East Africa, September 14, 1933

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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That Book of Yours!

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

Highlands River Scenery

places to the essential interests of dwellers in the Outer Empire [illegible] we do not believe the present Cabinet so purblind as to persist in the destruction of important work if the facts of the case are clearly and forcefully stated. Probably no Imperial Cabinet has ever contained so large a proportion of men with first-hand knowledge of the Colonial Empire, or with a greater desire to serve it. That its interests appear to be temporarily obscured in the threat to the E.M.B. and I.I. is due primarily to the fact that all Ministers have been working at high pressure in connexion with their own departments, the World Economic Conference, and the League of Nations. [illegible] power must make clear to them that they cannot delegate their responsibility. They must act jointly—and courageously—remembering that the declared policy of the National Government is to develop Empire [illegible].

WORK DONE FOR E. AFRICA.

[illegible] the Colonies are sadly ignorant of the work [illegible] the Imperial Institute is beyond question. From that ignorance has sprung an apathy which must disappear before even partial knowledge of what has been done on their behalf. In the space at our disposal we can obviously do no more than mention a few of the most prominent services to the individual East African territories, but the brief list is impressive enough to prove our contention that East Africa cannot afford the withdrawal of services which have been accepted as a matter of course and with little acknowledgment. How have the Dependencies benefited? The sisal industry of Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland has had valuable guidance for the past thirty years, and is indebted to the Institute for its experiments on the action of sea-water on the fibre. The present investigation as to the influence upon the liquoring quality of coffee of the treatment of the trees and the soil—and the equally important work of the Amani Institute on soil analysis, both done in co-operation with the Institute, hold out encouraging promise [illegible] who recall the [illegible] Nyasaland and [illegible] the Tobacco [illegible] in 1924 had [illegible] and that very practical help has since been given continuously. The tea industry of Nyasaland has likewise been afforded [illegible] the poorer experience [illegible] the growing countries [illegible] for the initiative of South Kensington East Africa would probably not have concentrated in recent years on the improvement of its hide and skin exports. Kenya would almost certainly not have begun her pioneer work in the growing of pyrethrum, and some supplies of which had previously been drawn by British manufacturers from non-Empire sources. And the advice which has prevented the territories embarking upon a number of contemplated lines of production has perhaps been but little less valuable than that which has encouraged development on the right lines.

GUIDANCE IN MINING.

[illegible] prospects in East and Central Africa are so [illegible] that the work of the mineral department of the Institute should awaken special interest. We know of a good deal of valuable work which it has performed. In one case it examined alluvial sand from Kakamega which was being thrown to waste, showed that it contained a considerable amount of gold, and advised how it could be recovered. In another it discovered platinum in black sand from the Yale River, thus making the first discovery of platinum anywhere in East Africa. Its analytical department has often identified unusual and rare minerals, and recently reported a [illegible] from Uganda to be an entirely new mineral consisting chiefly of the commercial metals [illegible] and tantalum, while the information sent to the Nyasaland Government that the floor of Lake Malombe is an excellent raw material for cement is likely to lead to local production of that commodity. Incidentally, the information might never have been obtained from any other source, for the Institute possesses a special cement laboratory installed to provide an official testing station from which Governments might obtain authoritative and impartial reports. To prolong this catalogue would be easy, but considerations of space permit us only to add that the Legal Committee of the Institute's Mineral Resources Department has rendered excellent service to Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nyasaland in particular, and has compiled a most useful Model Mining Ordinance as a guide to Colonial Governments.

* * *

WISDOM SHAMES FEEBLENESS.

At the moment of closing for press with this issue all sorts of rumours are floating about, amongst which is [illegible] of abolishing the [illegible] and the laboratories of the Institute to save [illegible]. It would be just as reasonable to amputate [illegible] in order to reduce the cost of a man's [illegible]. That this ridiculous expedient is under consideration would be ridiculous if it were not so serious, and the mere mention of the idea in print should suffice to destroy it. Finally, what did the Research Committee of the Imperial Conference of [illegible] record after a thorough examination of the Institute? [illegible] Its functions as a clearing house for information and for the conduct of preliminary technical investigations to ascertain whether commercial trials would be justified constitute an essential service not obtainable elsewhere. Thus the activities of the Institute could not be terminated without the immediate necessity arising for the establishment of a similar information service through some other agency or agencies, which would be likely to involve considerably greater expense than that involved in the maintenance of the Institute." The wisdom of [illegible] shames the [illegible] spirit [illegible]. Let East Africa insist that the right [illegible] be taken in this momentous [illegible].

* * *

SOCIALISM AND THE EMPIRE.

In his [illegible] Problem [illegible] Government, which we review [illegible] deplores the [illegible] of the [illegible] African [illegible] These [illegible] politics [illegible] Imperial [illegible] on which [illegible] the book by Mr. J. F. Horrabin [illegible] British Empire [illegible] British [illegible] the [illegible] takes over it will inherit [illegible] liabilities and responsibilities to the subject peoples of the Empire. [illegible] to the good [illegible] Mr. Horrabin's [illegible] dealing with the [illegible]

planned against capitalism cannot be confined to the home front. He carry the fire beyond to the Empire as a whole. The Fascist movement as any capitalist dictatorship can convey for development. The Socialist policy and outlook is so [illegible] on this subject that when he admits Imperialism has created markets, made roads, irrigation works, [illegible] and conferred [illegible] he must add that these things because systems exploitation [illegible] with them, and [illegible] the State [illegible] for capitalism would not have been [illegible] subject peoples would [illegible] wise. As [illegible] descends to mere dogmatism and he writes: "The [illegible] assertion that the growth is the link binding the Empire together is [illegible] language of diversity [illegible] but it [illegible]

ADVOCACY OF RELIGIONLESS EDUCATION.

[illegible] Jacobin enlarges on the [illegible] of these peoples not merely self-[illegible] but complete self-determination [illegible] what is not obvious to all his colleagues, that [illegible] drag them into our [illegible] Jacobin is honest (which [illegible] do not [illegible] party [illegible] to what [illegible] which we [illegible] things [illegible] go on [illegible] as they are [illegible] determination of [illegible] better, the [illegible] of capitalism [illegible] Indians, [illegible] for all the conquest [illegible] they do [illegible] which is not always the case. Unless [illegible] with [illegible] ideas. Such as [illegible] Nandi fetish [illegible] will not voluntarily exchange [illegible] realities for [illegible] the wish. So if self-determination to be [illegible] we have [illegible] for the future. On [illegible] we must break [illegible] Jacobin, who aims at "system [illegible] from any religious propaganda." Here we find himself against nearly [illegible] who, from intimate knowledge, [illegible] the [illegible] of Africans at heart. He is also in [illegible] opposition to the Education Code [illegible] of the Colonial Office, strongly supported [illegible] Socialists, as by the present National [illegible] which has laid down that the religious [illegible] education is [illegible] in Africa. When [illegible] the African's [illegible] religion [illegible] far to [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] failure. There is much [illegible] educational [illegible] but we hold strongly that [illegible] religion but [illegible] renascence of Africa [illegible] the greatest [illegible] in [illegible] in history.

SIR R. WILLIAMSON ON NATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Sir Robert Williamson, [illegible] director of [illegible] Colonial [illegible] of the greatest [illegible] East and [illegible] Africa, [illegible] our present [illegible] difficulties [illegible] their immediate causes, [illegible] to be dealt with [illegible] the old world [illegible] at any rate [illegible] have [illegible] internal market [illegible] to the [illegible] the market [illegible] was [illegible] plant [illegible] taking steps to [illegible] to become [illegible] agriculturists. He believes [illegible] they should be encouraged to become growers [illegible] should be encouraged to buy goods and [illegible] merchandise [illegible] in the work of [illegible]

HELPING EMPIRE PRODUCERS.

[illegible] also [illegible] and [illegible] way [illegible] trade. There are [illegible] world [illegible] of a sound and [illegible] business [illegible] and [illegible] Africa.

[illegible] respect of African trade for [illegible] have had an other business man's voice [illegible] itself heard. Sir [illegible] Writing [illegible] Board says: "As a business [illegible] hesitation in claiming that it [illegible] and rested not with political [illegible] business [illegible] very important [illegible] and [illegible] lost [illegible] He emphasises [illegible] that the disappearance of the [illegible] we [illegible] found [illegible] we [illegible] won't that [illegible] on organised public [illegible] will have [illegible] the coming of a great opportunity to recover the market that they have been losing. This from a [illegible] country now buys goods to the value of [illegible] six to seven millions sterling a year from the [illegible] seas Empire. If ever there was a time for a [illegible] drive [illegible] with it, both increased white settlement and increased Native development which should be complementary and not antagonistic. It is now.

* * *

There is a [illegible] this, and one made all the more important by the breakdown of the world economic [illegible] however [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] need of developing inter-Imperial [illegible] British manufacturers and merchants must seek such trade. In the days of fierce competition it will not do for them to sit down and wait for it. They must visit the potential markets of East Africa, seek out the trade possibilities and turn them into orders they can deliver to supply existing wants [illegible] In [illegible] the [illegible] power still practically dormant of the [illegible] not enough for them merely to [illegible] to [illegible] demands which they have [illegible] with marks [illegible] orchard [illegible] young prolific trees [illegible] which [illegible] strongly and which [illegible] cultivation to [illegible] a rich harvest. [illegible] nations among [illegible] markets [illegible] Britain [illegible] this market which [illegible] sentiment [illegible] It is a market coming to [illegible] and which [illegible] that market [illegible] intensive [illegible] and [illegible] is need [illegible]

PULP FACTORY FOR EAST AFRICA.

We learn that many [illegible] the [illegible] development fund for the establishment [illegible] of a factory [illegible] pulp from [illegible] paper pulp from [illegible] the conversion to the [illegible] of which [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] there [illegible] the [illegible] particularly [illegible]

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

The Economic Problem

The Question of Amalgamation

The New "Opposition"

Will this issue "East Africa" begins the tenth year of its existence

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ECONOMY IN THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES

A Critic of the Colonial Office

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, May I add a line to my old friend Reif's comparison between the economies of the Sudan and the East African dependencies? The latter are under the Colonial Office; the former is not.

Yours faithfully,

[illegible]

CROC'S HEART BEATS 20 HOURS AFTER DEATH

Proof that crocodiles can Eat under Water

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, Some time ago you published a good deal of correspondence discussing whether crocodiles can eat under water.

Being anxious to prove whether it was possible, I recently conducted an experiment with a young crocodile in a tank, and fed it with small pieces of meat. We then placed some wire netting across the tank, about three inches under the surface of the water, and for four weeks it was fed by dropping food *through* the wire netting. The meat was always eaten, and, moreover, no bubbles came from his mouth when he closed it.

Now on the subject of crocodiles, may I mention another point which does not seem to be widely known? A crocodile has been killed, and its heart being taken out, we found it continued to beat for another twenty hours.

Yours faithfully,

V. C. STEER WEBB

FIGHT BETWEEN TROUT AND SNAKE

Unusual Incident reported from Nyasaland

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, I wonder whether trout-catching snakes are common in East Africa.

The following incident occurred one day when I was fishing the Mulungusi stream near Cowa, Nyasaland:

[illegible] about 4 ft. deep, small stream about [illegible] wide. [illegible] the [illegible] under sudden [illegible] appeared from the bed in the pool and seized the trout by the [illegible]. A great tussle [illegible] up by the trout, which [illegible] completely [illegible] by the snake, which immediately curled itself like a spring round the body of the fish. After nearly a minute the efforts of the trout stopped and the snake brought its head round and bit [illegible] the trout head first. I [illegible] with [illegible] and it promptly swam off up stream with [illegible] counter way down. I managed to take [illegible] the fish and dispatched the snake which [illegible] drawn in clear water under [illegible] long and about the thickness of a stout walking stick.

I returned the trout to the pool where it sank to the bottom gasping. On my return, one or two hours after the same trout was gasping [illegible] by a crab. I [illegible] I do not know.

[illegible]

NATIVE JUSTICE AND INDIRECT RULE

An Example from Northern Rhodesia

To the Editor of East Africa

[illegible] with reference to the letter [illegible] which appeared in your issue of [illegible] I am afraid he has [illegible] the point. The [illegible] that [illegible] educated Native be involved in a long, peculiarly *Native legal affair* (the italics are mine) he must submit himself to a Native Court of a Chief whose only qualification [illegible] etc., and he adds [illegible] wonder [illegible] that [illegible] education [illegible] entirely [illegible]. The education of the present-day Native [illegible] very rare exception [illegible] of Northern Rhodesia is not of such a high standard but that in "some peculiarly Native legal affair" I am sure he would rather abide by and [illegible] the judgment of his Chief rather than that of his District Officer. "On the mere fact that an educated Native, very well knows that [illegible] to the involved technicalities of Native Customary Law. And what a chance for the "educated" Native to plead his case before the [illegible] his eloquence alone should turn the scales in his favour. In the District Officer's Court [illegible] would be told to "choke" or "shut up."

Not [illegible] a little [illegible] Native Clerk complained to me that white [illegible] were destroying his [illegible] spread [illegible] and mumbled something [illegible] it new [illegible] perhaps, said he. "Tell me, please, Sir, [illegible] the advice of certain [illegible] running [illegible] and [illegible] the success [illegible] become jealous [illegible] It has happened, [illegible] any [illegible] Native [illegible] educated [illegible] public in the local [illegible]

[illegible] a good thing [illegible] Native Kkuu of [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] has yet had [illegible] or admitted [illegible] University. [illegible] will be high time [illegible] complain [illegible] always be the right [illegible] appeal to the Court of his District Officer, the one saving clause.

Yours faithfully,

R. ANLEY

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GOOD WORK

Tributes to African Government Servants

To the Editor of East Africa

[illegible] the Sudan Government Annual Report, which [illegible] a high reward [illegible] and every word of which I have read [illegible] the [illegible] book, a model of [illegible] compilation [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] men [illegible] incidents which will appeal [illegible] public [illegible] the general [illegible] the [illegible] reader [illegible] appreciation [illegible] evident wish [illegible] the authorities to acknowledge good work [illegible] individual servants, and not only [illegible] drawing the [illegible] These public tributes [illegible] who are doing their [illegible] faithfully [illegible]

Hay

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND MISSIONS.

Canon Broomfield's Appeal

To the Editor of "East Africa."

[illegible] your editorial [illegible] *East Africa* of June 8, [illegible] Lord Lugard, Sir Edward Grigg [illegible] London meeting of C.M.S. [illegible] since issue [illegible] I may, I should like to say something on this subject of co-operation.

In Tanganyika co-operation between Government and missions in education was proposed in 1925, following the publication of the White Paper "Education Policy in Tropical Africa" (Cmd. [illegible]). I was one of those who assisted the Government in the subsequent drafting of the "Education Code and Grant-in-Aid Regulations." I have been the representative of U.M.C.A. on the Advisory Committee on Native Education since its inception. I have also been a member of the Zanzibar Advisory Committee on Native Education since 1928, and in 1927 I was one of the representatives of Tanganyika at the Imperial Education Conference in London. I mention these points in order to show that I speak from first-hand experience of the relations of co-operation.

[illegible] that I very heartily [illegible] Sir Stewart Symes and Sir Edward [illegible] the importance of the part to be played by missions in the uplifting of civilisation in Africa. Moreover, from my experience during the eight years [illegible] with the Tanganyika Government in educational matters, we have been treated with quite remarkable courtesy, helpfulness, friendliness [illegible] speak, but [illegible] other missions other than [illegible] the mission to which I belong, I can say that we have been willingly co-operated with by Government in every way possible. It is our desire to carry out our work, educational and medical, side by side with Government [illegible] we have no kind of resistance to co-operate with Government, and we avoid the relations between us being in the slightest degree of a competitive character.

(2) It seems to me, however, that there are some conditions for the smooth working of co-operation between Government and missions. It is that Government should [illegible] the functions of other bodies. The functions of missions and Government are very different. Missions might approve of everything that Government does, yet the primary purpose of the presence of the missionary in a country lies outside the sphere of Government activities. Our aim goes beyond that of Government, and the means which we have to adopt differ from those of Government. Where Government [illegible] the whole [illegible] recognition of the fact, we can co-operate with both hands.

If you can [illegible] the side [illegible] point [illegible] little more. The Governor of Tanganyika [illegible] Symes, understands, and we have no hesitation in co-operating with his Government. But I am not so sure of our Colonial Office, which is to regard the 2nd version of the *Tablet* as Divine Guidance to the British to govern and rule the African? Actually, of course, it is a matter for Parliament to govern and rule its people themselves in detail.

I am not so sure about [illegible] when I say that we are all working "for the same *fundamental* [illegible] ideals." It is as though you were to say to us, "[illegible] are interested in the religious side of things. [illegible] as a matter of fact we are out after the same [illegible] ideals." Yours there is no such thing as religious side of things. Religion is the heart of things. [illegible] when the country was governed by the Germans, we used to tell our people to pray for the Kaiser. We now tell them to pray for King George. But our work was [illegible] now. This does not mean that there is no difference between the Christian [illegible] of any of the other powers governing the Mandated Territories. But it does mean that we are all in quite the same boat. The purpose of our presence in the country, the work we do, is not the Christian Church in Africa, but the Church in Africa as spreading civilisation, but in fact it is [illegible]

[illegible] that Government [illegible] with [illegible] from [illegible] or [illegible] judgment according to different sets of [illegible] When this is [illegible] the result [illegible] being [illegible] unlike [illegible] destructive [illegible] in the [illegible] mountains out of [illegible] But when the ultimate purpose [illegible] that is [illegible] and slowly [illegible] can be [illegible] read [illegible] and it will be found that [illegible] lessens the value of our co-operation [illegible] Where co-operation from the Government point of view [illegible] smoothly, it has been due, I think, (1) to the [illegible] of the mission, efforts to be efficient and to progress in their educational and medical work, (2) to the Government's appreciation and recognition in practice of the special character [illegible] essentially religious organisations.

I have written [illegible] co-operation between missions and Governments. [illegible] editorial [illegible] thinking [illegible] co-operation between all the [illegible] "They are [illegible]," you say, "[illegible] and of Christendom." True. All the [illegible] not, are all regarded as representatives of Christendom. Now what about this co-operation? We are ready to do our part to the best of our ability. We will do all that we can to help the general progress of the country. We will make our educational and medical work as efficient as we can. We will try to train up good and useful citizens. We will train clerks and artizans. We will encourage better methods of agriculture. That is our part.

But what about the other people going to do to help us? What is *their* part? It is not enough to say, "Oh, you are getting Government grants." [illegible] are not [illegible] the work the Government would have to do it itself, and it would cost the Government many times as much as the grants which it pays to us. We are saving the Government a great deal of money. That means that we are saving the taxpayer a great deal of money. If we are asked to co-operate, we [illegible] have a right to expect something more from the other people. The co-operation must not be one-sided.

The kind of help that would be of more value than any other [illegible] these other people, whether official or non-official, [illegible] member [illegible] representatives of Christendom. How many Europeans ever come to church, even when a church [illegible] hand? One in [illegible]. One in thirty [illegible] of them are kindness [illegible] when we meet them, we [illegible] to see them. But come to church? [illegible] only half of the Europeans in the country [illegible] keep obligations of their religion, even half [illegible] help to us than anything else [illegible] brethren would help us in this way, [illegible] would find that they have no cause to think [illegible] lacking in sympathy with them. *[illegible] to co-operate.*

My excuse, [illegible] for writing at such length [illegible] must be that I have expressed a point of view which may, perhaps, be new to some of your readers.

Yours faithfully,

C. BROOMFIELD,

Canon and Chancellor, Zanzibar Diocese.

Zanzibar.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"Sir [illegible] Sahib is thoroughly appreciated by the [illegible] in East African [illegible] In [illegible] seem to [illegible] than the [illegible] ment. Although he has retired from his Government [illegible] he still receives a salute of seven guns when visiting a battleship. *From a Kenya subscriber writing from Mombasa.*

[illegible] In July and August Mombasa becomes [illegible] Brighton to London [illegible] more so. Many leading [illegible] business men [illegible] here on [illegible] enjoying [illegible] and shooting, and the [illegible] *From a [illegible] in Mombasa.*

[illegible] Sir [illegible] Cunliffe-Lister. He is one [illegible] Secretaries of State [illegible] realise the [illegible] direction [illegible] *leading resident [illegible]*

[illegible] Territories [illegible] *Kenya.*

[illegible] *East Africa [illegible] Kingsburn [illegible]*

Some Statements Worth Noting

"In pluck, cunning and ferocity [illegible] is more than the match for the lion and tiger."—*Major R. R. Young, writing in "Ideas."*

"I believe our annual wireless licence [illegible] the highest in the world."—*K. [illegible] writing to the "Transvaal Post."*

"Shining [illegible] where sanity still exists."—*Major The Hon. [illegible] Eustace, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"Any chap can live alone in the bush, but it needs a superman to live peaceably with a companion for any length of time in the great lonely wilds of Africa."—*From "Safari Sam," by Gordon Shakespeare.*

"The first thing that the Chadsian Party will do if returned to power will be to amalgamate with Northern Rhodesia and to buy the mineral rights of that territory."—*Mr. J. W. Keller, at an election meeting in Bulawayo.*

"A large number of Christians at Likoma and Chizumulu have preferred to be put out of the Church rather than forgo the forbidden medicine of the *Mchape* witchdoctors."—*[illegible] writing in the "Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle."*

"Sir Andrew Balfour ranks with Manson as the father of tropical medicine, as the father of hygiene in the tropics."—*Dr. R. R. Scott, Senior Health Officer, Tanganyika Territory, in a paper read at the B.M.A. Centenary meeting in Nairobi.*

"Amalgamation of the two Rhodesias is not a live question at present; but it will come in time, and it is definitely wrong to hinder its eventual accomplishment."—*The Governor of Southern Rhodesia (Sir Cecil Rodwell), speaking in Que Que.*

"The Native Administrations, in most cases, emerged from 1932 financially stronger than at the beginning of the year, and it has been possible to restore during 1932 a part of the previous heavy reduction in salaries."—*From the Annual Report for Tanganyika Territory, 1932.*

"The Government is prepared to support to the limit of its capacity any industry which, in its opinion is considered to be likely to be successful and to be of permanent advantage to the Territory."—*[illegible] Chief Secretary, Southern Rhodesia, in the Legislative Council.*

"There certainly seems to be a nearer approach to unanimity amongst the people than amongst the elected members, and that cannot be regarded as otherwise than a farcical situation in respect of a question of the importance of amalgamation."—*From a leading article in "The Bulawayo Chronicle."*

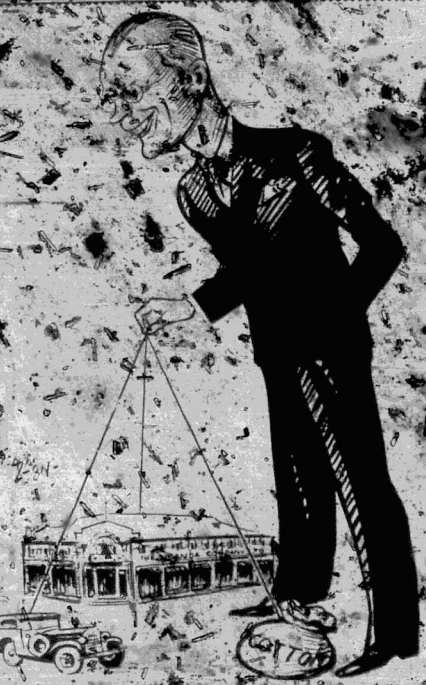
"The curative and preventive sides of the Medical Service in Kenya is actually in operation, and although it has been precipitated by economic conditions, it marks a stage in the evolution of the Service which has long been contemplated by those responsible for medical policy."—*"The East African Medical Journal."*

"The consensus of opinion among medical practitioners who have spent many years in the country is that quinine prophylaxis has proved its value, but in view of the commonly and unnecessarily contracted malaria, including blackwater, the [illegible] emphasis [illegible]."—*Dr. [illegible] Knighton, Director of Medical Services, Southern Rhodesia, [illegible] Report.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

170.—Mr. George Beresford Craddock, M.A., B.Sc., A.I.C.



(Copyright "East Africa")

Mr. Craddock is chemical manager in East Africa for Tube, Ltd., of the Uganda Company. He was President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in 1932 and 1933, President of the Uganda Cotton Association for [illegible] since its inception of the Government Committee for Native Agricultural Production and a member of the Committee appointed during 1933 to investigate the Cotton Ordinance. Thus he has borne his full share of public work in the country of his adoption.

He is a good deal more than a public worker, an amiable musician and we believe that his compositions will be heard in Kampala in the near future. He is keen on tennis and before the War played a good deal of hockey and "Rugger." During the War he served with the Royal Garrison Artillery, but invalided out of the "Gunners" and was commissioned a Sub-Lieutenant on the Chemical Service.

On demobilisation he joined as Chemical Director the important Dundee company of Tube Industries, Ltd., which he visited periodically in S.A., Canada and Mexico. He has also travelled in South Africa and the Far East. After for three years [illegible] in India of the British Burma Petroleum Company, on resigning from active service he entered the Chemical Department of the Investigation Group of Imperial Chemical Industries. His combined high technical qualifications with business experience [illegible] both extensive and varied.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. G. C. Ismael, recently drew home from Kampala.

Earl Winterton returned from Berlin by air on Saturday.

Lady Grantham has returned from Scotland.

Brigadier-General G. [illegible] Coode, D.S.O., and Mrs. Coode [illegible] for Kenya.

Mr. W. [illegible] Akers-Douglas, former Tanganyika Treasury official, is now farming in Kenya.

The Hon. K. La [illegible] of land is expected home on leave very shortly.

Miss [illegible] Lyons, Senior Health Visitor in Tanganyika, is now on leave pending retirement.

Mr. [illegible] B. Thompson has been appointed an official Member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. S. D. K[illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Shah were recently elected to the Mombasa Municipal Council.

Mr. W. [illegible] Arcedekne, of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, is home on leave by the m.v. "Shropshire."

Mr. Edmund de la Haye, one of the early settlers in Kenya, has now purchased an estate in the Trans-Nzoia district.

Mr. [illegible] Morrison, second son of Mr. Alexander Morrison, the Daresses Salaam advocate, was recently called to the Bar.

Dr. [illegible] R. Lochhart recently won the Buckley Golf Cup competition at Nyeri, the runner-up being Dr. C. J. MacMillan.

Mr. M. Smithyman recently won the Nyasaland men's singles tennis championship, by defeating Mr. A. B. [illegible].

Mr. L. W. [illegible] Eccles, M.C., has been appointed Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. A. [illegible] Chandler, accompanied by Mrs. Chandler, has recently arrived in Broken Hill to take charge of St. George's Church.

Dr. Otto Hood, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been registered as a medical practitioner in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Miss M. [illegible] Jollyman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] H. Jollyman of Fort Jameson, has passed her English degree of B.[illegible] with second [illegible] honours.

[illegible] Central County Club [illegible] at Fort Jameson [illegible] by Mrs. [illegible] Dow is Chairman of the club.

The [illegible] Rhodesia has ordained three Africans [illegible] being the first Africans [illegible] priesthood in the diocese.

Messrs. [illegible] L. Hardy and [illegible] author of "Ants," in Tanganyika [illegible] operating in transferring [illegible] to the Transvaal.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, who was recently [illegible] elected Mayor of Nairobi, is the father of Mr. Arthur Mortimer, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways Association.

In the Kenya Lawn Tennis Championship finals Mr. R. [illegible] beat Mr. R. Orwin 1-6, 6-2, 6-4 in the men's, while in the ladies Miss Fletcher beat Mrs. Mulhall 7-5, 6-4.

Mr. W. [illegible] Rangeley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rangeley, of Fort Jameson, and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, has graduated in the Honour School of Natural Science (Geology).

Mr. C. H. Bentinck, M.G., who was British Minister and Consul-General in Ethiopia from 1925 to 1929, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia.

Mr. J. S. Dalis, of the well-known Dar es Salaam firm of that name, is making an extensive tour of Tanganyika Territory. His aim is to get into close touch with business men and settlers up-country.

Captain P. H. Waterer, R.N. (Retd.), who died last week in the Isle of Wight, served in the operations which resulted in the bombardment and capture of the Sultan of Zanzibar's palace in 1896.

The District Officer (Mr. Ga Tas Chapman) and Mr. Carl Cramer, Mr. [illegible] and Dew, Mr. Hermann Hummel, and Mr. [illegible] Wisemann have been nominated to the Mufindi District Road Board, Tanganyika.

Mr. C. A. Horley has won the Byrne Cup of the Kenya Rifle Association for 1937-1938. The competitors resulted in a tribute between Sgt. Major C. [illegible] and Mr. C. A. Horley and Mr. F. C. Cogle.

East Africa's forecast that Mr. A. D. A. McGregor, Attorney-General in Kenya, would shortly be appointed Chief Justice in Hong Kong is confirmed by an official announcement from the Colonial Office.

Mr. Walter [illegible] the Public Works Department of Uganda, [illegible] Railway [illegible] Protectorate of Uganda, has [illegible] account of his work.

Many of our readers will regret to learn of his sudden death in England on the [illegible] Reynton, of Barclays Bank [illegible] on the point of sailing for East Africa and will be posted in Moshi.

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Rey, C.M.G., who has travelled widely in Ethiopia, is the resident commissioner of Bechuanaland Protectorate, where an inquiry is being held into the alleged flogging of a European by the Native Police.

Major K. [illegible] Motor Transport Co., who arrived on this side a couple of weeks ago, has returned to London from Devonshire. His company is shortly to establish a bus service in the Kenya capital.

Mr. R. J. Moffat, a nephew of the former Premier of Southern Rhodesia, and an Agricultural Officer of the Northern Rhodesian service, has been visiting the coffee estates in the Kilimanjaro and Meru districts in the course of "study leave."

Messrs. F. R. Minderlick, F. J. Miller and J. de la Mothe have been appointed members of the Moshi Water Board; and Messrs. Goodall Bloom, A. Poesaner, C. D. Watt, and Major A. Russell members of the Arusha Water Board.

Mr. R. E. Dalgliash Woods, the Northern Rhodesia District Officer, is on holiday in France and Mr. W. V. Bredsford is also on leave. Mr. D. [illegible] of the Provincial Administration, has been posted to Ndola on his return from leave.

Mr. V. C. Steen-Webster, who served for a number of years on sisal estates in Tanganyika and who is now technical adviser to H.H. the Maharao of Kutch, has arrived home on a six months' holiday. He is in charge of an experimental sisal plantation in Kutch.

Mr. Sydney Waterlow, C.B.E., who has been appointed His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, went to Addis Ababa in 1928 as British Minister, but as the climate of Ethiopia [illegible] his health, he was transferred to Sofia in the following October.

Among the officers Nyasaland [illegible] joined [illegible] served with the Blantyre Mission for [illegible] years, the Rev. Charles Stuart, who [illegible] the Mission for [illegible] years, and Mr. Alpine, who [illegible] to Blantyre [illegible].

Mrs. Gertrude Franklin, only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Franklin, of Lisburn, Kenya, was married in Beccles, last week, to Miss Mary Eileen Reynolds, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reynolds. The bride-groom returned to England a couple of years ago after spending some three years in commerce in Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Mr. [illegible] J. Cooper has been elected Chairman of the Usambara Planters' Association, with Mr. O. Konig as Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. [illegible] Manson and E. C. R. [illegible] Scaloubick as Hon. Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, respectively. The four other members of the Committee are Messrs. [illegible] Cadas, H. G. Pitt, [illegible] Williams, and Dr. A. Williams.

Sir Gilbert Coyle, who died last week, was an originator of Imperial Study Groups, before the Royal Empire Society three years ago, he made a strong plea for a permanent establishment, a Ministry of Commerce, like, of all the Ministries of the Empire, devoted solely to the task of developing the trade of the Empire. Sir Gilbert was managing director of Messrs. W. & [illegible] Ltd.

Sunday engagements include Mr. [illegible] of the Cross Memorial College, [illegible] Miss Dorothy Kane, [illegible] youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Lancey, of Bramley Lodge, Bournemouth, and Captain Harold A. Crouch, O.B.E., R.C.S., Sudan Political Service, and Helen Mary, widow of John Beavan, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mack, of Jersey.

We congratulate Eileen Bruce Miller, of Cambridge (aged 14), on winning the prize offered by *The Illustrated Chronicle* for an essay on a garden. She was born at Mwanhuing, where her father was for many years a Forest Officer. Her mother is a daughter of Dr. Walter Stuart, the well-known medical missionary of Kalene Hill. Mr. Miller settled at Bomi on his retirement from the Service a few years ago.

Northern Rhodesians will join with their Southern neighbours in deeply regretting the death in Dresden of Mrs. C. J. McClellan, who for many years had judged the household requirements section at the Kafue and Bulawayo Shows. Her husband, who died in Bulawayo in March of last year, was stated to be the twelfth Earl of Kirkcudbright, but never used the title. He had lived in Rhodesia since 1907.

PERSONALIA (*continued*)

We regret to announce the death in Cape Town of Rear-Admiral Henry Evans-Freke Aylmer, C.B.E., of [illegible]sfield, Arcturus, Southern Rhodesia, where he settled on retiring from the Navy in 1929. He was the second son of the late Captain John Evans-Freke Aylmer, M.P. for Maidstone. Besides his British decorations he received the Russian Order of St. Stanislas and the American D.S.M. He was in his fifty-fifth year.

Private advices from Kenya leave little doubt that the General election due six months hence will arouse unusual interest, and it is probable that every seat—with the possible exception of that held by Lord Francis Scott—will be contested. It would not be surprising if Major [illegible] were to oppose Captain H. F. Ward in Nairobi North, and either Captain F. O'B. Wilson or Sir Robert Shaw stand against Major Delap in Ukamba.

The Livingstone Caledonian Society has re-elected Mr. [illegible] H. Thomson as its Chief, and Messrs. H. J. Miller and D. Alexander as Chieftains for the ensuing year, with Mr. R. T. Horsburgh as an Honorary Chieftain. Mrs. M. Cowie was elected Secretary and Treasurer, with Miss Violet McDonald as Assistant Secretary. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. A. [illegible] Brown, R. D. Guthrie, W. Riach, R. Sutherland, and W. Williamson.

Inward passengers with this week's air mail included Mr. Stirling and Mr. Hind, from Johannesburg; Mr. Steward, from Nairobi; and Colonel Ward, Mr. Sandys, Miss Blake, and Miss Kemble, from Kisumu. Outward passengers included Mr. Graham, London to Khartoum; Mr. R. C. Ford, Cairo to Khartoum; Dr. and Mrs. Bourdillon, Cairo to Entebbe; Dr. Parsons, London to Kisumu; Lady Diana Gibb, Brindisi to Mbika; Mr. [illegible], Brindisi to Broken Hill; and Mrs. and Miss Nuttall, London to Salisbury.

Dr. James A. Chisholm, the well-known Scots missionary at Mwenzo, Northern Rhodesia, who flew out to Mbeya last week, has been working in the same place for thirty-three years, with the exception of taking part in the campaign in German East. The high standard of education in the Native villages of the Fife district, to which the Secretary for Native Affairs has paid tribute, bears testimony to his cumulatively constructive work throughout this period. Before he left England Dr. Chisholm had the satisfaction of seeing his translation of the New Testament into the local dialect passed through the press. Long may his labours continue!

The Rev. H. [illegible] J. P. Warren, who served as U.M.C.A. missionary in Zanzibar from 1923-1925, is shortly leaving England to return to Zanzibar. The Rev. John W[illegible], whose sister is already a missionary in [illegible], is leaving for the [illegible] of Tanganyika, while Padre Sheppard, who served for some time in Masasi, has been compelled to remain in England for [illegible] reasons and has accepted the offer of a curacy. [illegible] G. [illegible], who was recently invalided home from Northern Rhodesia, has [illegible] ill-health after seventeen years' [illegible].

ANIMAL LIFE IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. Arthur Loveridge to Address East African Group

On Thursday next, September 21, Mr. Arthur Loveridge, one of the leading authorities in the world on snakes, is to address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, taking as his subject "Animal Life in East Africa." Tea will be served at 4.30 p.m., and all interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend. Catering arrangements would be facilitated if those intending to be present would notify their probability by post card to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at the above address.

DEATH OF LORD GREY OF FALLODEN

Brother of two Great East Africans

Our readers will share with the rest of the world deep regret at the death on September 7 of Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who not long ago went home to die. He will go down to history as the man who made the declaration of war against Germany in 1914, and as one of our greatest Foreign Secretaries, but his own generation has venerated him even more as a great Englishman, naturalist and torchbearer for honour in our public life. His book "The Charm of Birds" is rightly considered a classic, as is his volume on fly-fishing.

East Africa claimed both his brothers, who were closely associated with Sir Robert Williams. George (who discovered the Kansanshi Mine in Northern Rhodesia) was killed by a lion, and Charles, after losing an arm in the fighting at the south end of Lake Victoria, was later killed by a buffalo. Each in his way was as keen on natural history as the better known brother, and both, like him, were devoted to the end. It was our good fortune to know them, but not the statesman, and through them we can understand that he, if somewhat aloof and not a good mixer, was a most lovable man.

PASSING OF MR. W. F. HARRINGTON

We regret to learn of the recent death in England of Mr. W. F. Harrington, M.C., the Tanganyika Administrative Officer, who had served in the Territory since the end of [illegible]. He arrived [illegible] a few months ago from Mwanza, where he was acting Deputy Provincial Commissioner. [illegible] that his end was [illegible] will be widely regretted for his personal and [illegible] qualities.

CATHEDRAL AT KIKUYU

Impressive Scene at Dedication Ceremony

[illegible]

NEW SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINISTRY

Mr. G. M. Huggins Forms the Cabinet

The Ministry of the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, whose party was defeated in last week's General Election, having tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor, Mr. G. M. Huggins, leader of the Reform Party, has now formed the following Ministry:

Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister, Native Affairs, [illegible] Justice; Mr. [illegible], Agriculture; Mr. [illegible] Senior, [illegible] Commerce and Public Works.

Mr. Huggins, the new Prime Minister, is a well known surgeon in the Colony, and [illegible] Durban. During the War he acted as [illegible] at the hospital in Brighton, in England, and [illegible]. Mr. Reese is a former Secretary to the Administration of North Western Rhodesia at Kalomo, where he served under the late Sir Robert Coryndon, Sir Jobling and Mr. Leach. He was well known as the latter's secretary, and a prominent part in the campaign for responsible government. Mr. [illegible] is a lawyer and a prominent [illegible] in the Colony, while Mr. Senior, the new [illegible], is the owner of several gold mining claims.

The Press on the Election

[illegible] article on the Rhodesian Government appears in the [illegible] Press, [illegible] include the following:

The Times says: "The vision of a free South Central British Dominion remains a vision, but it is one which is realised."

The Morning Post comments: "[illegible] principal reason for the Rhodesian Party's defeat was the advocacy of early amalgamation with Britain's Rhodesia. This [illegible] an [illegible] Southern Rhodesia [illegible] for fusion with the North."

The Financial News says: "[illegible] effect is that the Rebel Party [illegible] Customs Union, which they will [illegible]."

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The following announcement has been made in the Kenya Daily Times of the month of August:

[illegible] Tanganyika Administration

[illegible] Tanganyika

Regarding appointments, it is intended the following [illegible]

[illegible] Bolton, Assistant Accountant, [illegible] Colony.

[illegible] Colonial Office, Commissioner [illegible] Colony.

Mr. D. [illegible] Blunt, Senior Agricultural Officer, Kenya Colony, to be Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

Mr. [illegible] R. Hoch, [illegible] Colonial Office, [illegible] Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

[illegible] Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

[illegible] to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

[illegible] Colonial Office, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika.

[illegible] Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, to be Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Societies, Tanganyika.

[illegible] Tanganyika, to be Attorney-General, Tanganyika.

Mr. [illegible] Treasurer, Northern Rhodesia.

[illegible] Inspector, Kenya, to be Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, Kenya and Tanganyika Postal Service.

Mr. [illegible] Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Kenya, to be Agricultural Officer, Coffee Expansion Scheme, Tanganyika.

Mr. [illegible] Police Constable, Kenya, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palestine.

Mr. [illegible] Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Tanganyika.

New Port on Lake Tanganyika

[illegible]

SOCIALISM'S THREAT TO THE COLONIES

Considered in Theories of Mr. Horrabin

COMMENT is made in the Matters of Moment columns on "Problems of a Socialist Government" by Sir Stafford Cripps and other Socialists. Here we deal with the Colonial aspect, which subject was entrusted by the Socialist [illegible] to Mr. F. Horrabin, a well-known lecturer, during [illegible] working class audiences. He admits that the British Empire offers us no practical foundation for the building of a Socialist Commonwealth; there is quite a lot of hope for us. He nevertheless that should not lead us to ignore the fact that the Labour Party aims at building the Socialist Commonwealth on the ruins of the British Empire, and that demolition always precedes rebuilding.

Mr. Horrabin rules out a socialised British Empire as impossible, and adds somewhat optimistically that "the Empire—or part of it—will still be in being when the power of capitalism is broken in England", and on this supposition he thinks that his Party will inherit certain responsibilities which it cannot shirk. As "capitalism, to-day, bases its principal policy on a theory of Empire development, it is obvious that there must be a sort of continuity between capitalist and Socialist policy on the Empire. It is strange to say, many of the ideals aimed at by Mr. Horrabin are precisely those for which capitalistic Britain is working." He is cleaving his opponents' thunder, in fact—with the difference that he gives no clue as to where he would find the money for the pursuit of these aims.

"A Socialist Government would start with a flat denial of the right of the British Government to possess overseas territories without regard to the desires of the inhabitants. . . . We should at once begin to associate Native Africans both with the political and economic administration of their territories. . . . They must be given a direct voice in the central legislature of the territory.

"We should [illegible] whatever surplus was produced first and foremost for financing a system of education free from any religious propaganda, which would aim at fitting the people for self-government. Such education would not aim at turning Africans into bad imitations of Europeans. It would take the best that is in African culture and combine it with a knowledge of European culture, to form the basis of an education fitted to enable the people to stand as equals with Europeans."

This last seems rather contradictory to what Mr. Horrabin [illegible] about [illegible] turning out imitation Europeans, but perhaps this is clear to Mr. Horrabin, who, finally, does not [illegible] reader an account of stewardship to "the predominately capitalist League of Nations" but would do so [illegible] readily to [illegible] Socialist International [illegible] he [illegible] worship [illegible] than the golden calf [illegible] but to [illegible] that worship he is willing to [illegible] the trust that he would inherit—for the complement of trustees is beneficiary, and if he had his way, there would be no beneficiaries in Africa. African [illegible] have a heritage as well as Englishmen, and [illegible] that such heritage is [illegible] from polities and [illegible] as these. Who are we to [illegible] such rights?

H. M.

A GOOD YARN WITH A DISTINCT FLAW

"Kaspa, the Lion-Man," by Mr. C. J. Stoneham (Nelson, 3/6) is a sequel to "Kaspa the Lion-Man." The reader is in no way handicapped if he has not read the earlier work.

Mr. Stoneham believes that lions are not the enemy of man, but tolerant and even well disposed. So that it is conceivable that man might be a lion's friend. He has a plausible theory, and in the story he tells how Eve Linton made friends with a really loyable lonely old lion, Diogo, and how, later, she met Kaspa, the lion-man, and had good hunting with him and his pack. The author shows much knowledge and still greater intuition in psychology; his local colour is good, and the story is so full of thrills that it wants to be read at a sitting.

But is it necessary for the sake of a plot to have as the white members of the cast those extraordinary creatures so common in African fiction and so unknown in real life, who sink to unspeakable depravities when living in the wilds? I have known old ivory hunters, cattle dealers and rubber traders, and I have stayed with Portuguese prazo owners, but nowhere in Eastern Africa have I even heard of any who sank to anything approaching the level of Da Costa and Loudon Grant. To many readers it is Kaspa, and Eve with Diogo, that will seem so incredible, but to the man who knows Africa, who knew it in the old lawless days, these degraded whites are more impossible and unnecessary.

It is a good yarn all the same, and Diogo is a wonderful character. I only hope that some day Mr. Stoneham will try again without pandering to a certain public by introducing this fictitious element of beastliness. He emphasises how the misconception of the reality of the lion has been maintained and perpetuated by the writings we have read from childhood. He should not help to propagate a belief in a type of white man that Africa never knew.

KINGO.

INCREASING SETTLEMENT BY FEDITY.

Mr. W. S. Brocklehurst Expounds His Proposals.

Mr. W. S. Brocklehurst, the [illegible] author who wrote "The Kenya [illegible]" and who has made a life study of overseas settlement problems, has now written a little booklet entitled "The Sure Road to a Land Career," in which he develops his policy of fedity, the essential feature of which is the aim to provide every man with a partnership based on his service value in the enterprise to which his energies are devoted.

An instance is given of the intended application of the fedative principle to [illegible] in East Africa.

A [illegible] is intended to select "[illegible] finest coffee estate in East Africa, situated amongst some of the finest [illegible] scenery to be found. The whole of the [illegible] owner, who has given twenty-five years to its creation and management, wishes to retire on account of age. The estate which is irrigable, has some 250 acres fully planted and could be purchased for £16,000 of less. Last year's crop, sold at present low prices, realised over £3,000, and as the cost of upkeep, including the owner's living expenses, was less than £2,000, [illegible] was approximately £1 per acre.

Assuming that the estate were purchased for £16,000, there would be a further £4,000 of working capital were [illegible] continuous improvements and [illegible] plant, [illegible] operations [illegible] and five inexperienced cadets [illegible] editors, each of whom would be given board and lodging and a personal [illegible] capitalisation beginning at £600 [illegible] the [illegible] experience [illegible] has service value, entitling him, [illegible] as he is an active member of the firm, to share in the profits *ab initio* with the cash capital invested. The leader would have a capitalisation amount with [illegible] salary-earning power, and a man with wide experience of planting and Africa has [illegible] estimated at £[illegible] personal capitalisation.

The [illegible] financial status of this partnership [illegible] converted [illegible] planting [illegible] be approximately as follows:—

Purchase price	£16,000
Working capital	4,000
Deferred leader capitalised	600
Five [illegible] editors, capitalised	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Future sinking fund for dividend	£26,000

[illegible] net average [illegible] pay roughly 10% on the [illegible] of the cash capital and [illegible] steady [illegible] earners, the providers of the capital [illegible] £2,600, the plantation [illegible] each [illegible] £[illegible] per annum [illegible] £60 per annum [illegible] for the acquire in a new partnership [illegible] of an income but it is certain that [illegible] premiums for [illegible] in getting [illegible] life. It is [illegible] a [illegible] business [illegible] already [illegible] permanent [illegible] weight.

Bursaries for Northern Rhodesian Children.

The Beit Railway Trustees offer not more than [illegible] bursaries per annum to the children of British subjects at European schools in Northern Rhodesia who satisfy the requirements of the European Education Department with regard to curriculum and attainment. The bursaries will be tenable for the [illegible] years [illegible] schools in Southern Rhodesia [illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible] free [illegible] school to [illegible] the [illegible] awards [illegible] and all relevant instructions will in due course be issued by the [illegible] Education.

New Uganda-Congo Road.

The new road [illegible] Uganda to Ruchuru in the Congo, which should be opened [illegible] It passes through [illegible] country to Kabale and will link up with a new [illegible] road connected [illegible] Belgian authorities. The road has been built by the [illegible] Works Department [illegible] Mr. A. Cafne, Executive Engineer, having been in charge of the work. [illegible] one of the [illegible] which Sir William Towers began.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PUBLICITY.

Useful Nyasaland Road Map.

The Nyasaland Railways [illegible] has just issued a very clear and well produced folding road map, which gives a large-scale coloured map of all the roads in the Protectorate, [illegible] a smaller scale [illegible] clearly [illegible] the principal and secondary roads all the way from Cape Town to the Sudan. This is the way to put Nyasaland on the map.

Nyasaland Representative in London.

The Nyasaland Government [illegible] appoint a trade representative in London [illegible] half the cost. The Nyasaland [illegible] Associations, however, arguing that the [illegible] would benefit, and that the burden [illegible] the tobacco and tea industries [illegible] should be borne entirely by [illegible].

N. Rhodesian Economies.

The Northern Rhodesia Government [illegible] that the deficit at the [illegible] £[illegible] whereas five months [illegible] £[illegible]. Further reductions in [illegible] capital establishment will save £[illegible] in a full year.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Sept. 20.—Coffee Planters' [illegible].
Sept. 21.—Coffee Conference [illegible].
Sept. 26.—Mr. Arthur Loveridge [illegible] East Africa Group of Over-Seas Leagues in London on: Annual Tale in East Africa.
Oct. 20, 21.—Eldoret Rifle Meeting.
November 1.—Southern Rhodesia Celebrations.
Fortieth Anniversary of the Occupation of Matabeleland.
December 6-8.—Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya Show, Nairobi.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

THE GREETING OF THE CHIMPANZEE.

SIR HESKETH BELL, the former Governor of Uganda, who is an ardent admirer of Mussolini, has written most entertainingly to *The Times*, suggesting that the Fascist claim that they salute is derived from the Roman is may be an undeserved tribute. He says:—

When I had charge of the affairs of Uganda, some twenty-five years ago, the ruler of one of the kingdoms of that Protectorate, Mukama of Toro, knowing that I was making a collection of wild animals at Government House, kindly sent me a very fine full grown chimpanzee. The poor fellow had been captured in the dense forests bordering on the Congo and started on his fourteen days' journey to Entebbe in a rough wooden cage carried by porters. [illegible] had shown great fierceness on *voyage*, and his strength was such that he had soon made a wreck of his cage.

The porters, who were much afraid of him, finally drove the unfortunate creature to a pole [illegible] that by the time he reached me, he was a mass of sores and cuts. His temper had certainly been ruined, and after being placed in the large cage which had been prepared for him he raged with rage almost continuously.

The sight of a Native especially infuriated him, and many weeks elapsed before he could tolerate the presence of a Negro.

[illegible] me to write about the chimpanzee in this connexion is his remarkable [illegible] in regard to [illegible]. Not only [illegible] horrible [illegible] the very [illegible] towards [illegible] however [illegible] cage, in which he could [illegible] jumping, he would advance towards me uttering a guttural growl [illegible] his [illegible] and above his head [illegible] the [illegible] chimpanzee [illegible] the outward [illegible] of the East so far [illegible] having [illegible] in [illegible] Romans [illegible] have [illegible] greeting [illegible] the [illegible] mysterious West of [illegible] Africa.

CRITICISM OF SETTLER LEADERS.

THE new Northern Rhodesian emergency [illegible] non-Natives, which was drawn up by [illegible] members to replace the threatened increase in poll tax, has apparently not met [illegible] of all the constituents. For instance, Mr. Marriott, of Broken Hill, says, in a long letter of disagreement to *The Livingstone Mail*:—

"Without hesitation I say, that the imposition of personal tax in [illegible] to every resident in the [illegible] had been passed by the [illegible] means in the [illegible] the electorate [illegible] the ground [illegible] feel. We now, [illegible] to a measure [illegible] only though he [illegible] have [illegible] them [illegible] hand [illegible] of the country. What leadership! What [illegible] inspiring ability have we heard? Nigh thirty years ago I began to think that [illegible] to be [illegible] stone offered [illegible] family [illegible] good [illegible] collects [illegible] claiming [illegible] I have [illegible] up to meet some need, creation [illegible]

Colonel [illegible] Mr. Bell, General Manager of the [illegible] Railways, is quoted by *Centre Afrique* of [illegible] Belgian Congo, stating during [illegible] the Belgian Congo [illegible] interesting country [illegible] introduce English capital [illegible] have been [illegible] Mr. [illegible] say. Manager [illegible] Congo [illegible] have worked [illegible]

ANOTHER LIBEL ON EAST AFRICA.

"East is East and West is West" [illegible] little trifle like this [illegible] worry some newspapers. When a sub-editor in [illegible] badly, we try to be tolerant; but when an [illegible] contributor of a feature article, whose [illegible] naturally regards as an authority, confuses East with East Africa, it is time for us to take notice.

The Birmingham [illegible] has published a [illegible] entitled "Wild Locust [illegible] A Sketch from East Africa." Capital [illegible] drink [illegible] of boy shocking us [illegible] it must be [illegible] out [illegible] libel for [illegible] African cooks [illegible] best servants [illegible] *Malibi [illegible] far*, [illegible] *Kesook*, [illegible] pidgin [illegible] East Africa [illegible] East African cooks [illegible] one [illegible] too much, [illegible] savoury live [illegible]

Then we were told that in this way [illegible] dusts the W. A. E. E. sought. We make bold to say that this [illegible] is inaccurate. [illegible] East unkind out the world is old [illegible] African Native [illegible] you! [illegible] good magic. Will someone enlighten Captain [illegible]

Many good African sketches [illegible] down by paper after paper [illegible] continued [illegible] secures space and, presumably, [illegible] More [illegible]

Colonel Denys Reitz, who served with the 5th African [illegible] during the East African campaign [illegible] "Trekking On."

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

The Sportsman's Arms Hotel has been opened in Kanyuki.

The trade mark "Twiga Chai" has been registered in Kenya by the Burst Tea Company.

The increase in the imports into Nyasaland in 1932 over 1931 amounted to £8,820.

Receipts for the port of Beira during July amounted to £19,738, compared with £10,143 for July, 1932.

There are now thirty-two post offices in Nyasaland, twelve of them being connected with the main telegraph line.

Under the Tobacco Companies (South) Guarantee the payment of an imperial dividend of 4½ per cent. on Ordinary [illegible] shares.

[illegible] Africa Lines, Ltd., Aviation, [illegible] ward based [illegible] Tanganyika, recently received [illegible] Lake Nyasa [illegible] The average speed [illegible] being [illegible] miles.

[illegible] exports in 1932 of seven eucalyptus timber to Southern Rhodesia for the mining industry [illegible] shipments [illegible] over the figures of 1931.

Southern Rhodesia imports [illegible] Nigeria, [illegible] sowing manufacturing blue mottled [illegible] and [illegible] soap, washing soda, and [illegible] soap.

Trade [illegible] increased.

The Vanishya Bank, Northern Rhodesia, now runs a free bus service between the Roan Antelope Mine and the town. This facilities [illegible] is quite [illegible] as the distance is about three miles.

Messagerie Maritime [illegible] on [illegible] African [illegible] Marseilles [illegible] Thursdays, beginning in January next. [illegible] extended to reach Mombasa [illegible] to seven days.

In connection with the development of automatic telephony on the Northern Rhodesia copper belt, [illegible] which has been lent by the Automatic Telephone Company, Ltd., has been [illegible] Mkana.

Of the white population of the Belgian Congo, which, according to the last census, totals 18,724, [illegible] are Belgians, 1,339 Portuguese, 1,238 Italians, and [illegible] British nationality. [illegible] Germans appear [illegible]

The Kenya Bank for [illegible] Kent Dick [illegible] buildings to be erected at the Victoria Falls [illegible] be about [illegible] and 7 or 8 ft. in diameter [illegible] will be quarried at Dett, and will cost about £1,000 [illegible] the engine is in position.

M.S.A. Airlines has just concluded a [illegible] to Bobo Dioulasso, French West Africa, and is now extended to Simenstown. A further cause to Beira is being made by the Hon. Daffodil Mackintosh [illegible] of Commander [illegible] Boxall.

Miss [illegible] Wheatley has begun [illegible] air [illegible] between Cairo and Alexandria [illegible] of [illegible] sized airliners is likely [illegible] ces southwards from [illegible] catering chiefly for urgent traffic offering [illegible] men [illegible]

Space bookings for the Birmingham [illegible] of the British Industries Fair are more than [illegible] ower that of the corresponding period for [illegible] 1932.

Visitors to the Birmingham section [illegible] to be charged admission next year, thus following the practice adopted in the case of the London [illegible]

A Nairobi firm [illegible] a large [illegible] requirements [illegible] of building material manufacturers desires to obtain further agencies for [illegible] but [illegible] connective lines on a [illegible] basis for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. [illegible] may be obtained from the Department [illegible] Trade, 35, [illegible] Street, S.W.1, [illegible] reference No. [illegible]

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia in Council has [illegible] salary [illegible] the [illegible] of Financial Secretary shall include [illegible] allowance. Where the salary does not exceed £[illegible] from £4,800 to £5,000, is to be [illegible] on the first £[illegible] 4% on the next £[illegible] while salaries [illegible] exceed £[illegible] shall be reduced by 10% on the amount in excess of £5,000.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies: Trade and Information Office, London, has received the following [illegible] of rainfall in the territories during the week ended August 24: Uganda: Entebbe, 1·75; Eldoret, 1·73; Fort Hall, 1·13; Kabete, 0·92; Kamuli, 1·01; Kericho, 2·07; Kisubi, 1·34; Kitale, 1·56; Kitgum, 1·75; Kitgum River, 2·27; Lira, [illegible]; Lira River, [illegible]; Lira Lira, 1·30; Mbale, [illegible]; Mechakos, 0·31; Mackinnon Road, 3·20; Mubendi, [illegible]; Mombasa, 3·17; Nairobi, 0·8[illegible]; Nakuru, 1·42; Nanyuki, 0·80; Nyeri, 0·[illegible]; Nyanza, 0·34; Soroti, 0·76; Tororo, [illegible]; Rumuruti, [illegible]; Kabukia, 1·42; Kampala, 0·22 inch.

LOCAL MINING STOCKS AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Nairobi:

	Last week.	This week.
[illegible] Rover and [illegible]	29s.	29s.
Eldoret Mining and [illegible]	20s.	20s. 50cts.
[illegible] Kakamega [illegible]	14s.	14s.
[illegible] Consolidated Goldfields	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	50cts.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5s.
[illegible]	2s. 5cts.	2s. 50cts.
Bakanes [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS

PRODUCE markets have [illegible] recently, for which brokers blame [illegible] situation on the German [illegible] Exchange.

Beeswax.—Steady but quiet, seller quoting Dar es Salaam for shipment at 85s.

Castor Seed.—Slightly lower at [illegible] (1932 [illegible] 12s. 6d.; 1931: £10 5s.)

Cloves.—Quiet [illegible] being steady at [illegible]. Reports from Zanzibar and Pemba state that the quality of the new crop already picked is good and that dry conditions have been favourable. Owing to patchiness of the crop, however, picking has been difficult. (1932: 7½d.; 1931: 8d.)

Coffee.—Slow of sale, [illegible] descriptions being mostly [illegible]. New crop Kenya: "A" sizes, [illegible]; "B" sizes, [illegible]; "C" sizes, [illegible]; peaberry, [illegible] Tanganyika [illegible] peaberry, 60s. 6d. London stocks [illegible] bags compared with 41,335 bags last year.

Copper.—Poor inquiry for standard for cash, which sellers quote at £35 5s. Electrolytic is quoted at £[illegible] 5s.

Copra.—East sun-dried lower at £9 15s. [illegible] ton. The possible [illegible] effects of drought on the [illegible] crop of Zanzibar and Pemba [illegible] in July. The second quarter's gathering proved [illegible] large [illegible] the third quarter [illegible] does not show the falling off previously anticipated.

Cotton.—East African is rather [illegible], quotations being from [illegible]d. to [illegible]d. per lb. according to quality. ([illegible]; 1931: 6d.)

Cotton Seed.—Dull at £4 [illegible] per ton. (1932: £5 10s.; 1931: £3 18s. 6d.)

[illegible] 28s. [illegible]d.

Groundnuts.—Lower [illegible] £[illegible] per ton. ([illegible]d.; 1931: [illegible])

Simsim.—Dull at £[illegible] per ton.

Sisal.—Quiet, East African No. 1, Oct.-Dec., being quoted by sellers at £18 2s. 6d., No. 2 at £17 [illegible] 6d., and No. 3 at £17 [illegible] 1932: £16 [illegible] 1931: £13 5s.)

Tea.—Twenty packages of Kenya and 200 [illegible] of Nyasaland tea realised averages of 9½d. and 10d. per lb. respectively last week. (Nyasaland, 1932: 6½d.; 1931: 8d.)

Tin.—[illegible], with standard for cash lower at £214 12s. [illegible]

OPENINGS FOR ENGINEERING WORK

IN an interesting article [illegible] openings for trade [illegible] East Africa, [illegible] correspondent of *The Engineer* [illegible]

"The [illegible] and largely universal system of bucket latrines, together with [illegible] household sullage water over [illegible] open drains dependent upon evaporation and absorption into the earth for disposal, cannot be very sanitary [illegible] open drains [illegible] breeding [illegible] is surprising [illegible] unpleasant machinations have been allowed to survive for so long. It is not even a cheap method, as the [illegible] charges cost the writer £6 per annum, and it seems possible that these [illegible] collected in any [illegible] might, if added together, cover the interest on the necessary loan wherewith to establish main drainage and disposal [illegible] There should [illegible] no physical difficulty [illegible] short of rock being encountered in excavation, as Dar es Salaam and Mombasa have the sea at hand, and most other towns are situated on more or less rising ground.

"The writer [illegible] the opinion that this year will go far in re-establishing business confidence in East Africa, and if 1934 [illegible] 1933 a vigorous recovery in [illegible] to be hoped that, bearing in mind the [illegible] of [illegible] in tropical countries, our engineers and merchants will be fully prepared, not [illegible] with standard patterns and [illegible] but with those definitely suited to the trade of the territories."

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

[illegible] for Kenya, [illegible] and Zanzibar [illegible] the G.P.O. [illegible] at [illegible]

Sept. 14 per [illegible]

[illegible] Bernardin de St. Pierre

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] homeward mails from East Africa are expected on [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] mails close at the G.P.O. [illegible] at [illegible] each Wednesday [illegible]

CREATING TRADE IN AFRICAN PRODUCTS

[illegible] weeks ago we referred to Mr. [illegible]'s enterprise in putting up Nyasaland products in penny [illegible] for native customers. The idea, of course, lends itself to developments in creating taste for un[illegible] foods and drinks. The thought recurred last week when we printed an account of Mr. Frank Strange's travelling shop; then [illegible] came on the following in the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* of New York:—

"Under the auspices of the Tea Propaganda Board, Ceylon [illegible] demonstration caravan has been started on its [illegible] the natives the tea-drinking idea after the [illegible] obtaining in India and the Dutch East Indies.

"[illegible] demonstration [illegible] maintained. [illegible] its crew of eight sleeps in a tent attached to the side of the hood. There is a wireless set, loud-speaker, microphone and [illegible] equipment. There are electric lights inside and flood-lighting outside. In Sinhalese and Tamil the [illegible] adhered to: 'Drink Good Ceylon Tea.' [illegible] tea gospel into neighbouring villages [illegible] principal stopping points. [illegible] demonstrations will [illegible]."

Adaptation of the above idea to local conditions, worked as an auxiliary to putting up local products in cheap and attractive packets, and seeing that the small up-country stores and *dukas* are properly stocked, should [illegible] up African consumption rapidly. We cannot say too often that there is a huge and practically untapped market "at home" for various East African products, as an ally of the export market. Demonstrations have been used elsewhere in other connexions, for instance in poultry instruction among American Negroes. The idea only needs adaptation to special circumstances.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd.

At the annual meeting of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Mr. [illegible] J. [illegible]ttlefold, the chairman, announced that a lease of over [illegible] acres, covering the present holdings, had been applied for, the area having been specially exempted by Government when recently throwing open the district for general prospecting. A cyanide sands plant would shortly be in operation on the property.

New Rhodesian Aviation Company.

East Africa learns that a new aviation company is to be formed in Southern Rhodesia to take over the affairs of the Rhodesian Aviation Company. The capital of the new concern is to be £25,000, of which the chief subscribers will be the Beit Trustees, while Imperial Airways will subscribe a smaller amount and will act as technical advisers. Rhodesia Railways [illegible] the option of taking over a certain number of shares. The company is to inaugurate [illegible] air services between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and its chairman is to be Mr. [illegible] Chapman, general manager of Rhodesia Railways.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THE s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left London on September 7, carries the following passengers:

Lourenço Marques to Port Sudan.

Mrs. V. MacLachlan
Capt. N. E. Tyndale-Biscoe

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bishton
Master M. Bishton
Miss R. Bishton
Miss J. E. Brown
Major & Mrs. S. Burrell
Miss D. C. Burrell
Miss D. B. Burrell
Mr. W. M. Burrell
Dr. J. K. H. Chatawa
Brig. Gen. & Mrs. N. Colvile
Mrs. W. Draper
Dr. & Mrs. C. St. G. Earl
Miss M. C. Earl
Mr. R. E. C. Earl
Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Finley
Miss N. P. Gregg
Miss Harding-Rapp
Mr. E. G. Hargreaves
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Hoskins
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Hudson
Master M. R. Hudson
Master J. R. Hudson
Miss Jessop
Miss J. M. Knox
Mr. C. Lawes
Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Lyons
Mr. & Mrs. Manard
Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Mitchell
Mr. & Mrs. B. Mordona
Mr. T. Magner
Miss M. McLean
Mr. J. McLean
Mr. C. Marshall
Miss O. M. Montague
Mr. & Mrs. E. Posner
Mr. B. Powell
Mr. & Mrs. N. Prentice
Mr. & Mrs. T. Rankine
Master W. Rankine
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Roberts
Miss J. R. Roberts
Master M. A. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. H. Rushworth
Mr. & Mrs. G. Sanders
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. M. Tetley
Master M. M. Tetley
Mrs. W. N. Thompson

Mombasa to Bombay.

Miss Hubbard

Marseilles to Mombasa.

Mr. W. A. Andrews
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. C. Baker-Beall
Mr. W. K. Horne
Mr. K. Horwood
Mr. T. L. Rushworth

Genoa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Laughton
Mr. V. D. Law-Brailsford
Mr. & Mrs. E. Roche

Tanga.

Mrs. J. B. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. J. Murrie
Mr. H. B. Stent
Mr. P. E. Tully

Zanzibar.

Mr. Horton
Miss Sherman

Dar es Salaam.

Capt. W. G. Baker
Mr. L. V. G. Cross
Mr. D. M. Deakin
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. G. Fisher
Mr. A. T. Reid

Beira to Beira.

Sir Harold Bellman
Mr. [illegible] Chaney

The s.s. "Wangoni," which left Southampton yesterday, takes the following outward bound passengers for East Africa:

Beira.

Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Barnes
Rev. [illegible] Jackson
Mr. H. Gruss
Miss [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Martin
Mr. & Mrs. B. Rolle
B. [illegible] Lubbe

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. Hauffe
Mr. & Mrs. R. [illegible]

Mombasa.

Mrs. Hamilton-Jordan
Mr. [illegible] Hutchinson
Mrs. W. Morley

Embarking at Hamburg.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

Dunluce Castle, which arrived from East Africa last week brought the following passengers:

Mombasa.

Mr. A. C. Baillie
Major K. A. Brown
Mr. J. F. A. Green
Miss A. Law

Marseilles.

Lt.-Colonel [illegible] B. [illegible]
Mr. A. L. Roach

Port Said.

Mr. J. Abraham
Dr. J. [illegible]
Miss M. E. Bates
Mr. D. Hadley
Mr. H. A. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Ba-Tofo
Mr. [illegible] Brewer
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss M. Metcalfe
Mr. A. C. Partridge
Mr. [illegible] Pegrin
Mr. [illegible] Prince
Mr. [illegible] King Smith
Mr. E. Southyman
Mr. A. Savage
Count & Mrs. [illegible] Trenter
Mr. [illegible] Thompson
Mr. [illegible] Thompson
Mr. S. Wexford
Mr. R. H. Wexford
Mr. R. V. Woodall

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] India.

[illegible] left Port Said homewards, Sept. 8.
[illegible] left Suez outwards, Sept. 6.
[illegible] Bombay, Sept. 9, for Durban, Sept. 12.
[illegible] left Port Sudan for Mombasa, Sept. 12.
[illegible] left Port Sudan for Bombay, Sept. 14.

CLAN LINE (FURNESS-HARRISON).

Colonial [illegible] homewards, Sept. 5.
Clan Macbeth [illegible] Mombasa homewards, Sept. 5.
Kabinga [illegible] Suez outwards, Sept. 6.
Clan Macleod [illegible] left Liverpool for E. Africa.

[illegible] (HOLLAND-AFRICA).

Nijkerk [illegible] left Durban for E. Africa, Sept. [illegible].
Rietfontein [illegible] left Antwerp for E. Africa, Sept. 1.
Zeeuwkerk [illegible] left [illegible] Durban outwards, Sept. 1.

MESSRS. CHARLES MARITIMES.

Chauffin [illegible] left [illegible] homewards, Sept. [illegible].
[illegible] left [illegible] Said for Mauritius, Sept. [illegible].
[illegible] Tanga homewards, Sept. [illegible].

[illegible] CASTLE.

Dundrum Castle [illegible] left Port Sudan homewards, Sept. 10.
Dunluce Castle [illegible] left [illegible] for E. Africa.
Carth Castle [illegible] left London for E. Africa, Sept. 5.
Mandalay [illegible] left Ascension homewards, Sept. [illegible].
Llanstephan Castle [illegible] left London for E. Africa, Sept. 7.
Llangibby Castle [illegible] left Dar es Salaam outwards, Sept. 8.
Llanstephan Castle [illegible] left Las Palmas for Beira.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Britain's most attractive Colony for settlement

A Rest
Head

Kenya offers unlimited scope for the settler. Those with the means who are contemplating making Kenya their home should consider the many exceptional advantages offered.

Healthy climate congenial surroundings
light taxation reasonable living
Good social amenities good schools

Labour is cheap, and there are good and hard-working peoples with which to deal. Climatic and general conditions are exceptionally favourable to the production of Coffee, Cotton, Wheat and Tea, dairying, farming, fruit growing, cattle and sheep rearing. Transport facilities leave nothing to be desired.

The man who is retiring from any profession or business with a fixed income or pension and who is interested in public and social work, will find in Kenya a country offering his retirement, either in a small or in a large way, a home of unparalleled charm.

SPORT and TRAVEL

Every sport desired can be enjoyed here. Fishing, the game fields and game parks and animals are for long months of the year, while the great game reserves offer unparalleled opportunities for photographing the local wildlife.

Facilities are invited and can be obtained by all who by interest or letter illustrated handbook can be obtained on application.

H·M·EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES
Trade & Information Office
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF PERSONS LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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MANDATES COMMISSION AND CLOSER UNION

The thorny problem of a *lingua franca* has come to the fore in Nyasaland, the Government of which has decided, after careful consideration, to encourage Chinyanja as the official language of the Protectorate. It is henceforth to be a necessary qualification for admission to the Native Civil Service, and after 1934 the teaching of the language will be one of the conditions to be fulfilled before a grant is paid to a mission school. As was to be expected, the decision has met with considerable opposition. The Rev. W. P. Young, for instance, a nominated member of the Legislative Council, has pointed out that Chitumbuka in his part of the country has survived the Angoni invasion and has displaced that language. He also asserted that twenty-five years' endeavour to encourage Chinyanja has proved a failure, and that its compulsory adoption would cut off the Ngonis very life. The Yao will probably also strongly object, and consequently the local newspaper suggests that there might be less likelihood of tribal discontent if English were introduced. It is, indeed, a very difficult problem, the principal aspects of which concern all the East African dependencies. All the numerous dialects cannot obviously not be preserved, for there are an unbearable drag on education. English, with all respect to our contemporary, is impracticable, the language differences being too great for mass assimilation. On the other hand, the adoption of a language as a *lingua franca* naturally arouses tribal (national) feelings of great depth, which should not be ignored, unless our oft voiced wish to respect Native customs is to be given the lie. For language, like all else from agriculture to sanitation, is part of the fabric, connected with the radical idea that the earth is the place of the living, home is peopled by the living, and the dead. Thus to impose the language of a hostile tribe is sacrilege.

THE PROBLEM OF A LINGUA FRANCA.

* * *

In Uganda, where this question has recently been fought out, there was much more opposition to the proposal to introduce Luganda into Bunyoro than to the teaching of Swahili. Luganda was considered as a language but a language in question, and now the adoption of Swahili has been adopted as the compulsory language for all schools. In the Education Report for 1932 we read: "A final settlement of the long drawn out controversy on the medium of instruction has been attained. The local vernacular is to be used as a medium for instruction in elementary schools for all subjects except arithmetic, which is to be taught in Swahili outside Buganda and Busoga. Swahili is a *lingua franca* spreading rapidly and is easily acquired by all South Central tribes. It can be read and thoroughly understood after six months' study whereas it would require at least six years to understand a book of the same difficulty in English. It is difficult to understand how one could hope to develop an African system of education with English as the medium of instruction." It is by no means certain that rapidly improving communications may not take Swahili even into Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the next ten or twenty years. Meanwhile there is a growing realisation that the objection to the forced adoption of neighbouring dialects is not merely sentimental, but carries with it the danger of tampering with the whole structure of Native life, and one to be incurred until education itself has developed and development required it unanimously.

THE EXPERIENCE OF UGANDA.

* * *

Once more a mass trial of Natives for acts resulting in the death of persons accused of witchcraft focusses public attention on the question of our administration in East Africa of the law on this subject. On the actual trial and conviction of seventy-one Natives at Mwanza we must defer judgment until details are available. But we seize the opportunity to return to our suggestion that our law needs drastic alteration. These sensational cases differ in no way from the daily occurrences of witch-accusation, the large majority of which are never known to the administration, and those that do come into court are generally in out of the way places devoid of newspaper representation or lack the news value that ensures expensive cables and resultant headlines. Occasionally, however, a case assumes such proportions that it does attract notice, and for this we can be grateful, because nothing but publicity will end the constant miscarriage of justice. If the cry goes up, "How long? how long will we continue to sanction the judging of Natives by our codes and standards in such matters, pretending then for taking the only course open to them to rid themselves of what they consider a terror beyond our comprehension and an anti-social menace—the answer is quite clear. So long as the Colonial Office and the Governments of our East African territories are guided in these matters solely by the Law Officers, who are inevitably so prejudiced in favour of our law that they cannot see its repugnant injustice, nor appreciate the fact that this injustice is working directly against civilisation, against ourselves and against any genuine co-operation between governors and governed, *we* are bound to prevent the success of Indirect Rule. It is high time for the Imperial Government to rise above prejudice, to set up a biased assistance in devising a law that will keep instead of hinder, and will, by being just and impartial, [illegible] above the shadow that darkens the whole [illegible] from birth to death. Africa is not free so long as this terror exists, and our present attitude towards it, if false pride, is crying [illegible] freedom while possibly pay lip-service.

HOW LONG?

* * *

Time was when jokes were made about the British South Africa Company's motto, "Justice, Freedom, Commerce." The wag was suggesting that it should be changed to "So little done, so much to do." The Annual Report for 1932 of the Forest Department of Uganda has at its head a quotation from a speech by H.M. The King in 1929: "It is a peculiar difficulty of forestry that it demands more imagination, more patience and more foresight than any other industry." It is recognised that the regeneration of tribes or races is another from a few years' work of these qualities, but there is no disputable fact the qualities [illegible] how essential the three virtues of imagination, patience and foresight are in Native administration. Imagination, for the ruler can dream dreams, he will not achieve; patience, for to deal daily with the Native with a completely different approach to life, subject and object, and to contend with African inertia year in year out, needs all the patience of Job; foresight, for the Native Government needs an imperial vision, as were indeed [illegible] the Stuart virtues were ascribed. [illegible] *home*, or indeed, wherever the Colonial Office is working at the evolution of the Native. Those who are so working, and especially the young men and women who are beginning to work in Africa, will at least do well to inscribe them in their hearts.

IMAGINATION, PATIENCE, AND FORESIGHT.

[illegible] Mr. Rappard had said [illegible] closer union involved not only political but economic [illegible] shade else [illegible] it was said had already been partly achieved, or was to be realised. If this meant that the Mandatory Power was bound to secure, by [illegible] preliminary measures to any measure aimed at a closer Union, [illegible] administrative union of Tanganyika and the neighbouring territories, the Mandatory could not accept such a view. The Mandatory Power possessed this right under Article 10 of the Mandate and could exercise it without asking for the permission of any other Power. On the other hand, [illegible] Mr. Rappard's remarks, the Mandatory had not been communicated to the Commission.

Views of Swiss and German Members.

Mr. Rappard said that though the British Government had [illegible] measure of public opinion, that it would [illegible] the Mandatory Power an opportunity of expressing its views before taking any action, it had afterwards [illegible] the Mandatory Power [illegible] closer Union. But [illegible] British Dominions [illegible] should [illegible] keep a watchful eye on developments.

The Commission had not been told that the scheme for a closer Union had been actually abandoned; it had been told it was in abeyance.

[illegible] administrative unions had been set up, another [illegible] Conference, and a postal Union, and finally a Governors' Conference had been instituted with a permanent secretariat. All these were [illegible] Union in itself; there could be no question that it was a continuous evolution in the direction of closer Union.

He thought the Commission should express the opinion that the implied wish, [illegible] be challenged as a real step towards closer Union, that [illegible] should be communicated by the Mandatory Power to the Commission before it was altered.

M. [illegible] said there could be no doubt that a [illegible] had been [illegible] by the Mandatory Power with a view to securing closer union. He had [illegible] Hilton Young Report, and M. Rappard had [illegible] that he thought the Mandatory Power should [illegible] the plan for closer union [illegible] it was [illegible].

M. Yakemtchouk (Russian) replied that [illegible] the previous session that [illegible] but that the Commission would [illegible] the position of the Mandatory Power [illegible] the unification of the postal [illegible] the Governors' Conference [illegible] arising [illegible] Rappard considered the postal union of the [illegible] the status of the [illegible] that it provided [illegible] the Governor-General of Kenya and [illegible] over the postal service of Tanganyika [illegible] Patterson [illegible] M. Rappard [illegible] the Mandate itself [illegible] the phrase "and to closer Union" should be added the words "and to [illegible] and coordination of [illegible] that would involve the setting up of a joint executive [illegible] to the recommendations [illegible] made to the Council of the League, he [illegible] that it should state outright that a closer Union would not be compatible with the status of Tanganyika Territory and [illegible] administration in [illegible] the setting up of a joint executive [illegible] authorized under the terms of the Mandate.

M. Alfaro [illegible] that the Mandatory Power should be authorised in its action in regard to [illegible] under the Mandate.

Comparison with other Mandated Territories.

[illegible] had [illegible] Union in the [illegible] of Tanganyika [illegible] Mandated Territory must in all respects [illegible] administrative autonomy, in order that the [illegible] of the territory should not be affected.

[illegible] the Commission [illegible] that it was clear that they could do no [illegible] administrative union of the autonomy [illegible] and maintained intact.

[illegible] in the relations between [illegible] and the [illegible] and the Gold Coast and [illegible] on the one hand and the British possessions in East and Central Africa on the other hand, there were considerable differences—history, [illegible] importance, etc. There was, however, a constitutional difference as regards one Mandate, namely, that Tanganyika was the only Territory under B. Mandate where the Mandatory Power was not authorised to administer a part of its own territory.

M. Van Rees noted that the wording of Article 10 of the Tanganyika Mandate differed from that of the corresponding articles (Article 9) of the other B. Mandates. But from his view there was no difference in substance. Other Mandates contained the following provision: "This area shall be administered in accordance with the laws of the Mandatory as an integral part of its Territory." The Tanganyika Mandate contained a similar provision in [illegible] "the Mandatory shall have full power of legislation and administration." There could be no doubt that the Mandatory Power with such full powers would, without being required specifically to announce its intention, administer the territory in accordance with its own laws, and in so doing to treat the territory as an integral part of its own territory. No doubt that would be to suggest that *the British Government, which had itself drawn up the Tanganyika Mandate*, had [illegible] and intentionally been satisfied with narrower legislative and administrative powers in that territory than it granted in the two other territories in the same category, Togoland and the Cameroons. He would not think of suggesting that the British Government [illegible] unlikely a view.

Article 10 of the Mandate.

M. Orts said that Article 10 [illegible] the Mandatory Power [illegible] to incorporate the territory into any administrative, union or federation with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty." Administrative union signified fusion of the whole administration of the countries thus joined. Thus the Mandatory Power was entitled, under Article 10, to combine a particular [illegible] department with the corresponding department in the adjacent possessions. Such fusion was perceptible only [illegible] as the measures adopted did not infringe the provisions of the Mandate. Up for the present there had been no unification [illegible] relative to postal [illegible] alone. How could it [illegible] possible that such a measure was contrary to the Mandate? M. Orts was unable to agree with Baron Rappard, who had [illegible] Article 22 of the Covenant [illegible] with the Mandate. The Mandate was [illegible] in [illegible] Article 22 of the Covenant and in the Mandate itself, and the two documents were inseparable.

[illegible] said [illegible] necessary to [illegible] the Governors' Conference had been [illegible] permanent institution. It had [illegible] remained [illegible] always had been. Moreover, it was hardly correct to [illegible] that the conference has a special duty [illegible] Liaison [illegible] British Government [illegible] secretary was merely a channel of communication. He [illegible] address [illegible] Governor [illegible] Chief Secretary [illegible] a Colony.

M. Rappard said that [illegible] Tanganyika [illegible] was quite conceivable that a closer Union might tend to create conditions such that the measures taken might become contrary to some of the provisions of the present Mandate, such as the provisions concerning the material and moral welfare of the Natives. It was known that in [illegible] the Mandatory Power was unable to do all it would like to do for the [illegible] progress of the Natives [illegible] with the white population. Similarly, regarded [illegible] concerning [illegible] the Mandates Commission [illegible] Kenya led [illegible] system which [illegible] interests [illegible] Mandates Commission [illegible] here to [illegible] that [illegible] quality existed [illegible] Mandates [illegible] that in [illegible] the Mandatory Power applied [illegible] in connexion with [illegible] were generally [illegible] under the [illegible] industries [illegible] might be [illegible] in foreign [illegible] Union would [illegible] Tanganyika open [illegible] goods from Kenya on [illegible] terms prejudicial [illegible] members of the League. A Customs Union, however, was only permitted [illegible] to the economic equality of all States Members of the League.

Mr. W. Lee Carr, travelling secretary of the Over Seas League, and formerly of Tanganyika, leaves London towards the end of October for a tour of Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Siam, China, Japan, the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Sarawak.

The Rev. G. S. J. Stander, of Barberton, was recently motoring through the Kruger National Park with a quantity of meat tied to his cattle. Lions began to follow his car, and finally chased and tried to tear the papers off the car. Mr. Stander was able to accelerate and get away.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Mr. H. E. B. Harris, formerly District Superintendent of the Tanganyika Railways, who came home on retirement a couple of years ago. He had served in the Gold Coast Colony and Nigeria for many years before going to Tanganyika in 1920.

The official life of Sir H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, is being written by Mrs. Frank Hulme and will be published shortly. Among the hitherto unpublished material in the work will be the correspondence of King Leopold of the Belgians, throwing fresh light on the foundation of the Belgian Congo.

Mon. Darbyshire, formerly Colonial Secretary of Durham, is forming a United Library Service in Kenya, which is operating over the whole Colony. Last year seventeen libraries were established and a watch of co-operation through a central headquarters, as in the English counties, has rapidly taken shape.

We greatly regret to record the death of Father Wolters, of the Rubaga Roman Catholic Mission near Kampala, who died of plague contracted while administering the Last Sacrament to a number of Natives suffering from the disease. Father Wolters was sixty years of age and had spent thirty years as a missionary in Uganda.

Last week we referred to the arrival in this country from Kampala of Captain Walter Graham, M.B.E. We now learn with deep regret of his death in Glasgow a few days later, following an operation. He had lived for many years in East Africa and for the past twenty-five years had been a planter in the Eastern Province of Uganda.

Dr. Colin Carothers, of the Kenya Medical Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carothers, of Beckenham, and Miss Diana Bagnall, daughter of the late Mr. John Bagnall and of Mrs. Bagnall, of Bexhill, were married in London last week. They afterwards left for their honeymoon in Ireland and will leave for Kenya in October.

Mrs. Bullock was visiting in the Arusha District, Mount Kenya and Tanganyika, shooting game, and she brought to the stamping ground of buffalo. Passing upstream, she saw a river coming down in a force and, leaving her car and rifle, succeeded in scrambling to safety as the water came down, sweeping all else in its original level.

Mrs. Chad Norris, the wife of the well-known Southern Rhodesian M.L.C., had a nasty accident recently when she was bitten by her pet monkey, a tame monkey. Luckily, Mr. Norris was at hand and was able to rush her to the hospital in Broken Hill, where she was given injections. The animal was destroyed and the brain sent away for examination.

We regret to learn of the recent death in this country of Mr. R. C. Wallace-Ross, who was at one time Resident in Blantyre, and who after he retired joined Mr. Alex. Dun in the run of Dun and Ross's developing tobacco estates at Cholo, Blantyre, and Lilongwe. Although he left the Protectorate some three years ago he never ceased to take a deep interest in its progress.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. Stewart Carpenter have been appointed members of the Nyola Road Board. Prior to his splendid war career Colonel Stephenson was in the Postal Department of Northern Rhodesia, and after the war became Commandant of the Police, on relinquishing which post he was, for some time, the head of the Native Labour organisation.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. P. R. Morgans, Mr. Houssiaux, Brindisi to Juba; Mr. and Mrs. Pittery, Paris to Juba; Mr. Higgins, London to Juba; Mr. M. Lavington, London to Kisumu; Mr. R. C. Ford, London to Nairobi; Mrs. Hudson, and Mr. South, London to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mr. Vinning, Miss Bogert, and Mr. Walker, from Salisbury; Mr. Holland, from Broken Hill; and Mr. Hetson, from Kampala.

As exclusively announced by *East Africa*, H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Brabant are to be entertained on November 9 by the African Society at Claridge's Hotel. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Patron of the Society, will be present, and H.E. the Belgian Ambassador and the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be among the Society's guests. Sir Buxton, the President, will preside. Early application for tickets should be made to the Secretary of the Society at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. The price is 13s. 6d. for members and their guests, and 15s. 6d. for non-members.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SERPENT PSYCHOLOGY.

Views of an Expert.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—In reply to the request of "Ruiji" contained in your issue of August 17, I can only endorse the same views he holds with regard to snakes. I am [illegible] that the majority of cases of snake interaction are [illegible] interfering with snakes—usually by a [illegible]. Unless startled or menaced, African snakes, with the exception of the mamba, only desire to depart, with all possible speed, from the presence of their enemy, man.

The experiences related by "Ruiji" are entirely credible. The only extraordinary [illegible] the green-tree-snake incident was the coolness [illegible] displayed. I am at a loss to explain the flapping of the shirt by the own suggestion of the snake, but it is more probable. I think that the snake was probably one of the harmless green snakes of the genus *Chlorophis*; it, however, there were any speckling upon it, then a spotted wood snake (*Chilomantus*). The other alternatives would be a green tree-mamba (*Dendroaspis*) or bush-slang (*Bispholidus*) but if the latter "Ruiji" would probably have remarked on the very oblique nature of the scalation.

The lead-coloured black mamba [illegible] sheet under him during the fight was, of course, certainly a spitting cobra (*Naja nigricollis*). I could relate an even more astonishing exhibition of toleration on the part of one of these snakes. It was encountered during the campaign when the East African Mounted Rifles were occupying the old German camp of Mpanda, Longido. On rising one morning, Corporal [illegible] of the 2nd Squadron, his flow [illegible] found a cobra coiled up beside his head. He [illegible] knew a clasp knife and stabbed at the snake, cutting it [illegible] where upon the snake [illegible] the interstices of the wall against which [illegible] had been constructed. Later in the day [illegible] the snake [illegible] and by beating on [illegible] blankets [illegible] beside his [illegible] reading. It was supposed the [illegible] was a harmless one, but by [illegible] time [illegible] it [illegible] and liberating it [illegible] horseshoe [illegible] induce it to raise its hood and [illegible] its admiration to the entire satisfaction [illegible] mounted troopers.

Yours faithfully,

Belmont. A. G. [illegible]

CROCODILE'S [illegible] BEATING AFTER DEATH.

An Incident on the Zambezi.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

[illegible] recently [illegible] to Mr. W. C. Steer-Webster, in which he describes how a crocodile's heart beat for twenty hours after its death. I can corroborate this peculiarity, for I once shot a medium sized croc. while travelling by steamer on the Zambezi, when the vessel had stopped at a wooding station. The Natives on the steamer wanted the flesh to smoke and they placed it on the hot iron deck, the attached heart beat slowly. From the awed passengers [illegible] above and others said it was palpitating all that afternoon at a slow rate. The next morning it had stop[illegible] and was eaten. I mention this only as a [illegible] hooks, but cannot at the moment find the reference.

This shows that the crocodile is a cold-blooded creature, and the great tenacity of life is apparent to anyone who has shot a number of them.

Yours faithfully,

Belmont.

Moffat. [illegible]

CATTLE POLICY IN KENYA COLONY.

An Appeal to the Elected Members.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Now that the taxation question has been settled, at any rate in the meantime, we can hope that the elected members will devote themselves chiefly to the economic side of affairs, as they intend to do at the time of their election.

Perhaps the most serious matter, and one which appears to be receiving less attention than it deserves, is that of cattle policy. Either as a staple source of as the central industry of a great farming and dairying district, the Kenya Highlands and any area which is suitable should be made safe for high grade and pure-bred cattle without delay. Where the majority of farmers wish their districts to become clean, there should be facilities for giving effect to their wishes, and security in this matter should be given for at least five years, if not ten.

May I suggest that, at the risk of creating a precedent, this matter should be considered as a single issue and not complicated with, or otherwise with any other? There is no reason whatever why action should be held up for the new Resident Native Labourers Ordinance.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi, Kenya Colony. C. R. Morrison.

RELIGIOUS CONVICTION IN AFRICA.

A Greater Need than Education.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—May an old-fashioned missionary add a brief note in reply to the letter you published in a recent issue on "Paramountcy" in Tanganyika? As a pioneer, I [illegible] reasonable amount concerning *satiri* [illegible] for in those days there was practically no other way of getting about.

Having now watched events in England for the last twenty-five years, always with a remembrance that Africa had the [illegible] claim on my thoughts, I am more and more convinced that the subject with which the "paramountcy" letter deals is not one of education, but of moral and religious conviction. "Education" in its modern sense is a novelty which dates its birth possibly in 1870, certainly not earlier. Nothing like the present type of education is to be noted in the history of the past. The modern type does not trend in the direction of putting God first as "the author and giver of all good things." To enlarge upon this is outside the scope of your valuable paper, but I should like to close with an earnest appeal to every reader. I would ask: "Is knowledge the only thing in life?" Is there not an inner, and undeniable something which knowledge can give? Is that is the knowledge Africa needs and needs urgently to-day. Further, her teachers should be those who know personally what this gift is; they should be men and women whose lives are a living testimony to the reality they know.

Manners maketh man. Many people [illegible] to-day [illegible] lack of manners amongst the children under the English education scheme. [illegible] ons, the youth of Africa, the black children, there is given in the letter to which I refer in my first paragraph. Remember in England scholars like Tyndale and Frith, both of whom died rather than deny this gift of God. Remember the [illegible] and suffering Malagasy Christians in the [illegible] 1868, whose only consolation was the Bible; and little later the Ba-Ganda martyrs, some of whom were roasted alive, but [illegible] *Ruiji* [illegible] there [illegible]

Yours faithfully,

Sh[illegible]

AVOID DRASTIC CHANGES

In Native Institutions

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, I [illegible] naturally [illegible] *The Times* [illegible] established place in [illegible] though [illegible] recent [illegible] seemed to give a peculiar lesson for East Africa in its present stage of evolution. [illegible] that "Christ advocated no drastic changes in institutions which [illegible] that [illegible] new setting, a modern type of [illegible] might be evolved.

In Africa, [illegible] suggested that missionaries [illegible] to be [illegible] a very [illegible] missionary promptly asked [illegible] I had not realised that Christ was the greatest revolutionary who [illegible] lived. I admit having been partially stumped, but now, after the lapse of many years, comes what seems to be a complete answer, [illegible] useful guide not only to missions, but also to Governments full of educational [illegible]. [illegible] us respect existing institutions, not trying unduly to reform them, but concentrating more on adapting the native to his new setting, and thus [illegible] a nobler type of manhood.

You [illegible] so many helpful contributions on this and [illegible] subjects, so I feel that I should try to help with a brief letter.

Luton. Yours faithfully,

E. B. [illegible] IWAN G. STUART.

STANDARDISATION OF AFRICAN NAMES

Some Curious Examples

To the Editor of East Africa.

Sir, [illegible] congratulations on the successful outcome [illegible] *East Africa* campaign for the standardisation of [illegible] tribal and place names. Your continued [illegible] public [illegible] upon a matter which had [illegible] reached [illegible] no [illegible] in the [illegible] now seems [illegible] to be the [illegible] resultant [illegible] a chaotic [illegible] which would [illegible] dangerous [illegible] been serious.

You have yourself [illegible] that two Departments of the same Government sometimes [illegible] the name of a given tribe is two or [illegible] ways, and if memory does not betray me [illegible] instances cases of two different renderings in one and the same official [illegible]. That was absurd but not [illegible] and it is gratifying to know that specific recommendations have now been made to the East African Governments from two different authoritative bodies, one in [illegible] and the other in East Africa itself. But for *East Africa* a lead neither body might have considered the matter for years, and by that time the [illegible] would have become worse [illegible].

Though you have succeeded in other campaigns of a more [illegible] nature from the standpoint of the general [illegible], this must be reckoned exceedingly useful [illegible] as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

London, [illegible] [illegible] WYKY.

[illegible] *East Africa*

Sir, Now that [illegible] sanction for the [illegible] African names, [illegible] accomplished in [illegible] months [illegible] gone, will the [illegible] Office be [illegible] to call attention to two points.

Firstly, the interesting correspondence highlighted your article of October 6, 1933, [illegible] the pleasing but astonishing support [illegible] anthropological *fundis*, who [illegible] expected to stick out for pedantic correct use of prefixes. Some [illegible] always pictured them as [illegible] blundering [illegible] in the [illegible] called the Akikuyu, Kisuyus.

[illegible] will take some time [illegible] but [illegible] accustomed [illegible] change, for instance, [illegible] to a Ganda [illegible] Nyoro country, or [illegible] Lugoland, or to [illegible] a gang of Kimbas. While [illegible] Lupa diggers recognise the Kwas of Kwaland (the Bakwa of Rukwa), And are we to fall [illegible] "a Bantu," or will we [illegible] to Ntu language? [illegible] if we drop the [illegible] from Kisyu [illegible] we also drop it from [illegible] will that at [illegible] left us [illegible]

London, [illegible] Yours faithfully,

Newcastle, [illegible] O. E. Dawson.

POINTS [illegible]

[illegible] you a line, after reading [illegible] issue of *East Africa* to express [illegible] admiration. [illegible] correct [illegible] week, and I think [illegible] better [illegible] no [illegible] way of keeping in touch [illegible] things [illegible] *East Africa* [illegible] power, to your elbow.

From a world-famous anthropologist.

[illegible] Tanganyika there is certainly an [illegible] improvement [illegible] reverse has begun to [illegible] prospects are [illegible] sisal is looking up, [illegible] are producing more [illegible] *From a well-known authority in Dar es Salaam.*

[illegible] congratulations on [illegible] unfailing high standard of [illegible] contents of *East Africa*. *From a [illegible] Nairobi public worker.*

GOOD WORK FOR NYASALAND.

Mr. Hess Reports to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has received a report from Mr. Hess, that he spoke to the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, who gave Mr. Hess the impression that

the desire of Great Britain is both to have her colonies develop and exploit her Empire trade, but without the offending her foreign trade. A concrete example of her attitude towards the Congo Basin Treaties, her recognition of their abrogation, her readjustment adopted, but absorbed, and gathered under the general resolution regarding Empire Trade. Hence, he came out into the world with it, and further, Japanese trade delegation now visiting England. One sympathies of course with the British attitude, but there seems a real danger of losing the substance for the shadow.

On the question of tobacco Mr. Hess voices an oft-repeated complaint. He says: "The tobacconist has no incentive to push the Empire product, and the means that the cheaper cigarettes are kept on a back shelf, and sold strictly on demand."

We disagree with him, however, when he says that nearly every smoker tries an Empire blend, and "hardly ever tries a second package." It would be easy to name many people who, without persuasion, and with no special interest in Empire products, have tried some Empire tobaccos, chiefly on account of the price being lower, and have found a brand they like and stuck to it, and would not have back again, even if their pockets were not benefiting.

"One man we know, with a small fixed income, who has to budget very carefully, made the change simply and solely to save enough in a year to pay his golf club subscription. It was Empire tobacco or no golf for him. Now he gets both his office and his game, and prefers his present smoke to old ones."

Mr. Hess complains, with much reason, that the Empire product is not adequately supplied. Advertising is potent and essential, and the Empire brands as Rhodian and Canadian Club, which are extensively advertised, have satisfactory sales. The ordinary smoker may be smoking a mixture that is some Nyasaland has no idea of the fact.

"The ignorance," says the delegate, "in regard to Nyasaland's trade potentialities is profound. I found the most startling ignorance even in regard to Nyasaland's geographical position, and absolutely nothing was known of its trade potentialities, either export or import."

At session after session of the Congress we know that Mr. Hess was the sole delegate from any of the African Dependencies, though Chambers in territories other than Nyasaland nominated representatives. He is to be congratulated on the work he did during his leave at Home.

FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE IN AFRICA.

Bishop Guillemé's Fine Record.

On September 24 Bishop Mathurin Guillemé, of the White Fathers, Vicar Apostolic of Nyasa, completes fifty years of a missionary life in Africa, most of which time has been spent in British territory. Known for years as a great charming old man, Bishop Guillemé has endeared himself not only to his thousands of African converts, but to all Europeans also. Ordained in 1882, he went to Africa in the following year, and after working in the Congo Free State, joined Bishop Dupont in Northern Rhodesia in 1890. They were known as the *Bwana Mkubwa* and *Bwana Mdogo*. He then moved to Nyasaland in 1900, and then was for a spell *Visiteur* for Tanganyika, working in that capacity in the Belgian Congo and in German East Africa (as neither was). In 1911 he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Nyasa, in which diocese he has three complete schools, an industrial school, a normal school and a minor seminary. The Catholics, under his care, number 31,647, and the natural increase by births in Catholic families averages 1,500 annually.

He witnessed the terrors of the old slave trade, and himself rescued 1,500 slaves. He saw Tipu Tib in Tabora, and from him obtained the original manuscript which were planted at Kayambi Mission between Fort Jameson and Kasama.

He has been a great service, but never a back number! He has always moved with the times, and is strong enough yet to tackle the problems of to-day, and has taken quite recently one of the most thought-provoking stands on communal life by Natives seeking work on the mines. One of the Grand Old Men of Africa, we wish him all that he can wish for himself on the occasion of his jubilee.

ORANGE PEEL BAIT TIP FOR ANGLERS.

A fishing friend suggests that those who find tiger fish and Nile perch a bit shy might try orange (or lemon) peel. His method is to put a small piece of curly wise on an Archer spinner, and in a light stream using an ordinary spinning rod, to get busy in the water usually. This idea, he declares, proved a great success last year with salmon on the Spey and Tweed, and might well do as good work in African waters. We should be glad to hear results from anyone who try the tip.

Compliment to Tanganyika Agricultural Officers.

A correspondent in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika Territory has paid the Government a high compliment. She states that her chief desire is to marry an Agricultural Officer.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

TRIBAL CHIEF OF THE 'SWAHILI!!

Some newspapers and news agencies have for so long maintained a high level of public service that their lapses, if unusually painful, are treated by us with clemency, bordering on feeling that some junior member of the staff, left temporarily in charge, has blundered, and will have been severely admonished by his seniors.

In the last few months, London has circulated several strange East African stories, by which we have withheld comment, but one issued last Friday, in the form of a cable from New York, is so ridiculous that it must be noticed.

Within an hour of its appearance in the London evening newspapers, subscribers began telephoning to ask if we had seen the latest [illegible] effort about East Africa. No wonder, for it is the top-of-column story to which they referred.

King John Kelly, a hot dog vendor in Central Park, New York, has been made a tribal chief of the Swahili. Now in British East Africa they reverently speak of him as Bwana Kingi Kelly. His African honour is a reward for having taught two Swahili hunters how to use the knife and fork.

Two years ago the hunters came to New York from Africa with a shipment of baby gorillas. They stayed in charge of the gorillas at the Central Park Zoo and Kelly taught them the American mode of life.

Now they have returned home with the wondrous tale of Kelly's hospitality and they have voted him a throne by acclamation.

With this notice came two [illegible] of his royal burials hide belt for King Kelly and [illegible] for his wife.

Reuter has so old and well deserved a reputation that its responsible officials must have writhed to see such flapdoodle printed over the name of the agency they honour and serve.

POOR PUBLICITY FOR EAST AFRICA.

It is surprising to find so good a friend to East Africa as *Country Life* devoting nearly a page to a colourless article called "Kenya Colony and Uganda," headed by a most unattractive picture of Kampala, showing rawshackle stores of the old type on the foreground. The contribution, which is unsigned, also contains a few errors, such as the assertion that "Entebbe is a short distance from Kampala, the capital (of Uganda)," and that the Uganda Railway "was for thirteen hundred miles unbridged." There is no Entebbe, Kampala is not the capital, and the original line was 777 miles and was never unbridged. This kind of thing does no good to Kenya or Uganda.

KIKUYU'S FINE NEW CATHEDRAL.

Interesting facts concerning the new cathedral at Kikuyu, the dedication of which was reported in our last issue, are given in the *Scotsman*, which recalls that the East African Scottish Mission, the precursor of the Church of Scotland Mission, was transferred to Tanganyika in 1898. The Writer continues:—

"Since then worship has been conducted in an improvised open-air place of meeting. The church in the Wood, where on occasion over three thousand people have gathered, on Sunday, September 3, 1933, the site of the new church was dedicated.

"An English architect, Mr. [illegible] Gaymer, designed a simple, strong building, cruciform in shape, after the Lombard style, the aisles, on each side opening by numerous arches on to green [illegible] swards, either side of the south transepts being closed against the prevailing winds. One hundred and forty feet long by one hundred feet broad, at the transepts and sixty feet at the nave and aisles, the building is really a cathedral, with accommodation for about two thousand people. Massive beams of local Kenya timber and rectifies made in Nairobi, with a copper fleche, complete a building whose walls are composed of dressed stone.

"A Scottish master mason, one of the old school, Mr. John Gordon, has produced this wonderful building; he has been assisted by two hundred Africans, whom he has trained not only to dress stone but to make with it a building worthy of comparison with the best stone work anywhere."

THE PROBLEM OF SOIL EROSION.

This problem continues to exercise the Union of South Africa, and East Africans would do well to follow the discussions in that country. For South Africa's trouble to-day will inevitably be East Africa's to-morrow unless steps are quickly taken to forestall it. The following pithy remarks have been made by a correspondent of *The Farmers' Weekly*:—

"We believe no more rain until people cease to use part of what we do get for the purpose of washing the best of our soil to the sea.

"Dams are extremely useful things for conserving water. But too costly for conserving soil. Some day our grandchildren will be taken to see the soil conserved in the dams, costing [illegible] per foot, the Irrigation Department."

M. H. Peyret, writing in *La Politique Industrielle*, thinks Great Britain is likely to oust the U.S.A. from its position as the leading copper market. He quotes Sir Basil Blackett's assertion that if the world consumption of copper is to be [illegible] the producers of Rhodesia and Katanga will control the situation. M. Peyret holds that the production of a commodity like copper cannot be [illegible] without a considerable degree of free exchange.

THE PASSING OF THE E.M.B.

Comments from East Africa.

OUR contemporaries in East Africa appear to have waited until news came of the actual decision to end the Empire Marketing Board before joining in the protest and appeal which have been vigorously made on this side.

The Nairobi *Standard* says:—

"It is a great pity that this amazingly successful and useful body could not have been saved. The Board was a concession, being an organisation staffed by men and women who were not only specialists but had that rare quality of enthusiasm for the Empire which gave a special character to their work."

The Tanganyika Standard remarked that "the most disturbing news that Tanganyika has received for some time . . . the announcement that the Empire Marketing Board is to be abolished. All the East African territories have been particularly interested in the work of the Board, which has assisted in a great variety of ways in the better exploitation of their natural resources and in the marketing of their products. It is impossible to measure in terms of finance its real value to East Africa, but its abolition at a time when we are just beginning to realise the first fruits of its work will be deeply deplored."

The Nyasaland Times says that "the popular catchword of the day is 'Economy.' To subscribe to it helps the politician to hold office; and it does not matter very much what is lost so long as public opinion of the moment is pandered to. In the following issue of the same paper Mr. G. Cheston, of Zomba, wrote a letter in the course of which he said that 'In losing the E.M.B. we are writing off an asset of considerable [illegible] value. It is almost inconceivable that all the [illegible] organisation which the E.M.B. has created for the expansion of Empire trade should be wasted for lack of the co-operation of the Dominions."

If only such strong opinions, backed by protests from public bodies throughout the Colonies, had been made *before* the decision to abolish the Board was made; the decree of death might never have gone forth. The belated laments now general recall us of the many men who received scant recognition in their lifetime but lavish obituary [illegible] and panegyrics when they die.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY IN EAST AFRICA

Travelling Commissioner's Forthcoming Tour.

Commander R. M. Reynolds, R.N.R. (retired), Senior Travelling Commissioner of the Royal Empire Society, is to visit East Africa during the coming winter and spring to make better known the work of the Society and to recruit new Fellows. He will arrive in Mombasa on November 17 and after a few days' stay will proceed to Nairobi, where he will stay for a week. Thence he will motor to Nanyuki, and on the way back to the Kenya capital he will visit each of the intervening townships. He will then journey to Uganda, via Naivasha, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale, reaching Jinja on December 1, and Kampala on December 10. At Entebbe he will board one of the Lake steamers, visiting Bukoba, Mwanza, and Tabora before returning to Mombasa *via* Kisumu. He will afterwards visit Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Beira, and on to Blantyre and Zomba, reaching the latter place towards the end of January. Commander Reynolds will doubtless meet many old friends in Kenya, for he was Marine Superintendent on the Uganda Railway for over twenty years before retiring eight or seven years ago.

The visit of Mr. Fraser, with Mrs. [illegible] McIntee as the title role, is being produced in Nairobi from November 4 to 9 by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and has taken [illegible] for the period.

FILM OF THE AFRICAN AIR ROUTE

Notable and Regrettable Omissions.

"CONTACT," a film of the Empire air routes, is a photographic record of the air journeys to East and South Africa and to India. It contains some beautiful and unusual shots taken in Central Africa by Mr. Paul Rotha, and among the scenes which will interest East Africans are some excellent close-ups of crocodiles, taken on a river where crocodiles can obviously be seen on all sides.

But good as the photography is, the film might have been much better, for it fails to do real justice to the great African air route, the outstanding success of which is a credit to the organising power and technical skill of Imperial Airways. Quite rightly, they realise that the cinematograph is of great value to them in showing the public the results of their great enterprise. It is regrettable that "Contact" falls short of its purpose.

Had, for instance, the picture included some views of the flower gardens in Wadi Halfa; Khartoum from the air; the great elephant herds near Mor; the wonderful Murchison Falls; Kampala, with its two great Cathedrals on the hill tops; the beautiful botanical gardens in Entebbe; Kisumu; Mount Longonot, the extinct volcano which rises 3,800 feet above the floor of the great Rift Valley; some street scenes in Nairobi and Mombasa; Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa—to name only a few obvious omissions—the passenger who has done the East African trip by air would have found this film immensely more interesting, while thousands of cinema-goers would have been taught more of Africa and more of the splendid achievement of the company operating a service which is influencing African development in a truly remarkable way.

H. C. De

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

A telegraph office has been opened at Tukameya, Tanganyika, exported 6,170 tons of sisal during August.

[illegible] Native festival, the recent exhibition at Mwanza, [illegible] end of July [illegible] planted with cotton in Uganda.

Twenty-six settlers in the Kericho district of Kenya are now growing coffee.

During the first seven months of this year Uganda exported 500,500 bales of cotton, [illegible] collected amounted to £13,019.

It is expected that the Belgian Congo will this year produce nearly 40,000 tons of cotton seed, compared with 30,500 tons last year.

Cinematographic pictures of cattle and sisal plantations in Kenya are being shown this week in the Kenya at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

At the end of July about 1,000 claims had been established on the Kenya goldfields by some 500 registered holders. [illegible] of these claims were alluvial.

The Mill Hill Fathers have now started work in the Southern Masai Reserve, where the Masai, not hitherto proved very amenable to missionary influence.

The Kitui [illegible] that from October 8 [illegible] programmes will be given numbers and not names. It is hoped by this means to simplify reception for listeners.

Matters [illegible] to the Kenya light railway [illegible] Stanley Wilson [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Uganda.

[illegible] including [illegible] in the preceding half year.

Imports into Uganda during the first half of this year amounted to £800,[illegible] as against £[illegible] during the same period last year. [illegible] Uganda, as against [illegible]

[illegible] in Tanganyika [illegible] Lake Victoria [illegible] 500 kilometres [illegible] Tabora [illegible] Kigoma [illegible] Kigoma [illegible] depot [illegible] and [illegible]

A [illegible] exhibition [illegible] be held in Mombasa in January [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Harrison [illegible] Philips [illegible] promised [illegible] experiments carried out with reference to [illegible] experiments by several [illegible] in South Africa have shown that [illegible] can be obtained by substituting [illegible] meal and [illegible] and [illegible] of this grain [illegible] Fatty [illegible] first class [illegible]

An Indian storekeeper named Hassan Ali Bunji Jeran has been murdered at his store near Chipro Park Station, on the Thomson's Falls branch line.

Further developments of the experimental transmissions from the Salisbury Broadcasting Station are expected towards the end of the year, when a medium wave transmitter will be available.

At the Shipping Exhibition in Olympia last week the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company exhibited a model of one of their 20,000 ton motorships engaged on the South and East Africa service.

During 1932 the East African Power and Lighting Company sold 6,522,691 units, an increase of 474,569 units over 1931. The small improvement in the price of sisal resulted in an increased factory consumption of no less than 822,110 units.

Net home consumption imports into Kenya during the first five months of this year amounted to £[illegible],242, compared with £1,550,508 in the corresponding period of 1932. Domestic exports over the first six months of this year amounted to £1,[illegible],553, as against £[illegible],020 in 1931.

Under the provisions of the Oil Production Ordinance (Kenya) of 1924, an exploration licence has been granted to Mr. James Maxwell, Mr. James Robert Maxwell, and Mrs. Kate Maxwell for an area of 56 square miles in the Machakos district. The licence is for one year from July 1, 1933.

Through tickets for stations on the Imperial Airways African service are now obtainable from Elizabethville, from which a feeder air service runs to Broken Hill. Fares from the Belgian Congo towns are as follows: To Broken Hill, £12 10s.; Nairobi, £30 10s.; Cairo, £92 10s.; London, £[illegible].

The insurable promise of the holding in parts of East Africa of exhibitions similar to the recent successful one at Mwanza. The District Officers of Kikuyu and Ukambani spent their leisure in visiting the Lake Province Show in order to obtain advice in regard to organisation. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by airmail from Nairobi:—

	Last week	This week
[illegible]	20s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	20s. 50c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenya Gold Fields (5s.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nyanza Goldfields (5s.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paramount (5s.)	[illegible]	[illegible]

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.

COFFEE.

[illegible] and privately is slow, but prices steady.

Kenya—
A ... [illegible]
B ... to 55s. 6d.
[illegible] ... to [illegible] 6d.
Others ... [illegible] 6d.

Uganda—
Robusta ... [illegible]

Tanganyika—
Kilimanjaro—
London cleaned ... [illegible]
Second size ... [illegible] 6d.
Third size ... [illegible]

Usambara—
London cleaned—
First size pale ... [illegible]

London stocks of East African coffee [illegible] 64,130 bags, compared with 30,09[illegible] [illegible] corresponding date of last year.

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed.—No business is passing; buyers quote East African at £[illegible] 10s. per ton. (1932: £12 5s.; 1931: £10.)

Cloves.—Quiet with spot quoted at [illegible] and Oct.-Dec. at 5d. per lb. (Spot, 1932: 7d.; 1931: 5[illegible].)

Copper.—Quietly firm with standard for cash quoted at £33 [illegible] 3d.; electrolytic is quoted at £3[illegible] 10s.

Copra.—Fair sun-dried is steady at about £[illegible] per ton. (1932: £[illegible]; 1931: £11 5s.)

Cotton.—Fair business has been done at [illegible] 6½d. per lb. (1932: 7[illegible]; 1931: 4[illegible].)

Cotton Seed.—Buyers quote East African [illegible] ton, but little business is being done. (1932: [illegible]; 1931: £3 15s.)

Gold.—The price has touched a new record of [illegible] 15s. 6d. per oz.

Groundnuts.—No business passing at the buyers' quotation of £9 15s. (1932: £15; 1931: £11 5s.)

Hides.—Dull. Mombasa heavy-weights being quoted at 3½d. per lb.

Simsim.—No business is passing, the nominal quotation being £1[illegible]s. per ton. (1932: £14 15s.; 1931: £13 10s.)

Sisal.—Quiet, with East African No. 1 for Oct.-Dec. quoted at £1[illegible] 15s., No. 2 at £1[illegible] 10s. and No. 3 at £1[illegible]. (No. 1: 1932: £16 5s.; 1931: £13 15s.)

Tea.—4[illegible] packages of Nyasaland and 258 packages of Kenya tea sold last week at an average of [illegible] per lb.

Tobacco.—Business has been quiet. Leaf: dark, 8d. to 12d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 6d. to 12d.; medium bright, 12d. to 14d. Strips: dark, 8d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; medium bright, 13d. [illegible] code is being drawn up in the United States which is expected to increase handling charges there.

Kenya-Ethiopia Co-operation.

Further news has come to hand of effective co-operation between the Ethiopian Government and its British neighbours. Recently we chronicled an example of this on the Sudan frontier, and now a [illegible] telegram states that the Kenya Government has reached an agreement with Ethiopia in connexion with the raids by the Gelubba tribe last October. Mr. V. G. Glenday, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Frontier Province, and Mr. R. G. Stone met Dejazmath Bayenna, [illegible] Governor of the Bako and Gera Provinces of [illegible] Ethiopia, and the latter has undertaken to [illegible] raiders severely, and [illegible] disarm all the Gelubba [illegible] province. Later, efforts will be made to disarm [illegible] wards.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

[illegible] September ... Comorin.
[illegible] ... Bernardin de St. Pierre.
[illegible] ... Mooltan.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.30 a.m. each [illegible] [illegible] and on October [illegible] [illegible]

Outward air mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at [illegible] a.m. each Wednesday.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The [illegible] "Llandaff Castle," which [illegible] home on September [illegible], brought the following passengers from:—

Mombasa
Mr. J. B. Barber
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] C. H. [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. W. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Hartley
Mrs. C. A. Lang
Mrs. M. Leonard
Lieut. [illegible] McDermott
Dr. & Mrs. [illegible] Nolan
Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] M. S[illegible]
Mrs. A. M[illegible]hom
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. With[illegible]ick
Mrs. W. With[illegible]

Tanga
Mr. P. S. Akroyd

Zanzibar
Mrs. [illegible] Benge
Mr. W. H. [illegible]
[illegible]
Mrs. J. R. T. Soper
Miss Soper

Dar es Salaam
Mr. & Mrs. Ruggles-Brise
Miss Ruggles-Brise

Beira
Mr. A. B. Cormack
Major & Mrs. V. C. Dainton
Mr. C. N. Down
Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Lacey
Mrs. B. R. Peters
Miss Peters

The s.s. "Njassa," which arrived at Southampton last week, brought the following homeward passengers from:—

Mombasa
Mr. [illegible] Clarke
*Mr. E. Gill[illegible]
Mr. J. Gordon
Mr. W. Hunter
*Mr. & Mrs. T. [illegible]
Mr. E. Lochead
Mrs. L. Tilling
Mr. R. Ward

Tanga
*Dr. H. [illegible]
*Dr. V. Herrick
*Mr. M. von Ho[illegible]
*Mrs. M. Schlenk

Dar es Salaam
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Bennett
Mr. & Mrs. N. [illegible]
*Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Johnson

Beira
*Mr. T. Buck
Mrs. G. [illegible]
Mr. and Mrs. V. Harvey
Mr. R. Jackson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Kesterman
Mr. & Mrs. McGregor
Mrs. J. Watkins-Jones
*Mr. & Mrs. G. W[illegible]

* [illegible] at Hamburg.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

The Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the week ended September [illegible]: Eldama, 2.55 inches; Eldoret, [illegible]; Fort Hall, 0.48; Kabete, 0.4[illegible]; Kaimosi, 4.72; Kericho, 4.31; Kiambu, [illegible]; Kitui, 0.14; Kipkarren, 5.31; Kisumu, 0.83; Kitale, [illegible]; [illegible]; Lamu, 0.51; Limuru, 0.47; Lumbwa, 4.81; Mackinnon Road, 0.11; Malindi, [illegible]; Meru, [illegible]; Moiben, [illegible]; Mombasa, [illegible]; Nairobi, [illegible]; Naivasha, 0.0[illegible]; Nakuru, 2.14; Nanyuki, 0.3[illegible]; Narok, [illegible]; [illegible], 2.78; Ny[illegible], 0.78; Rumuruti, [illegible]; [illegible]; Subukia, [illegible]; [illegible]; and Kampala, 2.64 inches.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Sept. 21.—Mr. Arthur Loveridge to address East African Group of Over-Seas League in London on "Animal Life in East Africa."

Oct. [illegible].—[illegible] Rose Meeting.

November [illegible].—[illegible] Rhodesian Celebrations of Fortieth Anniversary of the Occupation of Matabeleland.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE "Usukuma," which left Southampton on September 16, carried the following outward-bound passengers for:

Port Sudan.

Mrs J. Croft
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Day
Mrs. G. Francis
Mrs. A. Moore

Mombasa.

Mr. John A. Ardene
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. B. Armstrong
Comdr. J. W. Barr
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Bennett
Mr. & Mrs. E. Billiere
Miss Margaret Bilson
Mr. E. R. Bird
Mr. John H. Brock
Rev. & Mrs. C. Bryant
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bulwick
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Charlesworth
Mr. C. S. Christie
Mr. C. G. C. Coke
Miss B. Clarke
Mr. H. C. Cowart
Mr. A. N. Cooper
Mrs. G. H. Cox
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cease
Mr. L. A. H. Gree
Mr. P. Cullen
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dunce
Mr. D. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Gaisford
Mr. G. Haller
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. E. M. Hurst
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Harcombe
Mr. H. H. Jansen
Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Kenny
Mr. H. A. Kuester
Mr. H. [illegible] Leon
Mrs. D. [illegible] Lindsay
Miss S. D. Lindsay
Mrs. W. E. Liddsal
Mrs. B. Long
Mr. R. A. Marwood
Mr. & Mrs. R. R. A. Maxwell
Mr. [illegible] Mayor
Miss Nelsum
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Modder
Capt. & Mrs. Nicholls
Mr. D. Parker
Miss B. B. Penrson
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Penn
Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. James Roy
Mrs. M. E. Salmon
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Taylor
Miss L. Waller
Mr. & Mrs. A. [illegible] Wanhaby
Mr. & M. Wiggins
Mr. O. W. H. Wilson

Zanzibar.

Mr. B. H. Wiggins

Dar es Salaam.

Col. & Mrs. H. A. Case
Mrs. W. C. [illegible]
Mr. A. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]
Capt. Charles [illegible]
Mrs. H. McKendrick
Mr. & Mrs. Landells
Mr. & Mrs. MacDonald

Beira.

Mr. H. Brewer
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Trimmer
Lt.-Col. H. L. Watson
Rev. B. S. Wilkeside

THE Greatstly Castle, which left London on September 14, carried the following passengers for:

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Clyne
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Hawkins
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Hawkins
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Hill
Mrs. A. M. Hutchinson
Miss M. F. Hutchinson
Miss J. A. Hutchinson
Dr. & Mrs. N. D. Sanderson
Miss Sanderson
Rev. & Mrs. W. [illegible] Wilson

Father A. Hughes and Father J. Cavallee of the White Fathers left Marseilles last week for a month's procedure to Tanganyika, his native country, Father Joseph Kiwanuka, who has completed his doctorate in Canon Law at Rome, and has completed his novitiate at the Maison Carrée.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Mulbera " left Gibraltar homewds., Sept. 17.
Mantana " left Beira homewds., Sept. 14.
Kanjeta " left Aden outwds., Sept. 15.
Rewa " left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Sept. 10.
Karanja " left Mombasa for Bombay, Sept. 15.
Takliwa " left Durban for Bombay, Sept. 18.
Taure " left Bombay for Durban, Sept. 20.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

Clanmal " left Said homewds., Sept. 8.
Clan Macbeth " left Mombasa homewds., Sept. 12.
Kalunga " left Port Sudan outwds., Sept. 9.
Clan MacNeil " left Liverpool for E. Africa, Sept. 16.

HOLT-AFRICA.

Nieuwkerk " left Hamburg outwds., Sept. 30.
Springfontein " arr. Genoa homewds., Sept. 1.
Nieuwkerk " left Beira for L. Marco, Sept. 6.
Rietfontein " psd. Gibraltar homewds., Sept. 6.
Nieuwkerk " left Beira outwds., Sept. 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

" Azemble Rideau " left Marseilles homewds., Sept. 1.
" Chantilly " arr. Marseilles, Sept. 10.
" Compiegne " left Mombasa homewds., Sept. 13.
" Maréchal Joffre " arr. Djibouti outwds., Sept. pro.
" Marquise de Salice " left Marseilles outwds., Sept. 13.

UNION-CASTLE.

" Durban Castle " left Mombasa homewds., Sept. 10.
" Mashobra " left Southampton, Sept. 18.
" [illegible] " left Cape outwds., Sept. 16.
" [illegible] " left Natal outwds., Sept. [illegible]

Mr. Catherine Jones, who accompanied the late Commander Allen Kidston on his attempt to break the London-Cape record three years ago, is now a pilot on a newly-established air service between Croydon and Plymouth.

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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CATCHING GAME IN EAST AFRICA

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

"East Africa" is to be seen week by week at the Hotels stocked with an interesting

Devonshire—HOTEL TREVANION. Lens. Pleasant H. and h. water in all bedrooms. Terms 4½ gns.

Dorset—ARLINGTON (Private). Sea front. Bedwell—AND HEADS, Free Garage. Fine Hotel for home leave. Elec. light. Meals; Education. Boston—WHITE HART, Sleaford. Garage.

Exeter—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Inclusive charge 18/- per day.

Devon—NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL, First Ave. Overlooking Lin. Fr. 3½ gns. 'Phone. Hove 4181.

Folkestone—LE STRANGE ARMS AND GOLF LINKS HOTEL. Ideal. Ex. golf. Ex. food.

Jersey—FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Gorey, Port. An Ideal resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.

North Wales—THE CRAIG-Y-DON, Llandudno. Prominent. Temperance. Accommodation 200. Recreation room; billiards; lounge; electric lift. Terms moderate. Kenya coffee if required.

Surrey—SELSDON PARK HOTEL, Sanderstead. Croydon 2500.

Surrey—CROWN COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Torquay. Sea front. Tennis court. Moderate terms.

Sussex—GREYSTONES HOTEL, Rustington, Bay. Sea front. Tennis court. Moderate terms.

LONDON

ARUNDEL HOTEL, Strand, W.C.2. Facing river. Comfort. Very moderate charges. 100 rooms.

BEAUMONT HOTEL, 17-19, Princes Square, W.2. Sing. fr. 6/- d. fr. 10/6. Bkfst. 1/6. Lun. 2/6. Din. 4/6. Accordingly reduced.

CROYDON, Surrey—Eagle Court Hotel. Luxurious rest., ex. food. Golf, Bridge, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. Adverts. to be.

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NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—Kensington Gardens, W.2. Luxuriously furnished Flats. Sing. fr. 21 gns., dbl. 4 gns. Inc. Bkfst. Bath. Attend. Can. Heat. Sound Proof. and Cooking app.

PORTMAN, Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1. Rooms Breakfast from 4/6. Single from 7 gns.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 38, Bolton Gardens. First-class Family Hotel. From 3 gns.

WHITEHALL, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Rm. & bkfst. from 3/6. Pension 3 gns.

EAST AFRICA

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UGANDA. Tororo TOROROO HOTEL.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

"The Empire Marketing Board has been killed, but its soul goes marching along." — *"The Observer."*

"The richest jewel in Africa is the capacity to take all things as they are." — *From "Safari Sam," by Gordon Lakepeace.*

"Native peoples who have become the colonists' fellow countrymen." — *B. F. H., in a leading article in "The Livingstone Mail."*

"I often think we missionaries need to be taught by our Africans the lesson of patience." — *Canon Spanton, speaking in Launceston.*

"Labour's Empire Policy is the theory of fascism disguised in Gladstonian rags." — *Reginald W. Reynolds, in "The New Leader."*

"The leopard is a very important factor in the general economy of animal life." — *Mr. Champion, in "The Jungle," in "Sunlight and Shadow."*

"The country was all so beautiful that I forgot I was on my way to a war." — *Colonel Deneys Reitz, describing the East African Campaign, in "Trekking On."*

"Nine-tenths of the trouble between white men and Native in this country is due to ignorance of the language." — *Colonel J. B. Brady, D.S.O., in an election speech in Bulawayo.*

"The best way of raising cotton prices on the London market is by a careful rationing of supplies, thus preventing accumulation of stocks." — *Mr. Kenneth Archer, speaking in Ruiru.*

"Unless startled or provoked, African snakes, with the exception of the mamba, only desire to depart with all possible speed from the presence of their enemy, man." — *Mr. Arthur Lovegrove.*

"A modern woman can afford to be four ounces of clothes, about £500 worth of gold ornaments without appearing overdressed." — *Mr. B. G. Brayling, Acting Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika, speaking in Dar es Salaam.*

"Mbeya lies in one of the most glorious parts of Africa I have seen. It is in the Great Rift Valley between two walls of mountains about 10,000 feet high on one side and 12,000 feet on the other." — *General Smuts, interviewed by the Johannesburg "Star."*

"We have a fairly good local market for tea, and its value will be enhanced when the Native increasing his production and purchasing power, and so his capacity to buy." — *Mr. [illegible] Fairfield, Acting Director of Agriculture, addressing the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.*

"[illegible] which is [illegible] and complex witchcraft which can [illegible] influence in a way which is [illegible] controlled by scientists of European origin." — *[illegible] in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute.*

"It [illegible] that an African [illegible] cannot [illegible] one [illegible] collection of [illegible] stones, beads, [illegible] the [illegible] of some other [illegible] of [illegible] Africa [illegible] Dark [illegible]." — *[illegible] in "Africa."*

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO

172.—Mr. Robertson Fyffe Gibb

Copyright "East Africa."

[illegible] business men can [illegible] of a more remarkable record than Mr. Robertson Fyffe Gibb, who on September [illegible] completed his ninth year of service with the [illegible] Steamship Company, of which he is now Chairman. Beginning as a junior clerk at the age of fifteen, Mr. Gibb has risen to his present position by sheer merit. A hard worker himself, he expects and obtains the best from his staff, with whom he is extremely popular.

Mr. Gibb joined the Union Steamship Company in [illegible] shortly afterwards he joined the Publicity Department, [illegible] the Passenger Department and was appointed manager of the Company's office at Durban in November, 1911. Six months later he became Joint Manager of London Stations, [illegible] the chairmanship of the Manager [illegible] In 1920 he was appointed [illegible] and three years later was made chairman. He is also chairman of Bullard, King & Company, Ltd.; African Lands and Hotels, Ltd., and Durban Navigation Collieries, Ltd., a director of several other companies and a member of the Council of [illegible] a member of the Shipping [illegible] the Council of the Shipping Federation, [illegible] Southampton, Durban and [illegible].

[illegible] Gibb [illegible] Captain of [illegible] Cadet [illegible] and was [illegible] drill [illegible] Navigation, and is [illegible]

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Frank Duguid, recently won the Lawley Cup Golf Tournament in Beira.

Major E. von Brandis has been elected President of the German Club in Tanga.

Sir Eugene Ramsden, who was in Tanganyika a few years ago, is visiting Denmark.

Mr. Oliver Baldwin, who visited East Africa some time ago, is now film critic of the B.B.C.

Sir Edward J. Buck, formerly Reuter's agent with the Government of India, is now in Kenya.

Dr. D. A. Skan, the Tanganyika Medical Officer, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro.

Mr. Body and Mr. Nicholson have been appointed members of the Tanga Port and Harbour Advisory Board.

Major and Mrs. Dainton, of the Imperial Tobacco Company in Nyasaland, have arrived home on holiday.

Mr. B. V. Mehd has been appointed a member of the Departmental Organisation Committee in Uganda.

Mr. R. K. Mill, Chief Inspector of Police in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Tabora to Kigoma.

In the passing of Mrs. J. Illman Lusaka loses one of its pioneers, for she entered Northern Rhodesia in 1906.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, who has been acting as Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. H. B. Waters, the new Director of Agriculture in Kenya, was married in Bletchworth last week to Miss Inez Mary Lloyd.

Mr. R. M. Sanders, formerly secretary of Messrs. Birdwood Co. (Africa), Ltd., has joined the staff of a firm of Stock Exchange brokers.

Miss Mailer, daughter of Mr. Maurice Mailer, who recently met with a motor accident in Nairobi, has now recovered from her injuries.

Mr. H. May, son of Mr. H. R. May, the Nairobi sports outfitter, is leaving London almost immediately to rejoin his parents in Kenya.

Namyali Church is to be consecrated by the Bishop of Mombasa on Sunday. The Bishop will be assisted by the Archdeacon, the Rev. R. W. Gordon.

Lieutenant-General Sir William [illegible], who died in London last week, served in the Sudan in 1885, and was present at the Battle of Ahu Klea.

We are glad to hear that Miss Christine Thorne, who recently underwent an operation at the Kenya War Memorial Hospital, is making good progress.

Mr. M. F. J. Lefebre, manager of the Dar es Salaam Branch of the Banque du Congo Belge, has arrived home on leave. Mr. Wasem has relieved him.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, is expected to sail in the "Arundel Castle" on October 13 for South Africa, and may complete the journey to Kenya by air.

Mr. A. Hamilton, managing director of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts & Co., Ltd., who have extensive interests in East Africa, has just concluded a business tour of the territories.

The sympathy of all their East African friends will be extended to Lady Coryndon and to Mr. [illegible] Worthington on the death of their mother, Mrs. J. C. Worthington.

Mr. S. Hellier, the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Commissioner, is expected home very shortly from Kasama. He has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. F. W. Downie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, has accepted an offer of his Government to extend his period of office by one year, to October, 1934.

Mr. S. S. Murray, M.B.E., formerly Assistant Secretary in Nyasaland, has been co-opted as a member of the Executive Committee of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League.

Mr. James Baker Smith, the Arusha advocate, has been appointed an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence on leave of Captain the Hon. H. E. Rydon.

Mr. G. [illegible] Grant, who captained the West Indian cricket team which toured England during the summer, is, we hear, a son-in-law of the Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Fraser Russell.

Canon H. M. Grace, headmaster of Trinity College, Uganda, has been recommended as successor to the Rev. A. G. Fraser, Principal of Achimota College, who is shortly due for retirement.

Mrs. F. K. Wilson, founder of Wilson's Airways, Ltd., is shortly leaving England for Kenya. She is flying as a passenger in a new Puss Moth machine which will later be added to the company's fleet.

Mr. F. N. Cooper is this year President of the Lumbermen's Planters' Association, with Mr. [illegible] as Chairman. The committee comprises [illegible] Alfred J. Williams, [illegible] Williams.

A new church is being built at Budaka, Uganda, for the Mill Hill Mission. The Father [illegible] Kirk, O.B.E., who first arrived in Uganda thirty-six years ago, Mother Irwin, O.Hill., is going to live permanently there.

Dr. H. L. Gordour of Nairobi has been invited to read a paper before the Royal Society of Medicine giving the results of his research work into the Native mind, on which he has been engaged for the past five years.

MR. WETHERELL'S FILM EXPEDITION.

A Fine Opportunity for Sound Publicity.

Mr. M. A. WETHERELL, the producer of "Living Stones," and other well-known films, is leaving shortly on an ambitious and interesting film-making cum play-acting expedition to East Africa.

He hopes to start in the latter part of December or early January and to be in Nairobi about March next, after which he will visit Entebbe and other centres, and proceed southwards to the Rhodesias and South Africa. During his trip, he told a representative of *East Africa*, he proposes to film the story of "The Silent Rancher," by Gertrude Page, figuring a fight by the Victoria Falls, another African novel the name of which cannot yet be disclosed, and six "shorts," showing the influence of Rhodes on Africa, but not featuring the empire-builder in person. It is to be hoped that Governments will consider whether he might not be asked if he could fit into this work, something that would show the prominent features of life in East Africa, work on plantations, home life, school life, mining, motor road development and so on; in other words, to make some arrangement with a man who understands the business to assist in taking some shots that could be used for publicity and educational purposes.

A Travelling Repertory Theatre.

The second side of Mr. Wetherell's expedition is the production of plays *en route*. He has acquired the African rights of eight successes, which he will produce in the different towns he visits. Besides helping in this way to defray part of the cost of the expedition he should give a great deal of pleasure to many who hardly ever see a play acted, and he should be assured of crowded houses along the line.

It is good to know that not only has this enterprising project been assured of substantial financial backing, but that he has also obtained a distributor in a well-known film company. We wish him the best of luck, for anything that helps to put the real East Africa, with its attractions, better known, is to the good.

Stamps Commemorating Abolition of Slavery.

To commemorate the centenary of the death of William Wilberforce and the abolition of slavery, the Sierra Leone Government is issuing a special series of postage stamps which will be on sale for twelve months as from October. The stamps will bear a drawing of the arms embazoned on a shield held by a native, breaking his shackles, with Africa in the background, a native shooting a bird with an antique gun, and a view of Freetown Harbour.

Road Mileage on Gases of Charcoal.

An interesting run has been made on a gas-equipped car by Mr. Rickard, who travelled from Nakuru to Gloucester and back in [illegible] running hours. The distance was [illegible] miles, and he used [illegible] of charcoal for the whole run. No trouble was experienced with the running time, and to point was everywhere good [illegible] starting on [illegible].

Kenya Rugby Tour.

A Rugby tour of Kenya is to be made in December by the [illegible] University, which [illegible] Nairobi, Ruiru, [illegible] Kitale [illegible] on which a team from the [illegible] visited Kenya.

Co-operation [illegible]

[illegible] to compete in [illegible] of certain pitch [illegible] Beans and peas [illegible]

KENYA GOLDFIELD DEVELOPMENT.

Prospecting Applications.

The output of gold in Kenya in [illegible] was the highest monthly figure yet recorded, and amounted to 1,480 oz., of which 1,293 oz. was alluvial gold.

The Government announces fifteen applications for exclusive prospecting licences over [illegible] square miles south of Kavirondo known as Nos. 3 and 4 Areas. The Kitson report subdivided into fifty-seven sections ranging from eight square miles to [illegible] hundred square miles, of which five sections are Kavirondo side ground. The applicants include representatives of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Canada, the Leadhurst Deep Level Company, West Africa, Kenya Consolidated, which is connected with a Johannesburg group, and Kenya Development, which is understood to be associated with the African Exploration Company. Kenya Development has applied for whole areas. There are also a number of applications for local syndicates. Simultaneously the Government announces the confirmation of the grant of an exclusive licence for the whole of No. 1 Area to Tanganyika Concessions, who have exercised their option as recommended in the Kitson report.

The Government is anxiously considering the question of leases and how the position of Africans can be safeguarded while satisfying the mining industry. The missionaries are believed to be still pressing for adoption of a policy whereby the natives should be [illegible] landlords and the Government should negotiate [illegible] on their behalf, thereby preserving the principle of [illegible] ownership instead of ceasing the land.

Tanganyika Concessions announce that they have secured an option over two hundred [illegible] square miles in the neighbourhood of Bisanadi, south-east of Lake Victoria, while El Doret Mining Syndicate has purchased the Rohogo mine, near Kilimatinde. There is [illegible] confidence in the future of the industry.—*East African Standard.*

[illegible] the object of obtaining fresh and suitable pictures for the Handbook of Uganda, a photographic competition will be held under the auspices of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce. Entries will close [illegible] the first week in November.

September 29, 1933

WHO INTRODUCED TROUT INTO KENYA?

Pictures from Lord Denbigh's Fisheries

As a result of statements made in "Anglers in East Africa," by Messrs. Hardy and Copley, published by Earl Denbigh, there has been a good deal of controversy on our pages regarding the introduction of trout into Kenya.

We have tried to get further data, but are indebted to the Earl of Denbigh, who owned the fishery in South Wales, from which Kenya secured its first consignment, for his assistance. The Lord has now permission to quote from a letter written to him by Mr. H. E. Fielding, his cousin, and agent at the fisheries. He is an expert fish-culturist and Lord Denbigh believes it will be useful to send the ova to Kenya. Mr. Fielding writes to Lord Denbigh:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that you were the first to dispatch ova to the Kenya Highlands. I have the clearest recollection of shipping them. Indeed, I think you have a photograph of the shipment before it was put on the train. At the same time and on the same day we shipped ova to Ceylon and the Argentine Republic, but, as you know, the shipment has quite slipped my memory. I have a clear recollection that it was just previous to the completion of the railway between Mombasa and the Lake. It must be over three years ago. I visited the fishery in data and the only evidence which I have is that of someone who wished to experiment for the sportsman, as the greatest care taken in packing and despatch. We subsequently heard that they had arrived in good order, just on the point of incubation."

Unfortunately the fishery books cannot be traced, the fisheries having been sold some ten years ago.

TANGANYIKA'S GOLD DEPOSITS

Where they May be Found

Useful information of the geological gold deposits in Tanganyika were given recently by Mr. B. Fielding, Acting Commissioner of Mines, when he submitted a Day's Salaries Bill of Commerce. He said, *inter alia*:

"In the Musoma district, being closely associated, occurrences of gold have been found in the Mara district. It has not done to prospect the area. Interesting indications of gold have been found in the Western end of the Musoma district, and it is hoped that during the next year considerable progress will be made.

"The Geita mine, which produced over 7,200 oz. worth, and Kenge the Wanyas, now being developed, Geita, which in another part of the Central Province, Mpanda, has after a lengthy speculation. In the Iringa Province there is the Iringa goldfield where there are about two hundred miners, but with mining engineers, experienced in sampling alluvial, small alluvial has been worked. Gold has also been found in the Ruaha River, in the Mpwapwa boundary, this area is quite the most promising of all."

SUGAR CANE AS A STOCK FEED

A Suggestion from South Africa

Reporting Mr. S. W. Willan, of Subukia, in the Farming Society (South Africa) it sugar cane is a good feed for cows, as well as cattle generally. In the Lowlands, as well as Uganda, it is worked that with a fine good fattening properties, besides that certain nutrient properties which [illegible] the milk supply when fed to dairy cattle. An contemporary replied: "Sugar cane is good for all classes of stock. It is a great chaffed [illegible] in Australia as an excellent food. Sugar cane [illegible] from the

CULTIVATION OF PYRETHRUM IN KENYA

A New Empire Source of Supply

A new source of supply is being shown in the cultivation in East Africa of the pyrethrum plant, from the flowers of which insecticides are made, both in the form of powder and liquid extract, which act as contact poisons for most insects, while being harmless to human and domestic animals.

Pyrethrum is already being produced in the high lands of Kenya, on a small but rapidly extending scale, and, because of the value of the Kenya-produced flowers is considered to be as high as that of the flowers grown in Dalmatia or Japan, whence come the bulk of the world's supplies. The cultivation in the country of East Africa has, however, not been in operation long enough for the accumulation of really precise data.

The first crops poor in first year, and improves in the second and third years, then reaching the maximum production which it maintains for two more years; then the yield starts to fall off again until the seventh year, after which it is not worth while maintaining the plants, replanting being necessary.

Light, well-drained soil at an elevation of about 6,000 ft. has been found most suitable in Kenya, and a crop of about 300 lb. per acre may result. It is not expected that there will be an exportable crop before 1935, or then.

Provided that the whole of the flowers are sold on the international market, the price should be round about £50, but the moment export begins some of the best authorities expect the price to fall to about £30. World production is not likely to affect the Kenya crop before 1930, but in these days of rapid production it is very difficult to predict, especially as the supply to which pyrethrum prospects are being put are demands expanding, thus causing increasing world consumption.

JAPAN STILL GAINING GROUND

Increasing Export of Cotton Piece Goods

Japan's export of cotton piece goods to Kenya and Uganda increased from 3·6 million yards in 1931 to 30·18 million in 1932, while Lancashire was sending only [illegible] million yards. To Tanganyika the Japanese share was from 15 million yards to [illegible] million. In the first five months of 1933 the piece goods from Japan to Kenya and Uganda increased to [illegible] million yards as compared with 17 million yards in the corresponding period of 1932.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN IN UGANDA.

New Scheme Outlined.

Addressing a meeting in Kampala last week, Sir John Sandeman Allen, chairman of the East African Board, said that an official channel of communication with the Colonial Office was very desirable.

Sir John outlined a new scheme, which the Kampala correspondent of *The Times* by [illegible] problem would [illegible] before consideration by the Executive. All ideas initiated in London would be communicated to East Africa, and then undergo the same procedure, thereby ensuring the full consideration of East Africa's political needs. He said, he said, most important that there should be one Customs agreement for East Africa, as the territories were one large economic unit. Touching on the Congo Basin treaties, he said there was a strong feeling to [illegible] the decks, [illegible] the treaties with Berlin and St. Germain [illegible] Sir John declared that the Mandate [illegible] Britain to govern [illegible] was permanent.

New Copper Development Association.

The Copper Development Association has been formed in London, its objects being to concentrate on development of the extended uses of copper rather than research work. The honorary presidents are the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, Mr. A. Chester Beatty and Sir Harry D. McGowan, while the council will be directed by Mr. D. Owen Evans, M.P., as chairman, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. M. P. Preston, D.S.O., as vice-chairman. The conduct of detailed business will be vested in a management committee, of which Mr. A. D. Storke will be chairman, and in which most of the important copper interests, including the trade association, will be represented. The other members are Mr. H. B. Barclay, Mr. Thomas Bolton, Mr. J. T. Budd, Mr. G. W. Mullins, Mr. E. Pinn, Mr. C. H. Schneider and Mr. A. J. Smout. Mr. D. P. C. Neave has been appointed general manager and secretary.

Colonial Propaganda in Germany.

[illegible] M. [illegible] particulars of the official organisation [illegible] stations in Germany working at an intensive colonial propaganda. He states that since March last year this Reich, endowed with a credit of over 250 million Reichsmarks, been under the general control of Dr. Goebbels, a minister of the Reich, constitutes deliberate policy to destroy the Treaty of Versailles.

Transfer of Entomological and Mycological Institutes.

Officially announced that the administrative and financial control of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and the Imperial Mycological Institute are to be transferred to the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux as from October 1. Earl Buxton, who has acted as Chairman of both Committees since 1922, has received a letter from the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald expressing his thanks for the services which the members of the two Committees have voluntarily rendered during those years. The transfer has taken place following a recommendation to that effect by the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation.

Kenya Land Bank Policy.

Criticising the policy of the Kenya Land Bank, the Ruiru Planters' Association has adopted a resolution stating "that this Association considers the limits placed on loan transactions by the Land Bank as they exist to-day are a distinct hindrance to agricultural enterprise, and in particular the Coffee Industry under present conditions, and urges Government to introduce legislation to abolish such limits at the earliest moment." Concerning the policy of the Land Bank, the Association unanimously resolved, "that in view of the change in world conditions, and in local circumstances, since the passing of the Land Bank Ordinance, this Association believes that the maintenance of existing agricultural enterprise should rank equally with the assistance of development by new settlers on the country as one of the prime functions of the Land Bank, and that the Board should frame its policy accordingly."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN AFRICA.

Poor Book on a Big Subject.

"BANNERS IN AFRICA," by Arthur Copping (Hodder and Stoughton, 15s.), gives pen pictures in journalistic style of different parts of Africa including Kenya and Northern Rhodesia as seen by a touring member of the Salvation Army. The book, of 150 pages, may bring in grist to the mill—and, though doubts may be felt by some people as to the Salvation Army's method being the best for tropical Africa, that mill undoubtedly does do much good work.

As a contribution to African literature, however, the book is negligible. There are some quite good descriptive paragraphs, but the *mass* of some of the remarks are outstanding, even for a globe trotter's jottings, and unfortunately for that feature that the man who knows the country is certain to listen. Purged of such features, the book would probably not sell; with them it tends too often to [illegible] in the wrong place. This is not a new problem in the publication of books on Africa, but a good example of it.

AFAS.

A WANDERER'S LIFE IN EAST AFRICA.

Sam Sam's Clever Vignettes.

SAM SAM, whose life and sayings are recorded by Gordon Makepeace (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d.), is not a story, but a book of vignettes put together by Mr. Makepeace because Sam walked into his newspaper office and gave him what he had so long wanted, a good story. At first the narration seems to lack cohesion, but later one gets the impression that the author has chosen the right technique, as a continuous story would have involved padding, while in this form we get the unadulterated Sam.

When a man starts tracking on his own at the age of twelve and keeps it up for something like forty years, with the Matabele Rebellion and the campaign in "German East" thrown in, meanwhile wandering from the Cape to the Sudan, he must collect much interesting experience and a few good stories, and these are told casually, round a central *motif* which runs right through the book, although it can have occupied only few months in the long years the naughty spent with an intrepid German naturalist collector called "The Count." Those months of close association with this man must have made a big, long impression on Sam, who learned to think deeply in the wilds. As he says:

"Don't think that the hard-bitten hunter in the wilds is an abandoned man. The very nature of his life and his constant association with creation make him a more reflective man than the city clerk who has to pigeon-hole Cupid until the week-end—and often [illegible] him there [illegible]."

His character studies are good if very brief. I can vouch for the picture he gives of Yank Allen. "Lions," Yank said to me, "is very like women. If yew don't know anything about 'em, leave 'em alone, I say! If yew don't, they'll sure get yew in the end." But I wish I could identify the lantern-jawed elephant hunter whom he met at Abercorn. "I can imagine him spending Eternity on a never-ending trail after elephant," says Sam. "If there's ivory in Heaven, that man will find it."

Such [illegible] the [illegible] Sam. There are no women in the book, for, like Yank Allen, Sam did not love them, although he says he "can think about them with a little [illegible]." (Oh! Sam, look [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]).

Marriage, a woman may take a shot at you first hop. It's quite thrill, but you're in dangerous country. I [illegible] the first white women that set foot in Rhodesia. [illegible] when the country had nothing more than ordinary risks and fellow who was a little shandy was generally able to look after himself. [illegible] Rhodesia wasn't the same after the women came."

Some of the best parts are about animal lights, for Sam kept his eyes open and was a good observer. Four ghosts [illegible] were singularly free from the blemishes of misspellings and misnomers that might be expected. I have noticed only one major exception, reference to the sable antelope's "antlers." The half guinea at which the book is priced seems hardly justified, and a lower price might have proved better policy. Still, the book should be popular, for it is good reading.

"KIBOKO."

WITCHCRAFT IN FICTION.

JOHN LAMBOURN is a clever writer, and knows Africa; his descriptions of Natives are good, as good as those that he gives of the backwaters of Bexley. His knowledge of witchcraft, or of the belief in it that Natives have, is genuine, that I feel when finishing "The Unmeasured Plain" (John Murray, 7s. 6d.) that this book had been better unwritten.

It is too strong meat for most people. The real animal native, stay-at-home, may dismiss it as too fanciful to be realistic. Those who have had proximity to witchcraft and to "things" such as were leopards cannot brush it lightly aside; to them it must inevitably be horrible, so horrible that, as I have said, it had better not have been written. If you have read "The Island of Dr. Moreau" you will know what I mean. This book is worse. I have heard of things like this in Africa from Natives who believe in them implicitly; but when the were-leopards is a subject dead long since (for the wars ended in the Colony in 1824), it is very different from when the chief character in such shame-drama is, well, "just a Native."

I have not yet read any other reviews of the book, but I imagine that the average reviewer will feel about it as I do. To him it will be what the publisher's blurb calls it: "A story of witchcraft and evil, most brilliantly portrayed by a master novelist." To me, however, Mr. Lambourn seems to have the terror of Africa uncomfortably near home, and although I have often wished that people at home could grasp what this terror means to the people of Africa, yet when it is done it leaves one feeling unclean.

There is many a false word written on a jacket, but that "this is a story that will long haunt the mind" is terribly true. So if you read it, do not say that you have not been warned.

FRANK MELLAND.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

LONGEVITY IN AFRICANS.

Lord BADEN-POWELL, writing in *The Times* on the subject of old age in Africans, says:—

"I once met an Arab in the Sudan who claimed to be 150 years of age. He fixed his dates by asserting that he was sergeant of the guard of honour which received at Shendi the Egyptian Governor, who was sent to rule the Sudan in the early part of the century. The Governor was given a banquet all to himself, and while he was enjoying it the guard of honour piled bales of cotton round his marquee, and my friend said with pardonable pride that, as sergeant, it fell to him to set light to the cotton, and that he thus liberated the Sudan from Egyptian rule. I looked up the incident in the history of Egypt, and if the man were really sergeant of, say, twenty-five, at that time, he could fairly claim to be 120. He certainly looked his age."

ZANZIBAR'S FIRST ELEPHANT.

SOME time ago a correspondent of the *Times* recalled the custom of former Sultans of Zanzibar of housing lions and other animals in cages outside the Bet el Ajaib. The *Official Gazette* of Zanzibar now says:—

"The most unusual sight among the cages seems to have been a young elephant which made its appearance in Zanzibar in 1853, and was seen in Zanzibar by Sir Bartle Frere, leader of the mission appointed to inquire into the slave market in East Africa. This animal was thought to have been the first of its kind ever to have been seen in the island. A fine young specimen of the African species, it was perfectly tame, it stood about 6½ feet high, and was capable of as useful labour as an Asiatic elephant of the same age. Apparently a gift, not stolen, long in Zanzibar, as soon after it was reported to be in the possession of Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay."

ADVENTURES OF A LION CUB.

SOME time ago, when Mr. J. H. Driberg told a most interesting story of his lion cub Engato, I asked him to record other adventures of his leonine protégé. Now he has given us three columns of splendid reading in *The Sudan Sketch and Nairobi*, telling how Engato cat-shrewdly escaped from a forty-foot crater, while at the other was a magnificent lion with a dilemma, which, rolled deliberately, yawned, and bounded out of sight at what might have been a dangerous moment for Engato's master, who had risen from bed to discover the cause of the noises without.

Then follows a description of elephant hunting with spears by the Lango, and of Engato's disgrace. He took refuge in a tree, and was so frightened and his nerves in such a tangle, that he refused to walk any more, and for the rest of the day clung, more like a monkey than a lion, to the Lango who had rescued him from his refuge.

"These Lango are the finest spearmen I have ever met—and the bravest," says Mr. Driberg. "They do not hesitate to tackle any animal, however dangerous, and never even carry a shield for their protection; they laugh at their neighbours, the Acholi, who carry much larger shields than the Lango war-shields, suggesting that they shields than the Lango war-shields, suggesting that they are conveniently large enough to protect their backs when they are running away. I have seen a running buck speared at sixty yards, and constant practice has given their spears a 'low' trajectory in flight which is very difficult to emulate.

"The elephant charged, was struck by a flung spear, and, as it neared him, wounded by a spear from a [illegible]

"At once the elephant turned from me and [illegible] last opponent, and was in this way played [illegible] down the line till eventually it broke through a [illegible] and settled down for a long chase. It is curious that the elephant, whose instinct and sagacity are [illegible] considered above the ordinary, can apparently be [illegible] to be [illegible] in this way. The Lango, who have hunted by this method for centuries, have never known [illegible] assert, and I am inclined to agree, that there is [illegible] no danger for the hunters, provided that [illegible] if he does, then the elephant will refuse to [illegible] by another spear."

JAPANESE SETTLERS FOR ETHIOPIA.

[illegible] 600,000 acres of [illegible] land in Ethiopia have been granted to Japan by Ras Tafari, Emperor of Ethiopia, is stated in a telegram from the Tokyo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. In addition to this land, which is suitable for cotton growing, it is stated that Japan has been given the sole rights for cultivating the opium poppy there. The telegram says:—

"Japan has made a sensational capture of land for thousands of emigrants and new market for her traders in Abyssinia, the last great empire in Africa to maintain its independence. A year ago a Japanese mission went to Abyssinia seeking an outlet for the Japanese and new markets for their goods. To-day the Japanese newspapers are full of details of the mission's success.

"The news will cause [illegible] Britain, France, and Italy. Ethiopia is the buffer state between vast interests controlled by the three nations, and all three countries have vast spheres of influence within the country itself. Japan has now challenged all three countries.

"An emigration organisation is now to be formed in Japan to populate these lands, and soon there will be a stream of Japanese moving west. The Japanese salesmen behind it leave no effort in new markets there for their goods. Protected by an official escort of the salesmen moved round the country selling their goods and booking [illegible] orders.

"Inquiries in responsible quarters in London have failed to elicit either confirmation or denial of the statements contained in the above telegram, and, pending information of the accuracy of the assertions made, we withhold further comment."

Mr. George Blore, senior keeper at the London Zoo, related in last week's *John Bull* how, when bringing home a buffalo from Kenya about nine years ago, the animal broke out of his box when they reached Port Said. Fortunately, on the way up from Mombasa Mr. Blore had gained the animal's confidence, and after an hour the buffalo was safely back in the box.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Mr. A. McKay has taken over Major Hollyoake's garage in Kampala.

Kenya exported 2,253 cwt. of butter to England in the first six months of this year.

Nyanza Services, Ltd., of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, have been wound up voluntarily.

The Kilo Moto mines produced 3,000 ozs. of gold during the first eight months of this year.

A meeting of the Conference of East African Governors is to be held in Dar es Salaam early next month.

The Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., have opened a branch in Kampala, the Resident manager being Mr. Walter J. Barnett.

[illegible] persons, of whom 5,850 were certified as tea pickers, were transported from Zanzibar to Tanga during August.

The Nairobi Municipal Engineer is to report on the practicability of numbering houses and business premises within the municipality.

No fewer than 26,000 Natives of Ruanda are reported to have been converted by the White Fathers during the year ended June, 1933.

[illegible] one nomadic immigrant entered Tanganyika during June. Of the total 34 were of German nationality, 20 British, and 9 Swiss.

Specially constructed ridges, about six inches high, have been built across roads in Lourenco Marques to discourage fast motoring.

Tanganyika exported 6,170 tons of sisal during August, of which Belgium took 2,509 tons, Germany 1,012 tons, and Great Britain 920 tons.

Native coffee production in Uganda has now passed the 3,000 tons per annum stage, which is the result of effort steadily applied over many years.

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company has taken over the power station in Tanga from Alberto, owned by Mr. E. Bauer. It is reported that the purchase price was £10,000.

The Convention between the United Kingdom and Portugal regarding Legal Proceedings, which was signed in London in 1931, has been extended to Tanganyika Territory.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during August included: Gold, [illegible] ounces; copper, 8,085 tons; zinc, 1,650 tons; manganese ore, 0[illegible] tons; uranium, [illegible] lb.; cobalt, 40,[illegible] lb.

Njoro beat Nairobi by 3 goals to 2 in the final of the Eldoret Polo Cup at Nairobi, while in the junior events the Cranworth Cup, Mau Mau, with a handicap of 3, beat Njoro "A" [illegible] and a fraction to [illegible].

The total revenue of the Tanganyika Railways during the first seven months of this year amounted to £[illegible],888 as against £[illegible] during the same period of last year. The estimated revenue for the whole year is £[illegible],800.

Imperial Airways recently carried two thousand trout eggs from the Cape to Tanganyika Territory.

Kenya Fibre and Industrial, Ltd., [illegible] to acquire the business of the [illegible] Fibre and Industrial Company, Ltd. The directors are Captain H. A. Herd, Mr. Lorne Cecil, and Mr. F. A. Johnson.

Members of the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club, who were recently entertained by the Mnazi Mmoja Sports Club in Zanzibar, flew to the island to take part in the annual cricket competition for the Haig Cup. Zanzibar won by 11 games to 85.

Lists of Native artisans, divided into three classes—fully qualified, partially qualified, and untested—are kept by the Labour Officers in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru. Employers looking for such men are invited to apply to the nearest Labour Officer.

Tanganyika produced 3,037 ounces of unrefined gold bullion during July, as against 2,6[illegible] ounces in the same month of last year. Other minerals produced during July included: Diamonds, [illegible] carats; tin, 5.02 long tons; mica, 2,825 lb.; [illegible] long tons.

Rights of occupancy over seventeen farms in the Mbulu district of Tanganyika are to be sold by auction in Mbulu on October 25. The upset rental is 50 cents per acre, and the term is for ninety-nine years from the date of sale. The farms vary in size from 1,114 acres to 316 acres, the average being [illegible] acres.

The Overseas Motor Transport Company, Ltd., has invited tenders from British manufacturers for the supply of thirteen chassis and thirteen bus bodies for use in Nairobi. The buses are to be single-deckers with a capacity of thirty-two, divided into [illegible] and third-class compartments, and of all-[illegible] construction. It is probable that they will be powered by Diesel engines. In the early stages it is proposed to run five services in the township, covering a total distance of about thirteen miles.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

WE have received the following [illegible] from Nairobi:—

	Last Week.	This Week.
East Power and Lighting Ord.	[illegible]	31s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	21s.	21s.
Eldoret Kakamega Ventures	14s.	14s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	7s.	7s.
Koa-Mulimu	35s.	35s.
Nyanza Goldfields (5s. Pref.)	5s.	5s.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.

COFFEE.

DEMAND was slow at last week's auctions, but the part East African [illegible] realised about steady prices.

Uganda

[illegible] sizes [illegible] 6d. to 77s. 6d.
[illegible] 55s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
[illegible] 50s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.
Peaberry [illegible] 58s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.

Tanganyika

[illegible]

Kenya

London [illegible]
Thin [illegible] [illegible] 6d.

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed.—Business is passing at buyers' quotation of £9 10s. per ton. (1932: £12; 1931: £11.)

Copra.—Sellers quoting Zanzibar spot at 25s. and Oct.-Dec. at [illegible] per lb. (1932: 27s.; 1931: 33s.6d.)

Cotton.—[illegible] standard for each being quoted [illegible]

Groundnuts.—[illegible] at about £10 per ton, to [illegible] (1932: £[illegible]; 1931: £[illegible].)

Cotton.—Moderate business has been passing at from 4½d. and 4¾d. per lb. according to quality. (1932: 5½d.; 1931: 5½d.)

Cotton Seed.—Little business is passing at the buyers' quotation of £[illegible] per ton. (1932: £[illegible] 10s.; 1931: £4 2s. 6d.)

Gold.—The price is now 139s. 6d. per oz.

Groundnuts.—Steady at about £10 per ton. (1932: £4 15s.; 1931: £12 [illegible])

Hides.—Slow, Mombasa [illegible] weights being quoted at 5½d. per lb.

Sisal.—Steady at about £12 [illegible] per ton. (1932: £4 10s.; 1931: £14.)

Sisal.—Steady. East African No. 2 for Oct.-Dec. quoted by sellers at £12 10s. per ton; Jan.-March sold at £12 10s. Sellers quote No. 2 Oct.-Dec. at £17, and No. 3 at £16 15s. (No. 1, 1932: £16; 1931: £16 5s.)

Tea.—547 packages of Kenya and 3[illegible] packages of Nyasaland tea realised 10½d. and 10d. per lb. respectively last week. (Nyasaland, 1932: 5d.)

Wilson Airways' New Machine.

Wilson Airways, Ltd., have added to their fleet a new "Dragon Moth" machine, which will seat six passengers, and which will be used on the [illegible] feeder service. One of the first benefits of the use of the new machine is the reduction of the fare between Nairobi and Mombasa, which has been lowered by £2 to £4. Smoking will be permitted in the machine, which has been constructed from non-inflammable materials.

Kenya and Tanganyika Crop Reports.

A preliminary crop report for the 1933-34 season in Kenya gives the following information:—

Maize.—Owing to the drought, the maize crops are in a very backward condition. Planting was abnormally late, and the continued lack of rain retarded the growth of the young plants. Good rains have now fallen, in the chief maize areas, however, and the crop is reported to be recovering well, particularly in the Nakuru district.

Wheat.—The area seeded to wheat is estimated at 38,000 acres, as against 38,118 acres harvested last year. The [illegible] own wheat in the main areas is reported to be progressing very favourably, and sowing is still continuing.

Coffee.—The effects of the drought have been severe, and the production estimates are likely to be considerably modified in later reports. A large proportion of light coffee is expected, while a considerable amount is going *mbuni*.

The latest crop report from Tanganyika gives following information:—

Northern and Tanga Provinces.—It is estimated that the current coffee crop from Arusha will exceed last year by 25%. In Moshi and the Usambara district an average coffee crop is anticipated. Considerable new planting activity is reported from Tanga.

Eastern Province.—Quality of cotton in Dar es Salaam district is good, but yields are small. In the Morogoro district good cotton yields are expected from all early plantings.

Iringa Province.—It is estimated that thirty-five tons of Virginia tobacco, and four tons of [illegible] will be harvested in Iringa district. Coffee picking is almost completed in the Rungwe area, where large areas of maize and beans are looking well.

BANK'S TRADE REPORT ON EAST AFRICA.

The monthly trade tables received by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following notes concerning East Africa:

Kenya.—Coffee trees are recovering well, but there is a considerable production of light grade expected owing to the recent drought. The local market has been steady with comparatively small offerings. Maize, though backward, shows a recovery. The area planted is estimated at [illegible] acres, compared with 101,807 acres last season. Wheat prospects are excellent, and the approximate area under the crop is [illegible] acres.

Uganda.—Light rains were fairly general at the end of August, but owing to the delay, cotton planting has been seriously retarded. Uganda trade has been dull, but an improvement is expected with the circulation of the proceeds of the native coffee crop.

Tanganyika.—The improved weather conditions have brightened the outlook for food crops, and harvesting is now commencing. The marketing of groundnuts is drawing to a close and the bulk has been shipped. Coffee picking progresses rapidly with every indication of a satisfactory crop. Trade generally is quiet.

Northern Rhodesia.—No improvement in business in the mining centres has been maintained, but merchants in other parts of the territory report that trade generally is quiet. At Ndola and Kitwe the banking trade is active and the motor trade remains steady with a fair demand for second hand [illegible]

Nyasaland.—Tobacco buying is active, and prices have improved. The amount bought already exceeds the total for last year. The improvement in tea prices has been maintained.

Favourable Report on Tanganyika Cocoa.

A home chocolate manufacturer has reported quite favourably on Tanganyika cocoa, ranking the produce from a Tanga district estate among the [illegible] the five best cocoas produced in the world, and has expressed willingness to take considerable quantities of the Tanganyika product. Trials to decide the timing of fermentation are being carried out in the Eastern Usambaras, in the Ulugurus and Turiani hills of the Morogoro district.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING NEWS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

[illegible] "Malda," which left London for East A[illegible] on September 22, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles [illegible] carries the following passengers:—

For Sudan.

Mr. Bailey
Mr. [illegible] Fenton
*Col. & Mrs. M. Hilary

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Archer
Rev. & Mrs. L. [illegible]
*Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Denyon
Mr. Bradshaw
Miss J. Burns
Mr. & Mrs. P. Chandler
Mr. H. D. Chigwell
*Mr. H. A. Clay
*Mr. & Mrs. Dockle
Mrs. D. [illegible]on
Mr. & Mrs. P. [illegible] D. Connolly
Mrs. Coulson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cox
Mr. & Mrs. Delaney
Mr. H. K. Devaun
Capt. & Mrs. O. McDiarmid
Mr. & Mrs. E. Drew
Mr. G. H. Dyer
Rev. & Mrs. J. B. Duncan
Lieut. & Mrs. L. [illegible]mer
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Ford
Mrs. [illegible] Fox
Mr. [illegible] Fox
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. G. G. Gaston
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Gould
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Gr[illegible]
Rev. [illegible]
Mr. R. D. Hopcraft
Mr. D. [illegible] Hopkins
Mr. A. S. Howard
Mr. R. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. P. Le C[illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. F. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. A. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Ladbrook
Mr. H. [illegible] Mackie
Mr. & Mrs. Martin
Mr. [illegible] Kay
Mr. D. E. Morgan
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Morgan
Miss E. Morgan
Mrs. M. J. Mc[illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. M[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Mullins
Mrs. Nisbet
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. [illegible] Farrell
Rev. J. H. Poitr[illegible]
Mrs. J. Posselt[illegible]

Passengers [illegible] Marseilles.

Tanga.

Mr. P. [illegible]
*Mr. Sugden
Miss M. [illegible] Oxley
Mr. [illegible] Robinson
Mr. [illegible] Rose
*Miss M. A. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Sc[illegible]
Miss B. Shade
Mr. [illegible] Short
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Smith
Mrs. [illegible] Smoot
Mr. [illegible] Stout
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] Sutcliffe
Mr. [illegible] Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. B. J. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Thorne
Mrs. D. Tr[illegible]
Miss [illegible] D. Tryon
Mr. [illegible] Tulley
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Turner
Mr. W. [illegible] Verdin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. A. [illegible]
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. [illegible]
Miss N. C. Wiggins
Mr. [illegible] Wilson
Mr. J. L. A. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. R. Woolfall
Mr. [illegible] Wyndham

Dar es Salaam.

Miss B. S. Allibone
Mr. & Mrs. A. Allibone
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. H. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Brown
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Clarke
Mr. [illegible] W. Crawshaw
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Hobbs
Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] Hooper
Mr. [illegible] Lake
Mr. [illegible] Lewis
Mr. [illegible] McDonald
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] H. J. Rai[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Vaux
Mr. [illegible] Webb
Mr. & Mrs. [illegible] G. Wo[illegible]

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, as follows:—

Sept. 28 per s.s. "Mombasa"
Oct. [illegible] "Rajputana"

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. [illegible] for [illegible] each Friday.

Inward mails from [illegible] October 2 [illegible]
Outward mails [illegible] G.P.O. [illegible] 1.30 p.m. [illegible] Wednesday.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Malagache" arr. London, Sept. 22.
"Angkor" left Marseilles homewards, Sept. 18.
"Ile de Madagascar" arr. Marseilles homewards, Sept. 22.
"Ile de Mozambique" arr. Mombasa outwards, Sept. 22.
"Ile de Madagascar" left Marseilles homewards, Sept. 22.
"Ile de Madagascar" arr. Lourenco Marques or Durban, Sept. 26.
"Ile de Madagascar" left Durban, Sept. 28.
"Ile de Madagascar" arr. Bombay, Sept. 26.
"Ile de Madagascar" left Bombay for Durban, Sept. 20.

CLAN ALLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Macpherson" left Gibraltar homewards, Sept. 22.
"Clan Macfarlane" arr. Natal homewards, Sept. 22.
"Kalibia" left Mombasa outwards, Sept. 26.
"Clan Macfarlane" left Cardiff outwards, Sept. [illegible]

HOLLAND-AFRICA LINE.

"Rhenstein" arr. Cape Town for E. Africa, Sept. 19.
"Wittenstein" left Marseilles homewards, Sept. 21.
"Rhenstein" left Dar es Salaam homewards, Sept. [illegible]
"Rhenstein" left Pt. Sudan outwards, Sept. [illegible]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Ile de Raleau" left Diego Suarez homewards, Sept. [illegible]
"Champagne" left Djibouti homewards, Sept. 19.
"Ile de Laborde" left Mauritius homewards, Sept. 19.
"Leconte de Lisle" arr. Pt. Sudan outwards, Sept. 20.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" left Southampton homewards, Sept. 23.
"Dunbar Castle" left Gibraltar homewards, Sept. 23.
"Durham Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewards, Sept. 24.
"Gloucester Castle" left Beira homewards, Sept. 24.
"Llandovery Castle" arr. London, Sept. 24.
"Llandovery Castle" left Pt. Sudan outwards, Sept. 24.
"Llanstephan Castle" arr. Cape Town homewards, Sept. 24.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Algoa Bay for Beira, Sept. 24.
"Gloucester Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Sept. 26.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

The East African Dependencies Trade and Information Bureau in London has received the following details of rainfall in the Territories during the week ended September [illegible]: Eldama Ravine, 1·42 inch; Fort Hall, [illegible]; Kabete, [illegible]; Kaimosi, 4·08; Kericho, [illegible]; Kisumu, [illegible]; Kitale, 2·27; Kericho Rift, 1·06; Kisumu, 1·34; [illegible]; Lodwar, 0·53; Lumbwa, [illegible]; Mackinnon Road, [illegible]; Mombasa, [illegible]; Nairobi, 0·30; Naivasha, 0·64; Molo, 1·33; Nairobi, 0·08; Narosura, 0·16; Nakuru, 1·03; [illegible] 0·7[illegible]; Nyeri, 0·70; Singida, [illegible]; Soy, 4·28; Sul[illegible] 1·63; Tarime, 0·37; Kampala, [illegible] inch.

Christmas Tours to East Africa.

A [illegible] tourist tickets have been prepared by the [illegible] (Mail Steamship) Companies to make Christmas and New Year Tours. The outward vessels will leave Southampton on December [illegible] and return on January [illegible] the passengers arriving back in London [illegible] January [illegible] or March [illegible]. The special return fares to East Africa are £[illegible] first class, £60 second class and £[illegible] third class. Copies of the folder may be obtained from the Head Offices of the Companies, or Cunard Street, or from any of their branch offices.

FINANCE FOR GOLD PROSPECTORS.

[illegible] gold prospecting [illegible] East Africa are invited to communicate in confidence with [illegible] Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Principals only or their solicitors or accountants.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES. Skilled instruction by European and African teachers is available in Swahili, Ibo, Efik, Hausa, Suto, Yoruba, and other languages. Refresher courses specially arranged for Officers, Missionaries, etc., on leave. Short courses arranged to meet special requirements. Apply SECRETARY, School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

KENYA BUNGALOW TO LET.

NORFOLK, Lake Kenya, 3 miles from Kairobi, fully furnished bungalow, [illegible] living room and office, three bedrooms, [illegible] [illegible] hot and cold water, inside sanitation (2 w.c.'s), electric [illegible] Rent [illegible] guineas weekly. Apply for further [illegible] Cooper, Walton [illegible], Eastern African [illegible] Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.