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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



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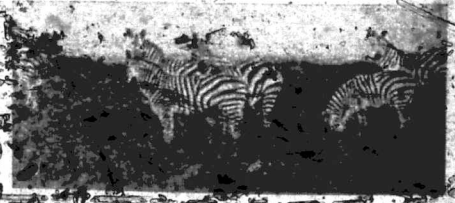
Commander D. E. Blunt, R.M. (Retd.)

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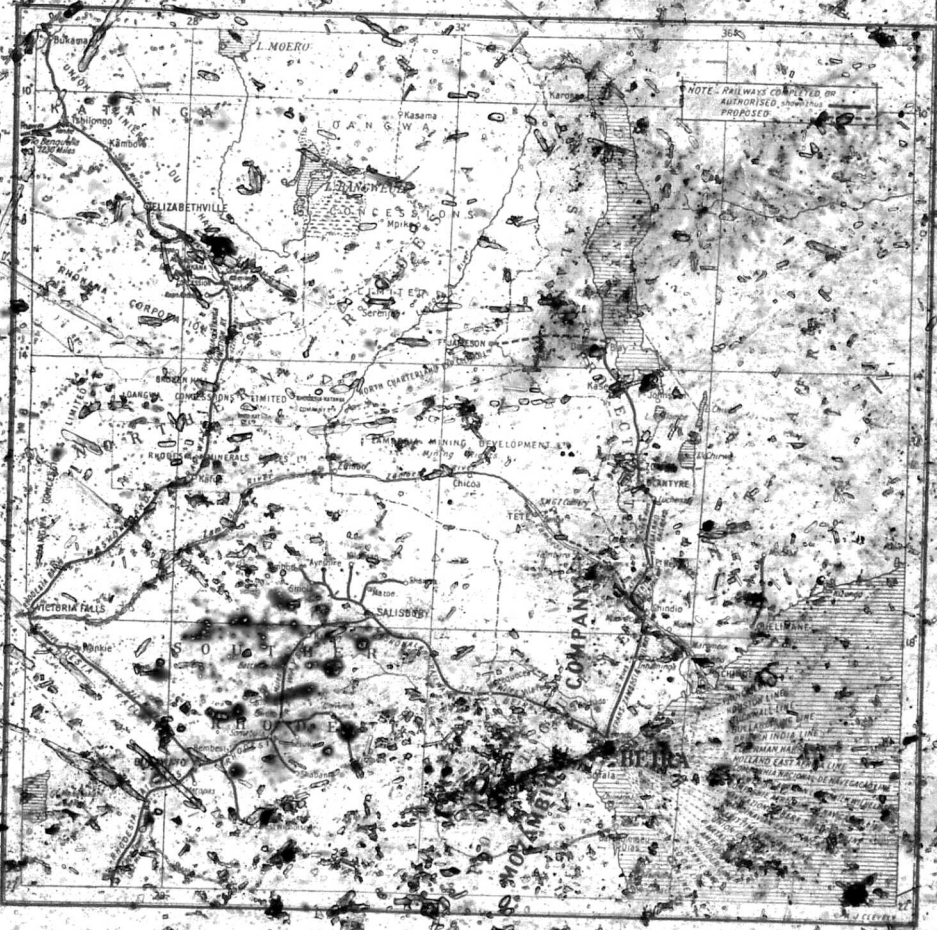
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## BEIRA

is the Ocean Port of the Territory under the Companhia Company's administration, also the outlet for Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Katanga, the Zambezi Valley and Nyasaland.

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almost all the Asiatic nations, who ought, of course, to contribute their share to the revenue. The difficulties of the British Mandate in Kenya are admitted, greatly increased by the presence of a large Indian population with numerous complaints, but it cannot reasonably be argued that Europeans should be expected to suffer injustices in order that the local Government might obtain revenue from Asiatics. All support for the principle of income tax has been conditioned by the assumption that it would be wisely framed and sympathetically administered, and the specific criticisms which we have levelled against this draft Bill show that it has not been reasonably framed. Why, for instance, should the deduction in respect of life insurance be restricted to a maximum of two or one-sixth of the total income, whichever is the less? That is, we believe, an innovation, and a most unfortunate one, in income tax practice. In Great Britain the taxpayer can deduct up to one-twelfth of his income, whatever the amount, and quite rightly so, for if there be justification for any deduction, as assuredly there is, on the ground that it promotes thrift, then the greater the annual sum spent on life assurance, the greater the value of that citizen to the country. The limit of £500 provided in the Kenya Ordinance should certainly be withdrawn.

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Having decided to consider the situation that has arisen in Kenya in connexion with the finding of gold, and having obtained the promise of Sir Robert Hamilton M.P., ex-Chief Justice of the Colony, to speak on the side of the Natives, the National Council of Women of Great Britain is anxious that some one should put the point of view of the settlers on this very debatable question. The fact, of course, is that the problem is not one of Settlers v. Natives—as the uninitiated might be forgiven for assuming from the hundreds of columns of criticism which have appeared in the British Press—but that the fault, if fault there be, is to be charged, not against the settlers, but against the Kenya Government and the Colonial Office for having appeared to surround their actions with an air of secrecy and to provoke indignation in taking the public into their confidence. It can be safely asserted that there was no deliberate intention on the part of officialdom to treat the Natives with injustice, but unfortunately there was most regrettable dilatoriness in frankly explaining the difficulties—and the exact intentions of the Colonial Government. The National Council of Women is, we believe, an unopposed body which makes a point of endeavouring to hear both sides of any subject, and if the proposed meeting establishes the patent fact that this is not a case in which criticism can justly be heaped on the much maligned settlers, the immunity of Kenya, it will have been a useful purpose.

**The Daily Herald** in its yesterday issue made a great deal of the fact that a certain very prominent person, whose name is not given, had been seen in the island of Kenya. The article is a very good one, and it is a pity that it has not been seen by a larger number of people. The article is a very good one, and it is a pity that it has not been seen by a larger number of people. The article is a very good one, and it is a pity that it has not been seen by a larger number of people.

will definitely deny. In warning English adventurers not to join in the search for gold in Kenya, Mr. Pemberton asserts that "without knowledge of capital, disbursements, and other details, they are unable to buy proper equipment, even if they are as bold as the main body of the 'gold seekers'." It is true that malaria was an immediately deadly disease. *The Express* has shown by its leading articles on the Kenya gold question that it is sympathetic, if not very well informed, on these much advertised telegrams from its special correspondent, however well intentioned, seem likely to do the Kakamega or Kenia much good. But now that he is in the Colony, perhaps he will be instructed to investigate other aspects of its life and report soberly for the enlightenment, rather than for the amusement or amazement, of the British public.

The news that the Soviet Arctic Expedition which is wintering on Wrangel Island has found fifty-two mammoth tusks in excellent condition, one of which weighed 66 lbs., coincides with the publication by *East Africa* of Commander Blum's book on "Elephant," in which the author discusses both the mammoth itself and the problem of its extermination, which took place well within the human period. The question has East African interest, for the possible extinction of *Elephas africanus* is an intriguing matter to-day, with many and even contradictory aspects. The influence of man, especially the modern hunter, can be postulated as the major factor in the disappearance of the African elephant in certain areas where formerly the splendid animal existed literally in thousands, but no such explanation can be put forward to account for the disappearance of the mammoth from the vast plains over which he roamed not so very long ago. Primitive man hunted him with pitfalls and puny weapons, it is true, but the total effect of his activities could have had no more effect on its numbers than that of those of the African Native on the African elephant before the arrival of the European hunter armed with a rifle. Yet the mammoth *Elephas primigenius*, described by the name of "hairy elephant," even more than *Locusta migratoria* died out in the Siberian tundras, and so far no man has succeeded in explaining the disaster.

Particularly damning is the fact that many mammoths are found so well preserved in the icy soil that their flesh is perfectly edible. WHAT IS THE REASON for this? The grass and vegetation upon which they fed has long since decayed and rotted, and the meat of the mammoth has been eaten or in their stomachs. The only explanation offered of the disappearance of the mammoth is that it had a single photograph of such a mammoth in the collection of the British Museum, and no doubt that late in the mammoth is in question. But how long would the flesh of an entombed African elephant remain in a desiccated state in the soil of a bog? The thick, heavy coat of the mammoth indicates, no doubt, that the climate in which he lived was colder and more moist than that of Africa to-day, but it certainly was not so cold as the climate of modern Britain. How could he grow the constant supply of green vegetation which, in these circumstances, could be the only explanation offered of the disappearance of the mammoth? The mammoth has been a change in climate, which seems that the mammoth elephant exhibits an amazing capacity for supporting various climates, he is found from the tropical coast to the Arctic.

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the death of Mr. W. H. H. outlast their sales manager... now co-manager and director of this company...

Messrs. Howard, Sons, Ltd., the Bradford manufacturers of quinine and other drugs... Colonel H. L. Howard, visitor...

Messrs. C. C. Etherington, the export dealer of Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Sons, British... restored to better health...

The Celanese stands at Olympia and the White City made very attractive displays of various materials...

Such were some of the displays of concerns with close East African connections... in addition, there were special hot water bottles...

BIRMINGHAM SECTION OF THE FAIR.

No visitor to the Birmingham Section of the Fair could come away without being impressed with the vigorous manner in which British manufacturers of machinery were tackling the world markets...

Naturally many of the exhibits made a strong appeal to the East African anxious to learn of the latest improvements in plantation machinery... On the stand of Messrs. W. & T. S. every way to be seen these new self-indicating testing machines...

The latest developments in paints and varnishes are well exemplified by the stand of Messrs. Finlay, Johnson & Company...

Messrs. Winger, Ltd., manufacturers of concrete-making machinery showed a complete range of such products, including open and closed drum mixers...

Among the heavy machinery exhibited were those of Messrs. Robert Hudson Ltd., which light railway equipment has proved so suitable on many estates and mines in East Africa...

Messrs. Wells Ray Ltd., of Slough Works, Bedfordshire show their Diesel locomotives... is so very economical and another firm which had a special East African interest was Messrs. Sir W. G. Arrol-Johnston & Co., Ltd., who manufacture the famous Middleton cotton spinning machines...

the scores of thousands of its cycles and motor cycles to East Africa... Messrs. Nelson Terry & Sons, Ltd., of London, are well known in this quarter...

For coffee planters, the woven wire or the brand of Messrs. J. C. Harvey & Company would be particularly useful... Another firm which has a special interest in the office planter is Messrs. Martin & Smith, of Howday Heath, Birmingham...

Lighting facilities in the blue are usually conspicuous by their absence... Lighting Tractors, Ltd., of great value as they would also be the best for cooking and heating produced by Ripinville's Alibon Light Company, Ltd... Another firm which has a special scope in East Africa, and which has, we gather, now arranged for its representation in the territories...

The County Chemical Company, whose "Chemico" products are well known, and who have so recently decided to explore the East African market...

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE IN ENTEBE.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon's Presidential Address. Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, president of the opening of the East African Governors' Conference in Entebbe, said he did not consider the defence of the interests of Uganda his main duty... the interests of East Africa as a whole... the interests of East Africa as a whole...

NAVY TO USE MORE SISAL ROPE.

Is the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon Lord Stanbury informed Mr. A. R. Wise that the test made by the navy had proved that sisal rope is stronger and more durable than cotton rope... the Admiralty had decided that a further trial should be made...







LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PROSPECTORS AND KAKAMEGA NATIVES

Headman's Anxiety to Have Europeans.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, Regarding this Nation about Kakamega... Headman being dissatisfied from their homes... are big areas without any Natives on them... a case of thousands of happy African agriculturists living under their own vine and fig tree...

I have never yet put down a prospector out in or near a swamp... actually two or three families residing... Why should they? Within the next two or three years most of the small blocks of swamp will be merged with a few large companies working on a large scale...

When I was out the other day with a French explorer... immediately engaged labour of the spot to open it up and test it... Could that happen if the Natives were as dissatisfied as many of the critics suggest?

Kakamega.

Yours faithfully,

COLONEL MARSHALL HOLE ON WITCHCRAFT

Unhappy Effect of Present Laws.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, Mr. F. H. Melland's recent address on African witchcraft at the Imperial Institute... the need of some readjustment of the attitude hitherto maintained in official circles in dealing this Nymby problem...

However detestable witchcraft and its attendant practices and superstitions may seem to European intelligence... the inevitable result of the present laws is to drive the evil into dark places, where it is likely to develop all more and more venomous tendencies...

Not however, we descend from our Olympian superiority and try to approach the subject with a sympathetic eye for the Natives' own point of view... as Mr. Melland suggests that their own proneness to superstition renders them extremely receptive to better influences...

an impression which Mr. Melland, and others who have studied the problem, would like to see established.

It is one of the saddest of our nations the practice of witchcraft... the same result should be attained by patient effort, the complete abandonment in Africa of any belief in magic...

Emeryville.

Yours faithfully,

Colonel Marshall Hole's latest work, 'The Tossing of the Black Kings,' gives a graphic account of the efforts of Christian missionaries to suppress witchcraft in the Masailand and Matabeleland.

TANGANYIKA'S RAFTAL FIGURES.

A Misunderstanding and the Explanation.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Not having noticed Tanganyika's amazing statistics, I issued a statement officially issued by the Meteorological Service that during the year ended 31st July 1932 17,168.0 inches of rain fell in the main townships... The figures are surely ridiculous...

The figures are surely ridiculous, 17,168 inches of rain is nearly two feet per day for 150 days. I say, they are official.

London.

Yours faithfully,

J. McPherson.

The explanation is that the figures represent millions of inches, as our confusion may be forgiven for supposing. The Tanganyika Official Gazette of 1932, which states the details of the cities, and curiously enough, in a short way and. The British reader being not familiar with the metric system, which was the standard in the former German Government, it is still widely used in the territories followed in Government documents, the fact which we suggest to be made perfectly clear.

ANOMALOUS TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

An Italian from Messand.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, I have just returned from Southern Rhodesia... the scenic and other attractions of which are all too little realised in this neighbouring Colony... I found the people extraordinarily hospitable to a stranger wherever I went, and consequently heard a good deal of their hopes and troubles.

In several places I found them talking about the high cost of telegraphic communication with Southern Rhodesia... certainly struck me as an absurd anomaly... when sending a telegram from Blantyre to Southern Rhodesia at 5d. per word I should be faced with a minimum charge of five shillings, whereas I could send a telegram to Southern Rhodesia to England at 1s. 6d. per word at full rate, or 1d. per word at the deferred rate... It is a small point, of course, but just an irritating instance of something which has unaccountably been overlooked for years.

Blantyre.

Yours faithfully,

NORTHERN RHODESIAN "DIVINER'S" CLAIMS

To Locate and Specify Minerals.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—I am a mineral and water radiologist, (commonly known as a "diviner" who claims to differentiate positively between water and minerals. Some diviners for water are found to be mistaken, perhaps because unknown to themselves they do not realise their power also to reveal the presence of minerals; their failure to realise their power may be due to their not having studied sufficiently the different movements of whatever indicator they use, whether twig or wire. Largely on this account diviners generally are discredited.

Some years ago I accidentally discovered my power to locate minerals, and since giving this aspect of the subject more serious study have arrived at the conclusion that each mineral has a distinctive manner of distributing itself beneath the earth. Visits to existing gold, zinc and copper mines in Northern Rhodesia have proved this to my satisfaction, and from radiological maps of these mines which I made, and compared I was able to pick out from other mineral deposits I had located in places where no outcrop existed the type of mineral which my wire had indicated.

Last month, when searching for gold designs in this neighbourhood, totally different movements of the little piece of wire I use in all my surveys for water and minerals, alike led me to study this very carefully, and I can now claim to find oil also!

Within seven miles of Kapiri Mposhi, where I now live, I have located oil and gold, in 1900 densities. Unfortunately the land in this Northern Rhodesia is under business management, and if it were not I have not the capital to bore and or hot drill to open up these areas, most of which perhaps not natural that the geologists' method of prospecting, which is supposed to be a method of prospecting which is certain, quick and simple, and in which there is no expenditure of apparatus to be carried around in one's surveys, of myself, and the machine, and only the indicator of my susceptibilities to register the subterranean currents radiating from minerals, oil and water.

I can quickly read an area and mark its mother and secondary bodies, stating their densities, and also the water supply. As yet I cannot assert to what depths my minerals lie, but give out their densities according to the oscillations or vibrations of my wire, but I can tell the depths of any running water, and I know that I am sensitive to 400 ft., having registered it at the Victoria Falls Bridge.

Two farmers near Lusaka, Mr. Werner and Mr. Kirby, have wells at spots where I indicated water for them, and at the depths I stated, that in the latter case being 198 ft. I have installed the first pump in Kapiri on my plot, where my wire located water, and have had plenty of water all through the dry season. I am also sure that Mr. K. Lamont, manager of The New Jessie Gold Mine near Lusaka, would reply to any questions asked him concerning my visit.

I am quite prepared to demonstrate my method of prospecting in any British Colony, and to enter into an agreement to be paid only by results.

Kapiri Mposhi.

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia.

SAM BERRINGTON.

[Having learnt of Mr. Berrington's claims to locate minerals or water by radiology, I invited him to describe his method briefly for the benefit of our readers, and this is his reply. He entirely rejects the suggestion of geologists that his method is unscientific, referring that the currents are no more magical or occult than any other forces.

FIRST STEAMERS & MOTOR CARS IN KENYA.

Mr. P. H. Clarke and Mr. G. W. Hobby.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—The old firm of Bonstead Ridley & Co. were the first to put steamers on Lake Victoria, as follows—

1803: "Kenia No. 1"—32 ft. steam launch, carried up by porters from Saadani to Nassa, wrecked at time of launching.

1806: "Kenia No. 2"—32 ft. steam launch, carried up by porters from Saadani to Nassa. Afterwards bought by Uganda Government, taken to pieces and put on the Nile and nicknamed the "Huseni."

1807: "Ruworo"—30 ft. steam launch, carried up by porters from Saadani to Nassa. I believe still running in connection with the fishing industry at Kisumu.

1809: "Kisumu"—25 ft. water-tube boiler steam launch, as yet registered at Lloyd's. Taken up by railway, broken and then sent by porters to Kisumu. Had a very short life. Bought by the Uganda Railway and still running as a tug under the name of "Huseni." During this period the Uganda Government bought a very small launch named "Victoria." Sir Clement Hill went across the Lake in this, and was supposed to have seen the noted steamer.

Also the Government bought one of the "William Mackintosh," which after many difficulties was eventually built at Kisumu by Richard Grant and Cowan and ran on the Lake for many years, and ultimately condemned and sunk.

**Motor Cars.**—The first car, a three-wheeled affair, was brought out of Nairobi by Mr. Barton Wright, the first Land Officer. The next one was brought out to Mombasa (a Ford) No. 1, by Mr. Cox of the B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd. The third, I think, was that brought to Kampala by Mr. Michael Moses. I am afraid I have forgotten the dates.

Mombasa. Yours faithfully, P. H. CLARKE.

Kenya Colony.

Mr. C. G. Hobby has kindly commented as follows on the letter, which Mr. Clarke wished submitted to him:— "About 1806 a small launch was brought up by porters for the Uganda Government and was wrecked at Port Victoria on the N.E. corner of Lake Victoria near the mouth of the Nzira River. This launch was, I believe, the one which proceeded to Nassa a few days before the severe night attack on Major R. Macdonald and the Sudanese numbers. The European engineer, seeing the flag flying at the fort, landed and was immediately captured by the mutineers, who were in possession of the fort. After their release a few days later the troops of Major Macdonald and his force, the remainder of the 11th, landed at Nassa, where they met and killed the mutineers.

William Mackintosh, which was a small steam ship, about 20 tons, was built together at Kisumu on the N. side of the bay about 1800-1800 by Richard Grant, as stated. The difficulties which were experienced in carrying by porters the plates and the parts of the engines from the coast to Kisumu were very great. Portions were abandoned in the bush for a year or two and afterwards picked up and brought on eventually the transport was completed by carts from Kisumu. In my former capacity of Provincial Commissioner in Kisumu I performed the ceremony of launching the vessel, which did about 6 ft. down the water, and then stuck; later it was induced to enter the water, and then stuck; later it was vessel to travel in, for it could not be in a comparatively slight sea and so earned the name of "The Emetic." Later the ship was scuttled at the Railway Hotel at Kisumu.

As to motor cars, the two earliest in Kenya were (1) a small G.W.K. two-seater brought out by Mr. Barton Wright; it had a friction drive; and (2) a four-seater steam car imported by Major G. E. Smith, R.E., then Director of Surveys. It proved very unsatisfactory and was always giving trouble. I have no knowledge of the others referred to by Mr. Clarke. Sir Henry Belfield, I believe, the first Governor to have an official car. I remember that it was a Talbot.

I have enjoyed "East Africa" immensely. A well-known Nairobi correspondent.

NATIONAL PARKS ARE ESTABLISHED

Should Other Game be Exterminated?

The Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, There can be little doubt that Tanganyika's present policy of game preservation militates against the Natives' opportunities for increased food production.

The Territory as a whole is liberally stocked with many varieties of wild game, the majority of which derive their sustenance from seasonal rains on Native farms. These varieties include the elephant, kudu, walrus, bushbuck and the like. Certain other species, such as the buffalo, are now classified as vermin, and are therefore excluded from my purview.

It is difficult for the ordinary person, even the sportsman, in Africa, to conceive the damage done by game to Native cultivation. I have lived in districts where these animals take almost one-third of the Native crops every year, and have known districts which have been reduced to starvation through the ravages of game. Whole farms have been destroyed overnight by a herd of elephants, the toll of many months being dissipated at one blow.

What inducement has the Native to increase his acreage of cultivation greatly while this state of affairs continues? The situation is comparable in many respects to that prevalent in France during the latter half of the eighteenth century, when the peasant had to sit up all night to protect his crops from the game which his lord reared for hunting purposes. There is a multitude of cases every day in Tanganyika of the same kind. Let these animals be permitted to roam over the crops, I suggest, inevitable under the present policy.

The only solution of this problem compatible with the preservation of the game is the establishment of National Game Parks. You have urged this course, and unfortunately this proposal has yet to receive the attention it deserves. Hitherto the matter has been viewed purely from the angle of the more efficient preservation of the game. Surely it should also be viewed from the angle of the more efficient protection of the Native. In these times of stress, it would be well also to take the financial position into consideration. Perhaps the thought of revenue will induce the Government to do something at long last. Or perhaps the blame for such endless delays rests with the Game Office, or some Dependency contiguous to Tanganyika, for, of course, some general East African policy is desirable.

Once the National Game Parks have been selected by competent officers, all game animals outside them which are a threat to cultivation should be ruthlessly exterminated. I have no doubt that this project will be severely criticised, but I regard it as the only one that can withstand the glare from the light of common sense and constructive reasoning.

As regards the lesser game, antelope and the like, marked for destruction, Natives should be allowed to shoot these on a licence, for which a small fee could be charged. There are at least 200,000 Natives who would avail themselves of this privilege; if, therefore, a minimum fee of 2s. were charged, Government would enjoy an annual revenue of £20,000 from this source as long as the game lasted, a sum not to be despised in these hard times.

In addition, non-Natives, if permitted to shoot

the present figure, would be their increased number. As well the present receipts.

The Native has no objection for coming with the department, and his objection is that there are entrusted entirely to them. However, for his purpose it is suggested that the Government should issue an annual licence at the cost of £50, and that the licence should allow the holder to shoot as many elephants as he can kill within the year, with no restrictions as to age, sex or weight of ivory, but with the proviso that he be required to pay to the Government an economic royalty per pound of ivory obtained. This policy was exploited by the German Administration of the Territory before the War, and reports from various sources state that it was a success. Certainly the Native did not suffer then from the elephant pest as he does to-day.

The adoption of such a policy would achieve the double purpose of the destruction of all elephant and other ravenous game outside the Parks, and the acquisition of a handsome revenue to the Government. A conservative estimate of this sum is £50,000, continuing for a period of from seven to ten years, the time taken to see the game finally removed from all areas of habitation.

In addition to the above increased revenue, a considerable saving would be effected in the salaries paid to game scouts. With the National Park system in force, fewer game scouts would be needed, and the specialisation of their duties, a greater knowledge of the game of the Territory would be secured.

With the removal of the elephant and other game animals from the areas of habitation, the Native will be stimulated towards the cultivation of an ever-increasing acreage. Such an increase would lead to larger output, larger families, larger populations, and thus a larger revenue for the country.

The present high price for Native-grown crops exported annually from Tanganyika Territory is given at 200,000 tons. It can scarcely be doubted that it is within the capacity of the Native, provided he be given a fair chance, to triple this figure. A Native export crop of 600,000 tons would increase the purchasing power of the Native inhabitants, put the Railways on a sound financial basis, and as a direct consequence balance the Tanganyika budget.

Let us give the Native this fair chance by confining the game, his natural enemy, within its proper limits.

Yours faithfully,  
"TEN YEARS IN TANGANYIKA"  
Tanganyika Territory.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"Angling in East Africa is a very excellent production." "I spent one of the best summer angling in Kenya Colony."

"Your paper is always full of interest, and maintains such a consistently balanced outlook." From a District Office in East Africa.

"Roads at Nakameya are in an atrocious condition. In fact, at present they are worse than anything in Flanders during the War." From a Nekuyu subscriber, who recently visited the goldfields.

"While Madagascar is Zanzibar's chief competitor in the markets of the world, charges only a 3% duty on clove exports, Zanzibar's present rate of Rs. 2.75 per frasila is equivalent to almost 40% of present prices on the local market. Small wonder that there is a strong demand for its drastic reduction." From a leading resident of Zanzibar.

The final cry of the old Eritrean residents is that Eritreans will become the Johannesburg of Kenya, and through the Pretoria with Nakuru holding the balance. Although it seems to me that Kisumu is quite likely to become the centre, that township is no doubt being backed by the rest of the country.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG SPEAKS OUT

Ex-Governor's Views on Kenya.

In introducing Sir Edward Grigg last week to a crowded audience of the Bookshop Lecture and Social Club, Bethnal Green, the Chairman said that although the speaker was dealing with the status of the white settler in Kenya, and that in the following week Mr. McGregor Ross would talk about the status of the Native, it did not follow that the two were necessarily antagonistic.

Sir Edward covered the whole ground, European, Indian, and Native, since it was impossible to put them into watertight compartments. In the course of his speech he said:—

"I am profoundly convinced that any stirring of feeling of white versus black can only do great harm to Africa."

"Remember, the duties that lie on the civilised races in Africa have been defined in the Covenant of the League."

"You cannot judge these problems on a racial basis. You need a far-reaching outlook for the world as a whole. This is the foundation of policy." Winston Churchill once said there were no parties in Kenya as there were 'people.' That also found."

The Antics of the Few.

"Kenya is misrepresented on this side by the antics of the few—and even they are often visitors."

"The problems of the Colony are not peculiar to Kenya but Kenya is the testing place, and so becomes the subject of controversy, but life in Kenya itself is not controversial. I have never lived anywhere where people are so good as in Kenya. It is a happy atmosphere and that is largely because of the quality of the people who have settled there."

"In any country you have lived in, Africa you acquire an intense affection for the Natives. The quality standard of these Native races is very high, but physically they are the whole of a population. For improving this defect the limiting factor is cost."

"In my opinion the Indian will ultimately be pushed out by the African. Although the Indian has been an essential factor in building up the Colony."

"The backbone of Kenya elements is ex-Service men with very little capital, and that often brought with them when I left there were two thousand white children in the Government schools. When settlers get impatient—and I have found that the greatest impatience comes from the women—it is largely because they are worrying about the future of their children. It is partly also due to living in lonely places. Dr. Jameson, talking to me of the Rand, described it as criminal folly, and attributed it, largely to living in the lonely places. Don't think too seriously of every sign of foolishness, and above all don't aggravate it, and stir it up into a rant criticism. The children of Kenya should not have grown up in a spirit of animosity to the Home Country."

"As a settler I realise, when I looked at our Native troops and Native police, that we live in Kenya entirely on moral authority. Except for the Great War we have never had white troops to uphold our rule, as we had in India."

Unpleasant, only Temporary.

"I think, is where the problem of Kenya lies: the present basis only a certain time, and agitation for its removal is not played by the intelligentsia in India but agitation against bureaucracy and comes some way from the African side. We have to find how to develop the bureaucracy so as to enable the people to participate in governance without creating chaos."

"In the last resort what is going to count most is the character of our people out there. They are nearer to the African than we are and we will be judged by them. If our business here, not to irritate them and thus make them anti-Native."

In response to a question, and there were many put, Sir Edward explained that the Lord Ordinance was his, and amendments made by the Secretary of State because he felt it would be impossible to fulfil it, and he acquiesced rather than jettison the whole. He said that the Natives knew that the Ordinance was not a

KIKUYU GAIN FROM OUR OCCUPATION

Dr. Arthur's Broadened Talk.

In the course of his recent broadcast talk Dr. J. W. Arthur, O.B.E., of the University of Scotland, Missior, Kikuyu, gave the following picture of the Kikuyu in pre-European days:

"Ever on their guard against the raiding Masai, fighting was the order of the day. Poisoned arrows were used, beautifully barbed spears were thrown, and hand-to-hand fights took place. This meant a constant waste of fine young manhood, while the women and children and the cattle were forced to flee to distant kraals."

"Smallpox and plague struck periodically through the land; famines would cause suffering and death. The Kikuyu produced no conception of their own. They were cut off from the world of good things, and the stimuli of contact with civilised people were wholly lacking, and then life was bound by the yoke of superstition."

Dr. Arthur contrasted that state of affairs with the present—with schools, from the small bush school up to the Protestant Alliance High School, with better homes, many good hospitals (Government and Mission); small-pox is unknown, yaws has practically ceased to exist, maternity centres have been developed, and sanitation measures are widely effective."

MORE SALARY CUTS IN N. RHODESIA

No Dole for Idleness.

SPEAKING in Broken Hill, recently, Sir Edmund Storis, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said that the strictest supervision would be exercised in all future appointments and that further losses on salaries and extra taxation appeared imperative. It was intended that all assistance given to the unemployed must be repaid by services performed; there would be no dole for idleness.

FORBESCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

March 2.—Joint East African Board Meeting of Executive Councils at Nairobi.

March 3.—Nairobi Race Meeting.

March 4.—Nairobi Cultural Show.

March 5.—Nairobi Show, Nairobi.

March 6.—Nairobi Race Meeting.

March 7.—East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce in Nairobi.

March 10.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 11.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 12.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 13.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 14.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 15.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 16.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 17.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 18.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 19.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 20.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 21.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 22.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 23.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 24.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 25.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 26.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 27.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 28.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 29.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 30.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

March 31.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 1.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 2.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 3.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 4.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 5.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 6.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 7.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

April 8.—East African Overseas League Meeting at Nairobi.

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### Some Statements Worth Noting.

"I am personally a great believer in open discussion round a table."—*The Governor of Nyasaland, when inaugurating The Board of Communications.*

"An unbalanced budget and loyalty are much to be preferred to a balanced budget with disloyalty and inimical action."—*Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in Broken Hills.*

"A gold rush has always proved the greatest stimulus to agriculture, and countries as remote as Australia and Patagonia owe a good deal of their agricultural population to an influx of people attracted originally by gold."—*The Kenya Weekly News, of Nairobi.*

"To say that we will only pay income tax if further taxation, provided we are given additional advice, would be, to my mind, a tactical blunder."—*Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Kenya-Elected Members' Organ, speaking in "The East African Standard."*

"To accept the present crisis as the result of world conditions over which we have no control to invite a prolongation of our present conditions." "We can steadily put the crisis to rest as if we seriously and adequately develop the opportunity available to us (through the 10% reduction of Argentine beef) by leading maize, now exported at a loss, to cattle for export to Great Britain."—*Mr. R. D. Nichol, M.P.A., Southern Rhodesia.*

"What Uganda needs to-day more than at any period in her history, is a man whose administrative experience and ability have been gained not so much in Africa but rather in other parts of the world, to men who can view our problems from a different angle, and whose keen intellect has been made keener by close contact with other countries."—*Sir Bernard Bourdon, who would appear to have found such a man.*—*Mr. Beresford, speaking at a dinner of welcome to the new Governor.*

"In the case of the East African Highlands, the high altitude area lies entirely within the tropics, and its point of densest human population is situated on the equator. The high altitude area is the habitat of man, to the equator and altitude which makes the East African Highlands almost unique, for I believe it is an important factor in the production of altered physiology and, in consequence, modified pathology."—*Dr. W. Latham, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, in a paper on "The White Man in East Africa."*

"The Lake Nyanza fisheries, formerly a promising industry, have lately shown a serious decline which is attributed to lack of control and protection resulting in widespread theft of nets and general disorganisation. To remedy this a revised scheme has been introduced for the registration of fishermen, boats and nets, and it is proposed to inaugurate a small fisheries protection service under the control of the Provincial Commissioner of the Kenya Province. The scheme has the support of the Business Chamber of Commerce. The Government of Kenya has taken up, with the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika, the question of introducing inter-territorial legislation for the establishment of a joint fisheries control and for the raising of revenue by a shilling per annum used for fishing in Lake Victoria."—*The Memorandum on the Draft*

## WHO'S WHO

Mr. Frank Strange.



Leopoldville, East Africa.

Few business men in Tanganyika are as well known as Mr. Frank Strange, one of the best and most enterprising salesmen in the Territory, to which he first went, in 1922 as manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., resigning three years later to become resident director of Messrs. Samuel Baker (London and Africa), Ltd. On the liquidation of that company at the end of 1926 he began business on his own account as a manufacturer's representative, and now holds a number of important British agencies. In 1928 he was Vice-Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and was Chairman of the first official Conference held in Tanganyika in 1929. He showed his ability of control a difficult meeting with tact and skill.

Immediately on the outbreak of the War he joined the 25th County of London Regiment, and was afterwards transferred to the 21st Gurkhas, with whom he served in India, leaving the Army with the appointment of Station Staff Officer, and Cantonment Magistrate. In 1930 he went to Kenya to farms but eventually decided to go into business instead. He is fond of all games, but modestly disclaims distinction in any, though we know that he has done a lot of running and in fact put up a record for the mile on the Harcourt Road Ground, Ho

## PERSONALIA

Lord Forester has left for a shopping expedition in the Sudan.

Mr. F. R. Kennedy is now in charge of the Teso district of Uganda.

Mr. W. H. E. Edgley recently joined the Hotel of Torr's Hotel, Nairobi.

Mr. F. J. Bagshawe has been elected President of the Harbors Club for 1933.

The Earl and Countess of Munster were in Arusha during mail week.

Major E. A. Dutton is shortly due home on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Albert E. Kitson has been appointed a director of the Tapanah and Abosso Mines, Ltd.

Dr. C. B. Lutze-Wallace has presented a report to the tennis section of the Mbale Tennis Club.

The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn is expected to return to London from Kenya at the end of this month.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athol, is homeward bound from Beit on the "Durham Castle".

Mr. W. K. Jeffery is in charge of the new office opened in Nairobi by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

Lord and Lady Playfair, Lord Davenport, Lord and Lady Hutchinson are visiting the Sudan.

Mr. A. Fisher has recently held out in one at the fifth hole in a symphony course.

Major G. St. John Brovne left England yesterday for a four weeks' holiday in the Mediterranean.

Messrs. C. B. Atherton and W. H. Beddy have been appointed members of the Broken Hill Road Board.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Crocker gave an address in Bournemouth last week on Kenya and Uganda.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ray R. Ulyate of Arusha, on the celebration of their silver wedding.

Mr. J. Robb, who has arrived home from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, is spending his holidays in Scotland.

Brigadier-General, the Hon. Arthur, and Mrs. Asquith are due back in London next week from the Sudan.

Dr. James A. Chisholm, of Mwanza, Tanga Northern Rhodesia, is at present staying in Edinburgh.

Mr. F. S. Johnson has been elected a member of the Over-Seas Committee of the Institute of

Sir Alan Pina K.C.I.E.I., who recently reported on the finances of Zanzibar, arrived back from South Africa last Monday.

Dr. J. W. Walker, M.B., of the Tanganyika Medical Service, left England last week on his return to the Territory.

Mr. Douglas Woodruff, of the Colonial staff of *The Times*, and the Hon. Mark Fenton were married in Rome on Saturday.

Miss M. Sandbach Barber has arrived from England from Tanganyika Territory, and is present staying in Nove.

Miss Pictou Turberville, the former Social M.P., who is now visiting Kenya, expects to leave the Colony early this month.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. C. A. Barber, for many years Lecturer in Tropical Agriculture at Cambridge University.

Dr. P. J. Cobain and Dr. R. V. Bowles, of the Uganda Medical Service, are now stationed in Kisumu and Homa respectively.

Mr. H. B. Pakenham Wake, formerly of Uganda, and Mr. B. M. Chafy have established a silver fox farm at Mvaya, near Baguay.

Captain P. Mumford, who formerly served in Zanzibar and Kenya, addressed a League of Nations Union meeting in Mansfield last week.

The Mwiri School at Busoga, Uganda, has been formally opened by the Hon. A. E. Woodhead, Acting Chief Secretary of the Protectorate.

Mr. Julian Husley, who visited East Africa some time ago, lectured in Birmingham last week on "Travel and Problems in Tropical Africa".

Mr. H. W. T. Butler and M. E. H. Riches, Inspectors of Police in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Tabora and Lindi respectively.

Mrs. Douglas Jardine, wife of the Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, left England last week for Dar es Salaam, accompanied by her baby daughter.

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**RIFLES**

Capt. H. S. McKee, so long associated with Choma, who came to England for Northern Rhodesia on the Tobacco Conference is now training in Lusaka.

Mr. W. B. Cox, Senior Assistant Auditor of Tanganyika, has left the Territory on transfer to Fiji after having served in Dar-es-Salaam for the past thirteen years.

Mr. H. C. Combridge, H. V. Low, Mr. V. Van der Merwe, Mr. J. E. Wilkins have been appointed members of the Usambira District Road Board, Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr. J. A. Gibson, President of the International Aeronautical Association, recently passed through the Sudan on his way by air to Lake Chad, Dar-es-Salaam.

The Rev. J. A. Ross, of Kambole, Northern Rhodesia, has returned to his country from his tour to the U.S.A. He will probably return to Central Africa in May.

Mr. Francis Brett Young, the novelist, who served in East Africa during the War, underwent an operation to the throat a few days ago. He is progressing as well as can be expected.

Mr. W. J. Dunstan, of the Alderley branch of the East African Power and Lighting Company, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Hazel Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis.

Mr. J. Rowswell, of the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department, has been transferred to Java, and Mr. W. J. Riddell, of the same department, has left the Territory on retirement.

Mr. Stelios Gargarakos, a Greek settler in the Mte district of Tanganyika, was recently bitten by a black mamba and succumbed within five hours. The snake was killed by his boys.

Mr. F. D. Murray, who recently left this country for Tanganyika, has taken over the management of Edondo Estates, Arusha, in succession to Mr. R. C. Samuels, who resigned to go to Kakamega.

Dr. H. B. Worthington, leader of the Cambridge Expedition to East Africa in the early part of last year, lectured a few days ago to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society on "The Great Lakes of Africa."

Mrs. R. J. Cunningham, widow of the well-known big game shot who was killed by so many East Africans as "R. J." is engaged to be married to Lord Charles Kennedy, second son of the Marquess of Salisbury.

Mr. J. J. Gardillon has already made residences in Uganda, and he is an ardent gardener, and he has taken from Entebbe that by the end of the present rains she will have created an extremely pretty garden.

Mrs. James Corrigan, the American millionairess, who is at present big game hunting in East Africa, is reported to have chartered three Wilson Airways machines for herself and her party during their stay in the territory.

Mr. C. Mary Coke, who during his last tour in Tanganyika was stationed first in Moshi and later in Arusha, is now on leave, and with Mrs. Coke is travelling to Europe via the Far East, Australia, and the Panama Canal.

Mr. E. E. Paves, Attorney-General of Uganda, has been appointed to be Judge in Ceylon, and is due to leave Kampala to take up his new appointment on April 1. He has served in the Protectorate for the past five years.

The Njoro Settlers' Association recently passed a resolution recording "its high appreciation of the fine services rendered to agriculture in Kenya by the Hon. Alexander Holm throughout his service as Director of Agriculture."

Major G. H. Kirkham, M.C., Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, is on leave pending retirement. Before taking up his present position in the Territory fifteen years ago, he had served for seventeen years in South Africa.

Professor Johannes Schmidt, director of the Physiological Department of the Carlsberg Laboratory, who died in Copenhagen last week, was an authority on the migration of gels, and visited East African waters a few years ago.

The following have been appointed unofficial members of the Wasaland Advisory Board of Communications: The Hon. W. H. Evans, Mr. H. C. Duncan, Lieutenant Colonel I. M. Sandhu, Mr. J. Marshall, and Mr. W. H. Timcke.

Colonel J. Williams, who was Base Commander in Africa during the latter part of the Great War, and who is now Secretary for Agriculture in South Africa, recently underwent an operation in Cape Town for eye trouble.

Mr. J. J. Pybilis, B.P.S.M.F., whose resignation from the office of Minister of Transport was announced last week, was one of the M.P.

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it's sinew.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. J. F. G. Gilliat, a director of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd., who has just been appointed a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, visited Kenya and Uganda about thirteen years ago in connexion with his firm's coffee and produce interests. He is also a director of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and the Bank of Australasia.

Mr. W. C. Lead has been elected Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association for the ensuing year, with Mr. J. V. Gray as Vice-Chairman. The members of the Committee are: Mr. E. von Brandis and Messrs. G. Gaidhe, P. Karimjee, B. von Lickow, F. Reder, R. W. Sanders, E. S. Smith, J. Stauffer, and O. Weller, with Captain J. E. McKean, Dillon, Secretary.

At the recent annual meeting of the Nairobi Branch of the East African Women's League, Lady Eleanor Cole gave an account of her activities in connexion with the organisations in this country in which she acts as representative of the League. Mrs. Turner is the President of the League, the Nairobi Committee of which is now composed of: Mesdames Baston, Blowers, Bone, Harrison, Hutchison, Kampi, Pocock, Spencer-Palmer, Le Poer Trench, Uvall, and Wint.

Have you read Mrs. A. M. Day's "Sunshine and Rain in Uganda"? *The Planter*, of Arusha, says that "no book on East Africa could be read with more complete satisfaction" and "that it is one of the few books that is beyond criticism, because few authors can maintain their equilibrium when dealing with life in Africa. Mrs. Day does so, and has a delightful fund of humour to boot." This book, which every East African should read, is published by *East Africa* (5s. ad. post free to any address).

Major Stuart Akers, the H. Commissioner for Tanganyika Territory, is making a long tour overseas, and is anxious to get in touch with members and units interested. His itinerary is approximately as follows: British Somaliland, March and April (c/o the Treasury, Berbera); Kenya and Uganda, May to July (c/o Gorobat Estate, P.O. Kitale, Kenya); Tanganyika, August and September (c/o the Treasury, Dar-es-Salaam); Madagascar and Mauritius, October; Tanganyika, November; Nyasaland, Rhodesia and South Africa, December, 1933, to April, 1934.

His many friends throughout East and Central Africa will be glad to learn that Captain T. H. Murray, the Elected Member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council who has so persistently advocated amalgamation of the Rhodesias, and who recently arrived in London, is already much improved in health.

Mr. Frank Watson, O.B.E., principal of the well-known Liverpool firm of tobacco smokers, Messrs. Frank Watson & Company, Ltd., who died recently in Birkenhead, was an enthusiastic supporter of the Empire tobacco industry, and had for many years compiled and issued statistics of tobacco movements in and out of the United Kingdom.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air-mail for East Africa included Mr. Zukerman from Paris to Uba; Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, London to Cape Town; Mr. Illingworth, London to Johannesburg; Mr. Blake, Khartoum to Kaurial; Mr. Cornelius, Nairobi to Johannesburg; and Mr. and Miss Hall, Salisbury to Johannesburg. Inward passengers on Sunday included Mr. Campbell Orde, from Cape Town; Mr. Smith, from Mbezi; and Captain and Mrs. Mangnall, from Nairobi.

Sir Albert Kitson has promised to address the East African Group of the Overseas League at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James', S.W.1, on Thursday, March 16, on "Life on the Kakamega Goldfields," and all interested, whether members of the League or not, are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served at 4 p.m. and the address begins at 4.30. The catering arrangements will be greatly facilitated if those intending to be present will send a postcard intimating the fact to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at the above address.

Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, Chairman of the Coffee Planters' Union, has been unanimously elected Vice-Chairman of the new Coffee Board of Kenya, of which Mr. Alex. Holme, the Director of Agriculture, is *ex officio* Chairman. At the first meeting of the Board there was a full attendance, *namely official members*, Messrs. H. Wolfe and A. D. French, *coffee dealers*, Messrs. H. F. Bargman and R. S. Campbell, and *coffee planters* Eastern area, Messrs. P. J. H. Cotnam, W. MacLellan Wilson, and R. S. Wollen; Western area, Commander A. Brooke, the Hon. Conway Harvey, and Commander R. M. Palenham Walsh. The Kenya Government is expected to levy 6d. per cwt. on all coffees exported from the Colony to finance the Board.

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WHY

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# WHY SHOULD AFRICANS LEARN TO READ WHEN THEY HAVE WIRELESS AND FILMS?

Mr. J. Huxley at the Royal Empire Society.

MR. JULIAN HUXLEY is a draw, and one a piece which gathered at the Royal Empire Society to hear him speak on "The Biological Approach to Empire Education." Contained many distinguished educational authorities, who were rewarded by hearing him ask the starting question why adult Africans should learn to read—getting their information at second hand—when they could get it by wireless and the cinema. Russia, he said, had shown how an illiterate proletariat could be educated by the massed use of loud-speakers and films.

For an hour Mr. Huxley developed his thesis that agriculture and hygiene should be the main points in the curriculum of Native schools, and that Nature study and biology in its widest sense should be the central core around which Native education should be built. He touched on the destruction of tribal customs and ideas and missionary influence, on the extraordinary variety of educational methods employed in Africa, and on the danger of the ill-considered introduction of Western types of education to Eastern peoples. Here he made the good point that in Ceylon students studying for a London University examination had to get British worms preserved in alcohol, for dissection, though they had worms—some of them five feet long—in their own country which, however, differed slightly in their anatomy from British worms.

Another danger was the Native desire for Western education, which they considered responsible for the white man's power and prestige. He had been told by a missionary, the head of a fine Native school, that he had established a committee of the boys' parents for purposes of consultation, but had found that the parents were in a "fender of opposition" than tendering advice, and that they insisted upon compulsory Latin. (Laughter.)

## The Native Mind "Split in Two."

Mr. Huxley was also happy in his description of how the white man has seen the impact of Western civilisation steps out of the world of his tribal traditions and customs into a new world, totally different in structure and thought, with the result that his mind was split into two. Even among highly educated Africans these two parts might remain quite distinct, but in times of great emotional stress the part based on the lower culture won.

For the most part, the lecturer was very general in his treatment of his subject and his conclusion left the matter very much in the air. What, he asked, is the white man's function in Africa? There must be a more general policy in educational matters. Education cannot be in isolation; it must be related to the African's environment, avoiding undue emphasis on any one phase of the curriculum and enabling future generations to transcend their environment.

The discussion, stimulated by Dr. Drummond Shiels, an excellent Chairman, elicited some candid opinions.

The Vice President of the Empire Society pointed out that he did not upset tribal customs even more than the religion taught by the missions, and said that when he had seen the immense variety of educational methods and practice in Africa, he was not convinced that the question of what decisions should be left to "the man at the spot" or "the white man," he asked, on which spot?

Mr. Mayhew, Joint Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, asserted that education was far more advanced in West than in East Africa—and gave the impression that he had never heard of Uganda and Makerere College. The Chairman, he said, was now getting the replies of the African Governments to the proposals put forward in Mr. Huxley's report on his visit to East Africa, and the Governments were definitely in sympathy with his general standpoint.

Dr. Shiels asked the relative effect of religion and science on Native custom. Was really a case of the pot calling the kettle black? Missions now saw the importance of biology in the curriculum of their schools, but the core of the matter was still the same.

Committee, urged the need for an anthropological survey which should come long before curricula and textbooks were prepared. All teachers coming from England to Africa should have a scientific training, especially in psychology, then they would be fitted, after experience in Africa, to draw up a curriculum.

Mr. Vatham, speaking from the Rhodesian experience, described the difficulty of getting Native teachers to adopt the biological attitude without making the most disastrous mistakes. Further, the agricultural authorities were apt to "put on the curb" too much; they feared that even the experts did not know enough about agriculture in Africa to lay down general principles. Yet he had himself seen the work of Native agricultural demonstrators who went out after two or three years of training to perhaps half an acre of a chief's land, he had known one get seventeen bags of maize from his plot while the natives got only three and a half bags from similar areas. Is advanced science necessary in such cases?

Mr. Anand, a Director of Agriculture in Madras, commented upon the entire absence of scientific knowledge of any kind whatever among Natives, and said that he himself could teach anything from history to birth control starting from their own soil. The ignorance of the fundamental facts of their own life, he said, was evident in many things, and he mentioned a caterpillar attacked the groundnuts and did enormous damage. His staff discovered that the caterpillar hibernated in the ground, but was very easy to see and very sluggish flight. It was a simple matter to get children and women to catch the moths, and the crop was saved. Yet the Department of Agriculture was actually accused in the Legislative Council of doing nothing for agriculture, and of its time catching moths.

Mrs. Neville declared that the cotton-like claws of the British examination system were getting their grip on the African, and the discussion was closed by a lady from Jamaica, who had served on the Education Committee in that island for thirty years, pointing out that from the time of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain they had had Nature study in the primary schools, that their teachers were trained in science, and that the prosperity of the island, in spite of hurricanes, was due to the prosperity of the island, in spite of hurricanes, was due to the prosperity of the island, chiefly due to the sound training in scientific method that their teachers had enjoyed.

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## FIGHTING THE TSETSE FLY.

Six Years of Steady Progress.

The Report of the Tsetse Fly Committee of the Economic Advisory Council, published in May 1932 (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) gives a very full account of work done between 1925 and 1931, and indications as to the measure of success likely to follow in the succeeding stages.

Remembering that it is extremely difficult to alter native to the evacuation of an area, and its surrender to the fly, while in less grave cases the presence of tsetse checks all economic progress and hinders human life, it is not surprising to find the widespread distribution of this pest, the unquestionably one of Africa's major problems. The Committee therefore hopes that notwithstanding the present financial stringency the work may be continued, and we entirely agree that in these days money saved would be no economy.

As regards the much discussed Hapsis trap, successful results have been obtained for some years in Tanganyika with a different and cheaper trap. The advantage of traps is that whereas nets rarely take more than 30 females, the traps catch from 100 to 500.

An interesting statement is made concerning the work on human trypanosomiasis: germanin (Bayer 505) is given in the early stage of infection by *T. gambiense* is curative, but in *T. rhodesiense* infection the result is less certain, and it is now customary to give first, Germanin, and then a course of trypanarsene. The value of Germanin for the prevention of sleeping sickness in a very large community is not yet proved, and the use of new drugs is continuing. In this experimental work, however, it is no fault of the insect should be allowed to occur.

## MUGANDA AUTHOR WINS A £10 PRIZE

Kikuyu Language for 1933 Composition

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures announce that Mr. S. O. M. Lwanga has been awarded a prize of £10 in the competition for 1933 for an original work in Kikuyu entitled "Ehalyayo wa Buganda." No other prizes in Kikuyu were awarded, and none of the nine MSS. received reached a sufficiently high standard to merit a first prize of £50.

The Institute did not wish to publish any successful MSS. but it is hoped after the fact that the work is of sufficient merit to have been awarded a prize which will assist the author in securing publication. The Committee will not be satisfied that the composition has achieved its object until it results in a number of books being printed from the manuscript submitted. Educational authorities and missions, who are in touch with the competitors, can be of great assistance in helping them to get their work published, as generally speaking, they are inexperienced and do not know how to proceed.

The East African language classes for 1933 in Kikuyu MSS. should be between 15,000 and 50,000 words, and full details of the competition may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, 44, Craven Street, London, W.C.1.

This year's East Africa Dinner is to be held at the Savoy Hotel on June 21.

## CHILDBIRTH IN EAST AFRICA.

Good News for Settlers' Wives.

It is still general idea that the European woman should return home for the birth of her child, was strenuously combated by Dr. J. W. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., who during his last tour of duty in Tanganyika Territory, was stationed for two years in Iringa, and then in Songea—in a recent paper read before the Edinburgh branch of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He said that conditions in the East African highlands—he excluded the coastal regions, not having had sufficient personal experience of them—tended to give the expectant mother a much more cheerful outlook than was probable at home; time passed more rapidly for her abroad, exercise was more readily obtainable, and the occasional attack of malaria could be offset against the influenza, coughs and colds so common in England and so rare in Africa. No healthy woman had ever been advised by him to return home, and no such woman had regretted a decision to remain in Africa.

## LATEST RESEARCHES IN MALARIA TREATMENT.

Dr. Max von Bahr's Views.

INTERESTING comments on malaria were made at the Liverpool Insurance Institute recently by Dr. P. Max von Bahr, D.S.O., consulting physician to the Colonial Office. He said:

For three centuries it has been known that quinine is a direct poison to the malarial parasites, and it has been shown that by systematically taking quinine one can also be protected by malarial mosquitoes; unfortunately, this is not really true, because it has been found that quinine has no action whatever upon this form of the parasite which develops inside the mosquito, and, moreover, it has no action upon the special infective stages which are injected by the mosquito once they are into man. Now a great step forward has been achieved in recent years by the elaboration of the Germanists of drugs which have originally been used to cure syphilis, and which have an action directly upon the malarial parasites, in so far that they attack the developing brood of the malarial parasite and destroy the infective forms before they gain an access to the blood stream of man. These two drugs are known as plasmoquine and tebrin; in the latter we have a drug which has a special selective action upon the malarial parasite, so that it is able to wipe out these from the blood completely within a period of five days, so that we hope at the present moment that we have a most potent means of preventing the malarial source of blackwater fever. This is now thoroughly understood that this form of malaria is not a malarial parasite, but the source of this dread disease.

## IT DUCKS IN A MATCH.

In a recent cricket match between the Young men of Nairobi and the Moshi Indians there were no fewer than seventy ducks.

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| Arusha        | Kampala  | Mbrogora | Nanyuki (Agency) |
| Bukoba        | Kisumu   | Moshi    | Nyeri            |
| Dar es Salaam | Kinshasa | Mwanza   | Tabora           |
| Eldoret       | Lindi    | Nairobi  | Tanga            |
| Ginja         | Mombasa  | Nakuru   | Zanzibar         |

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers doing the Editor's aid in 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 contribute to this purpose will be cordially welcomed.

3.35 inches of rain fell in Beira during one day recently.

There are 939,516 Roman Catholic Natives in Ruanda-Urundi.

The Grande Hotel Bulawayo has been rebuilt at a cost of £60,000.

First class passengers embarking or disembarking in Beira now have to pay a tax of 10/-.

A representative of the Southern Rhodesia Customs Department is now stationed in Beira.

A solid gold nugget weighing 104 ounces was recently found on the Lupat fields of Tanganyika.

The Belgian Congo produced 8,547 kilograms of gold last year, or approximately double the output in 1929.

All claims in the matter of Steerin Reid & Co. Ltd. at Malindi have been rendered one and the same.

Over £10,000 worth of minerals have been exported from Southern Rhodesia since the beginning of 1932.

Settles entering Southern Rhodesia during 1932 totalled 1,391, as compared with 1,803 during the previous five months.

The new office for the annual banking in London of the Royal Society of St. George is henceforth to be managed by the Nairobi branch.

The total revenue of the Tanganyika Railway for the first ten months of last year amounted to £5,881,000, an estimated revenue of £2,928,333.

A new rate of 25/- per hundredweight of coffee produced and exported from Kenya is to be imposed as from March 15 to provide funds for the new Coffee Board.

The Masabar Government has introduced a Bill imposing taxation of traders and businesses by means of licences, on the lines of similar legislation forced on other East African territories.

When an Imperial Airways forty-two seater machine was recently at Frank Hill, a Russian Moth was seen under its wings to enable simultaneous photographers to picture the coming between the two aeroplanes.

Over £350 was collected in Kenya last year by the Nairobi branch of the East Africa Women's League towards assisting necessitous maternity cases, and a further considerable sum was raised for the women's rest-room conducted lately at Nairobi.

Total exports from the Colony during 1932 showed a considerable increase over 1931, the total amount for the year being £1,754,542, compared with £1,575,445 in 1931. Exports of goods to the value of £1,707,400, and of £1,707,400.

More than eight million bags of the best Brazilian coffee crop are reported to have been destroyed.

Eight lectures in tropical hygiene are to be given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by invitation of Colonel G. O. F. Stammers from March 6 to 13. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the School, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

Trunk telephone charges between Moshi and Dar es Salaam are 2s. 0s. for three minutes, and between Moshi and Tanga and intervening stations are 50 cents for three minutes. The fares between Moshi and Dar es Salaam are 1s. 5s. 0s. and 10/- and intervening stations.

On fifty questions of importance on which recognised public bodies in Nyasaland have made representations to the Government during the past four years, the Government's decisions are totally adverse in only four cases. This, the Convention of Associations rightly claims, is a tribute to the usefulness of such bodies.

Wireless enthusiasts in East Africa will be glad to learn that from April the Empire broadcasting service will broadcast a continuous programme from 6.10 to 7.10 p.m. G.M.T. with a news bulletin at the beginning and at the end. The whole of the B.B.C.'s main evening programme is broadcast in this country and will be available for a number of instances in East Africa, on either at 3a or 3.53 metres wave length.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first nine months of 1932 are now returned at £1,208,720, compared with £1,141,885 over the corresponding period of 1931, and £1,952,723 in 1929. The most important increases over the 1931 figures were in groundnuts, 13,146 tons (£156,277); coffee, 1,070 tons (£2,046); gold, 12,258 ounces (£28,877); hides, 60,250 tons (£20,659); and grain, 18,806 cwt. (£12,179). The main decrease, amounting to £19,700 occurred in sisal, though the quantity was 200,000 tons higher.

Messrs. Allan Cameron and Arthur Edward Selfe, formerly in business in Nakuru as produce merchants and auctioneers, have received their discharge from bankruptcy, subject to judgment being entered against them jointly for £1,000 on the partnership and against Mr. Selfe for £37, the amount of his private liabilities. The statement of affairs showed joint partnership liabilities amounting to £146, and joint partnership assets of £165. The debtors owed £15, in the £, and there is a possibility that a further dividend of 50 cents may be paid later.

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**Corn Flour** flavoured

In cartons containing six one-  
pint packets of a sweet flavoured  
corn flour. Each packet contains  
2 1/2 ounces, and is London

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

BANK'S BETTER TRADE REPORT

WHOLESALE quantities were still in demand at last week's auctions, medium qualities and medium and small sizes improved considerably.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Coffee (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Usimbura, Kaimanjaro, Arusha), Peaberry, London cleaned, First size, Second size, Third size, etc.

The current monthly trade cables issued by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) state - Kenya - Weather conditions generally are favourable... coffee offerings are heavy and quotations for fine qualities are steady.

Tanganyika - Prospects for next season's coffee crop are excellent. Results of the cotton season are disappointing but the Government is continuing to encourage increased plantings of all crops by Natives. In many districts the cotton buying season opened quietly, buyers adopting a cautious policy.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on - May 2 per S.S. "Strathaird" 10. 3. 3. S.S. "Ranchi" 10. 3. 3. S.S. "Anboise" 10. 3. 3. S.S. "Arkundia" 10. 3. 3.

London stocks of East African coffee on February 28 totalled 99,700 bags, comprising with 53,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Other Produce - Castor seed - Steady in East Africa being quoted at about £12 3/4 per 100 lbs. and comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 1/2 and £11 10/16 respectively. Cloves - Quietly steady in East Africa being quoted at 6/4 and February March quotations at 6/4. Stocks total 3,122 packages, against 2,903 last year. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 1/2 and £12 1/2 respectively. Cotton - Good business has been passing in East African at 1/3 1/2 to 6/3 per lb. according to quality. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 6/4 and 6/4. Cotton seed - Necessities in East Africa quoted nominally at 1/3 per lb. Groundnuts - East Africans are quoted lower at 2/11 per lb. in a slow market. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 2/11 and 2/11 respectively. Mombasa - Heavy weight of 100 lb. per cwt. quotations are 10/4 and 10/4. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 10/4 and 10/4. Mize - Steady in East Africa being quoted at 1/3 per lb. in a slow market. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 1/3 and 1/3 respectively. Sesame - Quietly steady in East Africa being quoted at 1/3 per lb. in a slow market. The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 1/3 and 1/3 respectively.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" which left London on February 16 for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for:

- Beira.
  - Mr. H. Baird
  - Mr. H. A. Christie
  - Mr. J. Mackenzie
  - Miss E. M. Malfose
  - Miss J. E. Mose
  - Miss J. Pickup
  - Miss J. R. Robertson

- Mombasa.
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Simpson
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Walker

- Mombasa.
  - Mrs. J. E. Aiken
  - Mrs. E. C. Burley
  - Miss E. C. Burley
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. R. F. Westor

The m.v. "Kempowe Castle" which left London for East Africa on February 23 carries the following passengers for:

- Mombasa.
  - Mr. S. S. Abrahams
  - Mrs. G. A. D. Bentley
  - Dr. & Mrs. A. J. Boase
  - Master A. M. Boase
  - Master P. A. Boase
  - Miss M. A. Boase
  - Mr. B. Bradshaw
  - Mr. D. K. Burnett
  - Dr. Col. & Mrs. C. Colhard
  - Mr. C. Compton
  - Mr. C. C. Coe
  - Miss M. D. E. Cowan
  - Mr. N. Cox
  - Miss S. Drew
  - Mr. D. F. Drew
  - Mrs. J. E. Durdley
  - Mrs. J. Dunn
  - Miss J. L. Dunn
  - Miss M. C. Dunn
  - Miss M. E. Egan
  - Col. W. H. Harcourt
  - Brig. Gen. H. K. Jackson
  - Mrs. E. M. Leeson
  - Mrs. E. M. Lawrie
  - Major N. C. T. Lewis
  - Capt. H. W. McCarthy
  - Col. D. O'Byrne
  - Mrs. C. Mansel Reeves
  - Miss R. M. Rees
  - Mr. A. J. Smith
  - Miss B. S. Smith
  - Mrs. M. G. Stevens
  - Mrs. E. Thompson
  - Major C. R. Thorne
  - Mrs. E. G. St. C. Tindall
  - Dr. & Mrs. H. C. Trowell
  - Miss E. Trowell
  - Miss M. J. Trowell

- Goa to Mombasa.
  - Mr. H. N. Blackford
  - Mr. R. A. M. Knox
- Tanga.
  - Mr. A. R. Waters
- Goa to Thuga.
  - Mr. A. Killel
- Zanzibar.
  - Mr. G. Sandbach Baker
  - Miss M. E. Cleaver
  - Mr. C. W. F. Footman
  - Mr. W. Manning
  - Mr. G. A. Strachan
  - Mr. F. B. Willson

- Dar es Salaam.
  - Mrs. A. Y. Hestonall
  - Mrs. E. H. R. Hayne
  - Miss K. P. H. H. Ford
  - Mr. Douglas Loring
  - Miss M. M. Lundy
  - Mrs. G. Meredith
  - Miss E. G. Meredith
  - Mrs. Morgan
  - Mr. C. J. Partridge
  - Dr. & Mrs. J. W. Walker
  - Miss I. Walker

- Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.
  - Mrs. & Mrs. J. W. T. Allen
  - Master Allen
- Beira.
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Busby
  - Miss M. Fleming
  - Miss G. W. Harrison
  - Miss D. Hawking
  - Mrs. A. S. Rome
  - Mr. G. S. Vincent

- Marseilles to Beira.
  - Hon. Mrs. F. L. J. Bessie
- Goa to Beira.
  - Mr. & Mrs. Conlon

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Marschal Joffre" which left Marseilles yesterday for East Africa, carries to:

- Mombasa.
  - Mr. A. C. Fulton
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Moran
- Mr. Morrison
- Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Chambers

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

- "Mantola" varr. Suva homewds., Feb. 24.
- "Malda" left Beira homewds., March 1.
- "Madura" arr. Pt. Said homewds., Feb. 24.
- "Faira" arr. Durban, March 1.
- "Lakiwa" arr. Bombay, Feb. 25.
- "Korona" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Feb. 25.
- "Karanja" left Seychelles for Durban, Feb. 28.

CLAS FELLEMAN-HERISON.

- "Wayfarer" psd. Pegin outwds., Feb. 25.
- "City of Hereford" leaves Birkhead for E. Africa, March 4.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Springfontein" arr. Beira outwds., March 1.
- "Nieuwerkerk" left Durban for E. Africa, Feb. 22.
- "Nieuwerkerk" left Pt. Said homewds., Feb. 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Anges" arr. Pt. Said outwds., Feb. 20.
- "Bernard de St. Pierre" left M'juanga homewds., Feb. 24.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Dunbar Castle" left Cape Town homewds., Feb. 21.
- "Dunbar Castle" left Beira homewds., Feb. 22.
- "Dunbar Castle" left Durban homewds., Feb. 24.
- "Dunbar Castle" left London for E. Africa, Feb. 23.
- "Sandgate" arr. London, Feb. 30.

The splendid new Messageries Maritimes motor liner "Merchandise" left Marseilles yesterday on her maiden voyage to East Africa.

TENT FOR SALE.

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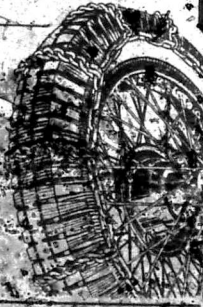
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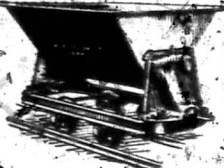
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

We have charged the Kenya Government with conspicuous tactlessness in its handling of certain recent matters of importance, particularly in connection with the imposition of the Income Tax. Now we learn by a mail from Nairobi that the Government has appointed a Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, and though there is no official confirmation of the report, what cannot be denied is that Native office boys for the new Department have been put into uniform bearing the red letters I.T.D. (Income Tax Department). Considering that the Ordinance empowering the Administration to introduce the tax has not even been formally presented to the Legislative Council; that there has been so great a measure of public opposition both to the principle and to the specific provisions of the draft Bill; that the Secretary of State declared, according to Major Grogan, that he was not wedded to the introduction of the tax, and was merely seeking a satisfactory means of raising revenue; and that the Governor is stated to have told various public men in the Colony that he is still prepared to consider alternative measures if reasonable suggestions can be advanced—on these grounds, it is, we suggest, an unnecessary and unwarranted irritation for the local Government to flaunt in this manner its indifference to public opinion. Even if it desired, quite naturally, to begin to establish the machinery for the collection of the tax, the preparations might—and we say should—have been made with reasonable discretion and within the privacy of some other Department. The fact that the Ordinance can, and presumably will be carried by the official majority in the Legislature, is no satisfactory excuse for gratuitously, and so unnecessarily, arousing public indignation. By the piece of stupidity after another the Kenya Government has driven into the camp of the opponents of income tax a very large number of people, including some of the most level-headed business men in the Colony, who were previously in favour of the principle.

It can scarcely be denied that the draft Income Tax Ordinance of Kenya is extremely ungenerous in providing that parents may deduct only £40 in respect of the first dependent child and £30 in respect of the next two children.

### LEASING THE BURDEN OF INCOME TAX ON PARENTS IN KENYA.

A scale of allowances entirely out of keeping with the costs which have to be met under African conditions, and obviously oppressive when compared with the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland rates of £50 for the first child and £60 for each subsequent child, whatever the number. Officialdom will no doubt attempt to justify the proposed Kenya scale by asserting that to raise it to reasonable figures and to abolish the present maximum of £100 as a total deduction in respect of children would result in the exemption of large numbers of Asiatics who ought inequity to pay income tax. We fully appreciate the objections to racial discrimination in such an Ordinance, but an obvious way out of the dilemma suggests itself. In Great Britain, where the Inland Revenue authorities have to deal with millions of taxpayers, it is clear that for administrative convenience general limits must be fixed, but in East Africa, where the number of people affected by the tax will be much more limited, it would be perfectly feasible, and certainly much more equitable, to permit parents to deduct the amount actually spent during the preceding year on the education of each child; each such claim to be supported by the receipted school bills. Thus could a just balance be preserved between the man who desires to give his children the best possible education and one whose expenditure under that head is negligible. Points of detail naturally arise. For instance, should the claim be limited to the maximum fees charged by the schools of the Colony, or should a parent who sends his son to a more expensive public school in England be allowed to deduct his full payment? Either point of view could be argued with force, but the more certain the percentage on what seems to us a perfectly workable principle.

When, four months ago, the representatives in London of East African sisal growers decided to support the application for the transfer of the 10% Manilla hemp to the Free List under the Import Duties (East Africa) Act, 1932, expressed the opinion that such precipitate action was most injudicious in view of the promise of early publication of the results of the service tests of sisal rope made by the Navy in various parts of the world. If, the extended use of sisal for marine cordage purposes was recommended, we argued, the withdrawal of the 10% Manilla hemp would prove most unfortunate, since by cheapening the cost of a competitive article, it must make more difficult the struggle of Empire sisal growers to ensure the consumption of their fibre in preference to the foreign product. Our hope that the naval tests would prove satisfactory has been so fully justified that the Admiralty has now decided that if the price be competitive, 50% of its requirement of cordage for various purposes shall henceforth be made of Empire sisal instead of from Manilla hemp. That the sisal growers were misguided in allowing themselves with the rope-makers in their appeal to the Import Duties Advisory Committee is thus evident. But when an attempt is made, as it presumably will be, to secure reimposition of the duty on Manilla hemp, it is probably in the unpleasant experience of disproof of an article from the Free List than to get a rope restored to that category.

Continental and Empire fibre interests in London are at this moment endeavouring to marshal support for the proposal that Empire sisal which has been re-shipped to this country from Continental ports should be spared payment of the present duty of 10%, or, in other words, treated as if it had been shipped on a direct bill of lading. Such differentiation under the Import Duties Act was, of course, intended to assist British shipowners by granting a bonus on shipments made direct from the country of origin to the home market, and that that intention has been realised with benefit to British warehousemen and dockers is evident from the fact that the direct imports of East African sisal into the Port of London in 1932 aggregated 15,266 tons, or more than five times the total of the previous year. If the 10% advantage given to direct shipments were extended to trans-shipped reels, the result would inevitably be to divert a considerable tonnage from London to Continental ports in which warehousing and other charges are much lower. We agree of course that the Port of London Authority should be urged to reduce its present excessive charges. But we should regret to see the acceptance of a principle which would deprive the British shipping companies of an advantage which, after all, is a very small matter compared with the Government subsidies enjoyed by their Continental competitors, who can therefore scarcely grudge the British members of the Steam Conference this incidental benefit from Great Britain's new fiscal policy.

East African planters who have to fight the attacks of insects on their crops—meal bug, *Anthrenus*, *Stenobothrus* and *Athous*, *deuconus* on coffee, stalk-borer on maize, and a host of others—must often have wondered why weeds could not be destroyed by the introduction

of insects which feed upon them just as voraciously as the pests do on economic crops. If the "killer" weed, it spreads, why not do the same with the insects which feed upon it? *Stenobothrus*, must be the food-plant of some bug or other, so why not introduce the species in quantity, and let them get busy? Such questions are both pertinent and fair, and entomologists have not overlooked them. But the problems they involve are not quite so simple as they seem at first sight. It is true that in the country of their origin plants are kept within bounds by insect attacks of kind or balance, struck between the one and the other, so that neither becomes dominant. But introduced plant into a country where it is a stranger and one of two things will tend to happen—it may either fail to establish itself, or spread until it becomes a major pest. The "prickly pear" is such a pest in South Africa, the common blackberry of English woods forms a belt 250 miles long in one area in New Zealand, and Australia can offer only too many examples, including the Scots thistle. The success of *Cactoblastis* in Australia in destroying the prickly pear has induced many farmers in South Africa to urge its introduction into the Union to fight the same pest, and a terrific discussion is now going on in South Africa as to the advisability, or otherwise of the step.

Problems for entomologists are not only more congenial, but also more economic tropics. The Indian mungoose was introduced into Jamaica to keep down the cane-rat; but the blood-sucking little *Rikkikiki* preyed on chickens and ground-nesting birds even to snakes, and ate them, so that Jamaica is now famous for the number and variety of its ticks! However, much research is being conducted on the question, and already the experts have discovered an insect, the Cinnabar moth, whose larvae will die sooner than eat any other plant than the ragwort, which is a major pest in New Zealand. The discovery has meant years of research, but success has been obtained. Others are in progress of investigation—the beetle, *Horacius*, for blackberry, for example, for instance. East Africa has so far been fairly free from weeds which can be compared to those which plague other lands; but it is comforting to know that should any become really dangerous the entomological research station at Farnham, Royal, with the experience it has already gained, will be in an excellent position to propose an effective remedy.

East Africa is able to announce that the question of the establishment of a copper refinery at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, is at present under definite consideration. We are unable to say more at the moment, but the importance to Northern Rhodesia of a favourable decision needs no emphasis.

British Manufacturers and Exporters are greatly advantaged in the East African markets by the depreciation of sterling, and they will be serving the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with the territories "East-Africa" will be glad to assist them in any way possible.

**COMBATING INSECT PESTS.**

FAULTS OF KENYA INCOME TAX BILL.

CRITICISMS OF JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD. Representations to the Secretary of State.

That the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board... provision of the draft income tax Ordinance published by the Kenya Government... Sir John Gardiner, M.P., presided, and which was attended by Mr. Geoffrey Peto, M.P. (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. C. H. Dale, Mr. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hattersley, Sir Sydney Heim, Mr. Humphrey Leggett, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. R. L. Scott, Chief Secretary of Uganda.

It was reported that the sub-Committee appointed to scrutinise the Bill had submitted to the Secretary of State suggestions for amendment in a number of particulars... Sir Philip Richardson stressed the importance of ensuring that businesses operating as limited companies, on which a tax of 5% in the £ is to be levied, should be no less well treated than businesses operated by private individuals.

Inadequate Life Assurance Rebates.

Strong objection was voiced to the stipulation that deductions in respect of life assurance premiums should be limited to £100 or one-sixth of the income, whichever was the less... A great encouragement of white settlement in Africa would be a great encouragement of white settlement in Africa.

As shown by the use of the word "out of the company" instead of "outside the company" to state exactly the nature of what was evidently intended... the deletion of the words "for the purpose of residence or enjoyment" was recommended.

It was made clear that the sub-committee and the members generally of the Executive Council, who were appointed at the instances provided for dependent children, found it difficult to recommend substantial increase, which, it was felt, would nullify the whole effect of the Ordinance by evading the East majority of Asiatics from its operation.

would mean that many Asiatics would contribute a fairer amount than would be the case otherwise... Peto and others suggested that parents could be fairly met by permitting them to deduct the actual sum spent on educating children...

The provision of Clause 5 that service of notices should be held to have been effective seven days after the despatch of a notification by registered post to his last known business or private address of the taxpayer was unanimously considered unfair under East African conditions, and it was decided to urge the Secretary of State that at least thirty days should be given.

Sir Philip Richardson stressed the importance of ensuring that businesses operating as limited companies, on which a tax of 5% in the £ is to be levied, should be no less well treated than businesses operated by private individuals.

High and Low Rated Railway Traffic.

Mr. F. L. Scott, on the invitation of Mr. Humphrey Leggett, pointed out that a diversion to the Tanganyika Railways of British cotton and Manzanilla cotton would not in the long run be the profitable one for the Kenya and Uganda Railways... Sir Philip Richardson stressed the importance of ensuring that businesses operating as limited companies...

Speaking as an old railway man himself, Sir Humphrey Leggett agreed entirely, explaining that his first point had been to urge that traffic from the Lake Victoria basin should be pooled, and that only in the absence of such a pooling arrangement could he have advocated it.

Customs Union.

The memorandum of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in favour of Customs Union, which was against the recommendation of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith that the Customs Agreement between Tanganyika on the one hand and Kenya on the other should be abrogated, it being considered and emphatically endorsed in principle, it being the general opinion that breach of the Customs Agreement would be fatal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

Dr. Humphreys Replies to Sir W. Gowers.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, May I reply to the criticisms contained in Sir William Gowers's letter published in your issue of February 10?

For reasons which cannot be gone into here, as lengthiest writers, including Strabo and the poet Lucan, identify the reference by Aeschylus to Egypt as being nourished by the snow, Aristotle's Silver Mountain and Ptolemy's Mountain of the Moon whose snow feed the lakes sources of the Nile, as Ruwenzori, which is a single mass and has permanent snow; moreover, there is evidence that the Sabeian Arabs, to whom the discovery is attributed, did not penetrate as far as Lake Albert; whence the snow peaks of Ruwenzori are visible.

Your correspondent identifies without doubt Ptolemy's mountain as the Mt. Kilimanjaro volcanoes, although they are a group of isolated peaks without permanent snow and there is no evidence that the Sabeian Arabs got within sight of them.

Herodotus made repeated inquiries regarding the source of the Nile, and in one place only found the legend that the river rose as a spring fed by a deep lake between twin sharp pointed peaks, another spring fed by the lake flowing south. Ktiff Psemmetichus, it was added, had failed to make a sounding of the lake.

Sir William Gowers says that Herodotus is not taken in by the story, yet he himself accepts it, considering that it appeared in a comparatively recent attempt to make a sounding of the Nile a success. This conclusion disregards the difficulty with which the legend was given, the scepticism with which it was received, the fact that the legend was only met once, and that it was given as a description of the source of the Nile.

It would seem to me that although the suggestion in the legend to the source of the Nile is definitely incorrect, and although the story of the supposed sounding by Psemmetichus should be regarded as an elaboration of the original legend, yet the topographic details may indicate some very simple geographical knowledge. This possibility is increased by the fact that in Ruwenzori the remarkable topographic details are exactly reproduced.

With reference to the last paragraph in the letter as Herodotus records the legend only for what it is, worth neither Sir William Gowers's acceptance of the story in its entirety, nor my tentative identification of the topographic features which are the basis of the legend, I feel in any way in the possession of that alleged Herodotus.

Yours faithfully,  
G. N. HUMPHREYS.

London, W.C.2.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GORILLAS.

Information.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

It was very pleasant with the review which "East Africa" gave in its February number of the identification of gorillas. There is only one small point in the review which must have overlooked, and that is that my geographical distribution of the coast gorillas in no way precludes their occurrence in the Suddes of Guinea. The map in my publication shows the distribution includes Suddes. I have had sufficient specimens from that region, a number procured by the late Mr. John Baines. The following is the quotation from my paper which

bounds the region inhabited by the coast gorilla, compiled from specimens studied and reports published.

For the coast gorilla the westernmost boundary approximates the Cross River in the southern provinces of Nigeria. The most westerly point actually recorded is from 8° 40' east and 6° north. The northernmost point is close to Bashi 9° 25' east and 6° 7' north. On the east I have reports from several places such as Wesso and Nola in the Sanaga River. The Sanaga River, about 16° 15', seems to form the eastern boundary of the range of the coast gorilla. On the south-east the low snows the border of the forest which extends to the southernmost limit at Mayombe in the Gulf of the Bight Cape, 5° south, 13° east. Along the Atlantic coast in most places the forest begins a little way inland. Gorillas have been reported only on the coast but generally they are found for close to 100 miles from the sea. They occur especially plentifully along the Gaboon, Ogowe, Cameroons and Sanaga Rivers.

It should be particularly glad to receive any notes or reports which might extend or limit their range in a greater or less degree than is indicated on the map I have compiled to show the distribution of gorillas as I think it should be.

Yours faithfully,  
HAROLD R. COOLIDGE, JR.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

NOISE MADE BY A PUFF-ADDER.

Northern Rhodesian Reader's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

It is beside the point to tell how Chaula, a slave once enslaved by the Anzombi but given to the Kapatamoyi, the fighting General, said how Kapatamoyi's mother-in-law had taught lessons had told him that the bobo with a comb of combs is a really wicked snake, since it has people and animals to it, by crowing like a cock, and the would-be despoiler is struck once, dies on the spot, and lies rotting, until mangled when bobo rats the luscious morsels! Because Chaula proved a liar and thief, notably stealing a packet of British ammunition out of the one case allotted me for using a country as big as Wales, and concealing the theft by proping up the other packages on top.

But it is very much to the point, quite close to the tang, in fact, to relate how only a year ago the following puff-adder incident occurred:—

I had to go to my orange packhouse after dark one night, and Aina and a couple of boys went with me. When we were right inside and moving some boxes, there was a sound which I expressed by "hatchoo," "hoboooh," which we all agreed was coming from an impini (puff-adder). A young boy suggested it might be from the bowl which hung in the top storey of the building, pointed out intrusively, and having killed at least one puff-adder quite recently, we dismissed his suggestion.

There was not one lamp to light our search, and we tookish work for moving boxes by boxes, not knowing whether the adder would be within it or not. The puff-adders, indolent as they are in argument, are smart at darting their venomous fangs. So we were wary! Suddenly there was a shout, for a snake's head had been seen. The "hoo" and yet another "and we dragged it back to the light."

Hardly had we resumed our labours, when I experienced a sharp pain when there was a scream "hooohoo," "haanah." So shifting boxes, we nabbed another puff-adder, to death, that cheerful "Boo Scout" feeling! The unfinished nocturnal task without further delay. Not being scientists, we neglected any examination of sound apparatus, and not having any preparation for whom to take shoes out of the skins we threw the adders away.

Yours faithfully,  
Northern Rhodesia



"EAST AFRICA" ADOPTS A SUGGESTION.

Subscribers' Ideas Always Welcomed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I suggest that you include under "Forthcoming Engagements" some of the more important sporting events listed to take place in the Old Country a month and a couple of months ahead?

Nairobi  
Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,  
E. COCHRANE.

[Our correspondents' and suggestions have been adopted, as will be seen by reference to this week's additions to our usual "Forthcoming Engagements" feature. We are always glad to receive criticisms and new ideas from our readers. Ed. "E.A."]

THE NEW KAKAMEGA GOLDFIELD.

Prospector's Views of Discovery Posts.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Kakamega is a very well-behaved goldfield but something should be done immediately about the discovery post idea. The supposition is that when gold has been found in formation, the prospector is entitled to put up a discovery post, which gives the finder a circle within a 400 yards radius for one month, while he is endeavouring to trace his reefs before pegging his claims. I have definite proof of one instance of a discovery post having been put up before anything was found, in order to cover the 400 yards area while search was progressing. The object of course is to keep other prospectors away, but it is a very unsporting act, and I am glad to say, very rare.

Kakamega  
Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,  
PROSPECTOR.

WHEN A CROC. CAN SWALLOW UNDER WATER.

At Close Quarters with Lumbe.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Swallowing is effected by bringing into play certain muscles of the throat and tongue, which force food down the throat, but a crocodile's jaws being of considerable length and his tongue powerless to draw up a morsel, at the tip of these long jaws he has recourse to the help afforded by gravity, and in most cases holds his jaws almost vertically above the water before or during the actual swallowing.

The process is similar to that of a dog eating a piece of bread, except that the dog holds its jaws downwards and snaps repeatedly at the piece to draw it near the throat before swallowing, while a crocodile does the same thing with the jaws held upwards. The difference is due to the great advantage of a longer neck, which allows effective jerks for throwing food more deeply into the mouth. Such jerks or snappings with the jaws downwards are physiologically impossible for a crocodile, which has no visible neck. He therefore turns instinctively upwards.

My contention is that a crocodile has invariably to hold up his jaws above water for the purpose of swallowing when the food is held away from the swallowing muscles of the throat and the tongue, but that he can swallow easily under water when the food is sufficiently near to this set of swallowing muscles. I can corroborate both these conclusions from personal experience.

One of the two enclosed photographs shows Lumbe, the famous tame crocodile on Lake Victoria, with his jaws held out of the water trying to draw a fish deeper down the throat with the aid of gravity. The fish had been thrown to him, and

I had observed that he caught it in the very front part of his jaws. He had therefore necessarily to adopt this position of the head before swallowing it.

In the other photograph this tame crocodile is seen on shore just out of the water. A fish was thrown to him, but before there was any visible swallowing motion he got scared and rushed into the water with the fish farther inside his jaws. He went to a short distance and waited there for a considerable time, but on this occasion there was no lifting of the head. He had evidently swallowed under water. Why? Because the fish had been drawn so near to the swallowing muscles while on land that bulging under water was quite possible. For a crocodile to get a fish so very near the throat must be rare, but more than once I observed that on land Lumbe could gulp with a level head, and that raising the head was necessary only to draw the fish higher up the jaws towards the throat. Thus in my experience a crocodile can swallow both above and under water according to whether the swallowing is a gravity feed process or a pressure feed process.

Nairobi  
Tanganika Territory.

Yours faithfully,  
L. BENNETT.

KILIMANJARO NATIVE COFFEE GROWING.

37,500 likely to be Distributed this season.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of January 5 on page 36 you give extracts from the District Agricultural Officer's report on native coffee growing on Kilimanjaro. In your report criticism is made of the Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Association and it is stated that "the institution needs reorganising." The report from which these extracts are taken is over 2 years old, and therefore I should be grateful if you could publish the information that the reorganisation mentioned took place in April last year at the Native Union which succeeded the old K.N.P.A. work in very close connexion with the Agricultural Department.

This season the crop has yielded nearly 1,700 tons of parchment coffee from 35 members, 300 of which have been sold in East Africa and the remainder put on the London market. As some of the buyers are still awaiting, it is perhaps unfortunate that publicity should now be given to statistics which, however true at the time, are now inappropriate. The Union has just received from two prominent coffee dealers in London remarks on their coffee which include the following: "are good." "Our present methods of preparation would show a great improvement, especially in the matter of over fermented beans—these used to be very noticeable, but have now practically disappeared," and in respect of the arrival of 80 tons of native coffee: "We have seen the samples which show coffee of average good quality throughout."

As will be seen from market reports KNCU market coffees fetch very high prices, and the value of this industry to the members is very considerable. Over half a million shillings have already been paid to our members this season, and it is anticipated that a further quarter million will be distributed after completion of the sales.

Moshi.  
Tanganika Territory.  
Yours faithfully,  
L. BENNETT,  
Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd.

"East Africa," which is considerably more prompt publication of official news, entirely understands Mr. Bennett's feeling that the delayed appearance of the document from which we quoted as soon as it reached us is harmful to the interest which we can only be said so much to promote since his appointment.

AFRICAN CRIMINAL MENTALITY

The Necessity for Further Research.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It may be pure ignorance on the part of the writer which leaves him unaware of any books which may have been written on the subject of criminal mentality amongst the peoples of East Africa, whether Arab or Bantu, or it may be that no such books have been written. However, that, maybe, he has been struck, during a few years' residence in the African coast towns, by the lack of comparatively little attention being paid to what may be called the medico-legal side of many cases which have come before the Courts, and this has been prominently so in murder trials, though, of course, the principle applies equally in others.

For instance, in more than one murder trial where defence counsel was defenceless, and where it may be said that any English counsel would have taken his stand on insanity, there was neither be no mention of this side at all, nor else, in one passing suggestion, of it without the calling of any expert evidence, or any evidence as to past history. And the natural result is that the Court does not receive the guidance which it is now accustomed to obtain in European countries, and which, in certain cases, is necessary for a complete view of all which led up to the crime is to be set before.

A few questions and examples, all suggested by practical experience, will but give what is in the writer's mind.

(1) To begin with youth, has there been any investigation, or book written, as to the mental unrest which, as is quite well known in European countries, often occurs at the time of puberty and which, as is almost equally well known there, may account for abnormal conduct during that period? Does the same thing happen with say, the Arab and the Bantu? If so, it is obviously a factor in the decision of the Court, and should be some guide for the Court, as to the treatment imposed.

(2) Is it the case here, as there, that with epileptic persons the period before or after a seizure may be a time when abnormalities of conduct appear, without implying any real fault on the part of the "offender"? May the person be even quite unconscious of having committed the offence? The writer does not know and, so far, has met no one who does know whether that is the case with Africans.

And what about *Encephalitis lethargica*? Does the irresponsibility which undoubtedly may arise in the European who has suffered from it apply equally to the African?

(3) And what about the doctrine of what is commonly called the "irresistible impulse," and of which a good deal is sometimes heard in murder cases? The controversy which has raged in England between certain alienists and the usually accepted legal view makes the question of the adaptability of English law to Africa too involved a one to be dealt with completely, but we must take the points which arise in the attempted reduction of "culpable homicide amounting to murder," to "culpable homicide amounting to murder."

The chief requisites for this are two, that the provocation must have been grave, and the action to which it gave rise must have been immediate. The principle is transparently sound, but the writer would suggest that there is room for considering whether the interpretation of it should be on the strict or on the generous side as, compared with England.

A question arises in his mind as to whether, at the present stage of development, the African mental

is not liable to be carried off its feet by provocation when English law would hardly consider sufficient (such as threats or words of abuse which sound mild to the European but may be unspeakably awful to the African), and, as to immediacy, whether the African does not find such a greater degree of difficulty in banishing a ruling idea from his mind, as compared with the European, as would entitle him to a correspondingly more generous interpretation of the rule.

But, out of the depth of his ignorance, the writer is really only asking questions, and his ambition would be fulfilled if someone with knowledge of the law and of African psychology would set himself (supposing no one to have already done so) to deal with the subject as it arises in many forms in the criminal Courts. Such a writer could, while conferring a great boon on counsel for the defence in such Courts, shed much light generally on an interesting side of the science of psychology, and help forward the full application of the great principles of British justice to the humblest of British subjects.

Yours faithfully,  
GILBERT ELLIOTT,  
Archdeacon of Zanzibar.

WITCHCRAFT AMONG THE BANTU

Mr. Guy Eden's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I express my whole-hearted support for Mr. Melland's wise crusade regarding witchcraft among the Bantu; but I wish to emphasise that witchcraft exists just as much amongst the southern Nilotic tribes, perhaps more so.

Many white men who live and work amongst these African tribes do not come across witchcraft. Why? Because the general rule is to ignore such things, and the Native, knowing this, is reluctant to disclose his thoughts or seek protection and advice from the officer.

This is the great pity. The administrative officer should be the Natives' adviser and help in this matter as well as in all others, and thereby try and help him to live down the fears and dreads of witchcraft, not so easy a matter now—"a big bite in the day." But I am sure we could help him in many ways and win increased confidence. It is high time that the ban of the outlaw on the witch doctor should be withdrawn.

Hindhead, Yours faithfully,  
C. W. GUY EDEN.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

I am charmed with two of the new books *East Africa* has published, namely *Behobani* and *Sunshine and Rain in Uganda*. From one of the best known residents in Uganda.  
I am sure nobody could mind a small amount in exchange for a relief of six or seven per gallon on petrol, which now costs as in Nairobi. From a well known Nairobi business man.

Congratulations on your Christmas Number, which really is a fine production, most interesting and very amusing. I thoroughly enjoyed it right down to the last page. From a well known Dar es Salaam resident.  
A girl returning to Kenya from school by the marvellous way in which people have stood up to the conditions of the influenza epidemic is a clear that many of the Terrestrial public money will have to be curtailed. From a well travelled East African settler.

It is a great pity that the half-yearly meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce had to be postponed, this is the most respected public body in the Territories, and would have given a most useful lead to the Government. Conference by extension of the session after the usual business man.

## COLONEL C. HARDING'S "FAR BUGLES."

Racy Stories of Roughing It in Africa.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COLIN HARDING, C.M.G., D.S.O., is a typical example of a son of a landed family in England forced by circumstances to take to a life of adventure in Africa in what moderns call the "old days," and who made good by sheer pluck, endurance and hard fighting.

In "Far Bugles" (Simpkin Marshall, 7s. 6d.)—of which half the profits are to be given to the British Legion—Mr. Harding tells with the racy spirit and convincing vigour of the story of his life and adventures from the day in 1896 when he embarked as a steerage passenger for Cape Town. Thence he found his way to Bulawayo to Johannesburg, trying his hand at all sorts of jobs, from sawyer's mate to solicitor's clerk, until more congenial employment came his way as a trooper during the Matabele and Mashona rebellions. Then he became a commander of Native police and Acting Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia before transferring to the West Coast. In the Great War he was C.O. of the 15th Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The author's first African experience was gained chiefly in Bechuanaland, whose people, he says, "run 90% of the population of Northern Rhodesia, and whose country forms the greater part of that vast territory of nearly 200,000 square miles, which has accrued to the British Empire without the cost of a single life"—thanks to the late Sir Robert Coryndon, and as our author makes clear, to the wisdom and foresight of King Lewanika.

It was with great pleasure that shortly after my arrival at Bulawayo I met Sir Robert Coryndon, then Member of Parliament, and that I was assumed the duties of British Resident, which I proceeded to undertake accompanied by my brother, and insecte during the Zambezi River Expedition, the home of King Lewanika, paramount chief of the Barotse Empire.

Incidents crowd these pages, and the writer was badly mauled by a lion, which smashed his right shoulder with a blow of its paw.

Apparently the fight I put up compelled a lion to change its tactics, for later I remember it shaking me as a cat would a mouse, and with evident relish eating the thigh of my arm. By this time I was powerless and, in a state of semi-consciousness, lay prone on my back watching the gruesome proceedings as aimless as it may seem. I felt no pain, and my mental condition was one of hopeless and hopeless resignation.

Having recovered from the injuries, he had what may be a more experience when presiding over the execution of a Native.

Sad and distressed, but with no other alternative, a reluctant and unpleasant duty was performed by the soldier and with trembling lips mumbled the burial service. The condemned man, with the rope encircling his bared neck, stood quivering on the top of the scaffold, and in a few words he would be the hangman withdrew the log which was to release the trap doors and send the victim into eternity.

The doors refused to separate, and the hangman stamped upon them with all his weight. Suddenly they flew open, and I was saved from falling. The condemned man to the pit below, frantically grasping the stanchion and swaying to and fro, the condemned man, now in the throes of death, was attached.

Racily told, Colonel Harding's autobiography combines modesty with humour, and the incident with shrewd and wise comment on race and events seen "from the inside." It is a capital read for a serious contribution to the history of events which are fast passing beyond the reach of possible, and contains many a heart-felt tribute to old friends and comrades who shared his labours but who had not his good fortune to survive.

## THE SECRET OF INSECT BEHAVIOUR.

Miss Cheesman's Clever Study.

It is a rare treat to come across a book like Miss Evelyn Cheesman's "Insect Behaviour" (Allan, 4s. 6d.), for it is not only long, minute and accurate observation, it proves a deep and intimate knowledge of the subject, and the author's explanation is a penetrating and original explanation of the baffling phenomena of the behaviour of insects. It is also written in a clear and charming style, suited to the non-scientific reader.

One observation she made on mosquitoes seems both original and intriguing. She was taking photographs on the banks of a tropical stream where mosquitoes were exceedingly fierce and numerous.

"Directly I stood out in the sunlight to screw my camera on the tripod it was a signal for the onslaught to begin. But to my surprise and relief all the mosquitoes directed their attention to the camera and not to myself, although I was standing next to manipulate it. The camera is an old one, covered with leather which has become a rusty black. The mosquitoes settled upon it in scores, and remained walking about on it, stabbing it all over with their probosces in an endeavour to find the pores. I have not the slightest doubt that they were attracted by the colour, which would exactly match the skin of the natives, that island—especially the darker-skinned natives who have skin of a dull blackish brown, very like old leather. It took the mosquitoes quite five minutes to get over this mistake, then a few gave up their efforts and came off me. By that time I had taken two photographs and was ready to carry on the camera. But suddenly I saw the remaining mosquitoes on getting their probosces into the leather that they were even disturbed by the movement of lifting the camera, and I counted several females which still remained for some minutes longer."

The point was that only Natives used that place, and the mosquitoes were quite ignorant of what a white skin was.

There can be no suspicion of the insects having been attracted by scent, for the credit of old leather cannot possibly resemble that of a living human being. Natives passed that way daily at several times daily to their gardens, and no white person had ever come that way certainly for many years, besides myself, there was only one white man and one black caste on that island, neither of whom would have any cause to pass along that particular path.

Miss Cheesman gives many instances of insect behaviour which the ordinary critic would attribute to "reason," so complex and so "designed" do they seem to be. The fact that when exploring ants discover food, to more scouting takes place at that spot, the ants seeking to know that the food has been all removed; the power of certain solitary wasps to fly to their prey—in this case, spiders—but having secured their victim *en route* to the hole, to return to the nest by such wasps of a small fellow, to dig a tunnel to consolidate the soil of a burrow, and the faculty many ants have of utilising natural features, such as sloping ground, to minimise their labour.

But, it is not clear as to whether behaviour shows merely instinct, or a degree of intelligence—if it can be proved that there is any realisation of the ultimate aim of the behaviour or not. For it is this evidence as a conscious mind which can mentally perceive events before they take place which can look on at the whole process from beginning to end, can weigh the achievement as well as the means to it, and which can assemble facts, draw deductions, and attain the results. There is no evidence whatever pointing to the insect having any conception of the ultimate aim, therefore all these further faculties, if any, are beyond it.

"Insect Behaviour" is a fascinating book, which will promise intelligent controversy as well as entertainment. Especially will East African readers find it most stimulating, because of the habits of the insects particularly ants, by which they are surrounded.





## PERSONALIA.

Lady Bailey is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. Robert E. Shine has arrived home from Uganda.

Lord Francis Scott will probably pay a visit to London this summer.

Sir Stewart Symes has been touring the Northern Provinces of Nyasaland.

Mr. C. J. Lewis has been gazetted Secretary for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleumer and Miss Marquieite Clifford Anison were recently married in Nakuru.

Commander H. R. Gilbert, R.N., has again been posted to Arusha on his return from leave.

Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell is shortly expected to arrive in this country by air from Kenya.

Major H. R. Rovers, who recently returned to Uganda, will again be posted to Kabale.

Mr. C. R. F. Maritz, the former Assistant Postmaster-General in Uganda, now resides in Bath.

Mrs. Hilda Mead, who has served as a missionary in Nyasaland for the past thirty years, has just retired.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, spent two days in Mombasa last week on her homeward voyage.

Mr. J. Bathurst Brown, of the Tanganyika Treasury, has been transferred from Tanga to Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. Mathews, of Namirembe Hospital, has left Uganda after thirty-four years' service. She will be greatly missed.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mason have left for the Sudan, and expect to return to this country two months hence.

Dr. V. M. Fisher has been nominated by the Government of Kenya as a member of the Northern Municipal Council.

Mr. W. Eriander, well known in the Lupa Goldfields and a joint secretary of the Lupa Association, has died recently.

Mr. J. Wells, of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, has changed his name by deed poll to Mr. John Evelyn Cross.

Mr. J. A. Liefferink recently won the Galle Jonathan Jubilee Cup in Nairobi. Mr. D. R. Thomson was the runner-up.

Mr. Robertson L. G. Chairman of the Union-Castle line is due to leave Cape Town to-morrow on his return to this country.

Sir Cyril S. Cobbe, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P., who visited East Africa last year, recently lectured on Kenya in Stoke Newington.

The Rev. N. A. L. Miles, the new chaplain in Mombasa, has made a resolve to try to visit every prospect resident in the town.

Captain F. W. Bowman recently gave an address on Masailand in Aberdeen. For thirty years he has been a prospector near Blantyre.

Mr. J. P. Power, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, scored 18 runs recently when playing for Railway team against the Africans.

Mr. R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne and Mr. D. E. have been appointed Lieutenants in the African Rifle Reserve of Officers.

Herb Walter Felling, a former director of the D.O.A.L., has died in Hamburg. Before the War he had lived in Zanzibar and Beira.

The Earl of London and Miss Betty Playfair, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Playfair, were married last week in Nairobi.

Mrs. K. Johnson, Davies, has been appointed honorary branch secretary of the Kampala of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

We regret to record that Mr. Cerrey, the well-known and much-liked Kilosa player, died on his way home, two days out from Mombasa.

Major A. N. Foster, O.B.E., Senior Veterinary Officer of Uganda, has retired, and so has Mr. P. J. Curtrivan, Senior Overseer of the P.W.D.

In a keenly fought drawn match in Nakuru between East v. West Kenya, B. Gillard scored 111 for the former and Hopcroft 101 for the latter.

Sir Percival and Lady Marling, who are now visiting Sir John Maxwell, Governor-General of the Sudan, will return to England about March 18.

Mr. Chas. Norris, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Adviser on Unemployment Relief, with direct responsibility to the Governor.

His hon. voyage to Mr. Campbell Hausburg, who leaves London in a few days to revisit Kenya, from which he may return by air in a couple of months.

Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the Milk Reorganisation Commission, was yesterday entertained at luncheon by the Royal Empire Society.

M. Paul Gustin, who has had much experience in the Belgian Colonies, and now resides in Antwerp, has been appointed a member of the Belgian Colonial Council.

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Mr. A. Tanganyika has been in language

The 4th of March is the day of the late Lady S.

deal post for Agri. in Cater

Dr. C. met a Govern. in the p

Mrs. A. in Africa on van Byl.

Mr. C. Surgeon just left last year.

Mr. C. last week published

The of Mr. Mills' Cramp

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Major and Comd. in the R. B. B.

Empire. Mr. Bran F.

recalls a world's S. B.

Dr. L. Geology to B. B.

The R. of the late brother B. B.

Mr. A. Silery, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, at present stationed in Musoni, has been awarded an interpretership in the Kuryi language.

The Uban Dramatic Society gave a successful performance of "Are you a Mason?" at Ndola during the recent visit of H. E. the Governor and Lady Stairs.

Mrs. John Smith, who has just retired from the post of Director of Agricultural and Secretary for Agriculture in the Colonies, is settled in Caterham.

Dr. Cecil von Meade, who some time ago conducted a coastal fishing survey for the East African Government, is training South-West Africa for a similar purpose.

Mrs. A. T. Lacey, wife of the Director of Education in Nyasaland, recently spent a holiday in South Africa on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. van Byl, of Irene.

Mr. C. Grantham Hill, M.B., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon of the Sudan Medical Services, who has just left Khartoum, was served in the Sudan for the past thirteen years.

Captain H. S. Blinn, who lectured in East Africa last week on the Sudan, is a brother of Commander D. E. Blunt, the Tanganyika author of "Elephant" published in 1935.

The engagement is announced of Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josselyn, of Mount Elgon, Saw Mills, to John, only son of Admiral and Mrs. Crampton, of Cherangani.

Commander John Jacobus has been appointed to command the U.K.U.R. steamer "Robert Coryndon" on Lake Albert, while Commander R. D. Hosking is on leave.

Major J. Castilho, of the Portuguese Air Force, and Commandant A. Resente have been appointed to supplement Portugal in the delimitation of the Rhodesian Mozambique frontier.

Among those who were elected to the Royal Empire Society at the last meeting of the Council were Mr. W. H. Darling, of Sotik, Kenya, and Mr. Brian B. Macedona, of Kampala.

Mr. Malcolm Frost, the B.C. representative who recently passed through East Africa in the course of a world tour, has had to return to this country from South Africa owing to ill-health.

Dr. D. R. Grantham, M.V.S. of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department, has been seconded to British Guiana, where he is to be director of a geological reconnaissance party.

The Rev. H. J. Buxton, who has just been appointed to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, is the fourth son of the late Thomas Fowell Buxton, and younger brother of Lord Evelyn Buxton and Mr. C. Roden Buxton.

Captain L. N. Reynolds, Commissioner of Police in Sarawak, is visiting Kenya with his wife and son. They are staying with Mrs. Reynolds's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grumbell, of Bumuruti.

Some of the cinematograph pictures taken by the Prince of Wales during his visit to East Africa are to be included in a full-length film now being made of the life of His Royal Highness.

Sir Alfred Scott, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, is Chairman of a new company formed to construct an aeroplane landing ground over St. Pancras and King's Cross stations.

Congratulations to Mr. Malcolm Creed, representing Livingston, of winning the 500 yards Rhodesian swimming championship at Bulawayo in the record time of 7 min. 7.5 sec.

Mr. W. E. Storm, formerly Postmaster General in Tanganyika, and now holding the same office in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

Captain S. St. L. Moore, who, while commanding H.M.S. "Enterprise" from 1926 to 1928, paid several visits to East African ports, has been appointed to command H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth".

The Hon. H. G. Gondhart, M.C., has been appointed a member of the East Jameson Road Board, and Mr. R. W. Tivy and Mrs. B. Maxwell for the Kasama Management Board, Northern Rhodesia.

The Earl of Denbigh, Chairman of the East African Lands and Development Company, was received by the King last week and invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr. W. E. Hester, for many years manager in Kampala of the Uganda Bookshop, and now a member of the London staff of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, is revisiting East Africa.

Among those now on leave from Kenya are Dr. G. R. Maitava, Mr. D. L. Blunt, of the Agricultural Department, Mr. W. Alcock, Chief Officer of the Prisons Department, Mr. E. J. Farrell, Deputy Quartermaster, and Commander R. D. Hosking, of the 1st Marine.

Mr. C. Harris, who has arrived home from Zanzibar, has been Government Architect in the Protectorate for the past eleven years, during which time he has designed many of the newer public buildings.

Mr. J. Natcliffe, formerly Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Nairobi, has been appointed Acting Principal of the Government School at Waa, near Mombasa, in succession to Mr. Webster, who has been invalided home.

A Native Marketing Advisory Committee has been formed in Kenya under the Chairmanship of the Chief Native Commissioner, with the following members: Mr. S. H. La Fontaine, F.S.O., O.B.E., M.O., Captain W. T. Tson, R.F.C., Mr. J. B. Hamilton, and Mr. J. B. Parfitt.

## PERSONALIA (continued).

Captain Sir Lindsey Smith, J.P., who was recently appointed Assistant Chairman of the Survey Quarter Sessions, served in East Africa from 1901 to 1907 and from 1909 to 1909 was President of U.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar has made the following appointments to the orders of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar: *Third Class*, Mr. H. N. Lee, O.B.E., *Fourth Class*, Mr. S. W. Dyer Melville, Mr. K. E. Adamson, and Mr. P. C. Harris.

The following have been appointed members of the Nanyuki Township Committee: Mr. J. S. Rathbone, Major C. Youngusband, Mr. J. H. Randall, Mr. C. Searle, Brigadier-General P. Wheatley, and Mr. R. Agarwal.

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. F. Symons, of Messes, third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Symons, of Eastbourne, and Miss Edith, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Franklin-Adams of Eldoret.

Mr. M. P. Gilman, who for the past ten years has been in charge of the Eldoret branch of Messrs. Gater & Roberts, and has held in the Plateau for nearly twenty years, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. W. Fletcher, formerly of Nakuru.

Prince George honoured Sir Robert Williams with his company at luncheon in London last week. Among the other guests with East African interests were Sir Samuel Wilson, Sir William Powers, Field-Marshal Lord Milne, and Major Ulick Alexander.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in April, between the Hon. James Lindsay, younger son of the Earl and Countess of Crawford, and Balcarres, and the Hon. Kronwen Scott Ellis, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden.

Major-General Sir Reginald Hoskins, K.C.B., M.C., who served in East Africa for many years, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in East Africa for a short period during the War, is due to arrive back in England from the West Indies on Monday, accompanied by Lady Hoskins.

A Herr von Litzke, formerly a Governor of German South West Africa, who has taken prominent part in the German campaign for the return of her former Colonies, has had to visit South West Africa and will probably then visit Tanganyika. "The Trip," he asserts, "has no political significance."

In view of the shortage of clergy in Kenya, the Bishop of Mombasa recently submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury a scheme whereby a few well-known and trusted laymen of Christian character and spiritual experience should be encouraged to accept ordination without giving up their present occupations, so that they might serve as honorary assistant clergymen to the present, whole-time chaplains. The Archbishop has replied recommending that the experiment be tried, subject to certain definite conditions.

Mr. A. W. Williams, of the Tanganyika Education Department, is to be married in Crowborough, Wallingford, next Monday to Miss G. Newton, of Sao Paulo, who returned from South America only a few days ago after a farewell visit to her parents. Mr. Williams is due to leave England with his bride three days after the wedding, on his return to Tabora.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail for East Africa included Miss Stuart-Edwards and Miss Hale, London, to Kampala; Miss James, London to Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Euan, Brindisi to Nairobi; Mr. Martyro Khartoum to Salisbury; Miss Buxton, Dodoma to Bulawayo; Mr. Ramsay, Nairobi to Broken Hill. Inward passengers on Monday included Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, from Khartoum; Lady Diana Gibb, from Nairobi; Mr. Gemison and Mrs. Kemp, from Dodoma; and Mrs. Devant, from Entebbe to Paris.

Mr. J. E. M. Noads of the Kenya Public Works Department, who has been appointed to command the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Force, was educated at the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, and later served on the Training cruiser "Cornwall". After serving with the Atlantic Fleet, he resigned in 1911 and went to Edinburgh University, where he remained until the outbreak of War. He then joined the R.N.V.R. and was interned in Holland from the time of the fall of Antwerp until the Armistice. During that time he studied for and passed for the A.M.I.C.E.

Mr. C. F. Voak, former member of the crew of H.M.S. "Vengeance," who now dives "The Anchorage," Holland Road, Clacton, Essex, is very anxious to get into touch with officers and ratings who were stationed at the Royal Naval Barracks, Zanzibar, at the time of a very heavy storm which occurred in the early morning hours of a day, towards the end of 1912 or the beginning of 1913, when H.M. steamships "Helmut" and "Challenger" broke adrift. He then performed the hazardous act of jumping in pitch darkness on to girders of a coaling pier from the stranded "Helmut" in order to raise the alarm as a result of which the danger to the ships and their crews was averted by the prompt action of the naval ratings called out from the barracks with lanterns, lifebelts, and ropes. There is apparently no official record of the occasion in the files of the Admiralty, which requires the assistance of men then stationed in Zanzibar before giving consideration to Mr. Voak's claim in connexion with the incident. If any of our readers can afford him assistance, we trust that they will communicate with him direct.

## TO MEET SIR ALBERT KITSON.

All interested in East African colonies are invited to attend next Thursday evening at the East African group of the O.M.U. meeting at the House of Commons, London, at 7.30 p.m. It will be held when Sir Albert Kitson is in London, on his way to Kakamega, Goldfields. The evening arrangements will be continued if the attendance can be preserved. For further information, Hon. Secretary of the Group in Africa, see the above address.



THE LOVELIEST COUNTRY IN UGANDA.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael on Roads Good and Bad.

The columns have more than once testified to the satisfaction felt in Uganda at the non-establishment of a Road Board or Communications Advisory Board with unofficial representation. In a memorandum on roads submitted to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. C. Ishmael has written:—

"I consider that the Uganda officials should have as much a say on questions of transport as the officials of Tanganyika and Kenya, and I urge the Chamber to press the Government until it obtains the rights to which it is entitled."

"The road from Masaka to Bukoba is now in a better state of repair than it has been for any years past. Permanent road gangs have been established in Tanganyika Territory with the result that sections of the road which terrified the motorist ever since this road was made are now as good as some of the sections of the roads in Uganda, and one can get to Bukoba in almost any weather."

"The road from Kampala to Masaka has some excellent sections, but also some very bad ones. From Kampala to about mile 50 the road is quite good, after that to about mile 68 the surface is extremely bad and has been so for months past. There is no excuse for this. I do not think lack of European supervision has anything to do with certain sections of the road being in a bad condition, and, in my opinion, it is really only a question of good treatment not keeping their sections in as good a condition as possible. When a Roadman cannot keep his section in as good a condition as another headman he ought to be dismissed. Between mile 75 and Masaka there are two very dangerous hills which should have been deviated a very long time ago."

"The first twenty-five miles of the surface of the road from Masaka to Mbarara is good, but from about mile 25 the road is narrow, the surface very rough, and in many places the almost exposed cusperts are a danger to springs, especially if the motor is not empty. The whole of this road abounds in unnecessary and dangerous corners, which could easily be removed by the existing night-time gaps, instead of being widened as present at the way of the narrow headman, to a width of 12 ft. to 15 ft."

An Alternative to Kabale.

"Kabale can now be reached from Mbarara either by Nsongezi and Mbarandara or Ntungamo. The surface of the road from Ntungamo to Nsongezi is supposed to be maintained by the Administration, but however, from the high grass, many of the corners and other signs of neglect, there has been little maintenance of this road for some months past. The road from Kabale would therefore be well adapted to connect the narrow road from Mbarara to Ntungamo with the present. I understand that the Government is now building a first-class road between Mbarandara and Lutobo, following as far as possible the Rufid River. While this road is not add to the distance to Kabale it would give one a first-class road with no hills so steep as that of the present."

"From Lutobo to Kabale is twenty-five miles. The loveliest country in Uganda is undoubtedly the Commissioner of Kigezi has not allowed the vandals and choppers to destroy all the beautiful trees and to succeed in cutting through twenty-five miles of the forest trees which rent the air and make one forget that one is in Africa."

"There is an Administrative road from Kabale to Kumba, a distance of twelve miles from Kumba the new 20 ft. road is being constructed, join up with the Belgian road coming from Kunguru. This road goes through very pretty country, but it is extremely difficult from an engineering point of view, with the result that the road will cost some £250,000 mile to build and will certainly be expensive to maintain. I say this with hesitation, but the road will be nothing but a scenic road, and the expenditure is unjustified and should not to have been incurred. It is a complete waste of road about the end of this year."

"Nsongezi, there is a direct road to the Tanganyika Government has made a very great deal from Nsongezi to Bukoba, and the result is that the road from Nsongezi to Bukoba can now come to Kampala, either via Ntungamo or via Kibale, Masaka or Masaka and Mbarara. The former route is interesting in that large herds of buffalo and other game are to be seen and the people of the river are well worth seeing."

From Mbarara to Toro.

"The road from Mbarara to Toro has now been completed, with the result that there is no longer any necessity for users of cars to come off the way from Toro to Kampala in order to get to Mbarara or vice versa. The only drawback to the road between Mbarara and Toro is the infrequent service of the pontoon over the Kangungu channel, which entails several hours of waiting. The road also passes through some very pretty country."

"The road from Kampala to Toro is in excellent condition of repair, but, like all other roads in Uganda, has a large number of unnecessary and dangerous corners, which the Government should eliminate without delay. The elimination of these corners would not involve the Government in any expenditure, as this work can and is, when required, undertaken by the existing road gangs."

"The Kampala-Hoima, Hoima-Masindi, Masindi-Butiaba, and Butiaba-Masindi Port roads are in good state of repair, as is also the road to Luwero and Bombo. The Kampala to Jinja road is like the proverbial curate's egg. I fail to see why the really bad sections cannot be amended, and I am inclined to think that it is merely a question of changing the gang headman on Nakifuma Road has a dangerous approach on both sides. It seems a pity that the money spent on this bridge was not put to better use. I have been authoritatively informed that it would have been a simpler matter to obtain old girders from the railways and build a bridge which would have been more or less of a permanent nature instead of the present palm-leaf construction which can at the most have a life of from three to six years."

"As to roads in general, my view is that the Government, each year, should make a list of roads which should be improved, and a sum of pounds which are now spent on their upkeep."

VOLUME OF PRECIOUS READING.

"Mrs. Day has a charming book called 'The Red Book of the East' which would be a very good volume of precious reading. It is a volume of precious reading, which is an appeal infinitely wider than has suggested the title. Statesman, in fact."

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Morris Carter Report in July

Asked by Mr. Holdsworth whether he would restore Native Councils in Kenya the right of consultation provided for in the original Ordinance before any particular piece of land in the Territory was leased for mining purposes, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said he did not propose to do so. The Native Council of the North Kavirondo Reserve consisted of six or four members drawn from all parts of the Reserve and was clearly an inappropriate body for the purpose mentioned. Native views could be expressed by the local Land Board, which would include for that purpose representatives of the location or section concerned, and also to the Kenyan African member chosen from the local Native Council.

Mr. Grayson White asked whether, seeing that any land in Native Reserves in Kenya which was not required for gold winning was to be leased to the Natives, any provision was included in the lease for remedying any surface disturbance which had taken place on land formerly leased. The Secretary of State replied that no such provision was made. As full compensation for the land would have already been made to the Natives he did not see how it would be reasonable to require this additional obligation on the lessee.

Asked whether the loss of land for compensation on accident in the Highlands was to be considered, the hon. member said that the provision for compensation to Natives in respect of death or serious injuries arising from mining accidents already existed in the Kenya Mining Ordinance of 1921. The Kenya Government had also under consideration a Workmen's Compensation Bill covering occupational diseases as well as the results of accidents.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister told Mr. Under that it was hoped to have the report of the Morris Carter Commission ready early in June, and that the printing might take another six weeks. There was no intention of publishing an interim report.

Mr. Patrick Donner was informed by Sir P. Sassoon that Lieutenant G. M. Crivell's survey of the ground organisation of the local air force was primarily undertaken with a view to advising the Tanganyika Administration as to the improvement of aerodromes in that Territory, and to make recommendations as to the allocation of the 1932 Trust grants for the improvement of ground organisation. Numerous separate reports were made during this survey, but they had not been collated into a single document in view of the considerable expense it would be to the Government and to contemplate their publication.

RURAL OPPORTUNITY TAX

The meeting of the Rural District Association reiterates the opposition previously expressed by the district to the introduction of a success tax into Kenya Colony, believing that no more profitable form of taxation could be devised for a community of mixed races that it is in the nature of a levy on capital when imposed on a community whose members have had no opportunity of building up reserves and that it is calculated to lighten heavy capital and prevent further settlement in the Colony. Further, that the heavy cost of collection, and the expense which the tax would be regularly put to increasing rural landlords, is an extremely uneconomical form of taxation at a time of acute financial depression.

ADMIRALTY REPORT ON SISAL

Good Mows for Empire Growers.

Last week we reported the statement made in the House of Commons by Lord Stanley that ropes made from Empire sisal were to be used by the Navy for various purposes. We have now received a copy of the official report prepared by the Admiralty as the tests made aboard vessels in the Africa, America and West Indies, Home, and Mediterranean Fleets, from which has come the decision that 50% of the Service requirements in towing hawsers and heaving and hauling lines shall henceforth be made from Empire sisal, and that a number of other kinds of cordage shall be made exclusively from that fibre. It is added with promise that "if sisal continues to give satisfactory service the question of its more general adoption will receive consideration."

The Admiralty's view in the report is most favourable and should be great encouragement to East African planter—who has presumably relied upon to use the revolutionary decision of the naval authorities as argument for similar action by the British mercantile marine, which, the report states, has generally used hard fibre rope for hawsers, whereas the Navy has been accustomed to use rope made from tarred soft fibre. The tests with sisal hawsers failed to set sailing hawsers with other classes of rope, though the Admiralty's efficient promise of a warrant fixing a standard pending the results of which still will not be made for this one purpose.

CAPTAIN RATTAY ON TOTEMISM

An Anthropologist Advances

CAPTAIN R. S. RATTAY, formerly of Nyasaland, delivered his presidential address to the London University Anthropology Society last week taking as his subject "Totemism in West Africa." The word West African here is, of course, outside our sphere, but the general remarks are as apposite to us as to West Africa.

He suggested that totemism is a stereotyped faith which is laughingly despised as "African Totemism" does not exist in West Africa. He was prepared to disregard this term altogether where it did not apply. The term form only a part, and not even an essential part, of the institution. He argued that totemism, like the cult of certain animals, etc., is a magic and a ritual of fear of blood, but the blood is, and consequently women take a passive negative part in its workings. The use, on the other hand, of the blood tie that governs everything in the Ashanti.

He said that the totemism has more spectacular and tangible aspects which tend to assume an undue prominence. In West Africa there is a constant strife between blood clans, and blood ties and new totemic clans are constantly being formed, but in reality totemism is only one of the many peculiar phases of kindred groupings. Captain Rattay concluded that in cases where the animal is supposed to be the repository of the soul while one of its kind is probably an extra-totemic idea.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

HOW NAIROBI HAS CHANGED.

Mr. M. Giles, the Kampala architect, writing in the Uganda Herald of present-day Nairobi, says—

To an old resident, Nairobi must be seen to be believed. Gone are the open drains and small roads are the clouds of dust, gone are the vacant plots strewn with trash clips and rubbish. The place is taken by a town of which its residents need not be ashamed. The old Nairobi has tumbled roads, waste patches of mud and are now flower beds and lawns, pavements and sidewalks, and the main streets are lined with substantial, modern and excellent shops.

PYGMIES PAY THEIR DEBT.

Monsieur Charles d'Udewalle, has some interesting things to say about the pygmy in the *Revue Generale*, in which he writes—

The pygmy is hated and despised. Even his wife would not allow their children to attend the same school as his. Many missionaries have told me that the only single pygmy child would be enough to empty a classroom. The noble Batusi would certainly withdraw their children rather than leave them to associate with a pygmy. One does not look upon pygmies as human beings, but as animals.

If pygmies are in need of anything they help themselves to it; but they do not steal. Unlike the boys in European service, jungle folk are not dishonest. The pygmy invariably pays his dues. If he wants bananas or vegetables, he takes them and leaves in exchange a good joint from an antelope. That is his system, and he never stops to inquire if others are satisfied with his bargain. He was first in the forest, therefore both black and white men must accommodate themselves to his methods.

MISSION COLLECTIONS PAID IN KIND.

Writing of the manner in which natives pay gifts to the missions, the Rev. W. Wenn Jones in the *Church Missionary Outlook* says—

There is a certain amount of money circulating among Natives, but the vast majority of Africans do not have much more than their annual tax money and a few shillings for clothes. The gifts, therefore, are very varied. As a rule the chief offering is in kind. They bring food, such as corn, flour, vegetables, or eggs. Others bring firewood, and others, better off, bring a chicken, goat, sheep or on special occasions an ox.

At one church a large receptacle has been made for receiving the Sunday offerings. There were some carpenters in the congregation, and they made a large frame which holds five wooden boxes. On the top of the frame are two small tables for the baskets into which are placed the smaller sized offerings of eggs and money. Each was labelled according to the kind of offering brought. Even if the congregation of the congregation when an old lady puts the flour into the corn box, she puts the vegetable into the money basket.

TWO ALSATIANS TACKLE THREE LIONS.

How two Alsatian dogs stood up to three lions in Kenya is related in the East Africa *Kampal Gazette*, which says—

Mrs. Barraclough of Rumuru, was out riding in a game district when she came to a wooded hill which she had not previously traversed. Not knowing whether she could find a way across, she dismounted and tied the pony to a tree whilst she and the two dogs went down to explore.

Suddenly she heard the pony whinnying, and on returning she found the animal surrounded by three lions. Evidently intent on the pony as their prey. For a moment she wondered what to do, as she only had a revolver with three rounds.

She decided to fire above them, at the same time, aiming the two dogs on to them, so that they would make off. Dogs are supposed to scare the head of a lion, that is, to be chased by many animals and generally to get hung up and mangle their heads, but the two Alsatians quite statigally checked their hunters, and they, the three animals. The plan succeeded and the lions, their mouths shaking in the daytime, then does an amazing feat, their heads inside off into the bush. Mrs. Barraclough threw herself on the pony and made for home, whilst she was followed a quarter of an hour later by the three lions. She bowled round the house, still in broad daylight.

ROYALTY v. PROFITS TAX ON GOLD.

Discussing the question of royalty on gold found in Kenya, *The Mining Journal* says—

At present there is a gross royalty of 5% on all gold won in the Colony, and it is to be noted that there is a disposition in official quarters to consider this too low. It is our hope that the numerous objections on this point. The general opinion is that there is that a 5% gross royalty is high.

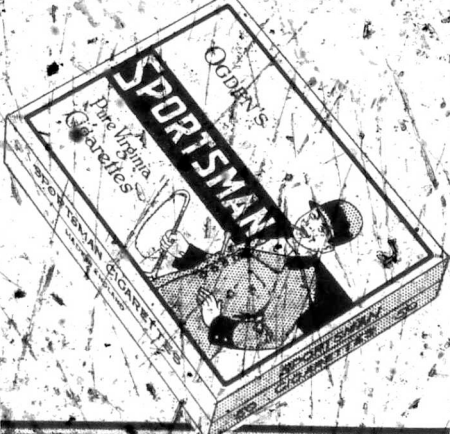
It is natural that so long as comparatively small alluvial areas are being worked with little necessity for extensive capital and when occasional exceptional returns are being won, that Government officials should feel the State is being denuded of an irreplaceable asset for a very small direct return, but the case is different when a field develops into a large producer and the grade of ore treated falls.

Sooner or later the ore field reaches a point where it depends for its value largely on the ores marginal value. Gold is not nothing to provide a large sum of capital for the creation of by mining enterprises and the more the output the more the administration takes. The gross royalty has to be paid equally to the State and to the prosperous company. For that reason at an earlier period of which we speak, when royalty questions were matters of much interest, it was generally agreed that a profit tax was in principle preferable to a gross royalty. A royalty is in the nature of a tax so initiating and enterprise, whereas a profits tax is only payable as profits are made.

The *East African Post* has resurrected the following amusing story concerning two magistrates in East Africa—

In an out-of-the-way district, where the doctor acted as deputy to the J.P., both officials, having brokered the regulations by riding at night without a light, agreed to appear before each other for judgment. The magistrate, taking precedence, tried the doctor, and fined him five shillings. The doctor then tried the magistrate, and fined him fifty shillings, pointing out that since this was the second case of the kind that morning, obviously the offence was becoming too common for lenient treatment.

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GORDON ON THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

GENERAL GORDON'S keen interest in botany is recalled by Sir Arthur W. Hill in a letter to *The Times*—

"He was interested in identifying the 'Tree of Life' and believed it to be the bread fruit (*Artocarpus incisa*). Another matter which deeply interested him was the question of the Forbidden Fruit of the Garden of Eden, and this he believed to be the double coconut (*Lodicea sechelliana*), the remarkable Seychelles palm whose huge fruits are often washed ashore on the shores of the Indian Ocean, Zanzibar, Sumatra, etc.

General Gordon made a series of careful drawings both of the bread fruit and of the double coconut, and these, with his notes, are now displayed in Museum No. II. at Kew. They were presented to Kew by Miss Gordon after General Gordon's death.

Gordon was in correspondence with Kew on botanical matters as early as 1876, but his interest in the two plants mentioned began in 1881, and developed when he visited the Seychelles in the course of his military duties the following year. Kew is indebted to General Gordon for the complete fruit of the double coconut and also for the model which he presented. The tree fruit when fresh weighs from 40 lb. to 50 lb. and takes some seven years to ripen. It is Kew's possession of a number of letters from General Gordon dealing with the botanical matters in which he was interested.

MRS. JULIAN HUXLEY FANS THE EMBERS.

Just when the violent Press controversy regarding gold mining in the Kakamega Native Reserve of Kenya appeared to be on the point of expiring, Mrs. Julian Huxley has fanned the dying embers with a long letter to *The Times*, in which she pleads that the authorities should await the publication of the Morris Carter Report before taking further irrevocable steps. "He says in the course of his communication—

"Why should not the gold be worked on the utility body on which the Government has the common interest? A 'controlled agency' of this type has been set up in Tanganyika to operate the Mwanza salt pans. In any case, why not at least raise the generally payable by prospectors from the paltry 50/- now in force (imposed by a regulation of August 30 last, under the new Mining Ordinance) to something which would really benefit the Exchequer of the Colony? The Natives of the gold area would then be much more likely to believe that the new wealth derived from the gold was benefiting the Colony as a whole, including services such as Native education and Native medical facilities.

There is a further point. It seems to have been universally assumed that if gold exists in a Native Reserve the first consideration is that it should be mined. It is the doctrine of the paramountcy of Native interests in East Africa now to be implemented by a new doctrine of the paramountcy of white interests. In this connection it is worth recalling that the valuable minerals have long been mined in the Kakamega, but prospecting and mining have not been allowed there because this would be detrimental to Native interests. Now, if gold exists in the area, it is permitted by the Government to be mined in the Transkei area.

Mr. Louis A. Klondyke, J.P., in the discovery of the Kakamega goldfields, has told us (*Uganda Herald*) that he first fished out the Kakamega district after reading an old annual report of the Geological Survey of Uganda by Mr. E. J. Wayland, who recommended that the Yala and Edawa basins (area) would justify close prospecting."

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HIGH PRAISE FOR "ELEPHANT."

"RAK," that well-known East African journalist, has written in *The Mombasa Times*—

"The latest publication from the press of East Africa is 'Elephant,' a fascinating book by Commander D. E. Blunt (*East Africa*, on the Barchfield St., London, W.1, 13s. 6d., post free).

"To commence with, one could hardly do better than by the Earl of Lonsdale. He says: 'I have read an advance copy of *Elephant* with the greatest possible interest, and have no hesitation in saying that I think it a book of unusual merit, charmingly written and most interesting, not only to those who hunt and like hunting big game, but to the whole world, as an instructive history of the habits of elephants. The description of the country and its Native inhabitants is also most interesting.'"

"Here, the keynote of the book has been struck. Most big game books possess the prime fault of being written for game people, or people who are interested in big game hunting. *Elephant* strikes a new note, it compels, absolutely compels, the man who has not hunted whatsoever in the hunting of wild animals to take an interest in the elephants that roam Africa.

"A feature of the book is its absolute friendliness. The elephant is written about as if he were a human being, with all the faults and failings of a human being. Herein lies the great interest of the book. *Nature* is left out; his shortness of temper on occasion, his liking for seclusion, his shyness, and his intelligence, while the development of mother love in the cow elephant makes a touching and well-told story.

"One is introduced to 'Jumbo' in all kinds of places and under all sorts of conditions. One learns to love the great lumbering fellow and to feel a deep pang of regret when a bullet suddenly ends his career. One meets him in the midst of his domestic affairs, at his meals, scared tentatively, basking in the sun, or wallowing in a deep pool, and solitude. His temperamental moments when he has a word with the missus are revealed, and his uncanny habit of eating his enemies is also vividly portrayed, while his habits in food getting, make most interesting reading.

"Of course, there are thrilling moments in the book as well. No good element can ever written which did not contain exciting tales. Commander Blunt's publication is no whit behind the average indeed, some of his stories are breath-taking, and some of them tinged with the melancholy of tragedy. But what, he loves his elephant, and his 'Jumbo' is something of a hero, similar to his boy, Lord Dunsany, survived about four years with a sporting philosophy, and an outrageous fortune immense bulk and his desire to live well.

"The elephant on the whole is not a model specimen creature, and his food is not a model specimen upon other animals, although he has been known to raid Native *Kibabs*, but Commander Blunt takes a kindly view of him in the last respect and shows how 'Jumbo' when he realises that he must not be a naughty boy, keeps well off the grass or the meale patch, and confines his foraging to food to the realms of Old Mother Nature. The book is profusely illustrated with excellent photographs, some of these are very beautiful, and even with the same old rights are given. The author is to congratulate on a very readable and very human book."

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NEW EAST AFRICAN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Appointments for 1933.

Mr. A. Hall has been elected President of the Gilgil District Association.

The Bishop of Mombasa has been elected President of the Kenya Temperance Society.

Mr. A. Blacklock Massie is the new Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce with Mr. L. A. White as Vice-Chairman.

Captain C. Bartlewood, IV, C., has been elected President of the M'nazi M'woja Sports Club, Zanzibar, with Mr. Skinner as Vice-President.

Mr. M. P. Burrow has been elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Research Association, with Mr. C. F. S. Shaw as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Hadow as Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. T. Bostock is this year's President of the Nairobi Chess Club, and Captain A. T. A. Ritchie has been elected President of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.

Capt. A. Wilson Filmer has been elected President of the Mazabuka Golf Club. Mr. E. E. Buxton Wickens is the Club Captain, and the Secretary and Treasurer of this flourishing Club is Mr. W. A. Heale.

Major J. W. Milligan has been elected President, Colonel W. K. Tucker and Mr. F. Moss Vice-Presidents, and Mr. F. O. Martin Captain of the M'haiga Golf Club. Mr. G. R. Safford won the long drive with a 325 yard shot.

Mr. Charles Bruzon has been elected President for 1933 of the Dale Sports Club, Uganda, with Mr. W. H. Long as Vice-President. The other officers are Mr. C. S. Nason, Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Lütze-Wallace, Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. S. H. Sayer has been elected President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, with Mr. A. E. M. Crisp as Vice-President, and the following as members of the Committee: Messrs. H. Goodhind, R. B. Pandya, A. B. Elliott, A. E. Hind, and D. Collier.

At the annual meeting of the Mombasa Rowing Club it was decided to buy two racing galleys and to secure a plot of land for building a club house. Mr. Field Jones was elected President, vice Mr. Jenkins, who is leaving Mombasa and Mr. Donerty was re-elected Captain.

Captain H. Boazman, M.B.E., has been elected Chairman of the Uganda branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with the Bishop of Uganda and Mr. S. Martin as Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Treasurer of the branch is Mr. Clifford Moody, and the Hon. Secretary Mr. L. G. Boly.

At the annual meeting of the Broken Hill branch of the British Empire Service League, Mr. J. Tweedy was elected President, Mr. Fieldsend Vice-President, and Mr. Shaw Secretary-Treasurer. Messrs. Partidge, Hutton, Kennedy, Hall, Bray, and Fry were elected to the Committee.

Lady M'urdillon was consented to become President of the Uganda Curling Club, of which the following officers have been elected for the current year: Presidents, Mrs. J. I. Scott and Mrs. J. M. M'Call; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. S. Marston; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Thompson.

An official announcement made at the conclusion of the East African Governors Conference in Entebbe last week stated that the conference had been unable to consider the Roger Coo. Ballou Report in detail. The conference deprecated any change in the existing Customs arrangement between the territories and resolved that continued co-ordination of research work was necessary.

EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Curious Bookkeeping System still Retained.

A decision which may have far-reaching results in the future was made last year by the Government of Tanganyika Territory in reversing the ruling that no school could receive a grant unless the medium of instruction was English. The Report of the Education Department for 1931 now shows that four German and three Dutch schools will benefit.

The Department continues its system of bookkeeping—criticised last year by *East Africa*—by which headmaster expenditure is made to include indents for books and stationery, materials for industries, school furniture and the whole of the cost of Departmental passages, railway fares and freights. This expenditure under this head therefore reaches the total of £22,200. African education cost £7,000, Indian £7,276 and European only £4,746—of which £255 came from the cess funds. The Indian cess provided £287. The cess to provide funds for European and Indian education was repealed during the year, but, writes the Acting Director—

“The cessation of the tax will cause to break in the association of non-officials with the Education Department in the work an advisory educational committee, European or Indian. Where the abolition of the educational cess deprives the communities in future of this source of educational revenue it has been made clear that the communities concerned will be entitled to a greater proportion of the Government educational vote from general revenue. There is no intention that non-Native educational services shall suffer by the abolition of this tax.”

The staff of the Department was reduced during the year by the temporary suppression of the post of Director of Education, officials posts in the Superintendents of Education grade, two in the Industrial Instructors grade, and two European mistresses.

PEOPLE WITH EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on the Kakamega goldfields afforded a reminder that many members of the present Parliament have personal knowledge of East Africa. Of those who spoke, Sir Herbert Samuel travelled through East Africa some thirty years ago. Mr. A. R. Wise was an Administrative Officer in Kenya from 1923 to 1926, having first gone to the Colony at the age of twenty-two. Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, whose defence of the Archdeacon of Kavronddo led to a minor squam with Mr. Wise, served in East Africa during the Campaign. Sir Robert Hamilton served in Kenya for twenty-three years, becoming Chief Justice. Mr. Geoffrey Peto has more than once visited the country, where his son is settled. Mr. Black, Downer recently joined the territories. Sir Samuel Allen is Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and Dr. W. H. McLean joined the Indian Civil Service in 1906, and planned the city of Khartoum under the direction of Lord Kitchener.

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Growing Popularity of Nyasaland

The popularity of Nyasaland is growing rapidly. The Government is making a public effort to make it a most conservative country...

Poultry-farmers at Pretoria University have investigated several months and discovered his intensive system of husbandry covered almost every possible point between the characters and egg-laying standards...

It was found that the hens which were laid out to have a large amount of space... The birds that bore the largest eggs were those that had the greatest distance between the pubic bones...

The Bureau certainly appears to deserve the support of those who are benefiting most by its enterprise, and it is only by such material backing that it will be able to increase its work of making Nyasaland suitable for tourists...

WILL NYASALAND MANUFACTURE CEMENT?

Possibilities of a New Industry.

An interesting report by Dr. F. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey of Nyasaland, on "The Potential Cement Resources of Lake Malawi" Bulletin No. 1 of the Geological Survey, presses the establishment of a local cement industry.

It appears to be proved that the country is situated with regard to the site of Nyasaland, and easily accessible, a large deposit of clay suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement of British standard specifications...

No indication is given as to whether Government might work this deposit and/or the clay, or if private enterprise is to be encouraged. It would appear that there are distinct possibilities, however, and a standard cement can be produced cheaply in the Protectorate for use in building, which would probably create a demand far more than the thousand tons initially anticipated.

MOVEMENTS OF EAST AFRICAN BOFFEE IN U.K.

H.M. Customs & Excise Department, London, has issued information on the movements of Boffee in the U.K. for the year 1932. The total quantity of Boffee imported into the U.K. during the year was 1,000 tons...



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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 said 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 subscribers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Three inches of rain fell in Arusha in an hour one day recently.

Persons entering Mombasa now have to pay a tax of 17s. 6d.

The white population of Elisabethville has decreased by 854 during the past two years.

The annual meeting of the Companhia do Porto da Beira is to be held in Lisbon on March 17.

The Kenya Horticulture Society is organising a Flower Show to be held in Nairobi on June 10.

Four crates containing insects reached Creighton last week from Kenya for use in research work.

The Women's League of Tanganyika is endeavouring to establish a public library at Dar es Salaam.

The formation of a wireless broadcasting company in the Belgian Congo is under contemplation in Brussels.

The coffee crop in the Solai district of Kenya is reported to have been the largest harvested in that area for many years.

Tenders have been invited for the erection of the Nanyuki Cottage Hospital, which it is hoped will be completed in a few months.

Tobacco exports through Beira increased in 1932 from 7,337 tons Rhodesia to 15,413 tons, and from 12,711 tons Nyasaland to 18,050 tons.

The Union Minière announces that as from April the production of copper will be increased from 40,000 to 50,000 tons per annum.

A number of members have resigned from the Ugandan Chamber of Commerce, and there is talk in Kampala of the establishment of a rival organisation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jock Douglas have relinquished charge of the New Malvern Hotel, Blantyre, Nyasaland, and have returned to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

It is officially announced that His Majesty's power of disallowance is not being exercised in respect of the Kenya Native Lands Trust (Amendment) Ordinance.

A Planters' Association has been formed at Kimamba, Tanganyika Territory, with Mr. J. F. Panafoti as President and Mr. Maghji Visramdas Vice-President.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during the last three months of 1932 totalled 127, of whom 50 were British, Home-born and 43 British South African born subjects.

Exports from Tanganyika during 1932 were valued at £2,400,148, compared with £2,045,884 in 1931. Imports during 1932 totalled £1,872,011, as against £2,405,200 in 1931.

The Nyasaland Government has just issued a valuable trade Bulletin (No. 5) on "Mosquito Baiting: The Cause of the Epidemic in 1927" written by Messrs. Colin Smeed and B. Leach.

The adjourned half-yearly session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa was to have opened in Mombasa.

Between the close of 1931 and the end of November last the European population of Kenya was officially stated to have increased by 307, while the Indian population has decreased by not less than 475.

Two members of the Kenya Coffee Board are to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Governors of the Tanganyika Coffee Research Station for the purpose of co-ordinating research work in the two countries.

A lecture on the Game Animals of Africa will be given in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, at 11.30 a.m. on March 11 in connexion with the present exhibition of Game Animals of the Empire, which closes on March 19.

When five residential fishing plots near Nanyuki were recently offered at auction in Nairobi, one only was sold, the buyer being a Goan, who paid the upset price of £41. The plot covered an area of 600 acres and was subject to an annual rental of £6 12s 6d.

The Luiri Gold Areas Company, Ltd., which closed down its gold mining operations in Northern Rhodesia last June, proposes to raise £25,000 by means of a debenture issue. During the last full year's working £52,000 worth of gold was obtained.

The administrative headquarters at Eldama Ravu have been closed, administration of the white settler area having been taken over by the District Commissioner at Nakuru, while that of the Native area is now in charge of the District Commissioner at Kabarnet.

A petition is being prepared for Natives in the Kavirondo Reserve asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies to close the remaining parts of the Reserve to general prospecting. Archdeacon Owen has promised to send a copy of the petition to the Morris Carter Commission.

Among recent company registrations in Kenya in connexion with gold discoveries are Amohira, Ltd., Forest Rock, Ltd., Kenya and Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., Ngorongoro Mining Company, Ltd., Riski, Ltd., Venture Exploration Co., Ltd., and the Wadema Mining Company, Ltd.

The claim of Messrs. Tysen Bros., Ltd., of Nairobi, against Messrs. Dunn, Hornby & Co., the well-known East African accountants, for approximately £5,000 has been settled after the cases of the plaintiffs and defendants and certain evidence had been heard in the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Lake Tanganyika is reported to have risen 3 ft. 10 in. during the past twenty-six years, the position having become so serious latterly that on the Belgian side a number of port buildings are nearly under water. The widening of the mouth of the Lukuga River is already under consideration.

As the R.A.F. monoplane which recently set up the world's long distance record by a flight from Caswell to Walfish Bay is to be flown back by the air mail route, it is likely it will en route meet the flight of R.A.F. machines which is due to leave Cairo on March 21 for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Strong protests have been made by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa at the action of the Government in appointing two commercial representatives to the Kenya Native Marketing Advisory Council without consulting the commercial community. The formation of the Council was originally urged by the Nairobi Chamber.



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

FIBRE MERCHANTS AND SISAL MARKS.

COFFEE.

THERE was very little change in values at last week's auctions, but lower grades were rather more in demand than the usually fine qualities again, but good com-

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Kema, Bahr, Peaberry, Egeduyika, Kilimanjaro, and Mocha. Columns include grades (A, B, C), sizes, and prices in od. and fd.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed - (C) in inactive market. East African is lower at £10 25. 00 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 10s. and £12 7s. 6d.)
Cocoa Beans - Zanzibar spot being quoted at 61d. and Mozambique at 53d. per lb.
Cotton - Moderate and good East African fair sundried at £11 15s. per cwt. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 10s. and £12 10s.)
Cotton Seed - Quiet and unchanged at 4s. 10s. per ton.
Groundnuts - East African quotations have fallen heavily to £11 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 15s. and £12.)
Hides - Dull with heavy unbaibed Mombasa quoted 5d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 5d.)
Mats - White flat East African is quoted at 10s. 7d. on a dull market. (The comparative quotation in 1932 and 1931 were 25s. and 10s.)
Sisal - Little business has been passing and East African mainly at about £13 10s. per ton for white and of yellow. Mixed is quoted at £12 10s. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were £12 5s. and £13 12s. 6d.)
Sisal - Nominally unchanged, £10 10s. for March May and April June quoted by sellers at 8/14 7s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1932 and 1931 were 1/15 and 2/10.)
Tea - 50 packages of Nyasalani tea sold last week realised an average of 7/30d. per lb. (The comparative quotation in 1932 and 1931 were 1/10.)

List of Marks Not Tenderable.

SIR, - As returning to the undersigned, it is urged that for market operations in the grade of No. 1 Tanganyika or Kenya sisal the following marks are not to be tenderable or acceptable against such contracts, but will be subject to separate negotiations. Other marks hitherto unknown to the trade in general are also to be included, and any deliveries of same must be submitted for approval of category.

- List of marks including BOMBAY, KITHIRA, NEWKUMBI, K. L. & CO., S. P. & CO., B. D., F. T. & CO., C. M., G. AUW/LAUW, G. H. E., MUMBARA, GAZI, MANTHAPAS, G. THALE, MEHTA, H. B. S. CO., BENGHA, JZAG, TABUNGU, JAD & SON, N.W.I., MOMB, (not ALPHEGA), NASI, KLANDS, MANZA, KAHE, MURUT, KINGOLWIRA, NDUNGU.

The above-mentioned marks, with the exception of Buhuri and Tanga are not tenderable or acceptable against contracts for No. 2 Tanganyika or Kenya sisal.

In the event of any of the above-mentioned marks at some future date being considered suitable for market operations, they will be deleted from this list after due consideration.

This agreement has been made between the undersigned and the above-mentioned marks on the 14th day of December 1932.

(Signed) J. WAH, JACOBS, LANDAUER & CO., W. F. HILLMAN & CO. LTD, HIRSH & CO., WIGLESWORTH & CO.

MOTOR SAFARI FROM KENYA TO LONDON

Mr. J. P. McDermott, who was born in Southern Rhodesia and has lived, worked, and hunted in most of the East and Central African territories, is now conducting a business in Kenya under the style of African safaris. His new issued an interesting brochure regarding a motor safari from Kenya to London which is being organised in conjunction with Messrs. G. and J. Hulet's East African Tours Ltd. of Nairobi, and which either Captain Peter Gethin or Captain A. M. Davidson will personally accompany.

RIGBY advertisement for shot guns and sporting rifles. Text includes 'SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY.', 'DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN .470, .350 & .275 BORES.', 'MAGAZINE RIFLES, .416, .350 MAGNUM & .275 H.V.', 'HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES.', 'SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.', '43, SMOYVILLE ST., LONDON W.1.' and 'RIFLES' in large letters.



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