In order to remove any possible misapprehension
 which may be created by your notes, I should like
 to point out that possibly you may be supposed to
 make some reference to the matter in a
 future issue of the "East Africa" and the concessions
 allowed on these railways are applicable only to settlers and their
 immediate dependents who are settled under any
 Government scheme. Actually the
 present Government scheme in
 these territories. Therefore, the concessions what-
 ever are being granted to settlers, and when
 such schemes are inaugurated, steps will
 be taken to handicap any better procedure
 proceeding direct to the Colony.

In the case of farm pupils, I have recently been
 in communication with the steamship companies and
 we are agreed to extend to such pupils arriving direct
 from India the same concessions as are granted to
 those who arrive under the regs of the East African
 London Office, provided the bona fides of such
 pupils is established.

Yours faithfully,
 G. D. KNOPER
 General Manager
 Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

...summary of the 1952 work of Sir
 ...Rhodesia, and only a little of which I find it would
 ...Abercorn's office of Government House
 ...of coffee growing in Northern Rhodesia
 ...in England.

STANDARDISATION OF AFRICAN TERMS.

Colonel G. H. M. Praeger's Proposal

By the Editor of East Africa.

SIR, I have been interested in your plea in your issue of October 1952 for standardisation of African terms. It is a most fascinating subject, and some years ago I drew up a guide (not yet published) for the standardisation of African tribal names and districts which might be useful for English usage. However, the subject is a very complex one, and there are many points which the limits of your issue in the East African continent and uniformity yet be found. So many terms and names have been in use for so long that it may be impossible for any alterations to be made after so many years of usage, or to obtain universal acceptance.

To arrive at some basis it is essential to consider the construction of names of people outside Africa, and to note how the adjectival forms are made. These may be divided into several classes, and I will briefly mention some of them. They are:

Class I.—Names of countries, cities, etc., which include the name of the majority of the people in the world. The adjectival form in English constructed by adding -n, is used to denote the country, e.g. Abyssinia, Abyssinian, Corsica, Corsican, Prussia, Prussian.

Class II.—Names of tribes, where the vowel sound in the name of the tribe is either unaltered or the vowel sound may be altered, and the -n is dropped. If the word ends in -i, -o, or -u, the -n is dropped before -an is added, e.g. Fiji, Fijian, Hawaiian, Italian, etc.

Class III.—The terminal vowel -o appears to be unaltered but must be considered, as the name of several African tribes end in -o. In this case it appears to be dropped before the addition of -an, e.g. Borneo, Bornean, Montenegro, Montenegrin.

Class IV.—African consonant sounds, and additions, the addition may be -n or in some cases -m. The latter appears to be applicable mainly to tribal names, and I do not like it to be applied to African names which have already great value, e.g. Senegal, Senegalese, Sudan, Sudanese. Examples of Class IV are: Bumbah, Bumbaher, Danish; Shain, Spanish; Japar, Japanese; Siam, Siamese; Turk, Turkish.

The following are irregular forms: English, but Englishman; Scottish, but Scot or Scotsman; Class V.—Mainly consistent terminations follow the rule of Class IV, and add -ian or -ite, e.g. Egyptian, Tibetan.

Most, if not all, African tribal names can be made to conform to one or other of the above classes, and so follow the usual English practice, and I think an English form should be adopted for each African tribe.

With regard to the names of tribal lands, it has for many years been customary in many parts of Africa to add the suffix -land, or either the root or some other form of the Native name, not always correctly. The following examples are Zulu-land, Mashonaland, Shonaland, which may perhaps be better, Bechuanaland (Bechuanaland), Matabeleland, Mabeleland, Masaland, Swandiland, etc. I rather like this method, which conforms to old-established usage in Europe, such as Lapland, Finland, etc.

The appended list shows what may be considered the correct method of dealing with these names when writing English, and suggests that these be used in all English writings, official or not. This list is not exhaustive but many means it is merely a guide. Words would be formed thus: Karamoja, Karomojans, Karomorian, Karomajamen.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. M. Praeger
Linguist, University of London

NAME OF AFRICAN PEOPLES IN ENGLISH.

Present Name	Correct Name of Country	Correct Name of Native	Correct Name for Language
1. Acholi	Acholia, or Acholiland	Acholin, or Acholiman	Acholian
2. Angoni	Angonia, or Angoniland	Angonin, or Angoniman	Angonian
3. Bechuanaland	Bechuanaland, or Bechuanaland	Bechuan, or Bechuanian	Bechuanian
4. Dinka	Dinka, or Dinkaland	Dinkan, or Dinkaman	Dinkan
5. Wan Dorobo	Dorobo, or Doroboland	Doroban, or Doroboman	Doroban
6. Elgeyo	Elgeya, or Elgeyland	Elgeyan, or Elgeyanian	Elgeyan
7. Ba Ganda	Ganda, or Gandaland	Gandan, or Gandaman	Elgeyan
8. Galla	Galla, or Galliland	Gallan, or Gallaman	Gandan
9. Bani	Gishuan, or Gishuanland	Gishuan, or Gishuman	Gallan
10. Bani Kamoga	Kamoga, or Kamogaland	Kamogan, or Kamogaman	Gishuan
11. A Lamba	Kamban, or Kambanland	Kamban, or Kambanian	Kamban
12. Karamoja	Karamoja, or Karamojaland	Karamojan, or Karamojidian	Karamojan
13. A Kikuyu	Kikuyu, or Kikuyuland	Kikuyan, or Kikuyanian	Kikuyan, or Kikuyanian
14. A Kisii	Kisii, or Kisii-land	Kisian, or Kisiman	Kisian
15. Ba Kitosa	Kitosha, or Kitoshiland	Kitoshan, or Kitoshian	Kitoshan
16. Lango	Lango, or Langoland	Langan, or Langoman	Kitoshan
17. Lumbya	Lumbya, or Lumbyland	Lumbyan, or Lumbyman	Lumbyan
18. Luo	Luo, or Luoland	Luan, or Luoman	Lumbyan
19. Lotuko	Lotuka, or Lotukaland	Lotukan, or Lotukanian	Luan
20. Madi	Madi, or Madiland	Madian, or Madianian	Lotukan
21. Masai	Masai, or Masailand	Masian, or Masianian	Masian
22. Nandi	Nandi, or Nandiland	Nandian, or Nandianian	Masian
23. Ba Nyoro	Nyoro, or Nyoroland	Nyoran, or Nyoroman	Nandian
24. Nubi	Nubia, or Nubi-land	Nubian, or Nubianian	Nyoran
25. Ba Tolong	Tolong, or Tolongland	Tolongish, or Tolongishman	Nubian
26. Ba Rotse	Rotse, or Rotse-land	Rotsean, or Rotseanian	Soguan, or Soguanian
27. Ma Shona	Shona, or Shonaland	Shonan, or Shonianian	Soguan
28. Somali	Soma, or Somaliland	Soman, or Somanian	Soguan
29. Ba Soga	Soga, or Sogaland	Sogian, or Sogianian	Soguan
30. Ba Sui	Sui, or Sui-land	Sui, or Sui-land	Sogian
31. Wa Swahili	Swahili, or Swahiland	Swahilian, or Swahilianian	Swahilian
32. Swazi	Swazi, or Swaziland	Swazian, or Swazianian	Swahilian
33. Ba Tora	Tora, or Toraland	Toran, or Toranian	Swahilian
34. Turkana	Turkana, or Turkaland	Turkan, or Turkanian	Toran
35. Wa Wangani	Wangani, or Wangani-land	Wanganian, or Wanganianian	Wanganian
36. Yoruba	Yoruba, or Yorubaland	Yoruban, or Yorubanian	Wanganian
37. Zulu	Zulu, or Zululand	Zuluan, or Zuluanian	Zuluan
38. Marakissa	Marakissa, or Marakissaland	Marakissan, or Marakissanian	Zuluan
39. Shilluk	Shilluk, or Shillukland	Shillukan, or Shillukanian	Shillukan
40. Suk	Suk, or Sukland	Sukan, or Sukanian	Shillukan

Some Comments Worth Noting

The African element is nearly absolutely unimpaired. All African States, as far as is known, are in a general state of territory for 1932.

From Pwani, Mombasa, northward along the coast, the soil is a beautiful sandy beach about 20 miles long, and as flat as a table. See *The Zanzibar Gazette*.

Kenya's population was free of malaria, but it has yet to make its appearance in the country which carried off over 30,000 people. — *Sir Robert Gordon-Lindsay, addressing the Royal Empire Society*.

As there is apparently some misunderstanding on the subject, it may be well to point out that compulsory labor in Kenya is still at current rates either the hour or the day. — *Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1931*.

A great deal of the most valuable instruction in the Jeanes schools in Kenya cannot be shown in printed curriculum, as for example, religious teaching, persistence, tact and enterprise, the social life of the school demands all these. — *Education Department Report, Kenya, 1931*.

The decrease in tonnage of agricultural commodities of Kenya exported in 1931 as compared with 1930 is 18.8%, while the decrease in total value amounts to 33.8%. This gives an indication of the extent to which lower prices of world markets have influenced the export trade. — *Agricultural Census of Kenya, 1932*.

Early in the morning a skilled Native dentist arrives and by means of an iron instrument inserted into the trap between the teeth and used as a lever, he forces in case of need by a stone, and as the lower incisors and two canines. The whole operation takes a very short time and no injury is inflicted by any of the girls. — *Pr. L. M. S. Report, 1931, written in Kisumu with Ninitiation, 1931, for girls among the Bari tribe, Sudan*.

During the past two years education has made great strides in Pemba, in fact, it may be said that it is the unremitting efforts of His Excellency the British Resident, the little wagon of education has been hitched to a large motor car for the development of the island, the result that it is no longer a mere mite of a decade on the road which leads to the fulfilment of the aspirations towards the backward peoples under the leadership of Mr. C. S. Seymour-Hall, Acting Provincial Commissioner of Pemba, in his Report for 1931.

An earlier point in the East Africa experiments had indicated the necessity of a complete manure mixture to secure the best yields. A further point was the adverse effect of heavy doses of potash on the growth of potatoes, which potatoes were given in applications proved beneficial. It was also found that sulphate of ammonia was much more efficient than nitrate of soda. The best yield was obtained from the plot whose analysis showed a high acid, thus indicating that it is like a crop in acid-tolerant crop. — *The Journal of the Experimental Station at Peradeniya, Ceylon, Vol. 1, 1931, Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, 1931, p. 10*.

New Zealand, the same is true, that the settlers, in fact, they mainly the same as the present.

"EAST AFRICA'S" WHO'S WHO 130. Mr. James Reid Leslie, M.C.



Charles Leslie, M.C.

Mr. Leslie, one of the best known and most popular professional men in Tanganyika Territory, was admitted to membership of the Edinburgh Society of Chartered Accountants in 1920, and after some years in practice came and in the West Indies, went to East Africa in 1923 as deputy general manager of the Eastaugh Company, Ltd., which had extensive interests in sisal and cotton production. Two years later he joined the firm of G. & J. J. J. J., Chartered Accountants of Nairobi, and, as partner in the Coastal Business, established offices in Dar es Salaam and Tanga. He has recently purchased a controlling interest in Tanganyika, which has now carried on under the name of Leslie, G. & Co.

Mr. Leslie is a director of Tanganyika Estates Ltd., of the Tanganyika Meat Supply Co., Ltd., and of several other companies in Tanganyika Territory. He is Chairman of the Tanganyika Insurance Company, Ltd., and is a nominated member of the Advisory Committee for African Education, of the Tanganyika Licensing Board, and of the Tanganyika House and Information Advisory Committee.

During the war he served with the Black Watch for an expedition in the Western Front, being commissioned in 1915 and awarded the capture of Beaumont-Hamel, by the Highland Division. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1916 and was twice mentioned in dispatches.

PERSONALIA.

Commander Leakey expects to return to Kenya in January.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa of Mr. J. Duff.

Mr. I. W. Mack is now District Commissioner in the Eastern District of Kenya.

Mr. J. MacQuillan, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, is now on duty from Singida.

Mr. J. Lewis, a magistrate in Kenya, has left the Colony on leave pending retirement.

Lady Constance Matthew, who died in London last week, was born in East Africa some years ago.

Mr. J. H. Coles, Assistant Government Printer in Uganda, has arrived on leave pending retirement.

Sir Hubert Young, Nyasaland Deputy Governor, has bought a British car for use in the Protectorate.

Captain C. J. Challenor, D.S.O., Post Office in Zanzibar, is on his way back to the Island from leave.

Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., recently visited Dar es Salaam as the guest of Sir Joseph and Lady Sheridan.

Mr. P. D. Thomas and Mr. T. M. Thomas have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has been ordered to spend the winter abroad, and left England last week for Las Palmas.

Mr. John Baley and Miss Diana Churchill are to be married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on December 12.

Bernard Bourdillon, the new Governor of Uganda, was sworn in at Kampala last week by Judge C. E. Law.

Mr. F. Vallance, of Hove, who has just celebrated his diamond wedding, fought in the 1868 Ethiopian campaign.

Major S. G. Hodges, who has been in the charge of aerodrome at Abeba since its opening, has been transferred to South Africa.

Mr. J. W. Sharatt-Horsley, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, has been transferred from Abercorn to Soka.

Mr. V. O. Saul showed several of his cinematograph films of big game in Tanganyika before a Bournemouth audience last week.

Lords and Lady Granworth and the Hon. Judith Gordon leave London in a few days for East Kenya, and expect to be abroad for several months.

Sir William Brass, who visited the country some little time ago, recently showed cinematograph films of that country to the Liberian Conservation Club.

Captain A. C. MacLeod, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, has been appointed secretary of the Inverness-shire Unionist Association.

Mr. C. F. Strickland, who recently visited Zanzibar, is shortly to address the League of Coloured Peoples in London on "The Rebuilding of Africa Society."

Mr. F. J. Ford, who has taken over the management of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's business in East Africa, is a brother of the previous manager, Mr. E. W. Ford.

We regret to learn of the death in Port Elizabeth of Mr. T. G. Buckley, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, where he had served for the past fourteen years.

Mr. D. W. Evans and Mr. R. H. Garforth, both of the Tanganyika Education Department, are on leave, the former pending retirement, and the latter on termination of his appointment.

Mr. T. T. Davies, Government Printer in Nyasaland for the past sixteen years, and Messrs. E. J. Christie and A. B. Cammell, of the Nyasaland Treasury Department, are on leave.

Lord Cecil of Chelwood was entertained to luncheon on Monday by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in recognition of his work for the complete abolition of slavery.

Mr. W. M. Robertson, of the Regal Theatre, Mombasa, who has arrived in England on a business visit, was formerly manager of the Theatre Royal, Nairobi, and is a brother of "Rab," the Kenya journalist.

Mr. M. H. Grieve, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, son of Mr. A. J. Grieve, Principal of the same College, Manchester, and Mrs. Grieve, was married in Nairobi recently to Miss D. Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Owen, of Romsey, Hampshire.

The following have been appointed to the King's African Rifles Reserve: Captain F. H. Boardillon, Mr. R. Rodda, Mr. F. Cushty, Mr. G. Gamble, Mr. M. H. Cowie, Mr. J. R. Anderson, and Mr. D. M. Morrison.

Mr. E. W. Dyer, of the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department, who is now on leave pending retirement, has served in East Africa for the past twenty-four years, being in Kenya and Uganda from 1908 to 1918.

The trial of Charles William Ross, accused of murdering Miss Stevenson and Miss Keppie near Nakuru, was opened in the Supreme Court at Nairobi on Monday. Crown witnesses have testified to alleged confessions.

The Hon. Captain E. Brown, M.B.E., M.L.C., has been elected President of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, with Mr. H. D. Frost as Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. H. R. Kirby and J. Woodrow Cross as members of the Committee. The Society has just concluded its tenth

Professor C. G. Seligman, who has carried out ethnological work in Africa, particularly in the Sudan, delivered the Huxley Memorial Lecture at the Royal Anthropological Institute on Tuesday.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Thomas J. Chrissison, one of the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia, and particularly of Broken Hill. He was one of the "Twelve Apostles" referred to in the "Life of Cecil Rhodes."

Camp equipment, guns, and cameras to be used by the Duke of Gloucester on his forthcoming trip to the Sudan were dispatched from Buckingham Palace last week. His Royal Highness expects to leave soon after Christmas.

Field-Marshal Sir George F. Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., who has considerable interests in East Africa, is to be succeeded as Chief of the Imperial General Staff by General Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-Massin, M.C.

Sir Neville Pearson, who has extensive interests in Kenya, has been appointed Treasurer of St. Dunstan's, of which he has been a Vice-President since the death of his father, Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder of that admirable institution.

Dr. D. V. J. Allan and Dr. D. E. Wilson, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, have been transferred to Tabora and Tanga respectively. Mr. A. W. S. Hooper, of the Customs Department, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Kisumu.

Mr. C. H. F. Plowman, O.B.E., H.M.C. Consul at Harar, Ethiopia, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of Somaliland in succession to Major A. S. Lawrence, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was recently appointed Commissioner of Protectorate.

Major Sir Robert Shaw, M.C., has been appointed an Acting Member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the Ukamba area in place of Major J. O. K. Delap, D.S.O., who is at present in England, and whose substitute, Major E. S. Grogan, is also in this country.

Mr. R. T. Melross, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Tanganyika, won the challenge cup for the best fox of the opposite sex to the champion at the recent Silver-Fox Breeders' Association Show in London. He is now engaged in fox farming in Scotland.

Miss D. Carey Morgan, whose pastel sketches and etchings of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are being exhibited at the Imperial Institute, hopes to visit Java next summer.

Congratulations to Mr. M. van Jaarsveld, the Arusha planter and business man, on his new monthly paper, *The Printer*, which must be one of the few anywhere in the world which are printed and published on a coffee estate. In matter and get-up it reaches a most promising standard. Long may it flourish.

Mrs. Delap, wife of Major J. O. K. Delap, D.S.O., the Elected Member for the Ukamba constituency of Kenya, has undergone a serious operation, and though she is making satisfactory progress, will not be able to return to the Colony until the spring. Major Delap cannot therefore return to East Africa for four months or so.

Sir Shenton Thomas, until recently Governor of Nyasaland, and now Governor of the Gold Coast, Lady Thomas, and Miss Thomas are on their way out to West Africa. Addressing the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce before his departure, Sir Shenton said: "I would rather be a democrat than an autocrat."

Sir Aldo Castellani, K.C.M.G., the world-known authority on tropical diseases, who has been director of tropical medicine at the Ross Institute for some years, has been appointed director-in-chief in succession to the late Sir Ronald Ross. Sir Aldo was created an honorary K.C.M.G. in recognition of his work on sleeping sickness in Uganda.

We regret that we referred last week to "the late" Sir Thomas Comys Platt, who, we are very glad to learn, is alive and active in London, and who, it so happens, contributes an interesting article on "House of Lords Reform" to the December *Empire Review*. Sir Thomas's old Uganda friends will join with us in wishing him many more years of a useful life.

Inward passengers by last week's air mail included Mr. Gury, from Salisbury; Mr. Beaver, from Broken Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Marshland, from Dodoma; Mr. Walker, from Nairobi; Mrs. Ballard, and Mr. and Mrs. Pines, from Juba; and Mr. Kelly, from Khartoum. Inward passengers yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Burgard, Paris to Juba; Mr. Cylot, Cairo to Juba; Mr. E. Blanc and party, Paris to Kampala; Miss Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Rotha and photographer, Cairo to Nairobi; Mr. Preston, Khartoum to Kampala; Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Kisumu to Cape Town; and Mr. Kettle, Dodoma to Cape Town.

Mr. Hugh Copley, one of the keenest fishermen in Kenya, and part-author of *East Africa's* new book, "Angling in East Africa," was formerly on the overseas staff of the British Cotton Growing Association in Uganda, and until recently engineer in charge of the Kihwezi sisal plantation. He was the first European child born in the Federated Malay States, was trained as an engineer, and spent the early part of his career in Nigeria, where he enlisted on the outbreak of the War. Later he joined the dirigible section of the R.N.A.S. and served in the Baltic and the Mediterranean. After the War he spent a short time in India before taking up an appointment in Uganda.

EVERY WEAK ONE
GETS STRONGER
ON
BOVRIL

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

November Meeting of Executive Council.

LAST week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was mainly occupied in considering memoranda for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the conference with the Board over which he will preside on December 8. The main details cannot be disclosed, it may be said that memoranda are to be submitted on economy and taxation in East Africa, the Congo Basin Treaties, the establishment of National Parks, and the formation of a Road Board in Uganda.

Joint Board and Ottawa.

It was resolved: "That the Joint East African Board desires to record its high appreciation of the satisfactory results secured for the Colonial Empire at the Ottawa Conference, and for the East African Colonies in particular in view of the difficulty of obtaining such advantages for countries which were prevented by treaties from reciprocating. The Board realises that these results are very largely due to the personal efforts of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has succeeded for the first time in bringing the interests of the Colonial Empire into line with those of the rest of the Empire, and the Board desires to express to him on behalf of East African interests its thanks and appreciation."

Marketing of Native Produce.

Mr. W. W. Higgin, representing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, drew attention to the serious threat to cotton growing in Tanganyika resulting from the present action of the Eastern Province of the Territory of Indian and African Settling Lorries to bring peasants and their cotton into the marketing stations, where in the majority of cases they were tricked in one way or another, so that they received less than they should have been paid. The practice involved shipment of supplies of cotton from their immediate vicinity, and a heavy charge on the industry, for what pockets of the middlemen were those who had been received one day and certain others the next day, and the price which he might have expected to receive.

Two years ago the cotton crop in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika had been 18,700 bales, last year 3,685 bales, and was this season not expected to exceed 6,000 bales; Mr. Higgin believed that the industry would die out completely within a few years owing to the bankruptcy of the ginners if steps were not taken to rectify the present position. He suggested that zones should be established round each ginner from which it could draw its cotton, that restrictions should be placed on discriminate lorry running, and that on the other hand, the ginners should give definite undertakings to the Government that they would not use the monopoly thus created to the detriment of the Native growers.

Sir Humphrey Luggatt strongly supported the idea, pointing out that the same problem had faced Uganda on a larger scale, and that at his suggestion a small sub-committee should be formed to consider and report.

Uganda Petition against Income Tax.

The Chairman remarked that the petition which he had presented to the House of Commons on behalf of the public in Uganda against the imposition of income tax had been returned, since the petitioners had not fulfilled the necessary requirements in drawing up the document. The first signatures should have been on the skin, the first page should have contained the petition written by hand, every subsequent page should have been headed by the petition, and every signatory should have given his address, but unfortunately all of these requirements had been overlooked. A cablegram had been received from Uganda expressing regret, and asking if the points at issue could be raised in the debate on supply. Mr. Peto stated that the Supply Vote would not be taken until 1933.

Rat Menace in Tanganyika.

Mr. Higgin stressed the importance of experimental work to discover whether the damage done by the huge forces of rats in the Pemba and districts of Tanganyika especially could not be arrested, and pointed out that they would not be any winter's catch this season. Sir Humphrey Luggatt, saying that the Agricultural Department had done what it could, but was severely handicapped by lack of funds, suggested that the Empire's Commission for the Corporation might be asked to help towards a scientific campaign, spread over a few years, and it was decided to submit the matter for their consideration.

THE LATE SIR JAMES CRAWFORD MAXWELL.

Memorial Service at All Souls, Langham Place.

A MEMORIAL service to the late Sir James Crawford Maxwell, who so recently retired from the Governorship of Northern Rhodesia, and who died at sea on his way to Australia, was held last week at All Souls Church, Langham Place, the Rev. Arthur Buxton, the Rector, officiating. Among those present were:

Mrs. Hugh Adams (representing Princess Marie Louise), Mrs. J. S. Amerx, Mr. V. R. Anley, Mr. Percy Baird (representing the British South Africa Company), Mr. J. B. Bate, Lady Birchborough, Sir Cecil Bocomley (representing the Colonial Office), Mr. Mrs. and Miss Brewer, Rear-Admiral A. Bromley (representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. J. H. Thomas), Miss Cottell, Mr. J. Wyke Davies, Lord and Lady Dickson, Sir Henry Galway (representing Earl Buxton and the Captain F. A. Hopkins, Mrs. Huddleston, Mr. J. C. Heath (representing the South African General Mission), Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Jellevs, Mrs. G. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Tom King (Northern Rhodesia), Commissioner Lamb (Salvation Army), Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lee, Mr. Alwyn Leechman (representing East Africa), Lady Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lovering, the Rev. G. C. May (brother of the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia), representing the U.M.C.A. of Northern Rhodesia, Dr. James Maxwell (brother), Miss Netta Maxwell (sister), Mrs. Robert Maxwell (cousin), Mr. F. H. Melland (representing Northern Rhodesia), Mr. W. Miller, Sir Frederick and Lady Palmer, Mr. G. Quick (London Missionary Society), Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ellis Robins (representing the British South Africa Society), Mr. E. S. B. Taggart (Northern Rhodesia), Mrs. Underwood, Major T. Corbett (representing H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office), Mr. Frank Washington, Major-General Sir Thomas Yarr and Mr. S. W. Yellow.

The new Railway Institute erected in Livingstone Northern Rhodesia, to replace the building burnt down some time ago, has been opened.



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FRANCOIS versus LANGUAGE

Which shall it be?

Broadly speaking, it is the policy of the Latin races who possess Colonies to make the Natives under their control learn and speak French, Italian, Portuguese, as the case may be—and to allow their officials to neglect the study of Native vernaculars. A good many English educationists insist, as like manner that the English language should, and is bound to become the lingua franca of our East African Dependencies to the exclusion of Native dialects. Our Governments, however, do insist on their officials learning the vernaculars, thoroughly, and use the Native languages as the vehicle of official communications.

Lovers of the tongue which Shakespeare spoke deplore the dreadful jargon which has developed wherever English has become a lingua franca, and it is only necessary to quote the "Creole" of the West Indies, the "pidgin English" of the China ports, and the feeble "trade English" of the South Seas, to see a warning against allowing East African Natives to adopt "English" in preference to their own excellent and expressive tongues.

The point is illustrated by a new edition of the famous Fables of La Fontaine in the dialect of the island of Martinique (published by M. T. Devronnet & Cie, Paris, under the title of "Les Basibouins"). The original, written by M. Francois-Achille Martin, went through three editions in 1846, 1860 and 1882, and is something of a classic. The new edition gives the original text with a French translation in parallel columns, and the corruption of the French language is instructive.

LE VIEUX

Zait la bade...
Dane tout...
Ce fe...
Qui se...
Face...
Te...
Le vieu...

LE VIEUX DEVENU VIEUX

Parmi tous les...
C'est fait, il...
Ouvrait à la...
Paris, que...
Quelque vieux...

It may be argued that the "Kreol" form of French is as corrupt a dialect as any Martinique can show, even though "Les Basibouins" can be quoted as an excellent example of what happens to a civilised literary language when adapted as a lingua franca by Africans. The warning has been for East Africa at the present juncture. A. T.

100 CURRIES.

Curries are such favorite dishes with East Africans that "100 Curries and Other Indian Dishes" by Dr. Malik Raj Arund (Desmond Stainesworth, Esq.) is bound to appeal to many of our readers, who will find in this practical little volume, well worth its price.

THE IMMORTAL JORROCKS

Lovers of Surrealistic unique novels will welcome Jorrocks's Essays, by W. A. Steel, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge (Methuen, 7s. 6d.), in which the author, by a painstakingly loving study of his subject, from Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities (1838) to the Percy Romford's Honours (1894-65), reconstructs the England which was the scene of his heroes' sporting activities. Many of the famous illustrations by Lewis Dover and Phiz are reproduced, some in color, of which Sir Thomas Trout and the Bloomer's Stacks, out by the delicacy of the original and the beauty of the reproduction.

GOD'S "ANDLELIGHTS"

Revised by Lord Lugard.

MISS MABEL SHAW'S little book is, in her own words, "an attempt to conserve all that is true and good in the old life of the African) and to build upon it, and to present the Christian faith."

that they seem not as the white man's religion, but a way of life, though the familiar ways of their own thought and belief." She sees "the danger of dragging a part of the African forward to share in our mechanical religion unless the other part of him is developed alongside... when the tribal life has gone out and there is no sense of direction."

Her scheme is to be in miniature centred round an invisible Christ, the old beliefs and superstitions go hand in hand with the new. We do not condemn, do not even deny these things that would create a barrier but "in all little unseen ways" a new knowledge of new thoughts, new ideas are slowly, very slowly, winning their way."

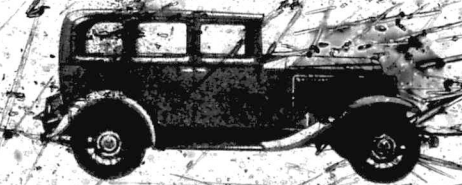
For us outsiders the method seems to go far towards solving the long problem of adaptation of the Christian to African mentality, and of creating new standards which will survive because rooted in his own traditions.

To the success of this book was rewarded seventeen years of selfless devotion and a rare appreciation of African psychology. The book bears eloquent witness.

A new story of the life of General Gordon has been written by W. T. Worthing, and is now published in London in conflict with the ordinary celebrations of his death.

* "God's andlelights" Edinburgh House Press, 25, Calcutt.

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WHICH APE COMES CLOSEST TO MAN?

From a Correspondent

MAN—rational man, or *Homo sapiens* in the full meaning of the word—has long lost his objection to being classed as a family, *Hominidae*, of the order *Primates*, ranking with the family *Simiidae*, the monkeys and apes. Having put him properly in his place, zoologists and anthropologists are now quite at one in their quiet way in ascertaining which ape comes closest to man.

Dr. Zuckermann, of Berlin, has made a study of the morphological variations of the *Simiidae* at the London meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute last week, applied physiological tests and striking results, for hitherto this classification has been founded on morphological characters only. His methods, blood serum precipitation, diurnal and macular vision, drinking by suction, red cell specificity, menstrual cycles, nursing position, beating of chest, and others equal, recondite; and he applied theory to the whole order from man right down to lemurs, Tarsius and even the insectivorous *Tupaia*. And the upshot was that the Eastern apes—the orang and the gibbon—are, on the whole, more closely related to man than the African apes, the chimpanzee and the gorilla—which entirely reverses the generally accepted opinion. But it must be admitted that in the ensuing discussion the lecturer's conclusions were by no means endorsed.

On one point, however, the meeting was agreed. Dr. Zuckermann pointed out that the resemblance between such ancient forms as Pekin man (*Sinanthropus*) and Java man (*Pithecanthropus*) was closer than that between them and modern man (*Homo sapiens*), and that the gap between the specific variations in *Homo neanderthalensis* was greater than that between him and *Sinanthropus*. He proposed an entirely new classification into *Palaeoanthropus* and *Neoanthropus*, and declared that *Homo sapiens* and *Homo sapiens* in whatever geological horizon he was found, an opinion which appears conformable with Dr. Leakey's determination of the age of Dr. Reek's Oldoway man from Tanganyika.

Apparently, then, Dr. Zuckermann visualises modern man as coming by direct descent down the ages, as *Homo*, while Pittdown, Rhodesian, Pekin, Java, Neanderthal, and Heidelberg Man were offshoots from the main line of descent, "petering out" after a more or less brief existence, being fairly closely related in time, and never deserving the generic name of *Homo*. If Dr. Zuckermann's idea has been correctly represented here, it might provoke some interesting discussion.

MOUNTS KENYA AND KILIMANJARO

Dr. J. W. Arthur's Films and Lectures

THE Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, of Kikuyu, whose fine camera has recorded the beauties of Mounts Kenya and Kilimanjaro, gave the Royal Geographical Society an opportunity on Monday evening of his pictures. The best of the summit of Kilimanjaro were obtained from the base of the mountain and one curiosity was a motor-car with one pair of wheels in Kenya and the other in Tanganyika.

The film of Mount Kenya showed typical scenery, with rustling streams and bamboo forests and cars climbing from Chogoria Mission to the lower slopes of the mountains. The skeleton of the buffalo found in 1850 was shown, with some fine views of sunrise over Lake Michaelson. From "The Tooth" on Mount Kenya and the lecturer, he could see the summit of Kilimanjaro two hundred miles away. The ascent of Mount Kenya facilitated by the fact that snow had been found on the 14,000 feet altitudes on Kilimanjaro that necessitated a mule to be carried to the higher Peter's Hut.

Half-frozen Natives always present a rather ugly appearance, and when they are ornamented with goggles the effect is remarkable. It was seen in the case of the Kikuyu porters at Campi ya Simba holding a viewing with astonishment their first pieces of ice. There was a good telephoto view of the interior of the tent on the summit of Kenya, and Mr. Howett, who illustrated Major Dutton's fine book, was seen skiing on the snow. The winter scene familiar to East Africans was distinctly starting to an English audience.

MISS LUCY MAIR ON MISSIONS.

Provocative Talk to London Audience.

THE idea that missionaries have rescued the world from Uganda from unold misery was refuted by Miss Lucy Mair, a young lecturer at the London School of Economics, who addressed members of the British Commonwealth League at lunch a few days ago.

Miss Mair, a trained observer, went to Uganda a year ago and lived for nine months among the people. She occupied a hut made for her of clean grass and mud. She gave food and got to know her neighbours as friends. Finding the natives in their manners and customs very different from those of the white man, she concluded that the natives before civilisation and the white man, have such a bad time after all. She was told that in her earliest days to cook and to be in preparation for married life for the food supply from planting to cooking was the wife's business, while clothing and building were the husband's and by way of moral instruction she received advice as to the qualities of a good wife.

She was told not to be jealous of her husband's other wife nor to be ready to help with their children, but her training was one for a life, not of submissive obedience, but one of dignity, the dignity of the superior person who knew how to put up with a certain amount from her husband. A good wife would never quarrel with her husband in public or tell tales against him. Each wife had her own house and her own piece of land.

Today, said Miss Mair, polygamy has almost disappeared, mainly, she believes, for economic reasons. Whereas the bride price used to be paid in beer, it is now paid in shillings and has to be paid up to 1000 shillings. Miss Mair is loath to give the missionaries credit, though she admits they will no doubt surprise a good many people, that they are taken for granted among the Baganda that a person is Christian, just as much as it is taken for granted that they are past the stage, she says, when they have to make their minds up whether to be Catholics or not and have only to decide between Roman Catholic or Protestant.



PLAYERS
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CIGARETTES
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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

A DEAD ELEPHANT COMES TO THE FRONT.

An unusual elephant hunt is reported in *The Field* by Lady Blyth. One extraordinary and unusual incident occurred on a day when hunting in the bush. A stag was shot and fell, we are told, with a caution. He was then to be dead, lying on his back and was approached by a white hunter. Shortly afterwards we set down under a tree about thirty yards away, leaving our boys to cut some meat for the porters. Suddenly we were roused by their piercing yells, and we ran back to see what had happened, an amazing sight met our eyes. My gunbearer was gesticulating wildly with the elephant's tail, but where was the elephant? It appeared that he had only been stung by my shot and had fallen as soon as the boys cut off his tail. It is interesting to know if anyone has ever shot a dead elephant in Tanganyika.

My friend brought in will be interested to learn that Colonel Under Blunder's case in his book on "Elephant" which *East Africa* will shortly publish.

COLONISATION OF AFRICA.

IN *The Sphere* Mr. F. Tuohy suggests that in future decades a great new impetus will be given to colonisation as a way out of European troubles. He says:—

"The present neglect of Africa is striking. Whereas we in Europe have sixty inhabitants to the square mile, Africa has one. At the present rate most of the world's raw materials, save iron, coal, and phosphates, will be used up in thirty years' time. Moves must be made now to ensure their continuation by developing unexplored centres. So runs the argument. The whole white population of Africa numbers but 3,700,000, and of these but 300,000 are centred in the Cape or in North Africa. The entire rest of the Dark Continent has but 300,000 white settlers.

"The Italians are contemplating Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya. The Colonial review, *Olivebranch*, also points to Rhodesia, Katanga, Angola, and Mozambique as capable of absorbing big European colonies. These regions, the Italians aver, could be made to hold 10,000,000 Europeans, as much as are in the Australian continent. The soil is fertile, the climate possible, and the native element thin. A colony in Uganda, where are only fifteen inhabitants to the square mile, Tanganyika, twice the size of France, is settled by a mere handful of 10,000 whites. At present the habitable parts of high Africa contain 240,000 white settlers. The Italian claims that that number could be increased five times over."

WATCHING A PYTHON CONSTRUCT.

INTERESTING little known facts concerning Zanzibar are contained in an article in a recent *Zanzibar Official Gazette* written by Mr. C. B. Campbell, who says:

"Between Nungwe and Mkokotoni is a conic hole, measuring 40 ft. in diameter and 42 ft. in depth. Speaking to an elderly Native near by, the writer was informed that the meter hole had been there many years ago. He himself, an old man, well remembered the great hurricane of 1872, but even his father did not remember when this hole was made. The ground here is solid rock, and the depression could only have been made by some such tremendous force."

Working in the Kizimbasi-Mkokotoni area one afternoon a snake of 17 and his men had the unusual experience of seeing a seventeen-foot python construct a hole in the ground. The snake can only be described as a very large snake with a very thick body. It was very much like a large snake, but its body was very much more pulpy. The reptile then sank its head into the ground to gorge its victim. The next morning, a bit bulked in the snake's body, two feet or so from its head, it was well once again that the python has a very slow digestion. It is of interest to mention that Dr. Aders has stated that pythons measuring 15 ft. have been obtained from various parts of Zanzibar, and that in the *Gazette* files of 1904 or 1895 there is a record of a twenty-foot python killed at Kiungani.

It comes from the... he had... preached in words... down the Message... in directing the... fish durability... as the rose... an teaching... When men admired... or extolled his farm... from our missionary than... ugh-ha."

Early on the day before had been mangled to death by... the distance and console the people by his presence... the quixotic instinct that his errand was one of mercy... determined him to carry no weapon but a stout stick, fashioned by himself long years before from a... by Norham Keep. Soon they were off on the narrow beaten track, himself and three bearers, trudging in single file through interminable grass, to right hand and left much higher than their heads. Nothing impeded their progress till five miles from their destination.

There, across their path two hundred yards ahead lay three lions. For a moment our friend, as if they were birds, and unconcernedly went to grass. Five hundred yards... and again across their path they saw the heads of the time facing them dead on, interested now in their steady coming. A hundred yards divided them, then fifty, then forty... when again they rose and went back to grass. It almost seemed they had gone for good, but half a mile forward there they were again: dead on, snarling, tails in motion, purposeful!

With unperplexed pace, majestic stances, our friend pushed his way. Sixty yards... forty... thirty... twenty-five... with a roar together the three beasts jumped into grass and could be heard, careering away to the left into the far distance. Not a word had been spoken from their first appearance until now. But, with the strange unity of thought that Natives achieve in emotional crises, now the three bearers gave voice. Together, in an ecstasy of relief they shouted: "The Word of the Lord come true! Even the word of Daniel! The Living Word of God!" Our missionary, too, for the first time ached his head. He too gave vent to thought. And what he said was "ugh-ha."

N. RHODESIA'S NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES.

COMMENTING on the effect of the Ottawa Conference on Northern Rhodesia, *The Livingstone Mail* says:

"Generally we are left with the impression that from the point of view of British manufacturers competing in Northern Rhodesia, the new duties are spiritually futile, and that they will merely add to the taxation already borne by the poorer members of the community, especially the Natives."

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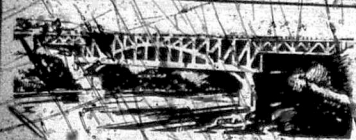
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(Contd.)

That Book of Yours!

East Africa is always glad to consider the publication of books on East African subjects of public interest. Manuscripts should be typed (double spacing) on one side of the paper only, and sent by registered post to the Editor at 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

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TANGANYIKA'S NON-NATIVE POPULATION.

Striking Increase in Indian Population.

THE Report on the Non-Native Census taken in Tanganyika Territory on April 1, 1931, has now been published at 1s. It gives the following figures:—

	1921		1931	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Europeans	4,228	20	2,447	14
Indians	23,424	57	9,411	54
Goans	1,722	7	798	5
Arabs	7,059	17	4,041	23
Others	589	2	4,100	20
Total	41,020		17,438	

The remarkable increase in the number and proportion of Indians is very striking. A comparison of the European races by nationalities is no less interesting:—

	1921		1931	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
United Kingdom	2,894	35.1	90	1.7
Colonial	1,117	13.6	321	6.0
German	2,139	26.0	Nil	Nil
Greek	918	11.2	279	5.4
Swiss	220	2.7	Nil	Nil

It is important to notice that 99.2% of the Indians were British-born, while 99.4% of the Goans were not even naturalised Britons and were classed under "Other Nationalities." The percentage of Empire born non-Native inhabitants was 80.6, leaving 19.4 of aliens.

Religious Strengths.

The Muhammadan religion, which includes probably all the Arabs and over 60% of the Indians, accounts for nearly 53% of the non-Native population. The Goans are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The relative strengths of the five leading creeds is:—

	Percentage among Europeans
Muhammadan	21.668
Hindu	2.679
Roman Catholic	3.429
Church of England	2.299
Lutheran	1.600

"Independence of thought in religious matters," says the Report, "would appear to be confined to the European community, which includes 40 persons who stated that they had no religious beliefs, 4 agnostics, 1 freethinker, 3 spiritualists, 1 atheist, 1 rationalist and 1 Government servant who declared himself a pagan."

While the number of males has increased by 34% over 1921 and 20% over 1921, the corresponding increases in females were 11% and 30% respectively. The youngest European husband was 19 years of age, and the youngest wife 15, but among the Indians there were husbands of 4 years of age, and 3 wives aged 2.

The Goans are almost entirely urban, the Indians only 10% less so, whereas the bulk of the European population is distributed among 100 Indian districts. Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Babora account for 32% of the Europeans, 52% of the Indians, and 70% of the Goans, whereas the Ujiji and Northern Kavirato and the Tangia Private Reserve at Tanga holds 10% of the Europeans but only 12% of the Indians and 2% of the Goans. So it is not surprising to find that only 30% of the European children of school age (5 to 15) attend school, while 25% have private tuition, and 30% have none at all. 5% of Indian children and 50% of Goans are able to read in the schools in the settled areas in the Territory.

Of the European population engaged in agriculture, 20% are government servants, of adult European females 10% are engaged in no occupation, 20% are missing, and 20% are engaged in various jobs.

GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

East African Companies to Amalgamate.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed at the end of last week:

The three companies which formerly controlled trade, transport, and banking in German East Africa (Tanganyika) are soon to be amalgamated. They have been maintained in existence after the War with the aid of Reich funds.

The German East African Company is to absorb the other two concerns, the German East African Railway Company and the Nyassa Consortium, and will raise its capital from 4,500,000 to 10,000,000, by issuing 5,000,000 of new shares. The three companies, supported from home with sufficient funds to keep them in existence as a corner stone of future German colonial development, have since the War mainly engaged in producing sisal, coffee and copra, and their joint plantations cover some 49,300 hectares. Their fusion in one concern is a step prompted by the same governing idea of colonial reconstruction.

The German East African Company was founded by Carl Peters in 1884. Until 1900 the Customs and the military forces were in its hands and it played much the same part in German colonial development as British Chartered Companies had done in other parts of Africa. After the German-British agreement of 1890, as a result of which Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and the Sultan sold to Germany his mainland territories which had been leased to the East African Company, the Reich took over the administration, but the company continued its other activities.

The East African Railway Company was formed in 1904 and built the railway connecting Dar es Salaam with Lake Tanganyika, the first railway reaching the lake port of Kigoma shortly before the outbreak of War. The railway is now stated to have a value of 10,000,000, and the company receives 10,000,000 in compensation from the Mandatory Government.

MEDICAL WORK IN UGANDA IN 1931.

Retrenchment Calls a Halt.

RETRENCHMENT imposed by the depression inhibited any great advance in medical and sanitary work in Uganda last year (Annual Report, 1931, Government Printer, Entebbe, Shs. 5), and the positions well summed up by Sir Albert Cook:

"Under the circumstances our efforts have been directed rather to keeping essential things running than to embark in new work; strengthening our staves rather than lengthening our cords; but this cannot continue indefinitely without impairing the efficiency of our work. One sign of a better life is growth."

The medical education of Natives is a feature in Uganda, and it is pleasant to read that the Natives so qualified have thus far given satisfaction. One deserves special mention, Dr. W. E. Webb, the Deputy Director of Medical Services.

The Assistant in charge of Acholi sub dispensary was a local Native, an Acholi, English-speaking, smart and intelligent. He told me that a great number of the villagers were coming to his dispensary for scorpion stings as they found his medicine so very much more effective than that of the "medicine men" that treatment he gave, and it seemed that he made an incision through the sting, painted it with soda, and rubbed in crystals of potassium permanganate. I was much impressed by his competency in applying a snake-bite cure for scorpion stings. He assured me that relief was obtained in a few hours.

European medical assistants are now licensed as medical practitioners in the Protectorate, already seven have been placed on the medical register and are in active employment under Government, in some cases acting as sub-assistant surgeons. Satisfactory reports on their work have been received in all cases.

The very high maternal mortality rate—14.60 per 1,000 births—is accounted for by the almost universal Native custom of administering Native medicines to women at the time of childbirth.

Stinking swamps have been achieved in the Sese Islands, and systematic inspection by Dr. S. M. T. Lee. In spite of the progress of re-population, not one single case of sleeping sickness has occurred among the islanders.

"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.

An Eldoret resident has built his own glider.

A Bill relating to the establishment of trade unions is to be introduced in Tanganyika.

We hear that the Imperial Hotel, Kampala, is making extensions and renovations.

An exclusive coal prospecting licence in Kenya has been granted to Major H. B. Dunman.

The meeting of debenture holders of Beira Works, Ltd. to consider proposals for a moratorium has been postponed to December 5.

The net profit of Hay's Wharf, which handles much East African produce, is returned at £208,808 for the twelve months ended June 30 last.

British Ropes, Ltd., who use a good deal of East African sisal, report a profit for the year to August 31st of £4,287, against £36,547 in 1930-31.

Angola Estates, Ltd., a company controlled by the Zambesia Exploring Company, reports a debit balance for the twelve months to March 31 last of £11,020.

In spite of trade depression, many new buildings are in course of erection in Kampala, where building prices are extremely low. Bricks are quoted at 32s. per thousand delivered.

Broadcasting tests between this country and East Africa, carried out in connexion with the imminent inauguration of the Empire broadcasting scheme, were completed last week.

The Nairobi Municipal Council is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of refuse-collecting vehicles. Applications must be received in Nairobi by January 16 next.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year totalled £3,120,100, compared with £3,501,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A fine hotel has been opened at Ngoma (Kisenyi) on Lake Kivu, which the Belgians hope to make a tourist centre of importance. Kivu is best approached from Grand Rapids, the new road now being built from Kabale to Ruchira.

174 visitors entered Tanganyika Territory during August, 80 being British and 40 Belgian. Non-official immigrants, excluding visitors, totalled 24, of whom twelve were German and ten British.

An Order in Council published last week in the London Gazette notified the King's approval of the raising of a force for the naval defence of Kenya, under the designation of the "Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve."

Trouble on the northern frontier of Kenya has led to the dispatch of two companies of the King's African Rifles from Nairobi to the affected area, where they will be used to protect the tribe from attacks by Ethiopian raiders.

Legislation has been introduced in Northern Rhodesia to extend the benefit of the British preferential tariff to goods grown or produced in the British Empire. The new duties, which take effect from October 19, apply to cocoa, coffee, tea, cigars, pipe-stem goods, cutlery, motor cars, boots and shoes, wood, and paper.

Sanction has been given to the Mozambique Company to increase port dues at Beira to a maximum of 282s gold per short ton on goods landed for transit. Handling charges are to be made the same as those applying at Lourenco Marques, and each stevedore is to pay up to 135s gold per ton on all merchandise stowed.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first half of this year totalled £1,029,372, compared with £874,382 for the corresponding period of last year, and £1,402,789 for the first half of 1930. The chief increases over the past year are: groundnuts, £104,237; gold, £59,822; coffee, £47,218; hides, £20,360; and grain, £11,948.

The Kenya Legislative Council may meet about the middle of December and then vote a sum of money to enable the Treasury to meet Government commitments until a budget session, held in the new year, after the Expenditure Advisory Committee has submitted its report to public scrutiny. It is hoped that the Coffee Board Bill will be passed into law during the December meeting.

The British India Steam Navigation Company reports a profit for the year to September 30 last of £162,003 after providing for debenture interest and £230,000 for depreciation. A dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2½% is to be recommended, leaving £26,400 to be carried forward. The directors state that the £230,000 deducted for depreciation is considerably short of a full year at 5% for the original cost (£25,066,801) of their vessels. All the Ordinary capital of the company is held by the P. & O. Company.

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BANKS, REVIEW, EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa contains the following references to East Africa:—

Kenya.—Import market is quiet, but with the improvement in cotton and coffee prices, the export market has shown increased activity. Financial conditions in Mombasa bazaar are generally satisfactory. Attention is now being given to the growing of potatoes in large quantities for export overseas, especially to India, where there is an extensive market.

Uganda.—Though bazaar trade generally remains inactive, a slight improvement in the demand for cotton piece goods is reported.

Kenya.—Business in the bazaars has shown continued improvement during the produce buying season, and stocks on hand are reported to be normal. Groundnut crop is not now expected to exceed 17,000 to 18,000 tons; a good cotton crop is assured; early deliveries of coffee in Mombasa have realised up to £50 per ton parchment from Nairobi buyers, and exports of Bukoba coffee show a marked improvement compared with last year. About 1,000 tons of gut arabic are expected to be produced this year, chiefly in the Shimanga district; exports of this product last year totalled only 300 tons to 400 tons, but of this year's crop 200 tons have already been shipped to India, which is expected to absorb the whole of the year's production.

Northern Rhodesia.—Cotton crop, which is expected to yield 3,000 to 3,500 bales, is of good quality, and is realising bids of a penny per lb. The quality of the current tea crop is reported very good.

Northern Rhodesia.—The outlook for the Copper Belt has brightened in sympathy with the movement of the copper market; development is proceeding satisfactorily on the Namoi and Roan Antelope mines, where there are 450 and 250 Europeans employed. Business conditions continue dull, and traded cattle and maize can only be realised at prices under cost.

Cabled trade notes from East Africa to Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), give the following information:—

Kenya.—Seasonal rains have broken in the Northern area. Coffee picking has begun, but market prices are easier following the resumption of shipments from Brazil. Mate, which is being harvested, is expected to yield 1,400,000 bags. Though trade generally remains depressed, the favourable report by Sir Albert Kitson has given rise to some optimism.

Uganda.—Cotton and groundnut crops have been harvested, and rice is proving better than was expected. Coffee crop is generally satisfactory. Good output for the first time has amounted to 25,170 ounces, compared with 15,000 for the corresponding period of 1931.

The record cotton crop is expected from the 1,000,000 acres under the crop, and a more hopeful tone prevails.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trading conditions are more stable and money is fairly well-maintained. Mining outlook is improving, output for September being valued at £230,150, compared with £239,500 in August.

Uganda.—Tobacco nurseries are in good condition; the gum in the tea areas has produced a satisfactory yielding of bushes; groundnut crop has been bought locally, and a shortage may be experienced before the next crop is ready.

THE RHODESIAS AND SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL HERTZOG having indicated by a speech in South Africa that "the terms of any union between Rhodesia and the Union must comprise complete incorporation, dual language and complete freedom of immigration," the *Times* correspondent in Salisbury has cabled that:—

"The question of union to-day is not practical politics and is not likely to be for a long time to come. Southern Rhodesia is looking north rather than south, and is thinking of a new South Central Africa Dominion rather than linking up with South Africa. It is declared that the terms outlined by General Hertzog would never be acceptable, and, even if a more elastic federal scheme were substituted, it could not be contemplated until Rhodesia was satisfied that the free of racialism had been extinguished in the south."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN EAST AFRICA.

Unofficial Objections in Nyasaland.

On the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, several East African Legislatures have introduced ordinances on the subject of workmen's compensation. When the Nyasaland Legislative Council recently had before it an Employees' Compensation Bill, the measure was opposed by each of the three unofficial members, including the missionary member, whose joint criticisms led to considerable amendments and the insertion of the word "Native" before "Employees" in the title.

The Hon. H. B. Wilson, stating that the insurance companies refused to quote rates to cover the liabilities imposed by the Draft Bill, moved that the event of permanent partial incapacity a Native should receive not less than three months' and, not more than eighteen months' wages, calculated on his average monthly earnings for the preceding twelve months, but not exceeding £25; a maximum of £20 in the case of total permanent incapacity; and in the event of death £50 of his year's wages, but not exceeding £25. The Acting Attorney-General objected to the amendments, which, however, were accepted by His Excellency the Acting Governor, and carried after the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Young had pointed out that the average Native incapacitated by further work would always be cared for by his relatives and friends, and that if he was drawing the interest on £50 paid as compensation he would be comparatively well off. Mr. Young "acquiesced with regret" in the Bill, which, he felt, closed the door a little further on the good old days, and put legal restraint in place of what was a very human and kind relationship.

His Excellency reminded the Council that not only European, but Asiatic and Native employers had to be considered; he doubted whether members would be prepared to justify, in the case of Native and Asiatic employers, the arguments which they had applied to Europeans. The unofficial members nevertheless refrained from voting on the Bill.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Two points of interest to East Africans were touched on during the debate in the House of Commons on the King's speech. Mr. Winston Churchill, referring to dis-annament, said: "Do not delude yourselves that all that Germany is asking is equal status. I believe the united front now is equal qualitative status, or, as an alternative, equal quantitative status by indefinitely deferred stages. All these bands of steady German youths, marching through the streets and roads of Germany, with the light of desire in their eyes to suffer for their Fatherland, are not looking for status. They are looking for weapons, and, when they have the weapons, believe me, they will then ask for the return, the restoration, of lost territories and lost Colonies."

Referring to the World Economic Conference, Mr. L. S. Amery said: "The most-favoured-nation clause in its present form may have been of some use to us when we had no tariff with which to bargain. But to-day it is an obstacle to any negotiations with foreign countries. We cannot make any special arrangement with countries that we wish to favour without having to give away far more than we get. And the same is true internationally: it has long been an obstacle to a mutual lowering of tariffs. I trust that we shall be broad-minded and generous enough not to insist upon the letter of our rights against any scheme that would make it possible for the nations of Europe to bring down the innumerable barriers between them, and to do for Europe what we have attempted to do for ourselves at Ottawa."

How drastic were the reductions in expenditure and staff last year is the dominant feature of the 1931 Report of the Uganda Department of Public Works (Government Printer, Entebbe, 55s. 2). The expenditure of the Department was only £341,723, compared with £563,456 in 1930; only £27,684 was spent on buildings, as against £160,458 in the previous twelve months; and no fewer than forty-three members of the staff had their appointments terminated or retired.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE was no competition at last week's auctions for goods to fine qualities of all grades, and some demand for medium and lower qualities of "B" and "C" grades at previous values.

Kenya.—

"A" sizes	185. od. to 175. od.
"B" "	125. od. to 805. od.
"C" "	675. od. to 725. od.
Peaberry	655. od. to 135. od.
Brown and pale	555. od. to 655. od.

Tanganyika.—

London cleaned.—	
First size	745. od.
Second size	675. od.
Peaberry	725. od. to 735. od.

Arusha.—

"A" size	765. od. to 775. od.
"B" "	635. od.
Peaberry	705. od.

Kilimanjaro.—

London cleaned.—	
Second size	665. od.
Third size	615. od.

Upambar.—

"A" size pale brown	595. od.
---------------------	----------

London stocks of East African coffees on November 23 totalled 45,128 bags, compared with 36,046 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

At the public coffee auction in Nairobi on November 16 the highest price realised was 705 per ton paid for a parcel of mark "R.S.M." Buckholt, but 250 was paid out of auction for some tons of all grades of C.H.A. mark. Prices generally showed a decline on previous sales, as a result of the depressed state of the London market.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Castor Seed.—Firm, with East African steady at about £17 12s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 15s. and £10 5s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted 71d. per lb., and sellers of October-December shipments of 61d. The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 81d. and 1s. 9d.)

Copra.—Buyers offer £14 10s. per ton for East African fair sun-dried. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 17s. 6d. and £15 12s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Good business is reported both in spot and forward parcels of East African cottons from 40d. to 72d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 40d. and 6d.)

Cotton Seed.—Firm, with East African quoted £5 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 15s. and £5 5s.)

Groundnuts.—East African is slightly lower at £13 2s. 6d. per ton on a quiet market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 10s. and £12.)

Hides and Skins.—Heavy unbatched Mombasas are quoted at about 530 per lb. on a steady, but little business is passing.

Wool.—Firm, with East African showing slight advance. The stark value No. 2 white fat spot has sold at 22s. per 480-lb. bag, and in Liverpool December shipments of the same are quoted at 18s. 3d., while No. 3 is quoted at 18s. and No. 6 round yellow at 18s.

Simba.—Dull, with East African steady at about £4 per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £4 18s.)

Sisal.—The market was quiet last week, with buyers of East African No. 1 at £4 5s. per ton for October-December shipment, and £4 12s. 6d. for November-January shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 15s. and £4 10s.)

Tea.—25 packages of Nyassaland tea sold last week realised an average of 6s. 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 7d.)

East Africa understands that an all-British company will be formed in London to manufacture cement and clinker in Kenya as soon as the necessary anti-dumping legislation now under consideration by Government is passed.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for East Africa, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—

Dec. 1	per sec. "Carthage"
5	per sec. General Voyron (Dar es Salaam and Lindi only)
8	per sec. Mantua
15	per sec. "Naldera"

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

Inward mails are expected on December 6 by the s.s. "Malda," and on December 10 by the s.s. "Chantilly." Air mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS AIR MAILS.

The closing day for Christmas air mails to East Africa is December 14, the machine leaving London on that date being due to reach Nairobi on December 21. The home-ward Christmas air mail from the territories is due to arrive in this country on December 24, in time for correspondence to be delivered in London on Christmas Eve or Christmas Day.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

- "Mentola" arr. London homewds., Nov. 25.
- "Maldia" dep. Penang homewds., Nov. 26.
- "Mariana" dep. Mombasa outwds., Nov. 26.
- "Majura" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Nov. 26.
- "Taura" left Mombasa for Bombay, Nov. 23.
- "Rakliya" left Mozambique for Durban, Nov. 30.
- "Kenya" left Bombay for Durban, Nov. 30.
- "Karanja" left Durban for Bombay, Nov. 27.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

- "Clan MacBrayne" arr. Zanzibar outwds., Nov. 24.
- "Comedian" left Newport outwds., Nov. 15.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Klipfontein" left Beira outwds., Nov. 21.
- "Rietfontein" arr. Amsterdam for E. Africa, Nov. 21.
- "Nijkerk" left Antwerp for E. Africa, Nov. 21.
- "Springfontein" left Mombasa homewds., Nov. 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "General Voyron" arr. Marseilles, Nov. 28.
- "Compiegne" left Tamatave homewds., Nov. 25.
- "Leconte de Bisle" left Marseilles outwds., Nov. 23.
- "Chantilly" left Mombasa homewds., Nov. 22.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Durham Castle" left Mombasa homewds., Nov. 26.
- "Garth Castle" arr. Southampton, Nov. 28.
- "Gloucester Castle" arr. Lourenco Marques outwds., Nov. 27.
- "Laniff Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds., Nov. 28.
- "Llandoverly Castle" left St. Helena homewds., Nov. 28.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The following passengers recently arrived home from East Africa by the s.s. "Dunluce Castle." They are in addition to those listed in a recent issue.

Mrs. L. Agard	Mr. R. A. Newby
Mr. J. Bain	Miss B. Playfair
Miss Bond	Mrs. Robertson
Mr. M. Boyd	Mr. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Butcher	Mr. & Mrs. A. Taylor
Mr. C. Bruce	Mr. B. S. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. Gundelwitz	Mr. & Mrs. C. Thompson
Mr. J. Hancock	Mr. W. A. Walpole
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. S. Waring
Mrs. L. Langburn	Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Walker
Mr. Lampert	Mr. E. D. Young
Mr. Martin	

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Robert H. H. Ltd. have recently done much development work in shaft truck designing, and their latest trucks embody numerous features which will largely overcome the difficulties experienced in the past by sisal growers. In particular, the features have reference to the method of loading and holding the sisal on the truck, while their "c" bearings greatly reduce the haulage effort and maintenance costs compared with other patterns of bearings. Catalogues and full particulars will be gladly sent to any of our readers on application to the company's London office at 21, Tottenham Street, Westminster.

Now that East Africans will shortly be able to listen in to the new Empire broadcast programmes from Daventry, they will be interested to learn that Messrs. McMichael, who specialise in wireless reception throughout the Empire, have received a cable from Malaya stating that test programmes from England have been received there at good loud-speaker strength on a McMichael Colonial receiver, which, the makers claim, will give entire satisfaction even in the worst climates.

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THE MAIZE OUTLOOK IN KENYA.

From a recent circular issued by the Kenya Farmers' Association we are able to quote the following interesting passages:—

The value of maize per 200 lb. of net grain, on the basis of 20s. per quarter c.i.f. London, is 4s. 52 free on rail main line station. Assuming 50% of the maize to be exported from branch line stations, the average return to the grower of the Colony for his export grain will be 3s. 40 per 200 lb. A six-bag to the acre crop will return him 20s. 40 per acre, while an eight-bag crop will return him 28s. 40 per acre. From those figures, in order to arrive at the haulage cost from farm to rail station, an average distance of eleven miles, will amount to about 5s. 00 per 200 lb., leaving 2s. 85 per 200 lb.—a figure quite obviously below the costs of production.

It must further be realised that the effect of restricted rail traffic will result in very large stocks being held in the Colony in the hands of the Native, trader and the European grower. All will desire to sell with the result that the internal price will probably sink below export parity until the position is relieved by freer rail traffic in about August, 1933.

Maize is probably the one crop at present which is not being over-produced and will, therefore, recover more rapidly when world conditions improve than those crops, such as wheat, of which there is a visible supply sufficient for the world's requirements for a full year. Yet it must be remembered that maize is used in its higher quality for the production of spirits, the demand for which, owing to high taxation, has considerably fallen off, while other grades of maize are mainly used as feeds. Until the value of meat and eggs, etc. improves, there is a very limited increase in price, even with a shortage of maize, which can be expected.

TOO INQUISITIVE AN ELEPHANT.

We are indebted to Messrs. Guthrie & Hulett, the well-known East African motor transport company, of Nairobi, for the following extracts from a report recently received by them from the manager at their Nainanga River Camp:—

A local elephant is becoming rather a nuisance. Although no real damage has been done, the pump suction pipe has been bent some fifteen yards of road broken down, and the entrance gate near the drive broken down. The box-body car was pushed along in the garage without damage, and the night before last we had to vacate our *banda* with the beast on the verandah. I should like you to have a word with the Game Department about this animal.

"The above is, of course, of little importance, but in the case of danger to life I shall have to shoot, and would rather that the Game Department knew beforehand. I am not keen on banging elephants, but this one is not easily driven off; indeed our engine boy has been chased off his running engine on several occasions."

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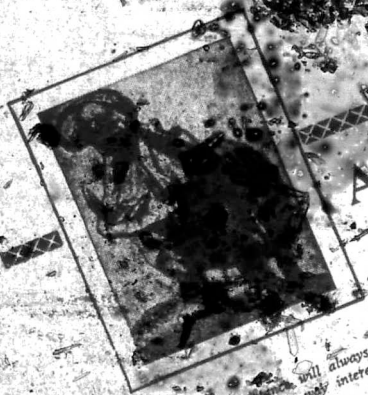
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