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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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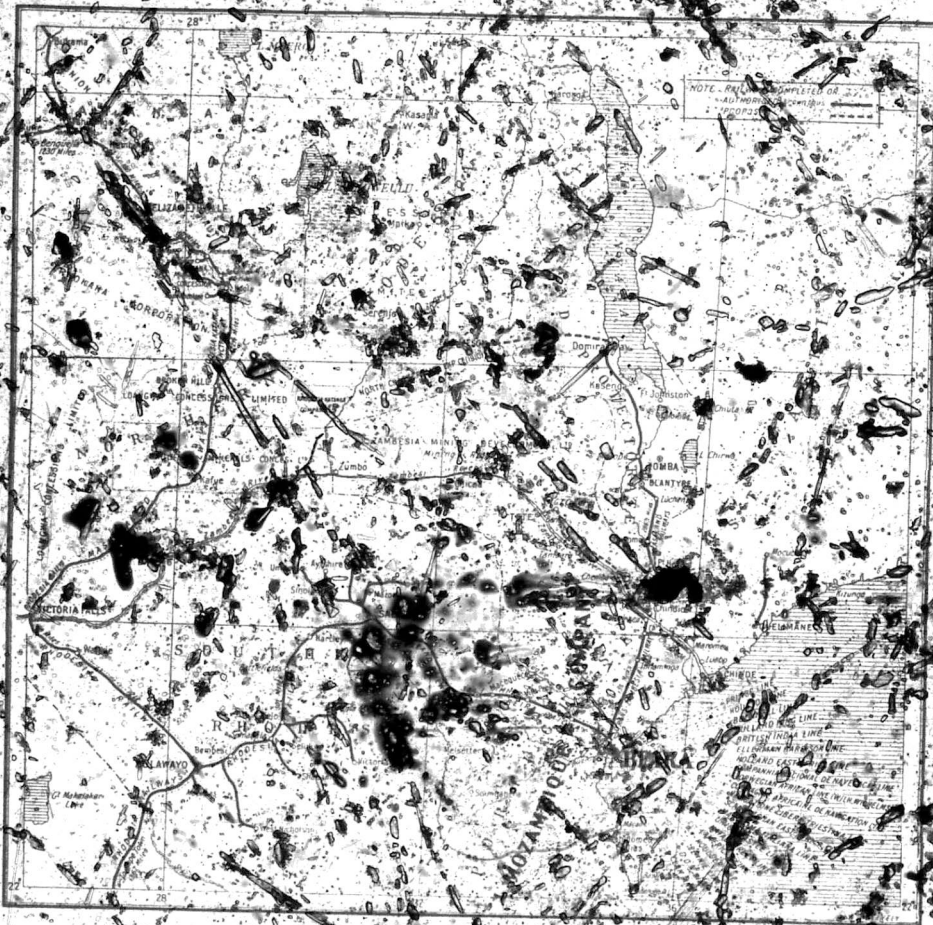


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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Those who have been in touch with recent negotiations between the East African delegation and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister know that the Secretary of State for the Colonies took the strongest possible objection to the resolution of the East African Unofficial Conference which threatened "non-co-operation" in certain circumstances. Now he has instructed the Governor of Kenya to publish a strongly worded dispatch in which he (the Secretary of State) recorded the views he expressed to the delegation. The dispatch *inter alia* says: "The Secretary of State could agree to consider representations proposed by a resolution in proper form and substantive in intention, if the first resolution of the Conference. The deputations representing certain interests in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda asked to see me, and submitted a memorandum which included the resolution to which I have referred, *i.e.* that on non-co-operation. I invited the deputation to meet me, and I at once stated plainly to them that as Secretary of State could possibly receive any deputation from any part of the Empire which came to threaten non-co-operation and obstruction, that law would be maintained throughout the Empire; that I should hope that one would have in East Africa. As I know we have almost universally both here and in the various Dependencies of the Empire, the co-operation of all men of resource and goodwill but that any threat to resist law is a thing that a Secretary of State could not discuss. If it were attempted, it would be quiet in the only possible way that resistance to law can be met in a civilized community and quite irrespective of persons." I was glad to find that the deputation entirely endorsed the view which I expressed, and their very proper disclaimer of the terms of the resolution made it possible for me to discuss matters fully with them.

Even those who feel, as many will, that publication in the above phraseology is unnecessarily severe, must agree that, as Minister could negotiate under the contingent threat of obstruction. We have definite proof that some of the ablest of those who voted for the non-co-operation resolution have since been credited with action, and it is to be hoped that those who have been candid enough to state in private will be courageous enough to stand against any public agitation which it may be sought to raise as a result of the non-success of the delegation. Powerful influences are at work in East Africa to engineer such an agitation, but we trust that wise counsels will prevail, and that the sound leaders of public opinion will do their utmost to heal the breach between the official and non-official sides in Kenya, instead of permitting a widening of the gulf created, we believe, more by tactlessness on both sides, be it admitted, than by deliberate intention. We who have criticised the idea of unconstitutional action since it was first mooted by the Nairobi Conference, feel that the Secretary of State was entirely justified in refusing to negotiate under such a threat, but that, having gained his point, the official communication of publication might have been less drastically worded.

Since East Africa declared repeatedly long before the present economy campaigns were launched that the "main aim" of Government was to "bring out British Eastern Africa generally, and particularly Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya, as never before," we shall perhaps not be accused of over-gariness the cause of caution and wise spending if we state that the memorandum by Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory, on the draft Estimate for 1933 is a "shining" rejoinder to those critics who have rashly asserted that the



Tanganyika Government has merely toyed with its financial problems. In our view that Government has tackled its difficulties more resolutely than any other East African Administration, and though it is now budgeting for a debit balance on the territorial account for the next year of £144,600 and on the railway account of £163,648, the Chief Secretary's memorandum shows that the reduction in expenditure since 1920 has totalled £770,000, and that the approximate reductions in the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Civil Service aggregate rather more than £101,000, in addition to the curtailment or abolition of privileges for which it is not possible to estimate a definite cash value. It is thus no exaggeration to claim, as Mr. Jardine did in introducing the Supply Bill, that "the task of economising and retrenching on a gigantic scale has been carried on steadfastly and progressively," and while public vigilance is, as always, desirable, non-official spokesmen will serve neither their own prestige nor the cause they seek to advance by minimising what has been achieved already.

Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's Report has shown that there are great and delicate problems still to be attacked. To some of his recommendations settler opinion will be resolutely antagonistic, and there, of course, its chosen leaders must take a strong stand, but we trust that they will survey the ground carefully and decide at which points they must attack or resist, instead of opening a general barrage, even on parts of the front where no trenches have to be carried. There has been a disposition at times to adopt a policy of that kind, and, taking the most recent instance, Mr. Jardine dealt crushingly with it at the last session of the Legislative Council by stating how seriously Government had considered the views of the unofficial members. In that speech he revealed that 843 European and Asiatic servants of the Crown in Tanganyika have already been retrenched; that it is the definite policy of the Government to endeavour to fill the lower ranks of the Service with suitable local candidates instead of recruiting in England at higher salaries; but that no modification of the existing four conditions (*i.e.*, beyond thirty months) that could be justified from the point of view of the efficiency of the Service would produce financial advantages of any mark. He continued:

"The great majority of the officials in this country serve either in the coast towns, like Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi, or in the very hot and relaxing Lake ports of Mwanza, Bukoba and Kigoma. In addition, there are a great many unhealthy stations in other areas of the Territory. There are also a number of pleasant stations, but the number of officials stationed at these posts, some of which are one-man stations, represents but a small fraction of the Service. We have very carefully considered whether the tour should be lengthened and leave curtailed in respect of service in such stations, but we have definitely decided not to take either of these courses. The financial advantage to be gained would be trifling, while any reduction of leave privileges would be very disturbing to the Service when superimposed on the many sacrifices they have already been called upon to make. Questions of attitude and solitude, indifferent food, lack of opportunities for recreation, and lack of mental relaxation must also be taken

into consideration, and, judging by my personal observations of officers proceeding on leave after a thirty months' tour I have no hesitation in saying that the public interest will best be served by retaining the existing conditions."

That the Government of Tanganyika has in recent years been prodigal in its handling of public moneys has been made crystal clear by last year's Retrenchment Committee. In this memorandum of the 1933 Estimates, and by the Armitage-Smith Report, but everything points to a recognition of past blunders by the present Governor and his able Chief Secretary, of whom the latter while declining to be prophetic, told the Legislature that he expected that at a very distant date the public finances of the country would have been satisfactorily re-established. That must be the major concern of Government and governed alike, and, although differences of opinion on points of detail are inevitable, it is to be hoped that there will be general support, for wisely framed plans for further economies. The managing director of a business concern which finds itself forced to discharge staffs and reduce the salaries of those it retains has to perform an unenviable duty, which is not rendered any easier by shareholders, especially those who will not take the trouble to master the company's annual report, declaring that nothing is being done to face the situation; the East African Governments should similarly be able to count on the sympathetic understanding of the public. That, of course, is not to say that the shareholder, or the taxpayer, should hesitate to demand information, to suggest possible economies, or to criticise continuing expenditure which might apparently be reduced or abolished without loss of efficiency.

It is strange that such a body as the Union of Democratic Control should be permitted to hold partisan meetings in the House of Commons. There, can, of course, be no doubt that added importance is lent to a gathering held in the Palace of Westminster, and that most people pay more attention to assemblies within it than they would to exactly the same discourse in some hired hall. It was a strange audience which called in a committee room of the House one evening last week to hear Mr. Roden Buxton's impressions of Kenya and Uganda; indeed, as one of the questioners have admitted, practically all those who spoke after they addressed were propagandists of the pro-Native variety. If Mr. Buxton tried, as he claimed, to shake himself free from prior prejudices on his arrival in Kenya, there was no indication that his Union of Democratic Control audience had any intention of divesting itself of its preconceptions and misconceptions. Any complimentary reference to the British settlers in East Africa was met with dead silence but almost every statement of a slighting or critical character produced murmurs of approval. Elsewhere in this issue will be found not only a report of Mr. Buxton's views, but an account of the much more optimistic impressions left upon Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., as a result of his recent visit to Kenya. In more than one important particular he is diametrically opposed to Mr. Buxton, and there can be no doubt that the vast majority of our readers will endorse his reading of the picture and reject that of Mr. Buxton.

#### THE DANGER OF GENERALISATIONS.

#### PREJUDICED MEETINGS IN THE HOUSE.

#### OFFICIAL TOUR NOT TO BE INCREASED.

Government officials in East Africa have seldom been accused of flattering the European settler; in fact, bureaucracy is often charged with being unduly critical of the settler, who, in his turn, frequently makes caustic at the expense of the Civil Service. All the more striking and valuable, therefore, is the warm tribute paid in his report for 1931 by the Commissioner for Native Affairs in Kenya to the excellent relations which obtain between Europeans and their Native labour. In common with all other inhabitants of the Colony, the Native labourer has been hit by the "economic blizzard"; but, writes Mr. A. de V. Wade, "the fact that the fall in wages was generally accepted as inevitable is a testimony no less to the common sense and loyalty of the Native labourers than to the relations of mutual esteem and affection established in Kenya between the European master and his African servant. The manifestation of these relations has been one of the few bright spots in the generally gloomy aspect of the year 1931." Those rabid detractors of the Kenya settler who search the middens to collect mud to throw at their compatriots in Kenya might make a note of this statement by the official who is best qualified to know the facts of those relations.

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A manifestly well-informed correspondent of *L'Independance Belge*, who believes that given reasonable assistance, Ruanda-Urundi will within a few years develop a trade rivaling that of the Belgian Congo itself, argues in that journal that direct railway communication with the Tanganyika Central Railway is essential to the economic life of that rich area of German East Africa which was mandated to our Belgian allies, and proposes that a line should be built almost due north from Gottorp to the bend of the Malagarasi River, whence it could be continued toward Kigali. If, in the closest co-operation with the Tanganyika Railways Administration, this scheme were put into operation, he estimates that the exports of Ruanda-Urundi could be rapidly raised to 100,000 tons, mainly in hides and skins, groundnuts, cotton, and even silk (since, despite the great distance from the sea, costs of production of the fibre are low). The point of junction of such a railway with the south-eastern frontier of Urundi would be at exactly the same distance from the Indian Ocean as Kigoma, and the maximum length of line proposed is about 150 miles. It would serve an area with an average population of 200 to the square kilometre, being, in fact, the most densely populated part of the former German possession. Present financial conditions make it obvious that the Tanganyika Railways cannot from their own resources undertake any further branch railway construction for some years to come, but if there is official support in Belgium for this proposal, it would be well worth while to discover whether the Belgian authorities, perhaps with the co-operation of the strong financial concessionaire groups operating in Ruanda-Urundi, would finance the building of the line and guarantee the Tanganyika Railways against loss in working the Gottorp-Malagarasi section for a reasonable term of years. Since construction would obviously not be justified except for the sake of Belgian interests, some such arrangement, however unusual it may appear on the surface, would seem necessary.

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For some reason difficult to understand, the "bonification" method of fighting malaria has been set in opposition to the "mosquito control" system, as if every possible means of combating the plague did not need to be utilised for the common good. This apparent antagonism has, we believe, been due to ill-advised and imperfectly informed advocacy of "bonification," an opinion strengthened by a most illuminating article contributed recently to *The Times* by Sir Daniel Hall, whose visit to Kenya gave East Africans some idea of his authority as an expert on practical agriculture. Champions of "bonification" have conveyed the impression that the method was just to supply the peasantry with better houses, better food, and generally better conditions of living, but Sir Daniel reveals that the fundamental step is drainage—which, of course, is equally one of the main points in mosquito control. Drainage of the Pontine marshes, of evil fame for malaria first touched in Roman times, attempted by Pope Pius V, but only now attacked on an adequate scale, drainage and irrigation combined, in the marlous deltas of the rivers; in short, the regulating of the natural waters of Italy—that is the backbone of the scheme, and makes it easy to see where the benefits lie. As dirt is only "matter out of place," so water can be exceedingly harmful if allowed its "own way." Marshes breed malaria, lack of water means drought and the death of crops; it is the virtue of the "bonification" scheme in Italy that in draining the marshes and irrigating the dry lands. These facts need to be borne in mind in the malaria discussions that so constantly arise.

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Like the horse in Great Britain, the camel in the Sudan has been feeling the competition of the motor-car. In fact, the famous camel racing breed of fast dromedaries owned by the Nazir of the Bahrain was threatened with extinction until some sporting soul revived camel races. Africans love racing; the good news quickly spread among the tribesmen, and now the latest official report on the Sudan tells us that "the lively interest in the Butana camel races is raising the value of the first-rate dromedary, the winner of the 100 miles open once refused £250 for his six-year-old" though bred. As with horse-racing in England, it seems that camel racing in the Sudan will preserve the finest types of the animal for future generations. Domestication alone saved the camel from extermination in the course of Nature—for no true wild camel is known today—and now sport appears likely to give it a second lease of life.

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Every dog-lover—and that means practically every East African—should be grateful to *The Field* for its initiative in collecting £25,000 from its readers for investigation into diseases which had baffled inquiry for 100 years, but for which it is now announced that a positive and inexpensive preventive has been discovered. Moreover, the specialists engaged for the past decade on the work have discovered a new method of attack against virus diseases generally, and there is ground for the hope that yellow fever may be next to yield to pressure. That deadly virus disease, though as yet unknown in East Africa, may have been transferred from the West Coast in these days of rapid air travel, and the territories have therefore very much more than an academic interest in the discovery of means of combating the scourge.

OPPOSING IMPRESSIONS OF KENYA

MR. DONNER AND REFUTES MR. RODEN BUXTON.  
A Tribute to Kenya's White Settlers.

EVERYONE, and particularly every journalist, knows that the value which can be set upon the impressions of a traveller depends upon a much greater degree upon the breadth of outlook which he took to a new country than upon the mere length of his stay. Many a man can live for years in a land and leave it with the most hopelessly parochial and unsound ideas, while another man, particularly he who has read deeply and travelled widely, may be able to speak far more intelligently of that same country after passing rapidly through it, but taking every possible opportunity of inviting the opinions of all sorts of reasonable people, and of seeing every possible aspect of its life.

East Africa has had ample reason to be suspicious of voluble globe-trotters who, after passing rapidly through, or perhaps just touching at two or three ports on the coast of Eastern Africa, have seized every opportunity of airing what they are pleased to term their views, but which, in the great majority of cases, are merely repetition of statements which unbalanced hearers in a smoky room in a hotel or in a bar have made.

Mr. Patrick Donner, (Conservative M.P. for West Islington) and Mr. C. Roden Buxton, Socialist M.P. for the Midland Division of the West, sitting until he was defeated at the last election have both just returned from Kenya, the first being away nearly a month and the second two weeks in the Colony. Hereunder we record their impressions.

MR. DONNER DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

While Mr. Buxton's account is gloomy, that of Mr. Donner is optimistic. He has already determined to re-visit East Africa, and deeply regrets that the political situation at home forced him to curtail his visit. British Imperial history is one of his favourite studies, and by a study of the literature he had endeavoured to prepare himself for the assimilation of true impressions. He carried letters of introduction to a large number of people of importance, official and non-official, and made a special point of trying to check Government, settler, missionary and Native News where they were in manifest divergence. As a result, he has returned to Westminster a confirmed friend of white settlement, anxious to do anything he can to assist it.

From all I had read and heard, I knew that I should find a splendid type of British settler in the Kenya Highlands," he told *East Africa* a few days ago, "and my high expectations were more than realised. I was immensely impressed by the calibre of the white settlers, and least by their physical virility and the excellent foundation which they have laid these last years of peace and tranquillity, due not only to the collapse of wild beasts, but to the successful invasions of locusts, which in some cases have shown appalling persistence and have utterly destroyed the efforts of stout-hearted men who would not admit themselves beaten, even when a second or third planting of maize, which had been eaten to the roots, failed."

"It is inconceivable in my judgment that any sane-minded observer should doubt that white settlement permanently established, or that British stock carried and multiplied in the Highlands, though naturally at a very high level is selected, say 8,000 or 10,000 feet, and would prove unsuitable to many people, especially the negroes, inclined. But this can be seen in normally healthy individuals by a casual visit to the coast, years later, of regular advantage. If the main well-known settlers are grouped together and kept in a bush or on a voyage to the coast and back to London, and upon a steady holiday, that is something which is

them right for the rest of the year and tends to correct their sense of proportion.

In no way did I see or hear anything which suggested that the Native is given less than a fair deal. The judgment of every impartial person who is aware of the facts cannot but admit that the Native has gained enormously by the advent of the white settler. This considered conclusion has, of course, the emphatic support of the Annual Report for 1931 of the Kenya Native Affairs Department. Indeed, the mutual esteem and affection established in Kenya between the European and the Native tribes are specially underlined in that report as one of the few bright spots in the generally gloomy economic aspect of the year.

PROPAGANDISTS OF CLASS HATRED.

Enemies of all that British Imperialism has achieved in the past and stands for to-day, subversive and propagandists of class hatred in this country, have for years told the public that the Native of Kenya is a depressed slave and have even tried to make out blood run cold with whinnings of 'trouble' to come. The former is a miserable label and contrary to the facts, the latter, absurd and, as stated above, officially contradicted. On every estate I visited the Native labour force seemed happy. I do not speak of Swahili, but any questions I asked were always readily interpreted, sometimes by the employers, and sometimes by English-speaking Natives. As to the mysterious 'trouble,' every settler, official, and business man dismissed the idea as ludicrous.

It is characteristic of many of those who at Home carry very white sentiments—some of whom have never once travelled in the Colonial Empire—to lump all Africans together, as if in fact there were no differences of race, character, physique, mentality, customs, and conditions. One man of one's race is another man's person, and in Kenya, for example, the European and Mau Mau tribes admirably illustrate the point.

Before leaving London I made myself acquainted with the views of, and talked with, men who may fairly be called strong champions of the interests, and I was told that I should find the Natives in Uganda much happier than in Kenya. I travelled many hundreds of miles by car in both these territories, but never met a Natives for enquiry, and was, of course, struck by the high intelligence (the standard of which I do not naturally feel comparable with that of the European) and enterprise of the British. I cannot honestly say that I believe the Native of Kenya is any happier than his brother in Kenya, but that the average official, settler, or missionary in that country differs in his aims and objects from his opposite number in the other side, my firm conviction that the vast majority of the European settlers and officials alike, in both countries, are anxious that the Native tribes shall be given the best of all play, and have no intention of advocating any policy of restriction or repression.

It is also suggested to me in London that, after visiting Uganda, I should consider the amount of attention afforded by the Kenya Government to Native services as being grossly limited and inadequate. It is not to be taken to say that I was staggered by the work of the Medical, Veterinary, Agricultural and Administrative Departments of the Kenya Native Reserves. There can, I think, be no doubt that the Colonies was not quite so enterprising as Uganda, where the Colonies are entirely content in employing upon their life campaigns of enlightenment and assistance in the Native Reserves, but it is quite true to suggest that such endeavours are now merely eye-wash, or that they are maintained by Government at the face of serious opposition or apathy. Indeed, the settlers have for years advocated much of the work which has been carried out.

CLOSER UNION MUST COME.

There can be little doubt that the machine of government is top-heavy, and that the administration should be conducted on much less expensive lines. Everything convinces me that Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, at least, even if at the moment it is not the question of the hour, must come, and that to me, and that it is the most important key to reduced expenditure on public services. It is no exaggeration to say that nine out of ten Europeans of all classes and Tanganyika Territory would, in the future, be lost to us, and a greater catastrophe can hardly be imagined. It is my opinion which under the lead of the late Lord Balfour, had so ardently advocated Federation, changed Joint Parliamentary Committee last year, and was opposed to the proposal. From a purely political standpoint, also, I believe



that the postponement was unwise. The Government is not equal to the task of its present duties, and it is only a matter of time when the Government will have to be reformed. Our first and foremost duty is to get the Government reformed. Our first and foremost duty is to get the Government reformed. Our first and foremost duty is to get the Government reformed.

The recent decision on a joint appeal for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is a step in the right direction. I hope that it will be followed by unification of the three territories into one.

Finally, I do not hesitate to say that East Africa is a magnificent country. It has a wealth of natural resources and a large population. It is a country of great promise and potential.

The only progressive movement in East Africa is the African National Congress. It is a movement of the people, for the people, and by the people. It is a movement that has the support of the masses.

**MR. C. RODEN BUXTON'S VIEWS.  
"TRIED TO BE WITHOUT PREJUDICES."**

MR. C. RODEN BUXTON gave a lecture in the House of Commons last week under the auspices of the Union of Democratic Control, on an account of the impressions left upon him by his recent visit to Kenya and Uganda. He said:

"I tried honestly to be without prejudices, but I was only two months in the country, and was subject to the disabilities of anyone who pays so short a visit. The white residents are extremely hospitable, and pass on very pleasantly from one house to another, but my chief aim was to see as much as I could of the life of the Native peoples. As I cannot speak any Native language, I sought out those Europeans to interpret for me who know the tribes. For instance, one of my guides was Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who was brought up among the Kikuyu, and whom half the population seems to know personally. At Kabard I had the help of a settler who knows the Luhya, and was among the Kavirondo with Archdeacon Owen.

I spent two days from sunrise to sunset sitting in a Local Native Council. Another day, I spent in a Council of Elders, sitting under a tree in the open air on the whole the most interesting, romantic day I spent; seventy were present in the capacity of judges, and another seventy or more were the general public. I saw what extraordinary progress has been made in sanitation, and was greatly struck by the Sanitation Department work under Dr. Paterson.

"I found marked contrast between Kenya and Uganda. I did not feel that Kenya—I mean Native Kenya—is a happy country. There were many complaints. Uganda is, I feel, a happy country. I found a difference in the very first day of my arrival. I met Europeans, officials and non-officials, and I was immediately struck with their greater respect for the Native people. So many of the officials compared their lot with that of the officials in Kenya, and very much to their own advantage. They thought officials in Kenya, on account of the greater amount of white settlement, had a much more difficult task in reconciling conflicting interests. In Kenya one hears much talk of 'native trouble.' When will it come? How will it come? I heard frequent conversations in the Colony about that theme, but I heard nothing of the kind in Uganda, the Government of which seemed much more in the interests of the Natives."

"Although I have criticised very severely the administration in East Africa, I have never criticised the white farmers and planters individually. There was a belief that a person of my general attitude and political views was probably most grossly prejudiced. That I thought every settler ill-treated his Natives; and that all my doubts would vanish when they showed me that they were living

in a happy relation with their labourers. I never thought any settler would be worse than I am. The fact is not an individual conduct of settlers, but that the settlers, through their elected representatives, have failed to put an end to the general system of Government. And that opinion is confirmed. There has been a number of settlers who are in favour of white settlement and against the Natives."

**SETTLERS' FEELINGS WITH THEIR NATIVE LABOUR**

I found on the six estates on which I stayed that the relations were happy, very happy, especially the relations with the squatters. The squatters are happier than the mass from a distance, whose conditions of labour are felt to be unfairly severe. There is no particular complaint about wages, about rest and a week for an unskilled labourer. Of course, no labour organisations have ever been heard of. But there is strong objection by the Natives to the spread of the cloth dress to keep the white people in place. The Government assistance, which has been given, and which is much to be regretted. It is the fact that the Government has a monopoly of the trade in the country. The Government has a monopoly of the trade in the country. The Government has a monopoly of the trade in the country.

The relations between the settlers and the Natives are not perfect. The settlers have a right to be satisfied with the progress made in the country. The settlers have a right to be satisfied with the progress made in the country. The settlers have a right to be satisfied with the progress made in the country.

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**IS KENYA A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY?**

If, as they claim, the settlers are the majority of elected or unelected members of the Government, it would place the Government far more in the hands of one class, a tiny fraction of the people, and exclusively of employers. Behind that, it has been very effectively disposed of by the Joint Select Committee. The Joint Select Committee has the problem of the Natives. Is Kenya a white man's country? It is impossible to express an opinion on that point. If it were a white man's country, it would be a white man's country. It would be a white man's country. It would be a white man's country. It would be a white man's country.

The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do. The Government has a duty to do.

(Continued on page 304)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**"EAST AFRICA'S" COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE**

*The Editor alone Responsible for Policy*

*To the Editor of "East Africa"*

SIR, - It is a source which I cannot ignore. I am advised that a general belief is held in some parts of East Africa that I am "behind East Africa" and the implication is that I am in some way responsible for your policy. I should be glad to receive your assistance in a complete denial of this old story in a new garb.

In the past much more illusive names than mine have been rumoured as influencing the policy of East Africa but this new honour, in as far as it reflects on myself, is wholly undeserved.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C. 4. CONRAD L. WATSON

[It is curious that we should be cited upon every few months to deny widely circulated rumours in the territories that some individual of public note is to use Major WATSON'S words, "behind East Africa". Again we say that as one with East African interests except the editor himself has, or ever has had, any financial interest direct or indirect in this journal. As for those who declare that the editor in his dealings has been solely responsible for the policy of the paper, and has never prided as East Africa's editorial opinion, any matter received from any outside source unless he was in entire agreement with it.

Unscrupulous parties who have disliked our policy have, we know, sought to undermine the influence of the paper by suggesting that it was run in the interests of various individuals. Our readers can rest assured that there has never been the slightest foundation for any such suggestion, and we assure that they will always dismiss such rumours with the contempt which they deserve. We are, of course, always glad to receive information from all sources, but whether such news or views are given publication is wholly a matter for the editor's decision.

**KENYA AND AN OFFICIAL MAJORITY**

*Continuation of a Recent Editorial Opinion*

*To the Editor of "East Africa"*

SIR, - In your issue of October 13, you express the view that the settlers of Kenya are making a mistake in raising the question of an official majority in the Legislative Council, and in support of this opinion you evidently wish our readers to infer that most of the local people who are competent to undertake greater responsibilities in connection with the country's government cannot spare the time to do so.

If this inference is intended to indicate that those who now take part in the Colony's public life would, under a more advanced type of government, find it necessary to devote more time to their public duties than they now do, I am unable to agree with you. Under present conditions the Colony literally lives in a political crisis, each of which adds enormously to the number and demands of our public men, and the majority of which would, I am sure, completely disappear if the civilised inhabitants of the country were made more definitely responsible than at present for its good government.

If, on the other hand, your inference is intended to suggest that there are a number of responsible people in the Colony who take no part in its public life because they have not the time to do so, and that without their assistance the local civilised community should not be more fully entrusted with governmental responsibilities than at present, it will be a thousand pities if I suggest, if you cannot see your way to tell us who these strange "silent people" are, and where they are to be found, for no one to whom I have spoken has really been able in any way to identify them. Moreover, it is very difficult to understand why such people should be thought to exist in

any place like Southern Rhodesia where the entire community is quite as busy and active as hard hit by world conditions as are the people of Kenya.

You will be aware that Sir Edward Grigg, after being for many years as Governor of the Colony, in the closest possible touch with Kenya affairs, expressed the opinion that progress towards self-government in their affairs and progress in lines that will spread an effective sense of their great responsibilities is essential to the character of the European community in Kenya and to the political health of the Colony as a whole. May I suggest that if you and others in Great Britain who claim to have the best interests of the Kenya settlers at heart, wish to persuade us that the opinion expressed on this important subject in your above referred to issue is sounder than that of Sir Edward Grigg, which I have quoted, you and they endeavour to support your opinions with more convincing arguments than you have produced on this occasion.

I should like to say in conclusion that I am one of those who whole-heartedly condemn the action of the recent Inter-Colonial Unofficial Conference in advising the European inhabitants of this country to hinder the administration of its laws in certain circumstances, unless the Government act as the Elected Members bid them, and that I have expressed this opinion in strong terms in the local Press.

Nairobi,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony. R. CLIFTON GRANNUM.

[What we wrote was: "The repeated declarations of the Colony's European witnesses before the Joint Parliamentary Committee that no further constitutional advance was asked, had the full support of the Colony, primarily because there is a great, and probably a predominant, body of opinion there which is convinced that many of the men most capable of managing its public affairs are too preoccupied with their own farms and businesses to be able to shoulder the burden of membership of the legislature. We are not here criticising present and past Elected Members, so many of whom have themselves deplored this crucial circumstance. We merely reiterate the fact as a grave obstacle." To those words we adhere. It is astonishing to find Mr. Grannum asserting that "no one to whom I have spoken locally is able in any way to identify" the responsible people in the Colony who, we suggested, could not seek election to the legislature because they have not the time to give to the proper discharge of the duties of the office. We do not propose to insist on this, for practically every settler in Kenya can supply at least one or two from his own knowledge. It is betraying his secret to recall that some men who have given excellent service as substitutes, members of the Legislative Council have refused to stand for election as regular members on the ground that success at the polls would demand a greater sacrifice of time than their business affairs made possible. The fact, which Mr. Grannum will surely not dispute, and which he can, if necessary, easily confirm on any spot, appears to dispose of his main argument. This opinion we expressed had reference only to the present and did not attempt to predict the future or to discuss the views put forward by Sir Edward Grigg. It is, however, the fact that those views were not put forward by the settlers themselves before the Joint Parliamentary Committee as part of the present policy of the Elected Members or the Convention of Associations, nor does our information lead us to believe that they are at present held by the majority of European residents. The point we sought to make was that Kenya has suffered in Parliamentary circles, well from the premature re-opening of this issue. Ed. "E.A."

**★ Christmas Gifts ★  
for East Africans!  
See Inside Back Cover of this Issue**

IN DEFENCE OF THE HONEY GUIDE. — IS AN ELEPHANT A "REFLEX MACHINE"?

Mr. Loveridge Examines a Popular Belief.

Mr. R. Knight's Theory Disputed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Zambezia" in *East Africa* of October 20 makes a very serious charge against the honey guides. He states "It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of Natives are lured to their death yearly by honey birds." The charge being so serious, I hope that "Zambezia" will furnish us with the statistical proof on which he bases his calculations.

SIR,—You recently asked for instances of animal intelligence tending to refute Mr. R. Knight's theory, propounded at the meeting of the British Association a month or so ago, that animals do not reveal any mental activity when confronted with practical problems.

It is well known that Natives are apt to attribute powers of human reasoning to the wild life about them. "Zambezia" is only repeating the common Native explanation for such incidents as he recounts; has he considered its implications? He postulates in fact that a honey guide, disappointed by somebody not sharing the products of a bees' nest to which they had been led, entertains a sense of injustice so acutely that the bird nurtures its grievance until another human chances its way. Then the little creature proceeds to carry out a well-planned revenge. We are asked to believe that the bird assumes that the python will kill "Zambezia" at least, that is the inference. Surely the bird is not so ill-informed, for it is of the rarest occurrence for a python to kill a man. Is the leopard to attack "Zambezia" without provocation? We all know that an unwounded leopard is more likely to be off like a shot.

I recently read a report that "Ranee," the elephant at the Zoo which has been suffering from insomnia, has been chained at night to prevent her from roaming round her "den" and throwing about her bed and her keeper's brooms. Each morning, however, she has been found loose, as "the elephant had been clever enough to find out that the chain was fastened by means of a screw which she could turn with her trunk." A longer chain, working on a swivel, has been substituted, but "she has been seen examining the swivel with interest, and it is feared that it will not be long before she masters the mechanism and learns to manipulate it with her trunk."

Here we have an animal confronted with a practical problem, and solving it. Is it fair to describe "Ranee" as "a reflex machine"?

Harrogate

Yours faithfully,  
A. K. SIMPSON.

If we are permitted to attribute such powers of reasoning to the honey guide, one hypothesis is as good as another. It would be more natural to assume that a honey guide, disliking snakes and the whole cat tribe, and having intelligently observed the prowess of mankind in handling bees, had hoped that "Zambezia" would know how to shoot a python or leopard when shown to him.

BIG GAME ON MOUNT KENYA

Captain C. Lunn's Claims Questioned.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The reality a more probable explanation would be as follows: "Zambezia," with his eyes on the bird and his thoughts on the honey, got a bad scare when he unexpectedly encountered a python and leopard which happened to be on his route to the bees' nest. In the course of several years spent in the bush, sooner or later most white men come across a more or less dangerous animal. Such encounters are taken as a matter of course if no honey guide can be involved.

SIR,—In a recent issue you referred to the pamphlet on big game hunting published by Captain George Lunn. Finding that he says that "the advantages of shooting in the Mount Kenya district are that the lions have smaller manes than those usually found in Tanganyika and Uganda, and that the buffalo heads are finer and larger than those found elsewhere."

I take the liberty of setting this alternative explanation before you in case several correspondents are led to report similar unpleasant experiences to those of "Zambezia" (cf. the late Sir R. F. Jackson, 1913, *Journ. E. Afr. & Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 7, p. 78), and readers gain the impression that it is their duty to shoot on sight birds which are alleged to lure hundreds of Natives to their death.

Is that the case? Rowland Ward's "Records of Big Game" (Ninth Edition) gives the record black buffalo as having been shot in Ukamba, east of the Thika River, and the next four largest specimens on record as having been brought down respectively on the Upper Zambezi, in Uganda, near Nakuru, and in North Eastern Rhodesia. Only then follow the measurements of several heads from Kenya Colony, and in those cases the particular locality is not given. It would be very interesting to know what justification there is for Captain Lunn's claim that Mount Kenya has the biggest buffalo heads.

For my own part, having read that honey guides might lead one to snakes and the like, I took the first opportunity to follow a guide. Both on that and on half-a-dozen other occasions the bird only led me to a bees' nest. This was disappointing, as I had no use for the honey—at least not while it was in the care of the bees! I entertain a deep-seated respect for the wild honey bee of East Africa, whose sting is somewhat longer than that of his semi-domesticated relative at home!

The point about the fineness of the lion manes is much more difficult to settle, but I wonder whether those of your readers who have had much experience with lions in, say, the Serengeti Plains would accept his dictum.

Hexandria

Yours faithfully,  
SHIMERS.

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

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

I should not be prepared to lose sight of *East Africa*. I cannot suggest any improvement in the paper, which is certainly very comprehensive and new. I often wonder how you manage to get such very up-to-date information about affairs all this and. From one of the best-known business men in Kenya.

"A well-known Oxford firm has just written to ask me when they shall ship some cases for me to 'Bombassa, India'—From an *Ganda* subscriber of *Leard*."

"We are all so glad that *East Africa* exposed that awful flogging of Natives by Germans. It was a ghastly affair, and caused great indignation in this district—which regards the sentence as totally inadequate. Exposures of that nature enhance the value of your paper, which is becoming still more popular."—From an *English* reader.



TANGANYIKA UNOFFICIAL CONFERENCE

THE CHIEF RESOLUTIONS IN BRIEF.

Among the resolutions passed by the Tanganyika Unofficial Conference recently held in Dar-es-Salaam were the following—

Government Expenditure.—The present ordinary and recurrent expenditure of Government is capable of reduction and that it should be reduced immediately.

Non-Native Taxation.—The Conference supports the finding of the Retrenchment Commission that the Non-Native community already pays rather more than its share if expenditure is to be considered on a racial basis, and that additions to the burden should be avoided, as far as possible, and that collection of an income tax paper would present almost insuperable difficulties.

Further Taxation Opposed.—The strongest possible opposition should be offered towards any further non-Native taxation, direct or indirect, until the expenditure of Government is brought within the limit of the revenue raised by existing taxation. No revenue whatever should be raised from the non-Native community by direct taxation until a fuller measure of representation in the Legislative Council is accorded to non-officials.

Excise Duties.—Excise duty should not be imposed on any local infant industry until it is satisfactorily established, and the Excise duty already imposed on tea and tobacco should be suspended.

Non-Native Poll Tax.—This Conference strongly opposes the present graduated non-Native poll tax and requests that it should be repealed.

Charges on Development.—Methods of raising revenue which tend to increase the cost of development or production may prove actually detrimental to the country's interest. The attention of Government is drawn to the Customs duties, excessive railway and transport rates of licence fees now levied on machinery, tools and materials for agricultural and mining purposes and on transport vehicles and accessories.

Scientific Methods of Cultivation Urged.

Native Production.—The Conference is afraid that the present efforts of Government are concentrated on ensuring that a greater number of Natives are able to pay their yearly taxes rather than to increase the individual productive capacity. The Conference considers that insufficient attention is being paid to the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivation, and especially to the use of the ox and plough; urges much stricter control and supervision of the Native population in their use of the land of the Territory with a view to check the prevalent system of intermittent cultivation and grazing, and the consequent denudation and erosion of the land; directs attention to the falling off in the production of cotton in certain areas during the past few years and the resultant loss to investors in the local cotton industry; invites the attention of Government to the incalculable damage caused to the cotton crop in certain areas by rats, and requests that effective and immediate steps be taken for the extermination of this pest.

Land Alienation.—The Conference urges immediate reconsideration of the question of land alienation to non-Natives and, as far as may be compatible with a wise provision of a reserve of sufficient land for the reasonable requirements of the future, a reversal of the present policy of upholding the resources of the Territory for posterity. The immediate revision of the Land Development Survey Report is considered imperative, especially with regard to the increased food supplies required by the mining industry in the Mbeya area from such land where crops can be grown more economically by non-Natives.

Reconsideration of the terms and conditions under which land is at present alienated. In this connexion, the following points should be borne in mind: (a) The advisability of making, in certain cases, grants of lands on special terms for developmental purposes; (b) a revision of the present system of ascertaining the yearly rental value of the land (excluding the unduly heavy survey and transfer fees) and the force; (c) a reduction in the rents charged on agricultural and township holdings under existing lease and general revision of the method under which the rental values are assessed; (d) the present method of alienating land by means of a leasehold title covering a maximum period of 99 years' right of occupancy, as applied to both agriculture and township holdings, and containing clauses providing for the revision of rents at certain stated periods, is wholly unsatisfactory and has a deterrent effect on settlement. The only really satisfactory title to land to an intending settler is freehold.

Long-term Loans for Settlers

Purchasing Non-Native Lands for Natives.—The practice now adopted by Government of purchasing from non-Native settlers alienated land with the object of reselling it in Native ownership, is regarded as an attempt to take advantage of the present depressed conditions of the agricultural industry in order to decrease the amount of land alienated in the past for the furtherance of non-Native enterprise. The Conference regards the use of public funds for this purpose as unjustifiable and requests that any negotiations already entered into by Government should cease.

Financial Assistance for Settlers.—That development of the agricultural industry could be greatly assisted if facilities existed for the grant of long-term loans for the provision of necessary machinery and buildings when the stage of production is reached. The Government is urged to give this matter their consideration and to ascertain whether such financial assistance could be afforded from loan funds under the control of a responsible board.

Facilities for Settlers.—That it is advisable to provide every facility for Government servants to settle within the Territory upon retirement, and to allow them to acquire land without the present restrictions.

Mining.—The Conference urges that every possible assistance should be extended to the mining population.

Tea at Rungwe.—The Conference considers the financial assistance from public revenue to the tea industry in the Southern Highlands warranted and could usefully be extended in the form of the erection on easy repayment terms of a factory in the Rungwe district as a suitable area.

Labour Department.—The Conference records that the experience of the past year proves that the abolition of the Labour Department is not in the interests either of employers of labour or the labourers. Administrative Officers have proved unqualified to deal with labour matters and, in any case, have not been able to devote sufficient time to labour duties to render their services of any practical use.

Railway Rates.—The Conference considers that the railway rates should never have the effect of placing the produce of this Territory on a less advantageous basis

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than the produce of the neighbouring British Dependencies, and requests that attention to this matter must be given by the Railways Council. An investigation should also be made of the possibility of making Dar es Salaam the outlet for the Bukoba Province."

Advertising Attractions of Tanganyika.

**Publicity.**—The importance of advertising the attractions and resources of the Territory as widely as possible and giving every possible assistance and encouragement to tourists is stressed, and in this connexion the present deplorable condition of the Great North Road between Arusha and the Kenya border is brought to the notice of Government.

**Resident Trades Commissioner.**—The Conference considers that the appointment of a Resident Trades Commissioner in Dar es Salaam is necessary, also that the Territory should be represented in the East African Trade and Information Office.

**Administrative Staffs.**—That the existing staff of the Secretariat and Provincial Administration is larger than should be necessary to perform efficiently the work of these Departments.

**Education Department.**—That in the interests of economy and efficiency the staff of the Education Department should be drastically reduced. The present proportion of senior posts in this Department is out of all proportion.

**Official Salaries.**—The Conference is convinced that a revision and reduction of officials' salaries must be made. The Conference also considers that the payment of yearly increments should be suspended. When revising the salary scale and grading of officials' salaries the cost to the Territory of passages, quarters, and medical attendance should be assessed and full consideration given to these items when fixing revised scale of pay. It is suggested that public servants should pay rent and house or other taxation, in precisely the same way as is done by other members of the community.

**Official Tours.**—That the tours of service of officials should be lengthened subject to due regard being paid to the necessity of providing allowed tours for unhealthy stations.

**Retrenchments.**—That the retrenchment of experienced and efficient officers is neither economical nor in the interests of the Territory if their vacancies are to be filled by young and inexperienced officers. (The Conference considers that if an officer has to be retrenched on the score of economy, his office should be left unfilled.)

(To save space the phraseology of some of the resolutions has been abbreviated.—Ed. "E.A.")

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Colonial Secretary on Kakamega.

A long written statement has been issued by the Attorney General regarding the serious allegations made by the North Charter and Exploration Co. (1910), Ltd., which we are able to state as about to issue its report. The subject is therefore not dealt with in this issue. Replying to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Smiles, who asked if the Government was taking any active steps to assist the development of the Kakamega goldfield, the Secretary of State said that the policy to be followed in regard to the development of gold mining in Kenya was now under consideration. He was certain that it was in the interests of the Natives and of everybody else that valuable gold deposits should be developed, and agreed with Mr. Morgan Jones that should certain land now owned by Natives be occupied on account of the gold development, alternative land or compensation for displacement should be granted to the Natives.

LAND RENTS BY INSTALMENTS.

Asked in the Tanganyika Legislative Council whether, in view of the distress of the planning and trading communities, the Government would consider completely remitting land-rents of properties not being developed, the Land Officer replied that while such remission of rents could not be granted, the Government was prepared to consider each individual case of hardship on its merits, with a view to giving such relief as might be feasible, such as by allowing payment to be made by instalments.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

131. Mr. Samuel Burnside Boyd McElderry.



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When Tanganyika's Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. S. B. McElderry, was transferred to the Mandated Territory in 1929 he had behind him twenty years' experience of the Colonial Service in Hong Kong and the adjacent territories. Born in 1885, and educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin (where he secured first class honours in mathematics and experimental science), he was in 1900 appointed a cadet in Hong Kong, and two years later made a District Officer in the New Territories. In 1912 he was promoted Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, was seconded from 1915 to 1917 for special duty at the Colonial Office, and in 1918 was released for military duty. He returned to Hong Kong after the War, but on a visit to Europe in 1922 was for a time attached to the opium section of the League of Nations, and represented the British Eastern Colonies at that year's International Red Cross Conference on Opium held at Berninck. He became Assistant Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong in 1924.

During his service in Tanganyika, where he has frequently acted as Governor's Deputy, Mr. McElderry's indifferent health has caused him to curtail his participation in social and sporting activities, but his quiet geniality has won him many friends throughout the Territory.

## PERSONALIA.

The Hon. Lady Grigg has returned from Spain.

Captain H. R. F. Butterfield, formerly of Mehin, now resides in London.

Lord and Lady Lloyd left Southampton last Friday for South Africa.

Captain and Mrs. Le Geyt are expected home almost immediately from Uganda.

Mr. G. H. Shelswell White, of Zanzibar, is expected home on leave very shortly.

Mr. G. C. Barnard, geologist to Tanganyika Concessions, has returned to Kalambeza.

Mr. E. A. Sweatman has been appointed private secretary to H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, and Sir Ali bin Salim were recent visitors to Zanzibar.

Mr. W. S. G. Barnes, who recently retired from the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is staying in Sussex.

We hear that Mr. H. R. Hone, M.C., Crown Counsel in Tanganyika, is spending part of his leave in Brighton.

Mr. D. H. Crofton, son of Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary of Zanzibar, has joined the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. F. H. Melland has been elected a member of the Committee of the London University Anthropological Society.

Charles William Ross has been found guilty of the murder of Miss Keppie near Nakuru and sentenced to death.

Mr. N. E. Gladwell, a director of Messrs. Gailey and Roberts, is leaving London in a few days to return to Nairobi.

A picture of Sir Reginald Wingate's motor-car, the first to reach the Sudan, is to be added to the Khartoum Museum.

Mr. Richard Clavering has written an interesting account of the life of Slatin Pasha for the current *Nineteenth Century*.

Mr. Frank Knill, who recently arrived home by air from Kenya, is taking up an appointment in his native town of Exeter.

Mr. H. R. Latreille is Acting Treasurer of Tanganyika since the recent sudden retirement of Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.B.E.

Mr. E. A. Russell, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, leaves England tomorrow on his return from leave.

Mr. V. R. Anley, the District Officer from Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave pending retirement, is settling down in Chichester.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, Chairman of the Uganda Co. Ltd., has been elected a director of the Trade Janeiro City Improvements Company.

Mrs. J. W. Corrigan, a well-known American hostess, will shortly undertake a big game hunting expedition to the Serengeti Plains, Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Donald and Lady Cameron were entertained to luncheon last week by the African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce before their departure for Lagos.

Mr. George Kinneer, editor of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, is on his way back to Kenya. Mrs. Kinneer and their son are remaining in this country for the present.

Mr. J. E. G. Rapsome, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, has been transferred from Mahenge to Sumbawanga, and Mr. P. G. Russell from Sanga to Mahenge.

Ten thousand people were present at a Roman Catholic missionary demonstration in Liverpool last week. Among those present was Bishop Neville, Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar.

Mr. Vivien Oury, son of Mr. Libert Oury who returned to London last week by air from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has spent most of this year in Mozambique and Nyasaland.

At the meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League at Vernon House, St. James's, at 4 p.m. on December 15, Lady Eleanor Cole will speak on "Happy days in Kenya."

A set of big game trophies has been presented to South Africa House, London, by Lieutenant Casparethius, who is now a pilot on the southern section of the Cairo to Cape air-service.

Mr. Bickworth and Mr. Hopkins recently won the Kampala mixed foursomes golf competition organised in aid of Earl Haig's Poppy Day Fund. The runners-up were Mr. and Mrs. G. Morris.

Mr. Theodore Burt, who spent three-four years on Pemba Island as a member of the Friends' Industrial Mission, gave a lantern lecture in Nottingham last week on the emancipation of slaves in Zanzibar.

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# RIFLES



A one-legged man named Spiros Gamaofoulos, who in the course of a walk round the world has travelled through East Africa, recently reached Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir William Gowers, Senior Crown Agent of the Colonies, and until lately Governor of Uganda, will preside at a luncheon of the Nigeria Dinner Club to be held in London on December 21.

Mr. Thomas Honey, a former director of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and other companies with East African interests, whose death we recently reported, left £15,553, with net personalty £9,089.

Mr. S. C. Whitehouse, of the Uganda District Administration, has been transferred to Masaka. Captain E. B. Leuninger, M.B.E., having succeeded him as assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of Buganda.

Mr. A. Thomson and Mr. D. S. Troup, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, are on leave from Kiwaga and Liwale respectively, and Mr. N. H. Vickers-Harris, Assistant Director of Tsetse Research, from Shinyanga.

Captain T. H. Henfrey and Lieutenant-Commander Rees Millington, of the Usukuma Labour Agency in Mwanza, have dissolved partnership, the business being continued by Commander Rees Millington.

It is rumoured that Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, who is now visiting the Union, may represent South Africa at the forthcoming World Economic Conference.

Mr. H. Kettles-Roy, the well-known East African business man, has suffered the complete destruction by fire of his house on the outskirts of Nairobi. Unfortunately nothing could be saved from the burning building.

Mr. E. Belart, the popular chief representative in East Africa of the British American Tobacco Company, is about to leave Kenya on holiday, accompanied by Mrs. Belart. The early part of their leave will be spent in Switzerland, but they will probably reach England in the New Year. Mr. E. Phillips, of the same company, left England last week to return to the Colony, in which he has spent some two decades.

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2 Vanilla, 2 Raspberry, 1 Strawberry and 1 Lemon

Mr. W. W. E. Giles, whose marriage is announced, and who will leave for Uganda early next year to take up his appointment as headmaster of the new Busoga High School, is an assistant master at King's School, Canterbury.

Captain R. Stanley, M.B.E., last week read a paper on Native customs in East Africa, to the Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild in London. He also gave some details concerning witch doctors and their methods of pharmacy and treatment.

Mr. B. W. Savory, who is leaving this country early in 1933 to resume his duties with the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, has presented to the British Museum (Natural History) the skulls of two dugongs and a lioness captured on Mafia Island.

Captain F. M. Guilbride, M.O., has been re-elected President of the Uganda Cotton Association, with Mr. Muljibhai Patil as Vice-President, and Messrs. Barlett, Craddock, Dalal, Chhimlak, S. Patel and Scott as members of the Committee.

Lieutenant Prendergast, a member of the motor party which has just returned to Cairo after exploring the southern part of the Libyan Desert, was also a member of the experimental convoy which motored through the Southern Sudan early this year.

Captain Carlton Leveck, Honorary Scribe of the Luther Golfing Society, and Captain "White" Todd, last year's Captain and Hon. Treasurer of the Society, have left on a pleasure visit to Kenya, where they will stay for some time with Major J. D. Leonard.

We regret to learn of the death in Eastbourne last week of Captain Edward George Fleming, D.S.O., who was Assistant Director of Surveys in Uganda until his retirement in 1924. For some time past he had been secretary of Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne.

Outward-bound passengers for Kenya include Mr. H. E. Welby and Major J. V. Dawson, D.S.O., of the Provincial Administration; while among those on their way back to Uganda are Mr. H. B. Watney, of the District Administration, with Mrs. Watney and daughter; Mr. Wiggery, of the Secretariat, accompanied by Mrs. Wiggery and their two sons; and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sheldrake, of the Public Works Department.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Captain and Miss Robeck, to Kisumu; Miss Higgins, Mr. LaRlands, Mr. Kentish-Barnes, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Petersen, to Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Duchamps, Paris to Kampala; Mr. Cooley, to Salisbury; and Mr. and Mrs. Rotha and party from Nairobi to the Cape. Among those who arrived from East Africa by air on Sunday was Mr. Williams from Dodoma.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Michael Gresford Jones, chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the Bishop of Warrington, and Miss Gresford Jones, of Winwick Rectory, Warrington, and Lucy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet, of Rock, Northumberland. The Bishop of Warrington will be remembered by many of our readers in Uganda as having been Bishop of Kampala from 1920 to 1923.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. J. C. MacWatt, younger son of Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, C.B.E., was married in Nairobi last week to Kathleen Mary Simpson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Simpson, of Sleafeld, Sevenoaks.

Mr. R. R. Ulyate, of the New Arusha Hotel, is constructing a road from the foot of the Ngorongoro Crater. It is hoped they will remain overnight, returning to the township the next day. Brief tours of this nature have been made possible by the opening of a road via Babati and Mbili.

Lord Woodbridge, a director of the British American Tobacco Company, who is outward-bound for Mombasa with his daughter, the Hon. Vera Churchman, is making a combined business and pleasure visit to East Africa, from which he will return via South Africa. He has for years been a close friend and neighbour in Suffolk of Lord Granworth, who is also travelling to Mombasa by the J. Langibby Castle.

Major G. J. Keane, C.M.B., D.S.O., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda, is shortly retiring after serving in that Africa for twenty-four years. He first went to the Congo as an officer of the R.A.M.C. to investigate the increase of venereal disease among natives and during his service has done a great deal to build up the present Native medical service. During the East Africa Campaign he was awarded the D.S.O., and organised the Native Medical Corps, the sections of which were posted to the forces operating in the northern part of Tanganyika.

How intensely East African life is being affected by civil aviation was proved again recently when Major Gaitskell, who has begun business in Nairobi as a stock and share broker, left that town early one morning, breakfasted in Eldoret, spent several hours discussing business with leading people from the goldfields, and returned to his headquarters in the early afternoon. Major Gaitskell is resigning all his secretariats of public bodies, to so many of which he has given long and valuable service. A successor has been found to take over the duties of secretary to the Elected Members' Organisation, the East African Unofficial Conference, and the Conventions of Associations, and the formal appointment will be made within a few days.

KENYA NATIVE LAND COMMISSION

SIR WILLIAM MORRIS CARTER, Chairman of the Kenya Land Commission, has announced in Nairobi that the Natives have been told that land now in the occupation of Europeans could not be returned to them, and that if the Commission concluded that the Natives had valid claims it would try to satisfy them with land of other places or by compensation of another kind where that was impossible.

The claim of Mr. John Boyd, to the ownership of Mount Kenya which East Africa disclosed exclusively six weeks ago, has been declared invalid by Native witnesses because the essential rite of smearing the boundaries with the trails of sheep has not been performed. Kikuyu witnesses have claimed practically the whole of Nairobi.

LATEST NEWS FROM KAKAMEGA.

General Optimism and Activity.

Monday's inward air mail from Kenya was again concerned far more with Kakamega gold than with political anxieties. Indeed, general optimism regarding the discoveries appears to be allaying much of the irritation of recent weeks. Individuals, syndicates and private companies owning claims are showing a desire for the formation of public companies, in order to secure a ready market in the shares, and already the demand for participation in Kakamega ventures exceeds the supply of scrip.

From authoritative sources we hear of the arrival of many more people on the fields, of increased activity generally, of one strike involving 88 dwt. of the lion, and of a series of claims giving from 40 to 48 dwts. over a wide area. Discoveries made on the Bakuru Ridge bring the working nearer to Elstret, which is already benefiting considerably in trade, and the business men of which are most anxious to get better communication established with the growing mining population.

Hotel for the Colonists.

A site has been acquired for the building of a hotel at Kakamega by Victoria Hotels Ltd., which is about to be floated with Major G. Gaitskell and Mr. Schwentzky (proprietor of the Avenue Hotel, Nairobi) and the Palace Hotel, Mombasa as first directors. The company will have a nominal capital of £20,000, of which half will be issued in fully paid shares of five shillings.

It is rumoured that gold has been struck in the Ladaiga Hills, about twenty miles to the north of Nanyuki, where radium is also reported to have been found.

Officers in the Kenya capital send us the following gold stories from Kakamega:

"A disgruntled prospector named us at the Kakamega office of the Mining Inspector, who, smiling after a fortnight's search, had not seen a trace of gold, that the whole thing was a raffle and that he was a back. The prospector asked where he should go to look for gold, and on being where by had about the previous day, said if he would like to see some gold before he departed. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, the prospector called his boy and told him to scribble a paper of mud from the visitor's car. This he washed and showed his astonished visitor a nice tail of gold!"

Major A. Russell, the well known settler, is among the Pangani men who have recently left to try their luck at Kakamega.

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### DEATH OF CANON JOHN ROSCOE.

An Authority on

EAST AFRICA has lost one of its early missionaries by the death last week of Canon John Roscoe, who spent twenty-five years in Uganda. Trained as an engineer, he first went out in 1884 as a layman, was ordained in 1893, and six years later appointed Principal of the Theological School at Mengo, but in 1909 he resigned from the Church Missionary Society. On his return to England that year he was awarded an honorary M.A. degree by Cambridge University for his services to ethnology and anthropology, on which subjects he became a lecturer to the University. Three years later he was presented to the living of Ovington near Theford and immediately after the War he returned to Uganda as leader of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition, which visited the tribes on the Uganda-Belgian Congo border and on the slopes of Mount Elgon. In 1920 he was made an honorary canon of Norwich.

Canon Roscoe, an acknowledged authority on Native customs (on which subject he occasionally contributed interesting letters to *East Africa*), was the author of many important works on Native life in Uganda, his last, "The Soul of Africa," having been published in 1922.

### FRENCH ARISTOCRACY SETTLED MAURITIUS

Sir Wilfred Jackson's Interesting Address.

SIR WILFRED JACKSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius, who previously served in Uganda, gave an interesting address to the Royal Empire Society last week on the early history of Mauritius. He said, *in part*—

"Mauritius is about the size of Surrey, and has an extraordinary beauty. Though known to the Arab and Portuguese navigators of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it remained unoccupied till a station was established there by the Dutch in 1598, as a port of call on the way to the Indies, but in 1710 the island was abandoned. From them came the name Mauritius, given by the Dutch Admiral Waryck, in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau.

After evacuation by the Dutch the island remained unoccupied for five years, during which it was said to have been frequented by pirates, and complaints on this score from their French colonies of Reunion led to its occupation on behalf of the French East India Company in 1715. Under the French the island underwent considerable development, and was settled mainly by younger sons of the French aristocracy, largely from Normandy and Brittany, who formed part of the *colon*, the French Colonies, or *colonies*. XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, their descendants, since Mauritius was for a long time the headquarters of the French East India Company, which were the *colon*, their sons and natures. They have also retained their mother tongue, and Mauritius to-day is Dutch-Bilingual, the French colonies of Canada.

The French development under the French regime took place under the Governorship of Mahe de Labourdonnais between 1725 and 1749. He built Port Louis, the capital, constructed Government buildings, forts, and a hospital, and encouraged the cultivation of indigo, cotton, banana, tea, and sugar. In 1766 the Government of the French East India Company was displaced by the King's Government, and twenty years later the headquarters of French administration in the Indies were transferred from Madagascar to Mauritius, where the Comte de Condamine assumed charge. Under Napoleon the island was ruled by General Bugeau, until its capture by the English in 1810. The British Government sent Mr. Cartwright, Sir Robert Farquhar, in 1814, when Mauritius was restored to France, but Mauritius remained nominally under the British flag.

Mr. Cartwright, the young man, Farquhar at the time, was making a splendid recovery from an attack of pneumonia which at one time had almost completely cut off action. Though in the case of human beings the dangerous period occurs ten days after the attack begins, with the gorilla the crisis developed suddenly and disappeared equally quickly.

### MR. ROBERT MUTTON ON KENYA

large part of our education should progress as much as the progress of the economic association. In education in this country, and even in local government, the main aim must be to give a fair participation in the Legislative Council. That seems to me to be the main aim.

"It would be quite logical to keep the Bible from him suddenly him—the use of the plough that having encouraged him to take part in local administration, to see that he and his father. The Central Government deals with most of the things which really concern him—with labour legislation, land legislation, taxation, new customs duties, the incidence of which affects Native life in its intimate and railway policy.

"People say there are no representatives suitable to sit in the Legislative Council. I saw certainly three or four who are quite capable of taking a sufficiently successful part in the work of the Council to justify their presence, and I am sure that many others who, if perhaps not competent to hold their own in debate with the Europeans, could give a valuable demonstration of the fact of Native interest. There must be some representatives of Native representation, and they should participate in choosing their representatives. Perhaps, the most controversial question of all, and I admit that the view I reject is held by many people very well disposed towards the Natives.

"One of the most constant subjects of denunciation among Kenya officers is that of outside Committees. Why, it is continually asked, cannot we be left alone? That argument means that Members of Parliament should not ask questions about the Government of these countries, for such questions are the interference of outsiders. I think that view is entirely wrong, and that you must fairly say that every improvement in administration in East Africa has occurred because of outside Committees. Commissions, or criticisms, or evidence of public opinion in this country is necessary, and although there is great difficulty in bringing all the people for people's work, I frankly admit, are incapable of forming themselves who have not the securities of democracy, and therefore depend for justice upon an enlightened conscience and an able influence in the Mother Country.

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## FINE ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA.

A Book Every Fisherman should read.

"MANY years ago, when what is today Kenya Colony was yet a Protectorate, the late Lord Delamere, and Major Ewart S. Grogan, discussed how the attractions of the land could be brought home to the people of the Old Country. They decided that the two things likely to appeal were wheat in the fields and trout in the rivers. Lord Delamere took the wheat in hand and Major Grogan handled the trout."

Messrs. T. L. Hately and Hugh Copley are justified in thus placing on record in their book "Angling in East Africa," (published by East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, 6s. 4d. post free) the wisdom of those two farsighted pioneers of British East Africa. Much water has flowed down Kenya's multitudinous streams since, in 1905, Major Grogan purchased and brought out a large consignment of brown, Loch Leven and rainbow trout, and rushed them, with the active co-operation of the then inhabitants of Naivasha, to the Gura River, high up in the Aberdare Range, and placed them in the stocking place, where the Naivasha-Nyeri track crosses the Gura. The success of that initial experiment has led to the splendid trout fishing which is today a feature of Kenya and has been begun elsewhere in East Africa from Uganda to Nyasaland, and has justified the publication of Messrs. Hately and Copley's informing, practical and stimulating book.

The authors' object is primarily to enable East African fishermen, whether residents or visitors, to know where angling can be obtained, the kind of sport available in each district, how to get there, and the kind of accommodation to be expected, together with some idea of the cost of operations. All this information is given in the fullest detail and with up-to-date accuracy.

In addition, they have woven into the texture of their book a wealth of interesting facts of angling generally and in Kenya in particular. They deal with the biology of East African fish, give really valuable hints to anglers, both veterans and novices, write wisely of rods and tackle and the treatment of gear in the conditions which obtain in East Africa; remind the public of the often overlooked sea fishing which affords such thrilling sport in the waters of the Indian Ocean; and even tell us how to cook properly the different varieties of fish when caught. They have well merited the compliment implied in the fact that Sir Joseph Baring, Governor of Kenya, and himself a keen fisherman, has written a foreword to their work.

A special virtue of the book is that it stimulates inquiry, propounds the problems which face the angler in East Africa, and makes an urgent appeal for further knowledge. In short, they have worked very hard to obtain and collate all the information possible.

A few quotations will illustrate the character of the book. This of stocking and its occasional tragedies:—

"*Thika Chama*.—In August, 1910, Mr. Guy Baker, of the Forest Department, put thirty-five Loch Leven trout in the headwaters of the Chama. Two large trout of 1 lb. each and twenty-seven smaller ones were put in a dam during the transferring operations. In three days the two large trout had eaten thirteen of the smaller ones. When taken out of the dam a fish nine inches long was found in the mouth of one of the larger ones."

Note the detail in this:—

"*Nzoiia*.—Upper waters stocked with trout, but when is not known. Banks heavily bushed, but there are some good pools; upper waters fine, but lower water in private

lands for which permission must be obtained. There are no camps, but several good roads give easy access from many directions. The river is crossed by Eldoret Turbo-Torco Road at 25 miles from Eldoret, and 8 miles from Turbo.

And this:—

"*Thesai*.—Fifteen miles by car from Nyeri. Banks vary some open, some overgrown. Good trout in tall grass which necessitates wading. The level of the river makes it possible to throw the fish with an eighteen-foot private fishing, eighteen miles public water. Rabbits about in top 1 lb. (recoed 2 1/2 lb.); plenty of insects and doubtfully hard fighters owing to the coldness of the water.

The many Angling Associations which procure fishing and control local waters are equally well set out. For instance:—

"*Kenya Angling Association*.—Home Secretary, P.O. Box 48, Nairobi. Waters in North and South Mathioya, with tributaries. Terms, 10/- membership, private. Visitors' numbers may be taken, and facilities are provided for overseas members. Particulars of which may be obtained from the Home Secretary, Nairobi. Amenities, good motor road from Port Hill, comfortable and well-furnished members' club at Glen Elgo, beautiful scenery and magnificent fishing.

It is difficult to see what more could be done for the help and comfort of visiting anglers, for even the resident fishermen, every one of whom ought to purchase this book.

The section on "Course Fishing" deals with that very interesting group, the *Chilabes*, *Chilabes*, *Chilabes*, the *Ngogee*, and *Chilabes*, the *Mbr*, the *Protopterus*, or lung fish, *Chilabes*, the *Perch*, and the Great Nile Perch, the master of the Nile river system, and Lakes Albert and Burundi (roughly) Rudolf. The wick and the where to catch them are fully set out, and hints are given of other species and other forms of wick in wait for the experienced fisher to book.

And when the angler is tired of fishing against trout, the black bass and the other small fry, he can take a well-found motor boat, or a canoe for the big fellows in the Indian Ocean, where he will have his choice of deep-sea long fish, barracuda with "large, pike-like heads and terrible teeth," horse-mackerel, and a fish of fifteen feet in length and the terror of the Arab and Swahili fishermen, to speak and rays up to a thousand pounds in weight, the cooking of which gives the fisherman the delightful sensation of trying to get the bottom of the fish up into his canoe.

Messrs. Hately and Copley have put East Africa under a debt by the publication of their book, which is brightly written, full of humour and sound sense, and informed throughout with thorough technical knowledge. It can be cordially and unreservedly commended to all who fish or would like to index to non-anglers who wish to add to the scenic attractions of East Africa. The authors have cast an eye for the natural beauty of the waters they describe.

The book will slip easily into the pocket, is excellently indexed, illustrated by plates of various fish, and better still, by specially prepared angling maps which are alone worth more than the rest of the volume.

As from January 1st the Uganda Government has decided to make a levy of 5% on other salaries up to £1,000, over and above the figure the levy is to be 7 1/2%. The new Uganda scale of travelling allowances varies from three guineas a month for Government travel, a night for heads of Departments for offices entitled to allowances, and 10/- a day for the remainder.

### AVACANT OFFICIAL REPORT REGARD OF ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

The report on Health and Sanitary Conditions in Northern Rhodesia for 1931, has been produced at a cost of £83. It consists of 83 foolscap pages, with 27 text illustrations, 27 being full-page blocks, while the others, nine small ones (some only 1 in. by 1 in.) occupy in lonely state 27 paper pages measuring 1 1/2 in. by 7 1/2 in. It is not as if the pictures of themselves were of great value; the original photographs are not very inspiring (a characteristic one represents "Night Soil being Removed to Sewage Farm"), most of them were poor in the first place, and have lost in reproduction any original virtue they may have had. To have omitted them would not have detracted seriously from the value of the report, their inclusion in which has added very greatly to the cost; indeed, the production is the sort of thing which an American millionaire might have perpetrated, regardless of cost, to satisfy a whim. Yet economy is claimed to be the watchword of our East African Dependencies. Elected Members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council might seek an explanation of this gross extravagance.

It is magnificent a woman to write a proof-reading might have been expected, but Mr. W. Fitz-Simons's name is spelled Fitzsimmons; *Stegomyia* as *Stegomyia*; the specific names, instead of being given in capitals (*Anopheles Gambiae*), a generic name is given a small letter (*Plasmodium Falciparum*; *sic falciparum*?), while the relapsing fever vector appears as "Arthropodorus LOUBATA Tick" without even the compliment of italics, but with the specific name in capitals! Sir Malcolm Watson is described as "President of the Ross Institute," which he was not, and is not; and an elaborate clause printed in all the dignity of a plate, spells out "Roseberry."

#### Failure to take Reasonable Precautions.

The report indicates that malaria is becoming a serious factor in the Protectorate, entirely through the foolishness of people who will not take sensible precautions.

To a large extent the regular use of quinine as a prophylactic has been discarded. Experience has proved beyond doubt that in Northern Rhodesia the soldier who adopts the usual precautions (against mosquito bites, mosquito nets, mosquito hoots, etc.) and takes a regular dose of quinine has little to fear from malaria. There should be no deaths from malaria and blackwater in the territory. Yet 21 lives have again been sacrificed to the disease. The necessity of a regular daily dose of quinine has been taught by the medical officers of this Department for 25 years and yet the lesson has not been learnt, and during the last two years 86 lives have been forfeit by many of these young men and women in the prime of life.

Sanitation seems to be practically non-existent except in the mining towns.

Much remains to be done in improving the sanitation in the villages, but in the European population are educated and are better placed to benefit immediately from advances in health and sanitation. Civilised countries it is hardly likely that such a large population will succumb much in this respect. The conditions in which many Europeans live is deplorable. When the Europeans a higher standard in sanitation matters, the natives will appreciate the benefit and will try to obtain some improvement even in the absence of organised sanitary authorities.

It is good to note that the Government realises the tremendous importance of the yellow fever menace, on which East Africa has had much to suffer in the recent past.

Let us hope that the Government will continue to employ sanitation officers all over the world that will be a great help.

These the strictest precautions are taken yellow fever is bound to spread from the present endemic areas on the West Coast of Africa to East Africa and Asia, with devastating results. Northern Rhodesia, being its geographical position situated almost on the frontiers of the infected area, is said to be a danger zone between West Africa and the rest of the world. It is very important to know the position and it is here that the greatest danger is likely to be, especially East Africa and Asia, etc.

Now to Escape Vaccination.  
Sentimentalists are fond of attributing a childlike character to the African mentality. They should read this.

During a period when a large number of native labourers were kept under observation a considerable proportion displayed wounds on their arms as a proof of recent successful vaccination. These wounds were puzzling, as they did not resemble vaccination marks having a clean, painless appearance. On inquiry it was discovered that the natives were using gunpowder to make wounds in order to deceive the inspecting officer. It would be quite impossible to distinguish between the healed wounds and a vaccination mark.

The census of 1931 gave the number of European inhabitants in the 383,000 sq. miles of Northern Rhodesia as 13,846, this has since fallen owing to the copper slump. The Native population has been estimated at 1,367,235. The European birth rate was 21 per 1,000 in 1928, 1900 in England and Wales, and the death rate 15.46 per 1,000, the birth rate of 2,000 whites who flock to the mining areas. In 1929 it was 21 per 1,000.

East Africa has never through the Suez Canal, now find a new landmark at the end of the deserts breakwater at Port Said, for a memorial has just been unveiled there. Australian and New Zealand troops who fell in Egypt, Palestine and Syria during the War.

## Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

VIROL is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate child can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been having the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

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## VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH



WILSON TANGANYIKA BUREAU

EAST AFRICAN ESTATES REPORT

Continued from the Finance Committee

Annual Meeting on December

The Finance Committee on the Tanganyika Legislative Council...

The Committee consider that the conditions under which Administrative Officers...

The Committee consider that local conditions do not justify a salary of more than...

The Committee consider that the position of the Territory is such and the economies...

The Committee recommend that the immediate re-organisation of the Medical Department...

The Committee recommend a Veterinary policy should be reconsidered...

Wine and Beer

The unofficial members consider that the retirement of Mr. Wyndham...

The unofficial members consider it is not possible to reduce the present...

The unofficial members, Mr. W. S. and Dr. S. B. Frank dissenting, consider...

The unofficial members consider that an increase in the rate of service of officials...

The Committee consider that a proposal all should not be on a brief...

The Committee consider that a proposal all should not be on a brief...

The Committee consider that a proposal all should not be on a brief...

The Committee consider that a proposal all should not be on a brief...

The Committee consider that a proposal all should not be on a brief...

The report for the year 1931-32, March 31st, which is the first...

The London directors of East African Estates have received...

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# MARVERA ESTATE

## AMANI, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, EAST AFRICA

**RESIDENCE** - Comprises front entrance steps 16 ft. by 14 ft., **Loggia** 30 ft. by 12 ft., Hall 48 ft. by 20 ft. with French windows, 2 to replace in Copper and Teakwood, 12 ft. by 7 ft. and Music Alcove, 12 ft. by 10 ft. Dining room 14 ft. by 14 ft., two French Windows with East and West Cornices, Service room 21 ft. by 20 ft. with Provision Safe and Wing Store 9 ft. by 8 ft., Servants' Hall 22 ft. by 11 ft., Double Bedroom 24 ft. by 22 ft. with Bed Room 10 ft. by 7 ft., Double Bedroom 20 ft. by 12 ft. with Bath Room 11 ft. by 7 ft., Single Bedroom 14 ft. by 11 ft., next tennis court, en-suite bedroom 12 ft. by 10 ft. with adjoining Bathroom and Dressing Room, Covered Corridor to Kitchen 30 ft. by 5 ft., Carriage 10 ft. by 10 ft.

**Kitchen** - 16 ft. by 14 ft. and Service Room 12 ft. by 12 ft., with level counter top 11 ft. Store Room 16 ft. by 12 ft. with Terrace 30 ft. by 11 ft., and another 10 ft. by 11 ft., Garage 12 ft. and 8 ft. by 10 ft.

**Electric Light and Engine House** - 16 ft. by 12 ft., Fuel Tank 30 ft. by 19 ft.

**Waterworks** - Pump House, 500-gallon tank, Native Staff and Fundis complete with sanitary accommodation.

**Cattle Barn and Shed** - 60 ft. by 10 ft. with very large doors.

**Sheepfold House** - 40 ft. by 10 ft. with quarters for the shepherds.

**Factory Buildings** - Includes drying floor, scales, 600 lb. beam, and two Gordon Pulper Machines. Area 6,500 sq. ft.

**Gardens** - to the front entrance and made up of very beautiful Rose Beds, with Violet Borders to the pathways.

**Land** - 1,068 acres, 70 thirds of this are planted in tea, 200 acres of Tea Nurseries which are bearing wonderfully good tea, with a large quantity of young tea trees ready for transplanting in the next rains. 66 acres under mixed Coffee, mostly Arabica.

**Structure** - The residence is of a substantial structure with over 2" thick Ceilings 12 ft. high. All the walls and rooms and the ceilings are panelled with Teakwood, including any Ceilings Panels, Doors and Windows in Beech or Bole. Hot and Cold water to the taps, wash basins, etc. in the service rooms and bedrooms. Hot and Cold Showers to each bathroom. Drainage system is in glazed earthenware and lead. Bathrooms with Hot and Cold Water Closets, Porcelain Baths and Wash Basins, etc.

**Electric System** - Kohler K 4655 110 volts, 9,000 Watts engine, 70 lights, 2 wall-plugs, 2 electric bells, 2 Dials. Paints were used throughout the buildings.

**Waterworks Pumps and Engine** by Ruston Hornsby.

The house is furnished throughout with requisite first class modern furniture imported from London.

Note: The Estate will be sold to the first reasonable offer. Photographs by Messrs. Barclay's Bank, London, and Tanga.

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# EAST AFRICA 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 the information which readers are desiring for that purpose will be cordially furnished.

New houses being built in Mombasa. Nearly 83% of the Europeans in Kenya of British origin.

The new Parcel Post (P.P.O.) building in Kampala, East Africa.

The foundation stone of the new "Central Market" has been laid by Mr. Rugeles-Brise.

The railway inland from Mpaahangu has now reached a point 210 kilometres from the coast.

The headquarters of the Sudan Customs Department have been moved from Khartoum to Fort Sudan.

Nearly 13,000 bags of Nyaland and Rhodesian tobacco have reached the Port of London during the past few weeks.

Air navigation rules and regulations for Northern Rhodesia have been published as a supplement to the Official Gazette.

A Kampala, India, has been sentenced to eight months hard labour on the charge of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Kampala Estate, Uolo, has put up the manufactured tin of "Bongo brand" the trade mark showing a picture of that animal.

During September the mineral output of Tanganyika included: Gold, 104.56 carats (£6,811); diamonds, 20 carats (£5,000); tin, 1,822 tons (£182,200); mica, 1,700 lbs (£22,000).

Handbook of Nyasa, compiled by Mr. S. Murray, has been published by the Government Agents for the Colonies at a price of review will appear in East Africa in due course.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has resolved to pay an interim dividend of 5% per share for at the rate of 10% per annum. The warrants will be posted on January 27.

The Nile Steam Company, which is operating in Uganda, announces that their Mash machine may be chartered at the rate of £5 10s. per hour, which should cover approximately the full cost.

The new Uganda scale of travelling allowances varies from three pence a night for the Government to 10s. a night for heads of departments. Officers entitled to first class passages and 50% for the remainder.

A young native son from Kilimanjaro, who to visit his father in Dar es Salaam, decided to go by sitting on the bars underneath a carriage. He travelled undisturbed for as far as Mporah where he detained by the urgent desire of his father.

Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., report that 20,000 short tons of ore were treated during November the average content of copper being 1.65%. The smelter production was 100 long tons of blister copper, leaving 99,187 lbs. of copper.

Devere & Garfin, Ltd., who own the considerable estates in Uasin Gishu, Kenya, report a net trading profit of £100,000 for the year ending September 30 last. The number of the ordinary shareholders making 140 for the year.

The reports issued of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., owners of 64% of the capital of Mafikeng Copper Mines, Ltd. (paid up £2,000,000) by the directors who resolved to conserve the value now in the general meeting will be held in London on Dec. 12.

Representatives of the important London coffee exporting houses are visiting Nairobi, namely, Mr. G. J. Schlüter and Mr. Clark, and it is expected that a greatly increased quantity of East African coffee will next season be sold direct from Nairobi to foreign markets.

Downman, Long and Company, who have constructed several bridges in East Africa, have decided not to reconvene the payment of any dividend on the 6% Cumulative Preference shares of the year 1931-1932, the dividend payable thereon from October 1, 1932.

The latest bulletin issued by the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours shows a working loss of £300,000 on the railways and £46,100 on the harbours in the first eight months of this year, compared with £28,000 and £150,000 respectively in the corresponding period of 1931.

It is estimated that before long a considerable percentage of the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika crops will be disposed of at public auction in Nairobi. Mr. J. G. Thomson recently said that the demand for home trade in England was only 50% of the production of Kenya. Everything in excess of that figure should therefore be exported by Kenya direct to other countries, that course would result in an increased circulation among coffee planters in the Colony of between £25,000 to £50,000 annually.

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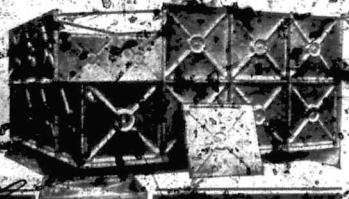
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

Prices firm to slightly higher... East African second... also been passing generally at rather high rates.

Table listing various produce items such as Kenya, Peaberry, London cleaned, and their respective prices in different sizes and grades.

London stock of East African coffee on November 16, 1932, 15,000 bags compared with 12,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Other Produce

Wool - 100 lb. with East African... Cotton - There has been fair... Groundnuts - East African... Hides - 100 lb. with East African...

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

High rainfall in East Africa... The following details are... Karamoja, 1.20; Soroti, 0.65...

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EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London... Christmas Air Mails... The closing day for Christmas...



Large stock of coffee... The photograph shows a large stock of coffee sacks... in a warehouse or storage area.



PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Adolph Woermann, which arrived Southampton on December 1, carried the following passengers from:

- Mrs. & Mr. J. Firgin
Mr. G. G. Fisher
Mombasa
Mr. H. G. ...
Miss A. ...
Mrs. D. ...
Mr. & Mrs. F. ...
Mrs. E. ...
Mr. & Mrs. R. ...
Mrs. J. ...
Mrs. & Mrs. A. ...
Mr. & Mrs. W. ...
Mrs. H. ...
Mrs. S. ...
Mr. & Mrs. A. ...
Mr. & Mrs. A. ...
Mrs. E. ...
Mrs. F. ...

- Malden left Port Said homewards, Dec. 2
Muduia left Beira homewards, Dec. 2
Majunga left Suez outwards, Dec. 2
Kenya left Seychelles for Durban, Dec. 6
Tabora left Bombay, Dec. 6
Takuwa left Beira for Durban, Dec. 6
Karawa left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Dec. 6

CLAN-MACDONALD
Clan Macdonald, arr. Zanzibar outwards, Nov. 24
Comedian, dep. Perim outwards, Dec. 2
City of Salford, left Beira homewards, Dec. 10

HOLLANDIAFRICA
Rotterdam, arr. Amsterdam, Nov. 20
Nieuwkerk left Durban for Africa, Nov. 20
Melville left Durban for Africa, Nov. 20
Riverton left Antwerp for Africa, Nov. 20
Klifton, arr. Durban outwards, Nov. 20

GERMAN MARITIMES
Compagnie left Mombasa homewards, Dec. 2
Charitally left Djibouti homewards, Nov. 28
Leconte de Lisle, arr. Beira outwards, Nov. 28
Sudantourage, dep. Reunion homewards, Nov. 28

UNION-CASTLE
Dunstable, arr. Southampton, Dec. 5
Union Castle, left Port Sudan homewards, Dec. 5
South Castle, London, Nov. 30
London Castle, left Durban homewards, Dec. 30
Llanstephan Castle, arr. Beira homewards, Dec. 30

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The M.v. 'Llanabby Castle', which left Southampton for East Africa on December 1, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Barnard
Miss S. Barnard
Mrs. M. C. E. J. Riggs
Mrs. M. S. Booth
Miss J. A. Borland
Mr. R. H. G. Bullock
Mr. & Lady Stanworth
Hon. Judith Gordon
Major V. N. Dawson
Master C. V. Delmege
Mr. F. Flint
Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Fort
Mr. Gardner
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hayes
Mr. O. Kinneer
Sister M. Gosky
Miss A. Meadows
Mr. E. Nairn
Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Nichol
Mr. E. A. Parkin
Miss E. A. Parkinson
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FORTHCOMING MESSAGE

THE MARRIAGE between Mr. Edmund (son of Miller Court, Surrey) and Miss Agnes Gillis, of Heydon Rectory, Norwich, and Miss Edith Agnes (daughter of Mrs. General G. N. Ashpole, C.B., M.C., 29, S. T.), and Mrs. Johnnie of Hythe, Kent, will take place privately on December 20th at St. Wood Parish Church.

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Miss A. B. Wainley
Mr. & Mrs. H. Weaving
Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Widgery
Master C. S. Widgery
Miss D. C. Widgery
Miss B. Williams
Lord Woodbridge
Hon. W. C. Wynn
Marseilles to Mombasa
Mrs. & Mrs. G. H. W. ...
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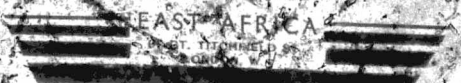
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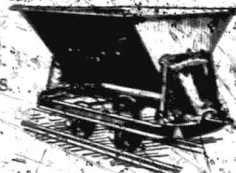
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The report to the Tanganyika Legislative Council of His Standing Committee on Finance contains several points which deserve to be emphasised. There was common agreement, for instance, that local conditions do not justify a salary of more than 400/- per annum to cadets on first appointment; that the efficiency laws which Administrative Officers have to pass at certain points of the salary scale fail to serve the purpose for which they were intended and should be altered; that the reorganisation of the Medical Department and veterinary policy demand consideration; that the education vote can be further reduced, and that a Joint East African Audit Department is desirable in order to effect economies. As was to be expected, the unofficial members of the Finance Committee have recommended revision of Civil Service conditions, though two of their number opposed further reductions in official salaries; all considered further reduction in the cost of working the railways necessary; that the Defence vote should be materially reduced; that the Geological Survey Department ought not to suffer further retrenchment and that the prisons administration of the Territory is inefficient. We have reason to believe that the recently concluded session of the Legislature was one of the most fruitful ever held in Tanganyika, and that it was marked by close and friendly co-operation between the official and unofficial members.

In his recent speech in Nakuru, Lord Francis Scott suggested that critics in Great Britain who believed it unwise on the part of Kenya settlers to object to income tax thought there was some inherent value in being taxed as highly as possible. *East Africa*, which has

taken a leading part in endeavouring to show that income tax will be to the benefit of the territories as a whole, and not least to the settler communities, was certainly never held that opinion, which as far as we know, finds no support in responsible quarters in this country. On the contrary, all those in England who have advocated the introduction of income tax have insisted time and again that it must be part of a policy of readjustment of taxation, and not a new burden superimposed upon the existing fabric. The Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, for instance, have both pressed repeatedly for reduced taxation. Kenya's settler leader also prophesied that the report of the Kenya Land Commission will be hotly contested by partisans on both sides. We trust—and we feel confident that Lord Francis Scott shares the same hope—that that fear will prove needless, for if the three members of the Commission present a unanimous finding, criticism will not only defeat its own ends, but will be immediately superseded. It would have been impossible to choose three better men with long first-hand knowledge of Kenya conditions or allied to a reputation for sound and unbiased judgement than Sir William Morris Carter, Mr. Rupert Hemsted, and Captain F. O. B. Wilson, and, again presupposing that they are led by the evidence to a unanimous conclusion, it is inconceivable that anything could be gained by an attempt to traverse their findings. It is greatly to be hoped that this may be the last Land Commission necessary in Kenya, that the Commissioners may be wisely guided in their extremely difficult task, and that their recommendations, if unanimous, will find strong backing in both official and unofficial circles, and that there will be no procrastination in implementing them. The Colony has everything to gain by finally disposing of a problem which can only be aggravated by further delay.

In this issue we report the practical proposals for research planned to discover new commercial uses for sisal made by Dr. S. G. Barker, Director of Research

#### RESEARCH INTO SISAL AND MANILA

to the Wool Industries Research Association. The

scheme is dependent on a cess on producers and on manufacturers using the fibre, and if this cess were no more than twopence or three pence per bale, a sum at which no far-sighted interests would be likely to cavil even in these times of depressed prices, a sufficient income would be raised to permit investigations which East African sisal planters would do well to support. They should regard such a cess as an infinitesimally small insurance premium for the sale of their product, and should be encouraged by the knowledge that some of the most important plantation groups have already determined to lend their fullest support to the plan. While dealing with this matter of sisal we would urge the Tanganyika Government in particular to investigate the possible introduction and cultivation of Manila hemp on a commercial scale, for it is quite clear that British ropemakers regard supplies of Manila fibre as indispensable for numerous purposes, and if their needs can be supplied from within the Empire, so much the better. In giving evidence before the Imperial Economic Committee early last year, Major C. L. English suggested that there were large areas in Tanganyika in which Manila could be successfully grown without detriment to the sisal industry, and we have been told that the Tangani and Ruvu Valleys appear particularly suitable for the purpose. The present Governor and Director of Agriculture have given frequent proofs of their desire to increase the Empire's exports, and we suggest that this idea is one well worth their practical examination.

A world of interest and a great deal of steady and skilful research lies behind Dr. H. C. Duke's concise summary of his experiments on the trypanosomes of sleeping sickness. "Laboratory-bred *G. palpalis*"

#### DUKE'S IMPORTANT Tsetse DISCOVERY

writes, "cyclically infected with three different strains of polymorphic trypanosomes, recovered from the wild *G. palpalis* on Kamba Island, Victoria Nyanza, have been fed upon four normal human beings, three Natives and one European. One Native was in this way exposed to infection by all three strains, the other three to two strains each. None of the volunteers became infected." We have already quoted the full text of Dr. Duke's account of the meeting of the volunteers—a record of unassuming bravery made all the more impressive by the modesty and humour of the language employed. There is a very practical side to these experiments. Before the great sleeping sickness epidemic swept through Usoga and Buganda, Damba Island was thickly populated. When the survivors of the epidemic were removed to the mainland in 1909, the island was left to the strutting antelopes, which then became the main food supply of the tsetse flies. The point about Duke's discovery is that descendants of the trypanosomes which originally caused the epidemic among the Natives have now lost their ability to bite, owing to their long existence in the blood of the antelopes, and that Damba Island may now be repopulated, provided that no infected Native is allowed to live there and start a new cycle of disease. Even the "practical man," so often a keen critic of scientific research, must be satisfied with this eminently practical conclusion.

We all know that officials in the East African Dependencies are called upon to do many unexpected things in the course of their

#### CATERING FOR AMPUTEES.

people to learn that the furnishing of wooden legs to Natives who have suffered amputation is a function now discharged by the Labour Section of the Native Affairs Department. Dr. V. M. Fisher, the worthy physician, who acts as Principal Labour Inspector, admits that "the average surgeon is not a skilled artificial limb-maker," and that the ordinary Indian carpenter is "not particularly satisfactory" at the job, but "and this is thoroughly typical of the British overseas—a European gentleman, had the skill and interest to turn out wooden legs under his personal supervision and to fit them personally." With that touch of humour which lightens labour in East Africa, the legs are introduced to the unfortunate amputees (if there is such a word) by an old Swahili who lost his leg many years ago. "This man," writes Dr. Fisher, "is very active on his peg, and points out the advantages of a monopod life, till the patient almost comes to feel that fortune has conferred a favour on him by depriving him of an unseemly extremity." The demand for wooden legs is increasing, the cost being willingly defrayed by employers. Local Native Councils, or the Medical Department, according to circumstances. But it is not the whole business entirely, and of the cheerful and sympathetically human way in which British trade functions in East Africa.

We have more than once drawn the attention of our readers to the "inevitable tendency of modern methods of transport to spread

#### YELLOW FEVER RISKS OF EAST AFRICA.

some months ago we dwell particularly upon the risk of yellow fever being carried by airplane from West Africa to the non-immune populations of East Africa, either by infected mosquitoes conveyed by the plane, or by passengers already infected but not developing the disease until their arrival. Now Dr. J. P. Cullen, D. D. P. H., refers in *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* to the same danger, instancing Mombasa as an air port likely to be infected since it lies within the endemic foci areas of Gambia, and the yellow fever mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, is prevalent. He recalls that already four French air men have crossed the continent in the past year and might have added that several East African aviators have flown to and from the West Coast. Visualising the possibility of an outbreak of yellow fever on the East Coast he gives charts of three cases of dengue fever, not to bring forward the African manifestations of a mild disease as a tongue, but to call attention to the serious risk of confusion that may occur, especially at the onset of an epidemic, with that much graver disease, yellow fever—a disease closely allied to dengue both in its relationships and in the symptomatology of its milder forms, and liable, as in this locality, to flourish strongly where the conditions, e.g. air, soil, suitable temperature, a plentiful supply of the insect vector, and a population of non-immunes, are eminently suited for its growth and propagation. Provided yellow fever is recognised as such at the very onset of an epidemic, its course controlled by modern methods, the risk, as Dr. Cullen says, is that it may be confused with dengue, and the epidemic get a start which would be both difficult and expensive to overtake.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE AND LORD FRANCIS SCOTT

On Current Problems of Kenya.

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE was the chief guest at the Nairobi St. Andrew's Dinner, over which Mr. A. G. MacLeod MacDonald, president of the Club and we have in was warmly proposed by Mr. T. L. Hatley, with whom, said His Excellency, he had spent a delightful weekend eating the succulent trout of a size far beyond the dreams of those who had fished the rivers of Ireland. The Governor spoke of the paramount importance of the existing Customs Agreement, and in view of the generous treatment accorded to East Africa by the Imperial and Dominion Governments in purchasing goods from overseas (remember "the gentleman's obligation" of exercising a veterinary function by purchasing from Empire sources).



Kenya should take the Kakamega district soberly and earnestly, remembering that the area was situated in a Reserve among primitive people, fellows of their land, who were, and should be treated sympathetically and generously. It is difficult to speak of Kenya in terms of moderate and earnestly remembering that the area was situated in a Reserve among primitive people, fellows of their land, who were, and should be treated sympathetically and generously. It is difficult to speak of Kenya in terms of moderate and earnestly remembering that the area was situated in a Reserve among primitive people, fellows of their land, who were, and should be treated sympathetically and generously.

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We expected this from a man who has commenced the experiment of dusting his swans from a large airplane chartered from Imperial Airways, the cost being defrayed from the British Development Fund. Unfortunately there has been a delay in connexion with structural alterations required in the machine.

Coming of the Goat Standard

Speaking of the betterment of the Native population at the present condition of the world His Excellency said: "Where formerly a decent heifer would buy seventy to one hundred shillings, she will now buy only twenty. Amongst natives at a farm the rising and more of less sophisticated generation, livestock is still cheap, and they follow the old arithmetical tables: 5 oxen + 2 bulls = 7 cows. Now = 1 cow + 1 bull + 1 calf. I think, agree with the late Mr. Martin when he said that the first step in progress among the Native people should be the demarcation of the goat. What if that this might be on the bill of the Native? I am unable to say, but there is something to be said for coming of the goat standard."

At the Nakuru function, Mr. Ernest Wright, who has spent twenty-one years in the Colony, proposed a temporary loan, in reply to which Lord Francis Scott reviewed Kenya's financial position. The Expenditure Adviser of the Committee had, he said, to attempt the tremendous task of saving £300,000 from the £1,500,000 part of the Budget which, on their terms of reference, permitted them to reduce, in order to balance the 1933 accounts, Kenya had built (readjustment was inevitable).

Lord Francis continued: "Our critics at Home, who think we are wrong in imposing the imposition of income tax, seem to think there is some inherent value in being taxed as highly as possible, and so I would like to read for the benefit what that great professional and splendid financier, Lord Cromer, thought on the subject. All taxes were, in his view, an evil, though to some extent a necessary evil; this being so, it was the object of economic wisdom to see that they were not permitted to rise above the minimum amount required to meet the essential expenses of the State. Above the interest of a low taxation must be placed before every other

Secretary of State's Remarks

The Chairman of the Elected Members, and he was not perturbed by the "pontifical rebuke" addressed to Kenya's delegates by the Secretary of State, but he was upset that "the Secretary of State apparently does not wish to be told the whole truth." If such a thing as non-cooperation or passive resistance ever happened, it would have been thought about by the gross mis-handling of the situation by the powers that be, either in the Colony or at Home; but he hoped that nothing of the sort would happen, for it must have had effects on the country. He deplored the appointment of the Land Commission, saying: "Whatever their recommendation will be fully considered by partisans on both sides."

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL FRANKLIN

Tributes from Colonial Office and D.O.

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN, who held the Senior Trade Commissioner in East Africa for the past thirteen years, and Commissioner to the Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London since 1920, left England last Friday for South Africa to return to his farm at Limuru, Kenya, where he intends to settle. Prior to his departure he was presented by the officers and staff of the London Office with a silver cigarette box suitably inscribed.



For many years a persistent advocate of closer co-operation and co-ordination in East African matters, generally he may be expected to do his share of public work, especially in commercial matters, and we shall be surprised if his voice is not often heard in support of sound proposals. He can look back with satisfaction on the establishment for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia of a London Office which has done much to bring the territories together on this side, and to the part he played in the formation of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which has greatly promoted co-operation in business matters in East Africa.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has written an appreciative letter to the Association of the unique services which Colonel Franklin has rendered to the East African Dependencies during his six years' tenure of office, adding: "Apart from the existing Commission, the period has been rich in opportunities for the expansion of East Africa's exports and for development of the relations with the Mother Country. Your assistance in turning these opportunities to account has been invaluable, and I am deeply sensible of the energy and ability which you have devoted to the execution of your responsible task."

The latter from the Board of Trade reads: "Your constant devotion to your duty and the unflinching zeal with which you have done your duty within your power as U.K. Trade Commissioner in East Africa to further the sales of goods of U.K. products in East Africa to further the Board's keen appreciation. My best wishes are extended to you in addition to the normal work of your office as Commissioner for the United Kingdom, the work superintending in East African Dependencies. In a London Office, you have had numerous opportunities to enjoy the whole flow of traffic on both sides between the U.K. and the Dependencies, and you have largely to be commended for the excellent work you have done during the past year, and we feel confident that your desire to do what may be considered the best development of inter-empire trade will continue to find full scope in the future, as it has done during the whole period of your official career."



## ELEPHANTS "AND" ALL ABOUT THEM

THE STANDARD BOOK ON THE SUBJECT.

Commander D. E. Blunt's Observations and Experience.

ELEPHANTS are a survival from the great days when animals were rulers of the world and man was painfully struggling to eke out a precarious existence. Their unique size (they are the largest of living land mammals), their economic value as producers of ivory, that ancient lure for the extravagant and imperial, their intelligence and potential importance as sources of labour compel both admiration and respect. The subject has long had its chroniclers; the African variety has figured in books chiefly for the object of sport, which is the hardest test of endurance, power and skill that man can meet. It has been seen by Commander David E. Blunt, R.N. (Retd.), to devote his leave and the memory of seven years of contact with elephants in the field to the making of a book entitled "Elephant," published by East Africa Co., Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, 13s. 6d. post free) which would do justice to the subject. The Earl of Londsdale has contributed a very appreciative foreword.

A submarine officer before and during the War, an enthusiastic aeroplane observer on naval operations, Commander Blunt has done his duties as a cultivation protector under the Elephant Control Scheme in Tanganyika Territory, all those factors of keen observation, quick decision, and rapid action learnt in the Senior Service. He confesses that he was at first a complete novice at elephant hunting.

Having just started on the job of cultivation protection, I knew very little about anything. I did not know where to go, how to get to it, how important was the wind, how high they were.

But I was quickly qualified as a really expert hunter and a most competent cultivation protector, meaning that his duties were not those of a hunter, but to teach them not to raid and to get attention to the young ones, rogue hippo, pigs, baboon and other animals which, like the elephant, destroyed Natives' crops. On all these topics he writes much that is thrilling and much that is new.

Elephant hunting is shot before breakfast.

This method of dealing with said elephant had often to be repeated on one occasion he shot seven before breakfast, and on another thirteen out of one herd. The story stops there, reading—

The was served by a *paraga* carried within the height of a striding man in a basket, the animal's year before last shot was eleven in the morning. On the second occasion I walked ten miles through the valley of a big river, and after five days, in every village I passed through, of elephants, I was told that the animal was in the valley of a big river, and I was very morning when I saw the animal, and I was very spoor of the elephant which had been shot. I was at the river of the night, and I was used to the fish to feed and keep it. The elephant had been shot by their people, they knew that they were human beings, they would be punished, and that the people were not raiding they were not raiding. So elephant control was—and is—human.

Two of the great charms of the book are its minute first-hand observation and its transparent honesty and freedom from sensationalism.

There was a bull, a cow, and a cat about seven feet high, with tusks about a foot long. We ran in their path and got close under the stern of the bulls, who every now and then *thundered* with the side of his leg and *clattered* back to the ground we were following.

It is the same spring into the acuteness of the author's attention in circumstances sufficiently

extensive as anyone who has actually hunted elephants can testify to. If ever an author has a temporary fit of himself, let himself venture on artistic hyperbole, it was surely Commander Blunt, when describing his shooting elephant at night by the aid of the Venus lights made famous in the War. But he is as restrained in recounting those amazing episodes as if they were mere incidents of ordinary sport.

As likely as not the cultivation protector has turned in when the report of the gun reaches his camp, hastily scrambling into his chair, he plunges into a pitch black night to follow a twisting path about ten inches wide between wait-a-bit thorn bushes and over fallen trees for about an hour until a clearing is reached, and a Native, sure he does not know the cultivated areas, whether it is day or night, where the open spaces are, how far the garden extends, and the directions, and how many elephants there are in the garden.

The owner of a cleared garden carries the hand torch, another man the very light torch, by the light of a "barber" lamp he has to be able to see what is going on, but the light is not long in showing a Native can be found to carry it, though it is possible and he Indian life, they side with the very pistol in front, the little party walks steadily through the patch of twelve-foot high millet, where the trees have been cut down to be.

Fire the *hunda ya tao* (gun of light), I cried, and up went the Venus light above and over the elephant. That was a scene which ought to be painted. I saw the elephant on the left and just half-time to relax and fire again. The Venus light came down and he disappeared into the bush. When we got near the spot where he was shot, the bullet had found him on the ground dead.

But the author has done far more than just tell of his experiences as an elephant hunter. After writing of elephant control, he traces the evolution of the modern elephant, a most fascinating story only recently revealed, details shared by elephant hunters past and present, to minute descriptions of elephant characteristics, to Natives and to game and game preservation, in which he touches with humour and insight the knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of the indigenous African, whom he knows so well, and concludes with some most excellent advice on rifles and safari outfits and costs.

## The Merit of the Book.

He is extra practical throughout, he reads all the literature on elephant, has consulted the authorities on hunting in Africa, confirmed or changed his own experience, and thus has made his book both eminently useful and entertaining. It is also unusually well illustrated, carefully indexed, published at a price which is below that normally charged for big game books, and splendidly bound in the plain but cloth bound with a well-embossed elephant head and trunk in gold.

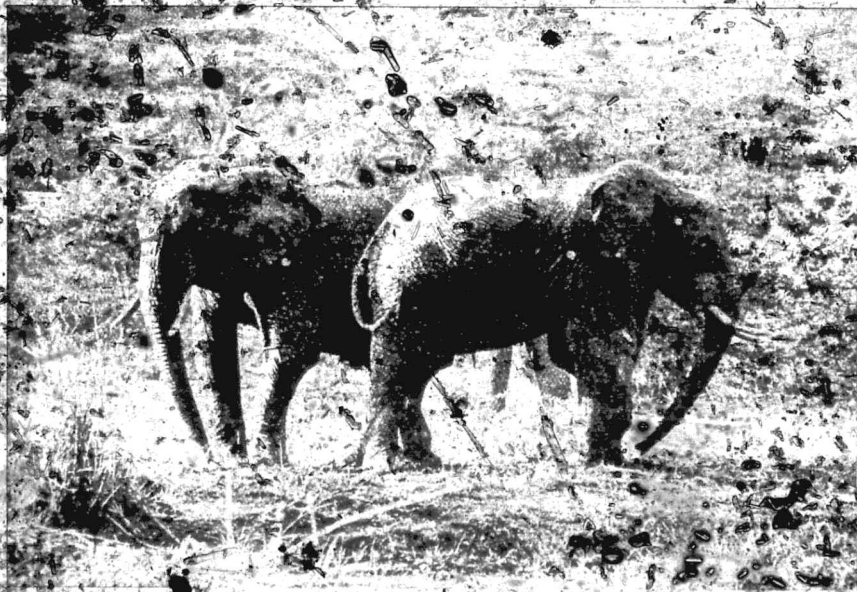
In short, Commander Blunt's self-imposed task of writing the standard book on elephant has been discharged, that his work can be confidently recommended. Every writer will find it not only a writing, but that the author was trained in the Senior Service, but that all his and his honest endeavours to tell the simple truth, to add to our knowledge of the habits, character, and mentality of the most of Africa's big game, to enlighten the British public on the aims, scope and technique of the elephant control scheme, which is so much for the preservation of the great pachyderms in East and Central Africa, can be to give a genuine and unvarnished picture of what elephant hunting really means. And it is a pity that there are no close liaison between Game Department officers in the field and professional zoologists at Home, for the suffering of many important questions, for the understanding of nature in the wild and the advancement of Science.

Two of the Many Fine Photographs  
in Commander Blunt's "Elephant"



By Comdr. R. S. Blunt

HERD OF ELEPHANT HERD IN SOUTHERN SUDAN  
Stamping out from an airplane.



"EAST AFRICA'S" COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Curious Ideas of Some Readers.

90's the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, I was glad to read the letter, and particularly the editorial footnote in your last issue concerning the suggestion that a gentleman well known in London for his enthusiasm in matters East African was said to be behind your paper for this is not the first time I have myself heard the rumour.

Indeed you will probably be amused to know that at a different time I have seen who should know better that "East Africa" was subsidised by the Colonial Office by the Joint East Africa Board, and even by individuals with whose opinions you have sometimes agreed and sometimes expressed disagreement. I have always taken the opportunity simply to say, "I don't find it fair" or "telling such people that their ideas must be wrong because you have been sometimes most emphatic in your criticisms of the Colonial Office, the Joint Board, and the individuals whose names have been mentioned, whereas if either had been behind you in any way you would not have been free to voice your views so independently."

But this is not merely for your personal gratification. Though if you do not print my letter, do so by all means, in that event please refrain from mentioning my name.

Yours faithfully,  
Dorinda  
Survey

ON LEAP  
[By the time that the spreading of so-called rumours as to the above mentioned "back arrested" direction, I repeat that "East Africa" has always had a good number of contributors from East African countries, even the founder and editor, and that the only reason for the "edit" and not editorial work is determined solely by the editor of "E.A."]

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

I have expressed my gratification of the daily pleasant hours passed in perusing your splendid paper? From a South African East African missionary.

Sir James Maxwell, of whose services to Northern Rhodesia you recently wrote, said shortly before he left Livingstone for the last time that the Report of the Leakey Commission had done more to establish good feeling between officials and unofficials than anything for a long time. From a Northern Rhodesian sportsman.

November 24, entitled "Elephant Hunting under Difficulties," mentioning Dick Richardson. The last time I met him was in 1923 when he was travelling up and down the Zambezi in a Native dug-out, engaged in trading bees-wax. He was then about eighty, and I hope he may still be going strong. From a reader who spent many years in Portuguese East Africa.

Your excellent caricature of Mr. F. J. Bagehot is accompanied by a potted biography in which you say that his eight children are said to constitute the greatest African family in East Africa. He, I am sure, will be himself often refers to reference to the people whom he has known and for the longest time, the "Wa-Bagehats" of the territories of Mr. T. J. O'Shea, the Kenya Legislative Councillor, runs him close. From a reader at present in London.

You did well to point out that whereas the average death-rate in the United Kingdom is 15.40 per mille, that of Europeans in Nairobi in 1941 was only 4.78, and 5.02 in the case of Europeans in Mombasa. Yet the great majority of insurance companies still persist in asking an additional premium from a man resident in Kenya who wishes to take out a policy. Some of the wiser ones, notably the South African companies, have shown that they realise that an equalisation basis for such charges, at least not in the greater number of cases. When will our British insurance companies wake up? Their business ideas on this subject are more fully driving the hands of our hands of our hands and less pedantic mind. From an old East African now in England.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

High praise from a leading African

to the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, Your valuable and comprehensive work, "The Hunter and the Hunt" is well published and the illustrations are of high quality. It will be a boon not only to anglers who reside there, but to any intelligent visitors who may confer our congratulations. We cannot trace having seen a book with such a wealth of information contained in the pages and a price for a very good sale.

We should also like to congratulate you upon the comprehensive index that you have compiled in connection with the book, which is a valuable device to refer to any particular place without having to wade through the pages of the book.

Yours faithfully,  
For C. F. RICHMOND, Editor  
11, Pantano Street, W. W. MARS, Manager.

As this appreciation comes from one of the leading angling specialists in the world, it should be pleased. "East Africa" gratifies and its own judgment endorsed by Messrs. Kaye, Ed. & Co.

SIR S. HERITAGE SMITH AND THE TSETSE

Compliments of the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, In your issue of December 1, Mr. Heatherington put his finger upon one weak point in Sir Sydney Heritage Smith's Report on Tanganyika Tsetse, and the criticisms you published in that number reveal yet another. Although Sir Sydney tried to safeguard himself by advising on a subject which is scientific, he nevertheless recommended the complete clearance of game, an opinion which proves his complete ignorance of the complexity of the tsetse problem as well as of the actions of tsetse in the forest or in absence of forest.

These recommendations, if given in full, would certainly have had to contradict whatever, and on which, one can say as well called for, is his futile, desecrating value of his version of other matters. Who will the shoemaker have to stick to his last? Yours faithfully,  
R. R. HOGG

HOW DOES A PYTHON CONSTRICT?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, In this boring snake which you recently viewed, Mr. A. F. Simons says that a python constricts without getting a grip on anything with its coils. It is so with a soft skinned animal like Johannes, his well-known Native attendant, but no python would wrangle a weather or fish-pipe with out a handle.

I have seen a python in a war for a minute besides a snake path, and have caught them in the act of crushing their victims, and in each case the reptile had taken a firm grip of a snake with its coils. Has Mr. F. Simons seen a wild python in action?

Yours faithfully,  
S. MBEZIYA



MR. C. ROSEN BUXTON'S AUDIENCES

Africans and "Equality"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, Your Master of Arts on the subject of Mr. Rosen Buxton's Union of Democratic Forces address at the House of Commons... describes the character of the speaker... Buxton was extremely confident in his statements... A coloured gentleman having asked the lecturer what was the difference between the white and the black in Kenya...

Mr. Buxton said that while the mission of the white and black in the same country was the same, the white employer was not to be regarded as perfectly friendly... A 'franchise' of colour greeted this revelation but was somewhat discounted by a quiet man in the back benches who pointed out that an English farmer, though he also treated his black hands with friendliness, was rarely criticised as his racialist...

London, S.W. 10

D. B. CARDIN

GROSSLY EXTRAVAGANT OFFICIAL REPORTS

Our Criticism of N. Rhodesia's Medical Report

To the Editor of "East Africa"

All your readers interested in promoting Government economy and that ought to embrace generally, official and medical will welcome your suggestion that the Hon. Members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council should have an explanation of the gross extravagance which you have revealed in the preparation and publication of the report on Health and Sanitary Conditions in Northern Rhodesia... I know nothing of printing but the fact you assemble print to reckon with the spending of the taxpayers' money is an unnecessarily elaborate and expensive volume... Nor is it to the credit of the Department that it should have such a commentary written in the text as you expose.

Far too many official reports are still unnecessarily voluminous... If all Governments would instruct their Secretaries to exercise stricter discipline and insist on a reasonable abbreviation... instead of tolerating the verbosity of some Departmental heads, the public purse would gain considerably... and incidentally official reports would be made more readable and therefore more useful.

Yours faithfully, Peter Goodman

MAKING NATIVE FINGER PRINTS

Advantages of the Kenyan System

To the Editor of "East Africa"

An extreme case of nonsense has been talked in certain interested quarters in England about the "justice" of taking finger prints from Natives in Kenya... True in England the taking of these records is inevitably associated with crime but in Kenya it is not only a means of detecting criminals, but also a protection of the Native against himself... As Mr. W. Binns, the officer in charge of the Central Finger Print Bureau, points out in the Native Affairs Report for 1961, finger prints play a vital part in the civil life of the illiterate Native population of the Colony.

Every Native has already learned that the prints never make a mistake and that they are just as capable of defending him and safeguarding his interests as the face of a witness... In many instances have occurred in which the science has come to his aid, supported his claims and proven his innocence... Thumb marks are now commonly asked to corroborate by illiterate labourers; and a case brought before the Court in Nairobi in which a shamba man was accused of desertion, the charge being supported by the evidence of eye witnesses, who swore that he was one of the men named in a contract of service, was decided in the accused's favour as the thumb print did not appear among those who had thus "signed" the contract... In the case of Natives possessing property and being found dead, not an innumerable occurrence, the finger print identification is invaluable to determine the distribution of his property and where money is due to a Native... In short, finger prints "cut both ways" and the degree of respectability is more to gain by his fingerprints being known to the Bureau and recorded than by their not being so. They are by no means an insignificant crime.

Yours faithfully, A. N. GLEBE

KENYA SETTLERS AND THEIR LABOUR

Mr. Rosen Buxton's Visit to the Colony

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, Kenyan will be grateful to you for arranging that your issue containing an account of Mr. Rosen Buxton's impressions on Kenya, and Uganda should have contained the interview with Mr. Patrick Maher, M.P. who has also just returned from Kenya... some of the African settlers who have not personal experience to guide their judgement... thus show a lot of the usual "for the statement" type of error and a necessary corrective to those of the former socialist M.P.

Your report leaves me with the impression of a slightly more moderate attitude on the part of Mr. Buxton, and a feeling, though he did not say so, that he believed that he had not to "come down" on any of his past attacks... I am sure that the individual settler in his relations with the African and settler policies as a whole are far less obvious than he has seemed to believe from some of the speeches he made in the past... It is unfortunate that he did not, almost the whole of his time to investigating Native conditions of life and Native grievances, instead of making an intensive study of the spot of settler and officials aims and policies... the personal contact with the settlers, he would have heard more of their aspirations and difficulties than he has done... from missionary, native, and other influences... How do we honestly and conscientiously not see problems through the eyes of the settlers?

However, let us hope that you will read all his audiences in future that he had a happy relations existing between the white and the African settlers... That can be our wish and our prayer.

London, S.W. 10

Normal

## NEW COMMERCIAL USES FOR SISAL

A RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSED.

OF THE EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

A JOINT deputation from the Sisal and Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation and the Joint East African Board was recently received by the Empire Marketing Board to discuss methods of extending the existing uses of sisal and to explore the possibilities of new uses by means of research.

Sir Edward Davson presided; Major C. E. Vayns and Mr. J. C. Lawton represented the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and Mrs. C. D. Halsbury and Major C. H. Dale the Joint East African Board, Dr. Gouding, of the Imperial Institute, and Dr. S. H. Eaton, Director of Research in the Wood Industries Research Association, were also present. As a result of the meeting a memorandum from which we quote the following salient passages was prepared by Dr. Barker:

### The Existing Sisal in New Uses.

The scientific development of the cultivation of sisal and the study of its properties has advanced rapidly in the last decade but the rate of progress in its extraction and utilization has been much less rapid. Thus an abundance of excellent fibre material is available probably of a quality of normal requirements with its old uses, and consequently new uses must be found or prices will be uneconomic.

Such suggestions as the manufacture of traffic bags, etc., and the employment of fibre in certain conditions of an advantage. The uses of fibre found where sisal could play a part in modern industry are not so numerous and inventive use being produced would generally be of greater advantage.

To render it more suitable for such uses the fibre must be prepared and presented to the user in some other form than the conventional form; and the form in which it is presented for this new use may be totally unsuitable for the conventional use.

Sisal is a cellulose fibre; the manufacturing world of cellulose products is already rife with sources of raw material and it is doubtful if for such purposes as artificial silk, etc., the material would be economic. For other possible uses, unless concrete and additional work is done, the fibre can be used for a little use only. In such cases the investigations which it is necessary to establish the meeting the needs of modern industry, to establish the development and manufacture of new commodities, and to find its new place in the amenities of every day life.

Chemical and physical changes in the material, transport, other new industries, etc. Such questions can only be answered as a natural consequence of the attainment and discovery of fundamental knowledge as to the composition, structure, and reaction to mechanical, electrical, and chemical treatment. At present this is entirely neglected in this respect.

### Use of Jorised Oil.

In recent years the question arose as to the effect of passing a high tension electrical discharge through fibre in order to render them suitable for use in water, or to free them from oxidation effects, such as rust and sulphide formation, or as a harmless lubricant and fire-retardant. It could also be beneficial. The subsequent development of these effects, wherein the fibre is bleached and in hot water which is removable merely by immersion in hot water, and the development of these into a bleaching oil and softening agents has been described as follows:

(1) Fibre already extracted is treated by immersion in a cold solution for from one to two hours, according to the amount of scrubbing and washing given to the fibre material, varying from 120° to 140° C. The treated fibre is pressed, milled, or washed, the excess oil is removed, and dried, when it should gain a bleached colour, and be softened in accordance with the samples exhibited.

(2) Under present methods of extraction a considerable quantity of the fibre is lost as a result of the large amount of fleshy matter and waste left

hardens, during the drying and bleaching, and further weakens the bruised or broken fibres; in other words, they become brittle, and, moreover, a considerable amount of waste or tow is produced.

At the same time the waste sap and fleshy matter contains a fair percentage of alcohol and sugar, and efforts have been directed to the design of a separator which will enable nearly all the fleshy matter to be removed without bruising or softening the fibre itself. After treatment in this way, the fibre is immersed in the cold oil solution, strained away, then rolled and dried, after which it is brushed. The use of the oil in conjunction with existing methods of decortication, however, would not only softening, but would yield a softer fibre.

Assuming that existing decortication and washing methods could not be altered, then it is proposed that after this process the fibre is first put through a special rolling machine, and then immersed in a solution of ionised oil for the period and at the temperature required, after which the fibre would be rolled again to exclude excess of oil, and then dried, brushed, etc. The result would be a softer and stronger fibre, and if a very fine degree of the latter was required, it could be put through a cold oil solution a second time before drying.

With the judiciously chosen process of extraction from start to finish, it is claimed that a better yield of softer fibre, there would be a gain of something like 20% in processing costs.

With regard to the treatment of fibre which has already been extracted, to do this economically a continuous process would be best, wherein the fibre is automatically fed at a very slow speed through a suitably heated tank of oil, and then rolled and dried. Given these possibilities, the use of such additional treatment might

While the various oil treatments of fibre certainly adds to the cost of the material, but to a very small extent, such additional expense is not excessive, if the full amount of this process is used in the final stage of decortication. The softened fibre opens out a new variety of uses, and it is an essential to fibre-makers.

### Research into Properties of Sisal.

From its strength and peculiar known properties, probably the absorbent and swelling power is a most outstanding characteristic. This may be made of a considerable work in its own right, such as swelling in order to render its floating value higher for marine cordage purposes. Up to the present, no efforts have been devoted and further new applications are not available in cellulose products and synthetic means, which are very promising, and work on these things is proceeding.

It is felt, however, that for a successful use, the softness of the fibre must be considered, and that the use of the ionised oil in a solution of a number of the fibre facilitates such subsequent use in rendering the swelling of the fibre can also be used to render it an important engineering process. The chemical treatment of the fibre, and the more fibre absorption, without the strength of the fibre, would render it a material which possesses capabilities for use in the softening of pulp and other directed uses. The character is softening, etc.

It is however, possible to say what can be done until and until the time when the final knowledge of the fibre is available, and to do this research, as in the How is this investigation to be promoted? To carry out the object of finding new uses for sisal and developing its use in all directions, several points of view have to be considered.

Can the fibre be obtained more cheaply and yield a better and softer product? The answer is, in some cases, yes, but the general answer is, no. The answer is again in the affirmative.

Can the uses for the fibre be found outside the conventional uses of cordage and twine? It is felt that the answer is, no, but the general answer is, no.

Can the material be used for other purposes? It is felt that the answer is, no, but the general answer is, no.

It is felt that the answer is, no, but the general answer is, no.



the burden is not overbearing and rests lightly upon all. Advantage could be taken of the facilities of the existing organisations for such research work and the start should be modest and not too ambitious.

**Plans to Provide Research Funds**

The funds could be raised on an equitable level. In the case of the Wool Industries Research Association the producing countries contribute an amount, the wool merchants contribute upon the basis of a levy on the sale of raw wool, and the manufacturers a number of pence per pound based upon the number of operatives employed. The rates are not high, being 1s. 6d. per bale and one farthing per week per operative respectively.

Some similar scheme might be floated for sisal. It can never be secured and the sisal community of producing firms and interested traders. The results of such work will be available to the whole property of contributing firms, as is the technical service which the staff would be called upon to render to the industry. Mr. Arnold Forbisher, Secretary of the Wool Industries Research Association, who has secured the wool research levy scheme through its initial stages to a successful issue, would be pleased to tender his advice or help upon these financial matters.

The matter of the future of sisal is one for those engaged in the industry to determine. If initiative and effort were evident from within the industry to obtain the desired object, then the Government might be approached to render further financial assistance. As in the Dominion and Colonial Governments interested, but with the sisal community first of all shows its own desire and intent to promote research, the future of the industry is somewhat insecure since the advent of synthetic and artificially produced materials as at hand. Within the whole of the production and subsequent utilisation is scientifically controlled. Sisal must meet such competition on level terms, and scientific research will ensure the future and consolidate its position in the present markets.

It is hoped to give a bulk demonstration of the ionised sisal process early in the New Year but in the meantime I would willingly place my services at the disposal of the sisal community for the inauguration and development of an organised scheme of research, the discovery and development of new uses for sisal. The great point is to decide upon a sum of money which could reasonably be raised from the industry for a number of years so that to formulate a scheme to be bound by no emergency there.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

**LUCIFER SOCIETIES 1932 ARRANGEMENTS**

Members of the British Overseas Golfing Club are again invited to enter for the British Empire (Africa) Golf Making competition, which will be held at Walton Heath in July 1933. To avoid the disappointment which has hitherto been caused to some entrants, as a result of the fact that the number of intending players has exceeded those which the Lucifer Golfing Society could entertain as their club, it has been decided that all accepted entrants can play on full handicap in a qualifying round of eighteen holes. This round for which players will pay fees amounting to 10s. will be played on July 5 at the course at Millington, Stoke Newington Moor Park. The thirty-four lowest scores in each course will qualify to play in the final thirty-six holes on handicap at Walton Heath.

The wife of the President of the Society of the British Empire Golfing Club, on July 22, and all members will play in the final round which will be on the 23rd. The object of the contest is to help to provide the funds for the Hon. Society of their initiation in the line of entering the competition. Entries will close on or before July 15 and should be addressed to the Hon. Society of the British Empire Golfing Club, 11, Grosvenor Street, London.

It is the privilege of Walton Heath Golfing Club to be present at the final round of the competition.

**EAST AFRICA'S**

**WHO'S WHO**

132. Dr. Albert Harpole Owen, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.



Dr. A. R. Owen, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Secretary of the East Africa Veterinary College, and a member of the Legislative Council, is equally well known as the Health Officer and the General Practitioner who has served for ten years in the East Africa Administration.

Born in 1880, he was educated at Victoria College and Cadogan College, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after which he held a special appointment in this country as the Hon. V. G. Owen, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

On the outbreak of the 1918-19 influenza epidemic he was in the East Africa Administration, where he was in charge of the medical services. He was in the East Africa Administration, where he was in charge of the medical services. He was in the East Africa Administration, where he was in charge of the medical services.



## PERSONAL

Mr. Henry Izard is in Dist. Officer in Kitale.

Mr. E. J. Swain is now editing the Zanzibar Official Gazette.

The Rev. Joseph Byrne has been appointed Bishop of Kilimncharo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reunie are new settlers in the Koru district of Kenya.

Sir Philip Richardson, O.B.E., left London last Friday for Madeira on holiday.

At the recent first meeting of the Laikipia Race Club Mr. Buttel rode three winners.

Captain O. B. Phillips, the well-known Uganda Administrative Officer, is convalescing in Tunis.

The Crown Prince of Belgium is reported to be contemplating an early visit to the Belgian Congo.

Dr. and Mrs. Vander have taken over the late Mr. Evans's estate near Usa, Northern Tanganyika.

Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., left London by air on Saturday to revisit his farm near Nanyuki.

The Rev. W. S. Flynn, Chaplain of Nakuru, and Mrs. Flynn are returning to England in January.

Sir J. L. Waffer, Governor-General of the Sudan, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis in Newcastle.

Captain G. T. W. Wilson, D.S.O., who formerly commanded the U.S. stoop "Clavius" in the Red Sea, has retired.

Major Arthur Sutcliffe, D.S.O., W.C.S., District Officer of Eldoret, and Mrs. D. Bell were recently married in Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Foss, of Gasbourn, returned to England at the end of the month to their son in Naisib.

Mr. R. Withcombe, O.B.E., Director of Electricity and Wires in Zanzibar, has forty years' service.

Mr. C. G. Geller has a paper on "Ethiopia Today" before the Near and Middle East Association in London last week.

Mr. M. Balfour, eldest son of Sir Abe Bailey, left for Ghara, Churia, and returned on Monday at St. Mary's, Westminster.

Mr. William Davidson, a rubber planter in the Arusha District, was first sent to Kenya in 1925 and has died of a malarial fever at the age of seventy-one.

Playing for a Football Gymkhana Club against the United Bank, recently discovered that 1200 holes missed in the century by only five runs.

Mr. R. J. Fordang, late District Commissioner of Nakuru, Northern Rhodesia, is on his way home on leave, pending retirement.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has arranged to spend a week on Lake Tanganyika during the present month.

Mr. C. R. Harvey, of the Traffic Department of the Sudan Railways, is now Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Over-Sea League in Khartoum.

Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa some time ago, has left Singapore for Hong-Kong.

The marriage arranged between Major T. Clinton Wells, O.B.E., M.C., and Miss Margaret Garwin will take place at Mombasa in the middle of January.

Within twenty-four hours of his arrival in the country Sir Bernard Bowdillon, Uganda's new Governor, had planned a visit to the Murumbi Falls.

The Hon. Mrs. Richard Dickinson has arrived back in England from Northern Rhodesia and is staying in Gloucestershire with Lord and Lady Dickinson.

Major Claude Reynard has left again for Kenya, taking with him two assistant managers for his estate. Mrs. Reynard has postponed her departure until February.

His numerous friends in Northern Tanganyika regret to learn that the Rev. J. C. Duffham's final journey was a few days after he arrived back in England on leave.

Mr. R. A. Thomson, Provincial Commissioner of Malawi, and previously in charge of the Northern Province, is on the point of retiring, and intends to come to Kenya Colony.

Mr. R. Davidson has been elected President of the Livingstonia Golf Club, with Mr. George Mitchell, and Mr. D. Harmer and the Hon. John Smith as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. G. R. Rodd, son of Sir James Rennell and Lady Rodd, and Miss Yvonne Mary Marling, elder daughter of Sir Charles Murray Marling, were married in London last week.

Mr. G. R. Rodd and Mrs. Keith Cardwell, who leave London to-morrow for a four months' stay in Kenya, where many old friends will be delighted to see them.

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PERUVALIA (continued)

Rear-Admiral John Weston, who recently motored through East Africa with his family en route from the Cape to Cairo, is planning a motor journey across Russia and Siberia, after which he will trek through Canada, the United States and South America.

Sir Henry Wellcome, whose benefactions for medical research work in various parts of East Africa, and particularly in the Sudan, are so well known to our readers, is to send an expedition to Palestine shortly to make excavations on the site of the Biblical city of Lachish.

Among the U.M.C.A. missionaries now on board the England is the Rev. G. Harvey, Mr. Fisher, and Miss Danell from Nyasaland, and Miss Pryor and Mr. Bone from Zanzibar. Dr. C. F. Taylor and Miss Willis are shortly leaving for Messet, and Miss Greating for Nyasaland.

The Rev. L. A. Greer, R.N. (Retd.), who recently motored from Mombasa, through Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, has arrived in Johannesburg on the conclusion of his 7,000 mile trip, which he made in a British light car. It is reported no mechanical trouble throughout the journey.

Mr. Thomas Rankine, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rankine of Sauriche, Poshshire, and a missionary at Tumutu, Kenya, was married to Auchen Gardner last week to Miss Mary S. Fyfe, who has also lived in East Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Rankine will return to the Colony next August.

The engagement is announced between Captain E. C. Tunnicliffe, attached to the Sudan Defence Force, son of the late Dr. E. T. M. and Mrs. Tunnicliffe, of Biana, North Finchley, and Alison, younger daughter of Mr. H. C. Wyld, of Abingdon, Oxfordshire, and Merton College, Oxford, and Mrs. H. C. Wyld.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. Hughes, Mr. Rowe and Mrs. Wright, to Kisumu; Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Hickson, to Nairobi; Captain Greening, to Mochi; Mr. Ford, to Dodoma; Mr. Murray, to Kisumu; and Mrs. Fawcett, from Nairobi, to Mbeya. Among those who arrived on Sunday was Mrs. Hopkins, from Kampala.

Major Walter Howard, D.S.O., J.P., who was a prisoner of war in "German East Africa" from 1914 to 1916—speaking at the 1803 Column Society anniversary dinner in Bulawayo, suggested that next year's meeting, which would mark the fortieth anniversary of the occupation of Mashabland, should be made a national occasion, and that the cost of gathering together the surviving pioneers might be met by special issue of postage stamps.

Captain Harry Thomas Parks, R.N. (Retd.), who died at Sea, en route on Sea Lion, was the hero of the first brigade which landed at Mombasa in 1895 to punish Mburuk, an Arab chief, at Mochi. Five years later he succeeded in defeating the "Seyid Wars" on the Pillar Reef, and afterward sent her into Mombasa harbor. For this feat, which he carried out in the absence of proper salvage appliances, he received £500 and a gold watch from Lloyd's.

Mr. H. Shelswell White, of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, is the author of a new guide to Zanzibar, which has been published by the Government Press at Rs. 1.

Sir James Philip Reynolds, B.A., D.Sc., Unionist Member for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, and senior partner of Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, the Liverpool cotton brokers with large East African connections, died suddenly in London on Monday at the age of sixty-seven. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. J. F. R. Reynolds, who is also a partner in Reynolds and Gibson.

Mr. S. J. McDonnell, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, who has been appointed a Commissioner by the Labour Minister to administer transitional payments in Rotherham in accordance with the requirements of the Unemployment Insurance Act, served during the War on the General Staff of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and has since been a Commissioned Officer for the free city of Danzig. He is Chairman of the Marsfield branch of the British Legion.

Among those outward-bound for Dar es Salaam are Lieutenant-Commander H. R. Gilbert, Mr. A. L. Harris, Mr. L. M. Heaney, Mr. O. Hopkins, Mr. J. R. Johnston, and Mr. R. Varian, all Assistant District Officers. Mr. Varian has been married during his leave, and his wife is travelling back with him to Tanganyika. Other officials who are returning include Mr. E. S. Williams and Mr. D. Watt, of the Education Department; Mr. S. B. Stredwick, of the Posts and Telegraphs; and Mr. L. C. Edwards, of the Agricultural Department.

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POINTS FROM THE BUDGET SPEECHES.

IN THE TANZANIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir Stewart Symes. We welcome criticism as long as it is practical and constructive. More particularly do we welcome constructive criticism given in the way that always refers to the general principles of the Government's policy, and not to petty formal objections and detractors, but to the general policy in every sense of the word. I think prospects are improving, and that things are looking better than we have looked at any time during the last eighteen months.

Members of the public service are not satisfied. There is any general readjustment of values if working conditions are worse, official salaries and official terms of service cannot stand unimpaired.

We are encouraging industrialists as much as possible, realising that a fully developed bureaucratic control from Dar es Salaam might be a drawback on enterprise in the interior.

The Secretary for Native Affairs.

I have never been in love with the Secretary for Native Affairs. The idea of that official comes between Provincial Commissioners and the Chief Secretary is absolutely without foundation. Past misapprehensions as to the functions of the Secretary for Native Affairs no longer exist on the part of the senior members of the service.

The Governor's Advisory Board is an interdepartmental Economic Board. The change in every Government is that Departments tend to deal with matters from their own departmental point of view, and are perhaps not sufficiently alive to the general point of view.

I feel that we are paying more for the police and K.A.F. than we can afford. There is every probability that the whole question will be dealt with in the most practical way during the coming months.

I fully appreciate the importance of a research station for sisal. It is certainly one of the projects with which we shall go ahead as soon as it is financially possible.

When the Treasury turned down our project for a European school at Arusha costing £75,000, I sent a very strongly worded expression of my view that it would be retrograde and wrong to start this project even at a time like the present. We have prepared a rather more modest scheme.

Mr. J. J. Jaroin, the Chief Secretary. While the official members look forward only to winter, Government looks forward to the spring and summer. The Government's proposal for the unofficial side is that there should be a large number of representatives of the public. Unofficial members should propose projects against the budget on the ground that it does not balance, without having any concrete proposals, figure for figure, for balancing it.

Government proposes moving the headquarters of the Forestry Department from M'peta to Morogoro.

Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture. People who have travelled round the country have noticed that there is greater activity, and that things are moving.

Our practice of all these opinions must be removed from the category of the inconsistent and unreliable to that of reliable evidence. The Governor dislikes the cotton crop. He says that he has planted maize (troubles).

Mr. Ernest Adams, Commissioner of Customs. The customs revenue in October was the highest for twelve months, although October is usually a falling month for customs revenue. We anticipate another good month in November, and look confidently for a definite improvement in March, April and May.

Mr. G. G. Grock, the Chief Officer. Officials might consider whether it could not be advisable to form an association to encourage white settlement, and which would certainly cooperate to the best of my ability.

Unofficial Views.

Major W. C. Lead. 52% of the expenditure in 1931 was on personal comforts; in the current year 60% is being spent on personal comforts.

Mr. W. Stewart. It might be found that certain official posts or classes of work are on highly paid and that others, especially positions of responsibility and positions requiring special qualifications and if anything the other way.

Colonel J. M. de Vries. The separate mining areas in the Victoria Nyanza and the Lake Tanganyika, and the responsibility to be on one of the most prominent points of the Government's policy.

Major J. K. Allen. The total number of Members of the Council is 24,500.

expenditure on new lines had it not been for the General Manager we could now have been carrying another 145,000 weighing 60,000.

Mr. J. K. Allen. The Postmaster-General of Kenya (Kenya) and Tanganyika should be a man from home because he would have a sense of proportion, and would be able to our agricultural parcels post.

A member of the Medical Department should be appointed as a member of the Prisons.

A report published by the Game Department would be of considerable interest to globe-trotters, and might be the means of attracting people to the country.

MAJOR DALE APPOINTED COMMISSIONER

To H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies in London. East Africa is able to announce that Major C. H. Dale, O.D.E., has been appointed Commissioner to H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies and Information Office in London, in succession to Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., whose retirement date from December 31.

Major Dale, who has been Deputy Commissioner since the end of 1929, has frequently taken charge of the Office for many months at a time during the absence in East Africa of Colonel Franklin, and there will be general satisfaction at his appointment. In an early issue we hope to publish a caricature of the new Commissioner and give some particulars of his past career.



UGANDA SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND.

Reminiscences of Pioneer Days.

MANY reminiscences of pioneer days in Uganda were recalled at the second annual dinner in Edinburgh last week of the Uganda Society in Scotland, when twenty-seven members and guests were present. The Chair was taken by the President, Mr. G. D. Smith, C.B.E.

Mr. Watson, proposing the toast of Uganda, eulogised the work of the chairman, Mr. Smith, the first Treasurer of the Protectorate, and suggested that the Karamoja branch of the Caledonian Society should follow their example by inviting ladies to the annual dinner on St. Andrew's Night. Mr. T. D. Maitland proposed 'Our Noble Selves' and Mr. MacKenzie, proposing 'Our Guests' said that it had been suggested that their membership should embrace all Eastern Africa, but that they did not intend to do that, they did welcome all those with East African connexions at their gatherings. The membership now totalled eight-four.

Mr. T. J. Munro, who went to Uganda in 1893, was persuaded to give a brief account of some of his early experiences. He had a party of six men, including himself, with them were the first white men to enter that country; with them were the first white men and seven male missionaries. The journey given to the ladies was unappreciably tedious. The Natives began to find the route of the day on which they were to go into Mengo, and on the following day they had to move through such a seething mass of people that they imagined the entire population of the country had come to the capital to welcome them. The journey from the Coast took ninety days, and consisted of a difficult passage on the shore between two days of travel. There were no wharfs or villages between those places, and provisions could be bought, and he had to send his men in advance with beads and cloth to barter for food, which they were to leave at an appointed place. When he arrived there, however, he found only a herd of oxen; the carriages had been set upon by a hostile tribe, seventeen had been killed, and all the food stolen.

Mr. Munro mentioned that he was the first white trader in Uganda, and having done the first coffee ever dispatched from the Protectorate. It was valued at 200 per ton.

VALUABLE BULLETIN FOR STOCK FARMERS

Pointers from Northern Rhodesia.

SOME extremely valuable information on the disease of cattle, which should prove of interest to all stock farmers in East Africa, is contained in the Annual Bulletin of the Department of Animal Health of Northern Rhodesia for 1932 (Government Printer, Livingstone; its in N.R. where 2s. 6d.).

Two papers are of the greatest importance. The first on worm infestations, the result of twelve months' special investigations, and that on *veld poisoning*, from which it appears that many deaths claimed under this vague term are really due to heartwater, though there are no fewer than 180 different varieties of plants suspected, and in many cases proved to be poisonous to cattle grazing on the *veld*.

In a general review of the cattle industry in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. Smith, the Director, stresses the necessity for co-operation in the re-organisation of the industry. His remarks may have a wide application far outside Northern Rhodesia.

Firstly, a foremost complete combination and co-operation of producers is required. There is not today any organisation which can speak or act on behalf of the cattle producer. The Cattleowners' Association was suggested and emerged by the Farmers' Association, and the latter has ceased to function. An effort was made by Government to commence a Co-operative Society for the sale of meat. After the initial meetings a period of inaction resulted and no communication regarding it reached Government until December, when a request was made for funds. Government considered the matter of such importance that the expenses of a delegate were paid to visit the area and submit a report. The report, which members will please read, suggests a footing whereby members will pledge themselves to the Executive and empower it to make contracts, give guarantees, and deal with Government and any other body, committees, and strongly urges the necessity for every stockowner to join the Society if possible.

Secondly, an attempt must be made to better the quality of the European-owned cattle. It must not be understood that the introduction of high bred stock is advocated in all cases. There are in the Territory a number of cross-bred animals, available at reasonable prices, which will be of great assistance in building up some of our herds. Such a line has not yet come when highly bred African cattle are produced occasionally except in certain circumstances.

Condition of cattle during dry months.

Next, an immediate attempt to improve and maintain, during the dry months of the year, the condition of cattle, is imperative. It is doubtful if it would be economical to produce better crops for this purpose, but, upon every farm, there is a crop of *veld* which can be stored. *Veld* may be cut and stored at a reasonable cost. Succulent foods are of importance, and these can be provided by cutting the ordinary *veld* grasses, in the early flowering stage, and converting them into ensilage. One of these operations need cost much money, but the resultant benefits will be of the greatest importance.

The grazing of paddocks is of the greatest importance. Where fenced paddocks are available, the grazing should be practised until about the end of August. Attempts should then be made to find other pastures where so, that the improved varieties in the paddocks are available at a later date. Where paddocks are not available, close herding over chosen portions may be attempted with a view to cutting off the coarser herbage and encouraging short growth.

For the rancher many of the above methods are impossible. Where paddocks are fenced, careful rotational grazing will be of great advantage, but the question of following the same method in other countries will have to be seriously considered. In other countries, it will have to be possible to transfer the animals to be no reason why ranchers should not dispose of their animals when in good condition and allow them to be kept in the manner indicated in the preceding paragraph, if such cannot, of course, be carried out except on a rotational basis. If a Stock Society be formed there appears to be no reason why ranchers should not sell their more cattle at the scales, at which weight they

would be taken over by the general farmer who would be paid according to the final weight fit, of course, a correspondingly higher price per hundred pounds.

This advice is supplemented by a very practical paper on the conservation and feeding of pedigree stock by Messrs. R. A. S. Macdonald and P. L. J. Roux, which shows that these valuable animals can be maintained in a healthy and productive condition provided the following measures are consistently carried out: (a) the maintenance of animals in a rigorously sick-free state; (b) annual preventive inoculation against the prevalent bacterial diseases; (c) judicious supplementary feeding; and (d) use of improved breeds.

TANGANYIKA GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

Points from The Mining Report.

The value of gold exported from or sold locally in Tanganyika last year is now officially stated to have been £23,440, compared with £47,013 in 1930. Diamonds, however, fell to £9,865 from £27,211, the average price per carat being only 25.33 shillings, as against 37.54s. in 1929 and 41.50s. in 1930. The best stone discovered in 1931 weighed 295 carats, and was valued at £305. A strange feature of the diamond pipes in Tanganyika is their size, some measure 1,250 by 600 yards, others have a long diameter of 400 to 500 yards, whereas the largest pipe in South Africa, that of the Premier Mine, measures 600 by 200 yards. But in spite of the promising indications—all the indicator minerals being found in considerable quantities—repeated tests of the kimberlites of the Kimbor area produced not a single diamond at the end of the year, and only two small diamonds were picked up in the neighbourhood of the big pipe at Songele.

The possibilities of making a living on the Lupa alluvial goldfield while being over the depression in agricultural and other industries attracted a number of individuals formerly otherwise employed, and for the same reason many Natives sought work with the miners.

It is to be regretted," says the report of the Mines Department (Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, 1s.), "that the larger mining companies take so little practical interest in prospecting during the year. That Government is desirous of encouraging and assisting such prospecting is proved by its willingness to grant special prospecting licences over extensive areas, and under liberal terms.

Thus three new deposits discovered in recent years, and surveyed by C. M. Stockley, at Kivera, Nkaka, Ketekawa, Mchanga, and elsewhere—the last two being estimated to contain 800 millions of tons of good quality coal—are still available for anybody desiring to exploit them, no advantage having been taken of the Government's offer to enter into negotiations for the exclusive right to examine any work these fields.

In the group of auriferous quartz occurrences near Lake Rukwa, as the result of fifteen months' prospecting on an area limited to 35 square miles, some 30,000 feet on the strike of auriferous quartz were proved, and at a depth of only thirty feet from the surface the existence of over 300,000 tons of payable ore has been established.

ACCORDING to the Prison Report of Tanganyika Territory for 1931 (as far as it goes) there were 2,322 of females and juvenile offenders committed to residential of lunatics with male and female escapes from custody. The commitments for prison offences, and of the death rate (from 22.70 per thousand to 24.80 per thousand) the number of European prisoners decreased from 13 to 7, of Asiatics from 101 to 21, and of civil debtors from 72 to 27, while there were only 64 executions (against 12 in 1930). The cost per prisoner was £13.35, the lowest for the past five years.

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### UNION CASTLE COMPANY'S GOOD NEWS

THE Union Castle Line has issued a statement concerning the progress being made by the company towards the liquidation of its outstanding indebtedness. The following points are made: (1) The liability in respect of calls on the company's holding of Ordinary shares in the Star Line, Ltd., has been completely extinguished; (2) the loan under the Trade Facilities Acts, guaranteed by the British Treasury, has been repaid; (3) the loan guaranteed by the Government of Northern Ireland has been repaid to £570,000, and will be liquidated by regular instalments; (4) the bank loan has been reduced to £300,000, and will be liquidated by half-yearly repayments; and (5) shipbuilding bills have been reduced to £380,000, and are being paid off at regular intervals. It has been decided again to omit payment of dividends on Preference shares, but the interest on Debenture stock due on February 1 will be paid.

### RAINFALL CABLE FROM KENYA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed report of rainfall in the territories during the week ended November 20: Eldama, 0.49; Fort Hall, 1.62; Kabete, 0.78; Kericho, 0.36; Kiambu, 2.51; Kisumu, 1.63; Konyak, 0.78; Lamuru, 0.22; Machakos, 1.07; Mackingori Road, 1.07; Makindu, 2.75; Mombasa, 0.02; Nairobi, 0.69; Nanyuki, 0.48; Ngugi, 0.02; Nkong, 0.20; Njoro, 0.40; Nyeri, 1.25; Ruiru, 0.27; Simba, 0.87; Sogor, 0.74; Soy, 0.48; Thika, 1.75; Voi, 1.68 inch.

The Government of Kenya writes: "Not one of the population of Kenya would support any suggestion for holding the local currency. Though, undoubtedly, there would be certain advantages for certain classes of persons, they are completely outweighed by the enormous, and particularly disturbing, shock to the credit of the Colony."

### LATEST NEWS FROM KAKAMEGA

OVER 100,000 people have now been registered in the Kakamega district, the European population of which is estimated at approximately 7000.

A large ligger recently took 300 oz. in six days out of an annual claim.

It is officially announced that the Rhodesia-Katanga Company, in conjunction with Tanganyika Concessions and the Zambia Exploring Company, have taken a year's option to purchase the controlling interest in the holdings of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate in the Kakamega goldfield, with the right of extending the option for a further year. The Eldoret Mining Syndicate holdings consist of 2035 square mile concession and 105 reef claims and 152 alluvial claims outside the concession. Tanganyika Concessions engineers and prospectors are investigating these holdings and several gold-bearing reefs and bodies have been located.

Mr. Owen Leitch, Editor of the Mining and Industrial Magazine of South Africa, recently visited the district, within thirty miles of which Mr. Percy Green, a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, has pegged an area in which rich deposits of polyblende are believed to occur.

Some curious reports regarding the goldfield are appearing in the Press. *The News of the World*, for instance, declares that Lord Delamere knew of its existence but declined to reveal its location because he feared a gold rush.

Another Sunday newspaper, *The Herald*, states that Mr. Frank Haver, has the greatest confidence that on his present visit to Ethiopia he will discover the greatest gold reef in Africa and also solve the riddle of Sheba's mines.

A Bill designed to afford protection to the manufacturers of sisal bags in Kenya has been published in the Official Gazette. Safeguards of a somewhat similar nature are being sought by the promoters of the scheme for the manufacture of cement in the Colony.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

DR. HEINRICH SCHNEE, the last German Governor of German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), says in a letter to *The Spectator*—

"My attention has been drawn to some letters published in the *Spectator* re the German Colonies, specially to a letter written by Mr. G. St. Orde Browne.

"Concerning the accusation that slavery was maintained in German East Africa, I wish to state that domestic slavery in a certain mild form of peonage was not immediately abolished in German East Africa. This restraint was exercised in order to avoid too sudden changes and to prevent positive injury to the Native population, as well as injustice to the old domestic serfs who were incapable of securing new employment for whom existing masters were pledged to provide. Provision was, however, made for the gradual abolition of this form of house slavery. Thus all children born of domestic serfs after a certain date (December 31, 1905, in German East Africa) were declared to be legally free; and their liberation was greatly facilitated through purchase by the State, or through emancipation by the authorities. This, as a comparatively short time would have led to the complete abolition of peonage. In spite of this the German Reichstag in 1902 passed a resolution that domestic slavery in German East Africa was to cease as from good on January 1, 1907. The Colonial Office took measures for carrying out this decree and for protecting the masters and the serfs as far as possible from loss or damage. Had the World War not broken out domestic slavery would have been abolished on that date.

"In consequence of the extension of Arabian rule and influence in this part of East Africa, the number of slaves in German East Africa was in 1914 estimated at 185,000, compared to about 100,000 in British East Africa in 1907. So it is clear from this that it was much easier to abolish domestic slavery in British East Africa than in German East Africa. In the British Colonies in West Africa—as Gambia, Gold Coast Colonies—the slavery was to cease as from good on January 1, 1907. The Colonial Office took measures for carrying out this decree and for protecting the masters and the serfs as far as possible from loss or damage. Had the World War not broken out domestic slavery would have been abolished on that date.

"The revolt of the Hereros in German South-West Africa was occasioned by the gradual penetration of the white settlers, in whom the Natives saw a menace to their continued possession of the lands, and thus resembled the revolts with which the white settlers had had to contend in North America, in Australia, and in South Africa. The Majimaji revolt in German East Africa arose through a movement which was spread by a Native wizard, and resembled, although on a smaller scale, the Mahdi rebellion in the Sudan. For further details concerning these revolts and the other accusations of Mr. Browne I refer to my book, 'German Colonization, Past and Future: the Truth about the German Colonies.'

"A right of an employer to flog a servant at will—as asserted by Mr. Browne—was not recognised in German East Africa. In the Ordinances of German East Africa the right to punish Natives was given solely to the Governor and certain other officials. The flogging of a servant by any other person was prosecuted as an offence against the criminal law.

"Concerning the question of German settlement in East Africa it is true that the German population in German East Africa before the War did not exceed a few thousand. But it is a great mistake to call this outlet provided by the Mandated Territories as insignificant. The high parts of East Africa offer room for far much greater numbers of settlers than there are now, or before the War there were no great numbers of emigrants to East Africa. The reasons lay largely in the facts that, owing to the extraordinary development of German industry and commerce before the War, emigration had diminished and was comparatively small; that the emigrants were attracted mostly to the United States of America, while German East Africa in its state of early development and scarcity of railways did not have the same attraction. Conditions of Germany have totally changed. There cannot be any doubt that, in the present circumstances, the emigration of German to East Africa on a much larger scale would take place if the Mandate would be handed over to Germany. At present it is one of the most depressing features of German life that there is no outlet at all for young men and women to work.

"I do not need to mention specially that the German Colonial question is not just a matter of feature, and that the necessity of being able to produce raw material and foodstuffs in German Colonies is of equal importance; and last, at least, the want of justice being in the Treaty of the German people that they are being shut out of having their share in the possession of Africa.

HOW DID THE CROCODILE GET THERE?

MR. F. M. PYSER of the King's African Rifles, writes to *The Field* from Turkana—

"I wonder if anyone can explain the following phenomenon? In a rock pool on the eastern slopes of Mount Zingote, which is in the north-west corner of Kenya Colony, on the Uganda border, I have seen a small crocodile. The question is, how did the crocodile get there? Its nearest neighbours would seem to be: (1) To the east those of Lt. Rudolf, some 100 miles away, across a more or less waterless area; (2) to the south those of Moroto Ridge which, in addition to being 100 miles away, is at the top of the Uganda escarpment of 2,000 ft. This particular pool is 40 ft. by 20 ft., and is a collection of pools fairly high up on the mountain. The crocodile pool and one other contain small fish which, when I saw them at midday, were rising to flies. Unfortunately, having to tackle with me, I was unable to ascertain their species.

ELEPHANT ASSAULT ON MAIL VAN

How a Royal mail van in Nyasaland was once lost is thus described in the *Green Badge Journal*—

"The driver was proceeding on his once fortnight journey to some of the outposts when, at a particularly lonely spot, he saw approaching him a herd of elephants, who did not seem to be in the best of tempers. In fact, their waving trunks and banging ears told the driver that they were in a vile temper and, knowing that he had no real chance to get away, he left his van and crawled off, and who can blame him? Later, when he returned with a well-armed party, the mail van had ceased to exist. The elephants had flattened it out in their rage, and the letters and parcels were scattered for hundreds of yards around."

POETIC LICENCE.

"When the aeroplane which brought a consignment of mosquitoes from Kampala to Crowdon and was standing in front of the aerodrome buildings, the insects made such a noise that people thought the engines of the machine were still running."—*A London evening newspaper.*



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### ROAD POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

Criticisms of Mr. Rees Jeffrey's.

OUTSPOKEN comments concerning transport problems in East Africa were made last week by Mr. W. Rees Jeffrey, Chairman of the Roads Improvement Association, in a paper read before the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts. He said:—

"Kenya furnishes an example of a costly railway system which the Government feels itself compelled to support because of the large amount of funds invested in it. To discourage competition thereto, a Kenya road law, as strict as that in England, had one of the best road engineers who, with very inadequate resources, was building up a greatly needed road system. His services have been discontinued within the past few weeks on account of economy. The country which supports a most costly railway administration (the Government himself draws £2,000 a year from railway funds) finds itself unable to support one trained Government road engineer. When I was in Kenya a few years ago the question of building still another branch railway line was under discussion. It has been built to support two trains a week. Work on the cost of a railway for one heavily trafficked line is a few hundred road on which the traveller can start at any hour of the day or night on a vehicle commissioned to his lordship."

The speaker read an extract from a letter he had received recently from Tauranika, Malawi.

"There is no all-weather road here at Salalam at present, and as far as I am concerned, no question of building one. The road to Mpororo has been opened up but only in the dry season. There was a time the road impassable whilst the rains were on. Mpororo road has not been opened up again yet, and the Mpororo-Handeni road is closed owing to the lack of decent bridges. They build a small wooden bridge over the river, and as soon as the floods come the road on either side is washed away. A few decent girder bridges would apparently keep the road open all the year and would save pounds in the long run. The train up to Mpororo and beyond runs each way three times a week on the single track, but takes eight hours. The Tanganyika Railways are in a bad way, but they still want to build fresh lines."

#### Need for All-Weather Roads.

Mr. Jeffrey urged that all-weather roads should be seriously considered, and after referring to Sir Sydney Dean's report on the proposed railway to the South-western Highlands, continued:—

"At no part of the proceedings does the question seem to have been raised of any alternative road or alternative to the railway and a road engineer (of the standing that General Hammond holds in the railway world) invited to suggest a comparative construction, maintenance, and traffic. I submit for consideration that in these undeveloped countries this alternative should always be examined, particularly as an all-weather road lends itself to the construction of aerodromes and of air service. Africa has been the happy hunting ground of the railway engineer, and the road engineer is a very Joseph among his brethren. They cast him out, as Mr. Moore has been cast out of Kenya. The assumption that it is always a sound investment to build a railway does hardly ever occur it is killed the better for sound transport funds."

Regarding the internationalization of African transport, he said:—

"The position from the point of view of transport in British Africa from the 1890s to the present is not satisfactory one. If time permitted, I would survey the African problem as a whole—Africa as the property of the Committee administering the Colonies, the Dominions, and compare British transport policy with those pursued by the French, Belgians and Dutch in their territories. In a joint paper prepared by Colonel Hastings and myself and read at the International and Colonial Congress on Transport, held in Paris in August, 1931, it was suggested that Africa is better administered than any other continent for the internationalization of transport. Some day an International Council of Transport powers may be appointed to the Government, principally concerned to secure a common policy for Africa by road, rail, air, and sea, and to be presided over by the British Government. The French and Belgians have shown the way. An International Council was proposed, in which the French Government has

given its adherence. The invitation from the French Government to the British Government to take part is, I believe, in some pigeon-hole in the Colonial Office.

The international control of transport can be applied in Africa more readily than in any other continent. Apart from railways for mineral traffic, transport in Africa will be increasingly by air and by road—aerodromes every 50 miles connected by roads. Compare the road and air service from Boma to Elizabethville. The international control of aviation for which Mr. Baldwin appealed recently can be developed more easily in Africa than elsewhere. I am advised that both the French and the Belgian administrations are not indisposed to co-operate in this direction."

### EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced the following promotions and transfers for November: Lieutenant-Commander G. E. Cooper, Crown Prosecutor, and Legal Adviser, Seychelles, to be Police Magistrate, Gold Coast.

K. T. K. Daubney, Esq., Assistant Chief Veterinary Research Officer, to be Chief Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya Colony.

H. R. Montgomery, Esq., Second Grade Provincial Commissioner, to be First Grade Provincial Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

K. T. K. Wallington, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Kenya Colony, to be Senior Medical Officer, Uganda.

A lecturer at West Bromwich last week, who took as his theme, "Hints on Trading Abroad," told his audience that "it was no use sending supplies to countries without first making the necessary arrangements; for instance, harnesses and no use in East Africa because there were no horses there!" *Per contra*, of course, advice is to use without first making sure that the information is correct.

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C.N.C. ON KENYA NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Mr. A. de V. Wade's Valuable Report.

SPACE unfortunately does not permit of an extended review of the Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1931 (Government Printer Nairobi, 3s.), in which the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. A. de V. Wade, gives a full account of his stewardship, informed by an intimate knowledge of his subject and treated with sympathy and understanding. A few points, however, can be summarily noted.

The Commissioner comments on the common sense and loyalty with which the Natives have accepted the inevitable reduction in wages consequent upon the "economic blizzard" which has probably hit Kenya more severely than any other East African Dependency; on the mutual esteem and affection which exists between the European settlers in Kenya and the Natives; on the imperative necessity of developing to the utmost the capacity of the Native as a producer of wealth, of which it is known to be in want; on the pressing problem of the production of marketing, with the two-fold object of increasing the quantities of the produce and of ensuring that the Native growers receive an adequate return for what they grow and on the moral effect which football has had on the Natives, who play the game with enthusiasm and ability.

He is not deceived by the agitation of the "politically-minded Native."

"The demand for a paramount chief for the East Province, or for a number of paramount chiefs, seems to be advanced from all the Kavirondo districts. The most exhaustive inquiries, however, have failed to give information as to why they are wanted, how many wanted, or what they are wanted to do if appointed. Probably at the back of this demand is an idea that the creation of a post to which would be attached the title of Paramount, would confer on the holder some magic power to advance Native interests, or more probably the interests of some particular faction."

Tribute to P. C. Slater.

A well-deserved tribute is paid to European Police Constable Slater, who has administered the Kakamega goldfield, and who seems to have been accepted by gold diggers and Natives alike as an arbitrator who had the interests of all to heart and whose decisions were consequently accepted without demur. "Nowhere in the world has a gold-rush been attended by so little friction."

The Umbwa, however, cannot abandon their "national pastime of cattle lifting," in spite of having to pay for a special police levy to restrain their exuberance. Collective punishments and fines have stimulated them to recon themselves by redoubled efforts at cattle lifting; but there are now "some faint signs" that the energies of this virile and attractive people may at last be turned to more profitable pursuits.

The circumcision controversy in Kikuyu is dormant for the nonce; in Mau and Embu the operation is restricted to the milder forms and may be performed only by registered operators.

The Masai are now richer in stock than at any other time since the advent of British Administration, and the tribes probably never, in any part, reached the height of their ambitions and have no real desire for anything more. All they want is to be left alone. Their attitude towards Government is not particularly hostile, but not as friendly as their previous speeches might lead one to suppose.

Some 17 persons, so far as is known, met their deaths by violence in the Northern Frontier Province during 1931. Raids and counter-raids continue among the tribes who have little regard for the sanctity of human life and whose loyalty upon the safeguarding of their rights and the redress of their wrongs as their own privilege and duty. "Some idea of the conditions in which they live is given by the statement that 'at some wells a human ladder of no less than fifteen men and women is necessary to lift water in small tin buckets by hand, from the bottom to the top of the well.'"

The Somali still regard the Galla as "slaves."

they carefully avoid the use of the word. They call the Galla "our children." The Galla, in fact, are strong enough to be considered a separate and independent people. The Kenya Government cannot tolerate slavery within its borders, and it will do so summarily in a case where it is proved. But the incognito Galla insist that they shall be allowed to take up the proposals they agreed to be bound, in spite of the amount of a fifty-fifty agreement. The matter looks like going to the Court, when both sides will find themselves put to great expense.

Local Native Councils.

The Local Native Councils are proving as successful as spent £17,000 on education during 1931. They have started the gradual abolition of compulsory labour, and are earning money for the payment of rural labourers. The surplus balances of all these Native Councils at the end of the year amounted to £110,504, more than double the amount of £51,104 of the year before.

Discussions between the Government and the Natives have, during the year, been held on a number of occasions, almost the only one being the annual meeting of the C.N.C. The attitude of the Natives towards the Government was less fractious than in the past, and an agreement was arrived at with the Government which finances the forests but refunds to the Natives any Government expenditure of management expenses. On the whole, the tribal police proved a success, though there was some doubt of the impartiality of some individual members.

The amount paid by Natives in direct taxation during 1931 was £536,877.

Challenged by Labour Party representatives as to the desirability of the formation of a County Council of Native preference to handle products of the C. N. C. H. M. Gibbs, stated at the last meeting of the Council that the policy had involved the expenditure of the past three years of £20,000, equivalent to a year's worth of the rates.

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

The new church at Tabora is now open.

A new hotel has been opened in Mbeya, Southern Tanganyika.

Southern Rhodesia produced 50,216 ounces of gold during October.

The Chitamba Farmers' Association, Northern Rhodesia, has been re-formed.

A trunk telephone service has been opened between Tanga, Moshi, and Afushat.

The new club-house of the Parklands Sports Club, Nairobi, is to be officially opened on Saturday.

Page's Circus, which toured East Africa a year ago, and has since visited Java and other places in the East, is back in South Africa.

Tanganyika's gold exports during the first nine months of 1932 were valued at £127,000, compared with £258,500 during the whole of 1931.

Over 7,000 passengers were carried by air routes in the Belgian Congo during 1931, when 67% of the space available on machines was taken up.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) recommended the payment of a final dividend of 2% on the A and B shares, making 4% for the year to September 30.

Total exports from Northern Rhodesia during July were valued at £221,244, compared with £121,022 during the corresponding period in 1931.

A loan of 150,000,000 francs, guaranteed to have been made to the Belgian Colonial State by Dutch and Swiss banks for development work in the Belgian Congo.

The Tanganyika Government has asked the Imperial Government to convert Tanganyika loans from the Imperial Treasury to lower rates of interest.

The operating accounts of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. for the three months ending June 30, 1932, show a profit of £25,720, which debenture interest and other charges turn into a debit balance of £150,000.

Tanganyika exported 6,524 tons of sisal during August, 5,214 tons during September, and 5,816 tons during October. Of the total amount Great Britain imported 3,888 tons, Belgium 6,807 tons, and Germany 12,783 tons.

The Nyasaland Legislative Council has referred the Carriage of Goods (Motor) (Control) Bill, 1932, to a Select Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. W. Taft-Bowie, and the Hon. H. B. Wilson.

A site for a new mental hospital near Mulago Hill, Kampala, has been approved by the Uganda Government. Audibility tests have shown that residents of Mulago will not be disturbed by the existence of the institution on the site.

The Air Survey Company having suspended the experimental air service which it inaugurated between Entebbe, Kisumu and Eldoret in connexion with its surveying work, Wilson Airways are, we understand, considering a twice-weekly service between Nairobi and the Uganda capital.

Telephone communication has been opened between Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, and Salisbury in the Star Colony. Later it is hoped to connect Salisbury with South Africa, which it may be possible for a telephone subscriber as far north as Ndola to have telephonic communication with England via South Africa.

It is officially stated that the new postal mail service operated by Wilson Airways, extended to the extent of £1,200 per annum by the Governments of Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika, contributing £350,000, however, is subject to a net loss of about only £100 after deducting postage revenue and aerodrome fees.

A second performance of the Cantenary Play presented by the Haupstadt Imperial Society for the Anti-Slavery and Abolitionist Education Society to educate public opinion in regard to maintain the British lead against slave-trading, slave-trade and slave-raiding, was given in the Century Theatre, London, last Thursday. The pageant had been completely re-written since it was noticed in East Africa, and several new scenes have been added.

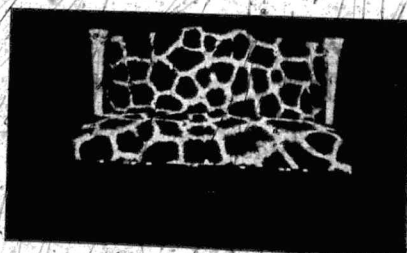
Communists have adopted the chain-letter principle for the purpose of spreading propaganda among Natives in the Belgian Congo. Circulars in Native languages have during the past few weeks been sent to tribal chiefs, urging them to copy the next matter and dispatch the new circular to six other chiefs within twenty-four hours, threatening that if they do not obey they will be cursed or suffer death in a short time. The circulars urge the Natives to revolt.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

COFFEE

The modest supplies offered at last week's auction met with fairly good competition at full to rather dearer prices.

Table with 2 columns: Coffee variety (Kenya, Tanganyika) and price ranges (e.g., 108s. 0d. to 124s. 0d.).

Table with 2 columns: Coffee variety (London cleaned, First size, Second size, Third size) and price ranges (e.g., 72s. 0d. to 75s. 0d.).

Table with 2 columns: Coffee variety (Arabica, First size, Second size, Third size) and price ranges (e.g., 76s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.).

Table with 2 columns: Coffee variety (Mocha, First size, Second size) and price ranges (e.g., 74s. 0d. to 78s. 0d.).

Table with 2 columns: Coffee variety (Arabian, London cleaned, First size, Second size) and price ranges (e.g., 65s. 0d. to 72s. 0d.).

East African coffees of December 1932 are being bought with 33,248 bags in the following state of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Peasants' Oselet with sellers at Dar es Salaam for shipment at 80s. 0d.

Castor Seed—East African is down slightly to £11 ros. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 10s. and £10 10s.)

Chillies—Good bright chillies are scarce in the market and fetch high prices. Sellers quote Mozambicas at 45s. for December January.

Cocoa—Duties with Zanzibar spot slightly lower at 70 per lb. and December January at 68s. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 81d. and 1s. 2d.)

Copra—Fair merchantable is steady at £14 10s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 15s. and £15 10s.)

Cotton—Good spin business in East African has been done in Liverpool from 58d. to 62d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was from 54 to 58s.)

Castor Seed—East African white sorts shows slight improvement at £11 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £10 5s.)

Groundnuts—Fair and lower at £13 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 10s. and £10 15s.)

Hides—Slow sales Mozambal unbaathed heavy cuts about 5d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 51d.)

Maize—Quiet sale of white and East African for January shipment at 100s. 0d., 95s. 0d., and 90s. 0d. 18s. 10d. per 480 lb. in 1932. (The comparative quotations for No. 2 in 1931 and 1930 were 210s. 0d. and 200s. 0d.)

Simon—Dull with fair African white and of 90s. 0d. quoted at £14 per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £14.)

Sisal—Quietly traded with East African No. 3 for December-February at £18 15s. and January-March, one point, at £18. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 5s. and £21 10s.)

New Empire Broadcasting Service

Mr. Doran that the British Broadcasting Corporation intended to bear the cost of the new Empire Broadcasting Station until the service has been established, but will consider itself at liberty to reopen the question of contributions from the Colonies at a later date. The Corporation has taken this public-spirited course in order to avoid the considerable delay which must otherwise have been occasioned by the building of the station.

Lord Apsley was informed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister that the Government's policy in the Kaimosi district would be directed to turning the mineral resources of Kaimosi to the fullest benefit of Kenya Colony, while amply safeguarding the interests of the Native occupants of the areas. In the Kaimosi district, as in the rest of the Colony, property in minerals other than common minerals, was vested in the Crown. Natives who might be required to vacate their land would receive alternative land for full compensation. It would be the policy of the Government to treat the Natives just as fairly as the settlers.

Answers sent to East Africa

Answering Mr. Patrick Donner, the Secretary of State the Colonies gave the following details of the number of advisers sent to East Africa from the country during the past two years:—

Kenya—Lloyd Moyne (financial inquiry); Sir J. Morris (land inquiry); Sir A. H. Ellison, C.M.G. (financial inquiry).

Tanganyika Territory—Sir S. H. Smith, K.B.E. (financial inquiry); Dr. H. H. Mann (tea cultivation); Sir C. M. Gibson, G.B.E. (navigation (Nyanza River)).

Kenya and Tanganyika—Mr. C. H. Strickland (economic position of clove industry); and Mr. J. H. (clove cultivation).

Professor R. S. Troup (clove cultivation). Africa—Lieutenant G. B. Cryle (round organization of Cape-to-Cairo air service).

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister added that Mr. Mann's expenses were met by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and those of Lieutenant Crysle by the Air Ministry. Sir Sydney Hartage-Smith's name continued to be on the list of the missions, but the expenses of the remainder were borne by the territory concerned. As some of the missions were still proceeding, and the accounts of others were not yet closed, it was not possible to give the aggregate cost of the attendant expenses. Such figures indicated that a total of about £13,570 had been expended to date.

Raid from Ethiopia

Replying to Mr. Parkinson, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made the following statement concerning the recent raids into Kenya from Ethiopia:—

On 10 November, the Governor of Kenya reported by telegram that he had learnt of two attacks on British subjects by Ethiopian tribesmen. The first appears to have taken place about September 30. According to the reports of survivors ninety-four British subjects of the Gabbra tribe, including women and children, had been murdered by Gabbra tribesmen armed with spears. The Gabbra, who carried off spoils, were on their way to Bokaria's village, situated to the east of Lake Rudolf on the Kenya-Ethiopia border. About 100 head of stock were stolen. The first attack was a raid by Gabbra tribesmen on a white mission in the Kenya territory, which resulted, on October 10, in twenty-two persons, presumed to be Gabbra, and believed to include women and children, being murdered near the mission and much stock being taken. Troops were sent to the area by the Kenya Government to the scene, and have subsequently been afloat as a result of the raid.

The raid was subsequently mentioned in His Majesty's Ministry at Addis Ababa, who obtained a personal audience from Emperor Haile Selassie. The Emperor undertook to send immediate orders to the provincial authorities to deal with the raiders. His Majesty's Government will do all in their power to ensure the payment of adequate compensation and the adoption of effective measures to prevent a recurrence of these outrages. Negotiations with the Ethiopian Government are still proceeding. I have not decided if the attacks had for their object the killing of whites.





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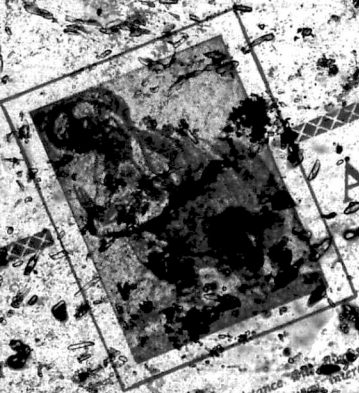
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