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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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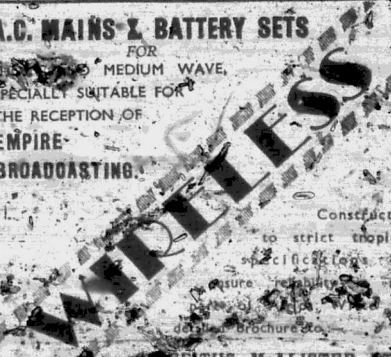
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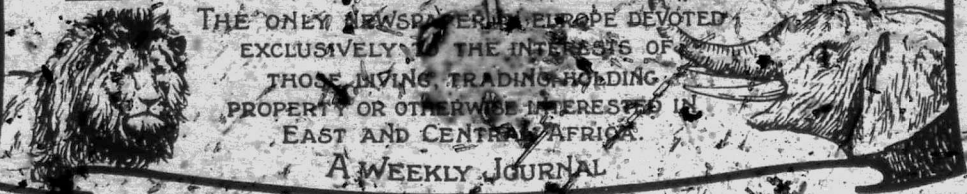
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment	128	Letters to the Editor	132
Imperial Institute and East Africa	by Sir W. Furse	Dr. Leakey's Discoveries	133
Stonham Museum Trust	125	East Africa's Bookshelf	134
East Africa's Who's Who	127	Kalimna and Native	135
Capt. M. S. Moore, V.C.	129	Coffee Growing	135
		Amami Institute, by Mr. W. Nowell	136

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Sir William Furse, like many another soldier, is the reverse of militaristic, but the soldier in him was naturally to the fore when he addressed the East African Group of the Over-Seas League last week, for he is fighting for the life of the Imperial Institute, of which he is not only the Director, but also the inspiration. He made a fighting speech, which rang with sincerity. Moreover, we believe that all who were present, and all who read the report on another page, will agree that he was well armed; and, when a brave man enters the lists well armed in a good cause, there are always strong hopes of victory. When Parliament meets shortly, the Government will have to face criticism for the demise of the Empire Marketing Board. Ministers should think before they cap that deplorable act by sacrificing this other great link in Empire development in a spirit of reckless economy which ill accords with the shout that we have turned the corner. It is to be feared that the East African territories generally have never fully realised the services rendered to them by the Institute. Sir William Furse's address removes all excuse for ignorance, and the unanimous resolution of the Group that the services of the Institute must be preserved intact will, we trust, be echoed by public bodies connected with agriculture, commerce and mining in East and Central Africa; similarly, unofficial members of the various Legislative Councils should lose no time in bringing pressure to bear upon their Governments to appeal to the Secretary of State for the preservation of this valuable instrument in the development of the territories. Some time ago representatives of sender and committee of the Institute seem to have underrated the value of public bodies in Africa. Here is an opportunity for them to do

Such action, highly desirable as it is, should be supplemented by approach to Members of Parliament, the one of the weaknesses of a democracy is that argument, however well founded, is less potent than the votes of politicians, most of whom are themselves more swayed by the wishes or apathy of their constituents than by the intrinsic merits of any case. We therefore suggest that every East African in this country convinced of the need for the preservation of the Institute should write to his M.P., briefly stating that fact, and asking for an assurance that he will at once make representations in the next quarter and interest himself in the matter. Readers in East Africa could likewise request their parents, relatives and friends at home to enlist the prompt co-operation of the Members representing their various constituencies. If this idea were carried into operation by a large number of our readers and their friends, the Imperial Government would within a few weeks have ample evidence that the public is not so indifferent as present appearances suggest. We are not exaggerating when we say that this is a time of crisis for the Institute, and we should like to see the territories if we did not urge immediate action.

Last week we published extracts from an arresting address delivered in Southern Rhodesia by Bishop Patena who pointed out the danger inherent in a policy which may be summed up as giving the Natives our idea of justice, but with the proviso that our own interests must be paramount. In

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

the issue we review a powerful novel by a South African writer, Mr. Baines, whose book merits close attention even from those who will disagree with it, and we also publish extracts from a speech by Mr. Posselt, the Acting Superintendent of Natives for Malawi, who asks: "Are we really equipped for the task that we are undertaking? Is not a thorough searching of hearts essential? For if our ignorance we may be offering the Native stones, when he is crying out for bread." It is a hopeful sign that such things should be said by thoughtful people, for the more the leaders of the territories are encouraged to think on these lines, the better for Africa. *East Africa* has proclaimed from its birth that it was "devoted to the interests of those living in East Africa"—which, of course, includes all races. We admit no paramountcy, be it of Natives or of Europeans, and we try to keep before us a goal that is the good of all, because we believe that the interests of all are irrevocably intertwined; that the European cannot prosper without the well-being and goodwill of the Native, and that for the Native a continuance of European settlement and development is essential. Moreover, we believe that the great majority of the Natives believe that too.

Mr. Baines, on the other hand, urges the contact with civilised races must not only be discouraged but eliminated, if Africa is to find herself at the helm, that we must in time go NATIVE MIND. From the continent, as Rome left Britain. We venture to think that

he has the refuting answer at his doors. Where this contact has been at its minimum, and artificial restrictions have left the Native more or less to himself, as in Bechuanaland, the present state of the Natives is behind, and we are only thinking gratefully that of his brothers in the neighbouring land of Southern Rhodesia. There splendid progress has been made; it is unquestionable that the Natives are in better state than they were when we occupied the country, and in far better state than they would have been had we not done so. The same claim holds good right through British East Africa to the Sudan. That is something of which we may be proud. But Bishop Paget and Mr. Posselt—cleric and layman—speak of dangers ahead, and call attention to the importance of trying to decipher Native aspirations and Native ideas as to future progress. We know how incoherent they are—at least, how incoherent they seem to our ears, though not necessarily to theirs, tuned, so to speak, to their own wave-length. Further, we realise that the majority cannot tabulate their aspirations of their fears; it is not in them to state precisely and clearly—as we view it—what they want and do not want, largely because our logic is not theirs. We do not speak their language. Perhaps because we have been longer and more sympathetically associated, it is easier for the average European to understand the mind of a dog than that of a Native. Yet, if we are to succeed in our control of Africa, it must be done. We must help the Natives to explain his wants and fears, remembering that the difficulty is twofold: partly that he cannot express, but also partly that we cannot hear. It may be overcome, the obstacle, as we must overcome it, we shall be able in collaboration with him, but at the sacrifice of our own ideas in some cases, to evolve the main lines of progress.

There is another aspect, or corollary, to this vital matter, namely the need for explaining our ideas to the Natives. Once again we suggest the USE OF that the East African Governments should give thought now to the possibilities of broadcasting to the villagers. It is not practical politics to think of achieving this just yet, but plans could be plotted while waiting for better days. A great deal of useful data will be found in a paper on "Broadcasting to the Indian Villages," read by Mr. C. F. Strickland to the East India Association a few days ago, and now available in pamphlet form. The scheme contemplates a simple communal receiver for the whole village, and Mr. Strickland, who deals also with the technical and financial aspects, believes that broadcasting offers a solution for many difficulties; by its means rural life would be made more attractive, instruction and general information could be spread, and education facilitated. Let anyone, he says, who has been in Government service, or has conducted a communal project, or all the weariness of repeating the same story in every village, and imagine how much more he would have done if, after a preliminary tour, he could have given a broadcast talk every day or every week to keep alive his teaching. Having let loose the Twentieth Century on primitive Africa, we must harness it by all the means in our power to counteract the dangers inherent in the spectacle. Motor-cars and aeroplanes are a kind of greater Native importance in Africa than in more advanced lands, and wireless can likewise be made to play an immensely valuable rôle. Let us not procrastinate in the use of this potent instrument.

One of the least ostentatious branches of work in East Africa is that being done by the Forestry Departments, five annual reports THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY. From which lie before us. Above all else it is long-view work, which consequently makes severe demands on the Governments and on the officers engaged in it, for great results are not to be expected in our time. Is not "Give peace in our time, O Lord," a rather selfish prayer? "Let us help the land for the years to come" is surely a better one. So forestry is a strong, if silent, testimony to our keeping of the trust. It is on a par with, and closely connected with, the prevention of soil erosion. Having taken under her wing a large part of Africa, it is the duty of Great Britain to conserve what is worth conserving, and to improve and develop it. Africa and the world need timber, but Africa also needs to conserve her soil and rainfall, so that in addition to cutting and exploiting her forests, we must preserve and plant. At the head of the Uganda report, as we have already noted in another connection, appear the words of His Majesty the King: "Forestry demands more imagination, more patience and more foresight than any other industry, for that very reason it deserves more credit than it receives."

Most parts of Africa are badly handicapped commercially, as regards the timber trade. The best trees grow a long way inland, and water transport, or logging, is impossible because there are no waterways, even if there were. Most of the timber does not float. Another big obstacle to economic exploitation is that few of these trees grow in compact masses of one

species. This last difficulty can be, and is being, tackled by planting, and even the first two can be circumvented to some extent by encouraging local consumption. A great deal has been done in this direction; for instance, Uganda is using not only her own, but some of Kenya's timber, while Southern Rhodesia takes large quantities of sawn eucalyptus from Nyasaland for tobacco hogsheds, and the railway sleepers from Northern Rhodesia go all over South Africa. The total imports of timber into Kenya in 1932, for example, showed a decrease of 58% on the previous year, though manufactured articles of wood still showed an increase, notably in box shooks, which totalled £114,435, of which 75% came from Japan.

The striking feature is that, despite all the difficulties, the Forestry Departments are to a main self-supporting—a fact so important that the round figures will bear quoting. In ten years Kenya showed a proportion of revenue to expenditure varying between 82% and 102%, in five years the percentages in Uganda varied between 63% and 166%, in Nyasaland the revenue in 1932 was £11,800 and the expenditure £5,800, and in Tanganyika revenue totalled £17,000 and expenditure £14,600 for the same year. In Northern Rhodesia, owing to the loss on royalties following the transfer of logging to the forests of the Paramount Chief of the Barotsi, the figures are unreliable, but the best years showed a revenue of £3,700 and expenditure of £1,376, while the worst (1932) when royalties went to the Chief had only £400 of revenue, against £3,700 of expenditure. In other points stand out the need for Governments never to relax on this long-term work, and the fact that Governments also cannot do so little. It is necessary for them to urge incessantly, by all the means at their command, the importance

individual planting and conservation. This is being done in parts with Native communities, and most valuable co-operation is being lent by the missions, but the steel lines have not been adequately realised by the European authorities. Why should not the Governments circulate every white owner of land and urge his assistance, specifying the means by which he can co-operate? Here, too, is one of the really subjects for broadcast talks.

It is very fitting that the remarkable discoveries in East Africa as to the ancestry of modern man, with the consequent establishment of a new species, *Homo bananensis*, the direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens*, should have been made by one who is an East African by birth. On that account we join the more heartily in the chorus of congratulation which has so deservedly been accorded to Dr. E. B. Leakey, who has indeed proved himself a possessor of surpassing ability and inspiration, and an anthropological biologist of the front rank, by his patience and skill he has established in the eyes of the world's greatest experts the identity of fossil remains of man which Professor G. Elliott Smith has described as being "vastly more ancient than anything previously discovered." Those who were present today at the meeting convened by the Royal Anthropological Institute cannot but have been impressed by the work which Dr. Leakey has carried out, and the manner in which he has marshalled the resources of modern science to establish his claims. It is good work, well done, and it adds another great interest to the fascinating lands to which we are devoted. We trust that this great young Kenyan will be able to continue his researches on a still more extensive and successful scale.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S WORK FOR EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FORSE'S STIRRING ADDRESS
To East African Group of Over-Seas League.

"The Empire Marketing Board is dead, no East African audience needs to be reminded, but I am afraid that we must remind ourselves, both individually and collectively, that East Africa might have done more to prevent the execution of the death sentence pronounced upon it by what is ironically called the 'Imperial Committee for Economic Co-operation,'" said Mr. F. S. Jocelyn, Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, when presiding last week at a meeting in London addressed by General Sir William Forse, Director of the Imperial Institute. "That Committee was so formed that the whole of the 'Empire Marketing Board' be satisfied with the representation as a 'one-man' unit. While now the Imperial Institute combats its reaction and aims to establish a Crown Colony, including East Africa, should have made their voices heard in an interesting and very orderly manner. I wish the happy story more, that we may be glad. We have lost the Empire Marketing Board, but we know

that the crisis in regard to the Imperial Institute is by no means past. Anyone who knows what it has done for East Africa will agree that it would be a calamity of the gravest kind if we were now to be deprived of its services. Business men in this room know that new markets have been opened as a result of its work for East Africa, of which Sir William Forse will tell us something. Under his enthusiastic Directorship the Institute has had a new lease of life. Many of you know that he has a son farming in Kenya—a fact which will assure him of a doubly warm welcome from this Group." (Applause.) "My first plan," said Sir William Forse, "will be to give you practical examples of the work we do for East Africa. Take sisal. Ever since it was introduced into Kenya thirty years ago the Institute has afforded assistance by showing samples of the fibre and by advice regarding its production and marketing. Considerable attention has also been devoted to the utilization of the by-products for the manufacture of paper, alcohol, and other products. As it was generally believed that sisal did not withstand the action of sea water, and could therefore not be used as a substitute for manila hemp, the Institute initiated experiments in that direction. The results have shown that their representative to our Vegetable Fibres Committee, so that the Admiralty would know directly of our mission in this taking and be able to guide us in such matters as the needs and those of shipping especially. Consequently, and recently, similar tests were conducted by the Admiralty in a case proving that the rate of deterioration of sisal fibres by sea water is little if any greater than that of manila fibres. Two years ago the Admiralty carried out a most practical experiment, and the results of this test in every single fact in the world has shown that the difference is negligible. The results are so conclusive as to permit us to regard the partial adoption of sisal by the Navy as a step of the service

requirements for haulers and heaving lines are now made from sisal and it has been entirely adopted for cordage for certain other purposes.

Many inquiries have been received at the Imperial Institute for advice in regard to products of relatively high value, and essential oils, papain, and pyrethrum flowers (the basis of insect powders) have been recommended to planters. Pyrethrum is of special interest since manufacturers are paying considerable attention to the preparation of improved insecticides, especially for agricultural and horticultural use. Hitherto the pyrethrum flowers have been obtained chiefly from Japan and Dalmatia, but the Imperial Institute has drawn the attention of planters overseas, especially in Kenya, to this position, and has supplied information as to the cultivation, preparation, and marketing of the flowers. Assistance has been given in regard to the supply of approved seed, and planters have been advised of makers of particular machines for grinding the flowers, while they have also been furnished with a memorandum on the methods of preparing pyrethrum concentrates and extracts. Samples of flowers grown in Kenya have been examined and submitted to the trade for market valuation reports on the results furnished, and growers furnished with introductions to firms interested. The Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association has been formed to encourage production, advance local sales, and control export. Only the other day a leading grower expressed the view that the Imperial Institute had been instrumental in laying the foundations of an important industry in the Colony.

Preventing an Unsound Enterprise.

"As an alternative to the export of the seed, Uganda has been considering the local production of gasterol for export and for local use as a lubricant, and the Director of Agriculture desired to know the feasibility of the project. Inquiries in relation to the market possibilities for castor seed and oil in this country, and concerning the factors affecting the production of oil in Uganda, led us to the conclusion that it would not be a commercial proposition, the main difficulties being (1) sufficiency of present supplies of oil in this market, (2) competition from India, Russia and Mexico, and (3) the relatively high cost of production in Uganda owing to heavy freight charges in Africa. On the other question we reported that although there was no technical reason why the oil should not be prepared in Uganda for local use as a lubricant, it would probably not be commercially feasible. I mention that example of the negative services of the Institute, whose purpose is to find out everything possible for those overseas, and give them the result, whether it be in the affirmative or not.

In order to improve the quality of East African coffee, an investigation in which the main object is directly interested is being conducted to ascertain how far liquor and quality may be influenced by the treatment of the soil or the plants. For this purpose it was necessary to obtain the services of an expert chemist, who would undertake to test all samples sent to him over a period of years, and we have arranged with an important firm of coffee merchants to do the necessary trials. At a conference of representatives of the experts, American and the Imperial Institute, a scheme of evaluation was drawn up to allow comparisons between different samples and permit those classification according to liquor and quality. It was also arranged that observations should be made on the size and appearance of the coffee beans, such would be a valuable connexion with breeding or selection. A suitable scheme is now in operation.

For years we have done much work in connexion with the improvement of hides and skins for export, and in 1927, on the recommendation of the Federation of Curriers, Light Leather Manufacturers and Dressers, an Advisory Committee of the Institute was formed to deal with such questions. It has given careful consideration to East African hides and skins, and many of its suggestions have been attended by the Government.

Attention has also been devoted to a scheme proposed by Mr. Poulton, Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, for the introduction of certain measures, including the creation of a grading department and the holding of periodical markets which would be the only places where hides could be bought and sold. Simultaneously consideration was given to a request from the East African Governors' Conference for information required in connexion with the improvement of the quality of East African hides and skins, and a proposal to introduce a system of grading. Proposals for the improvement of the sheep and goat skin industry of British Somaliland had also been considered.

The Committee has also discussed a scheme of investigation by the late Veterinary Adviser to the

Colonial Office to determine the cause of blight. The scheme was transmitted to the East African Governments, and has now been put into operation in Kenya. A unit has now been put into operation there in two parcels, thousand hides have been prepared there in the dry season and five hundred during the wet season. They have been received at the Imperial Institute, and arrangements made for their practical examination by tanners and manufacturers.

East Nyasaland. Its tobacco now its most important industry, was first marketed in South Africa, but on the failure of that market attention was directed to the possibility of producing leaf suitable for export to the U.K. The Institute ordered much assistance in this connexion. A large number of tobaccos of different kinds were examined and their respective qualities reported on. Information was furnished as to the various stages of preparation and marketing, and the methods of preparation and cultivation to be adopted; and the nature of the soil and a number of soils for tobacco growing was outlined. A large amount of special information was given, and the subject discussed at a conference held at the Institute in 1914. Since then at a conference held at the Institute the industry regularly by examining samples of different varieties of tobacco, as well as affording advice and suggestions as to methods of improving the crop for the market.

In connexion with the Nyasaland tea industry samples are frequently forwarded to the Institute for examination of their appearance, quality, infusing properties, and taste, and any faults in withering, fermenting, or firing. It is also desired to ascertain the commercial value and suitability of the teas for the U.K. market. The chief object of the investigation is to study the effect of differences in manufacture, such as in times of pressure, of firing, and periods of fermentation, on the quality and value of the teas. A large number of samples have now been examined, and the results reported on, and by commercial experts and chemists made.

In Nyasaland recently an important economic investigation was carried out on the raw materials for cement obtainable from the floor of Lake Tanganyika, and as a result of the investigation the utilization of these materials with the most advantage. It is safe to say that the Nyasaland Government would have found it very difficult to get elsewhere such an efficient and reliable report on these deposits.

Intelligence department and laboratories.

"Our intelligence department and the laboratories are separate, and if anything were to happen in the way that has been suggested, I trust it is nothing more than that if they were without our laboratories, it would take the soul out of the whole place, while without the intelligence department the Institute would water away. It could not remain a central plate of information, a link between producers and consumers. Its usefulness would diminish year by year.

The present troubles arise from the Skelton Report. Its adoption by the Government, India and the Dominions, has meant withdrawal of their subscriptions. When I became the first Director of the Institute, our endowments were about £2,000 a year, we received £12,000 from H.M. Treasury, £10,000 from the Dominions and India together, and about the same amount from the Colonial Empire.

Concurrently with the political Imperial Conference of 1920 a Royal Advisory Committee of the Conference was set up. This Committee of experts resolved that the functions of the Imperial Institute as a clearing house for information and for the conduct of preliminary technical investigations to ascertain whether commercial trials would be justified, constituted 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 of agencies, which would be likely to involve considerably greater expense than that incurred in the maintenance of the Institute.

A year later, when the Institute was in financial trouble through people running out of the course, another conference was held with Sir Edward Crooke in the chair, and after full consideration including the question of the future of our laboratories, the same conclusion was reached. Frank Smith, the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, said it was perfectly true that the investigations could be done elsewhere, but not more efficiently or economically. That finding was assented by the present Colonial Secretary, who thereupon determined to try to get help from the Colonies, despite their own difficulties.

I am not blaming the members of the Skelton Committee. They had eleven different places to consider, but

I just mention the fact that not one of them came to the Institute. (Shame.) They were given a task and had not the time to do it. Of course, you had our reports, and they cross-examined me.

Perhaps you know what we have been trying to do in the matter of education. Seven years ago we thoroughly reorganised our educational work, and during the last six years nearer 80,000 than 70,000 school children have each year really learned something about the Empire. Taking the long view, I maintain it is of first-class importance. (Hear, hear.) You will never get true economic development of the Empire until we all know a great deal about it. This country's ignorance of the Empire is simply appalling. These young people must be taught and taught young, and I like to think that some of the girls of six years ago are mothers already; it takes a jolly short time. (Laughter.)

It is rather strange that we have never been helped by the vote of the Board of Education, which gives my next-door neighbour, the Imperial War Museum, £25,000 a year. It would be the policy of educating the young. The things shown them are useless, for they are not needed. (Laughter.)

Increasing Demands upon the Staff

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Institute is doing less work now than other agencies have been started. It is entirely the opposite. The more interest is aroused by the work of, say, Amani, the more is use made of our facilities. In 1928 we examined and reported on 231 different samples, last year the figure was 733. As to other inquiries, many of which involved reports and lengthy investigations, in 1928 we had 375, and last year 700. For each year under each category the figures have shown an increase over the previous year.

Work of this kind cannot be done without the issue of publications, and when agricultural and veterinary officers come home and see the Institute's summaries are of real use. Every one says the same thing. It is on my table the whole time. I constantly refer to it.

I am filled with admiration at the way my staff have stuck to their jobs, though they have not the foggiest idea whether they will be on the road the next week. Not one of them is a Civil servant, or enjoying anything like the conditions of service, pay, and pensions which the Civil servants—and should have. Our whole idea is to keep everything going on the present reduced scale. All my fellows have suffered salary reductions—even the smaller ones—and we have cut everything down to the bone.

I fully appreciate the financial difficulties of the times. Cabinet Ministers say one after the other: "We are definitely on the upgrade at last." We are in a better position than any other country in the world. The corner has been turned, and there is even the possibility of a Budget surplus. Our whole deficit is only £15,000 a year. The people who know whether we are worth keeping are the Governors of our Crown Colonies, to whom I understand the Colonial Secretary is to send a dispatch asking how much they can contribute. I believe, further, that the Treasury is prepared to go half way if the Colonies will find the rest. My only fear is that there might be too much of an investigation of the merits of each Colony, and that the whole £15,000 be added to the present £2,000, so that they really feel that the Colonies cannot afford to do much more than they do now. I have succeeded in conveying to you the conviction that the Imperial Institute is doing an essential work not done elsewhere, and that to break it up would only mean its resumption through some other organisation at considerably higher expense. (Loud applause.)

Resolution on the Institute's Services

Mr. C. W. Hobbie, who testified that the Institute had helped him greatly when he was investigating various problems for Kenya Colony, moved a resolution reading: "That the East African Crown of the Open Sea League desires to record its appreciation of the excellent work done for the British East African Dependencies by the Imperial Institute, and that it seems may be taken to ensure the continuation of those services intact."

Sir William Gowers, who said he had read the *Bulletin* of the Institute ever since he entered the Colonial Service, "holds highly of the work done for the Colonies, and endorsed the resolution. He said that the work done in the amount of money it might enable a particular Colony to make, and was confident there was every justification for the Imperial Institute to make up any deficit that the Colonies had done, what they could do. If you see any

that the Institute might increase the production of the Colonies by even 1%, that would run into millions of pounds. Surely a total annual expenditure of £40,000 is a very small price to pay for that."

Major G. W. J. seconded the resolution, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, testified of the help rendered by the Institute in the agricultural services of the Colonial Empire. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Among others present were Bishop Abraham, Lady Coryndon, Lady Eleanor Cole, Captain H. C. Druett, Mr. E. P. Evans, Sir Sydney Henn, Sir Arthur Hill, Capt. F. A. Johnson, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mr. S. S. Murray, Sir David Prain, Colonel Stanley Paterson, Major Simnett, and Mrs. Evelyn Anderson (Hon. Secretary).

EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON IN LONDON

Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson and Sir John and Lady Maffey to be Entertained.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, the retiring Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Wilson are the guests of the East African Group of the League at a public luncheon to be held on Friday, December 22, at which it is hoped that Sir Samuel Wilson, who is shortly to succeed Sir Samuel Dole, and Lady Maffey will also be able to be present. They are now in the Sudan, but expect to return to England by air before the end of November.

The usual dates of the function and further particulars will be announced shortly.

NEW KENYA AGENT IN LONDON

Colonel C. F. Knaggs Recommended

COLONEL C. F. KNAGGS, the Mau Summit wheat grower and horse breeder, has been recommended to the Kenya Government by the Kenya Association for appointment as the first Kenya Agent in London, and in accordance with a promise given last year that the settlers should be given every opportunity to select a candidate for this important post, the local Government has sent forward the nomination to the Secretary of State.

Colonel Knaggs, who will be attached to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies/Trade and Information Office in London, is expected to take up his duties early next year after a visit to India for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of increasing the settlement in Kenya of Indian Civil servants and military officers to their retirement.

He served in the Indian Army for many years, and was for a time of the same regiment as Sir Joseph Byrne, the present Governor of Kenya.

MARKETING KENYA COFFEE IN ENGLAND

Mr. H. C. H. Bull to Represent the Coffee Board.

We are able to state that Mr. H. C. H. Bull has been appointed the first representative in London of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and that he will leave the Colony for England at the end of this month. His main task will be to investigate London marketing and other avenues of sale for Kenya coffee.

The Rubber Farmers Association recently resolved unanimously to contribute £2,000 towards the cost of its first representative to investigate its share of the first place on a thorough investigation of marketing Kenya coffee in the English market, with a view to devising some means of securing a better return to the planter.

STONEHAM MUSEUM TRUST.

Objects of Kitala Research Centre.

The Stoneham Museum and Research Centre for the Advancement of Science, founded in 1935 at Kitala, Kenya, by Lieutenant-Colonel Stoneham, has as its main objects the following:

- (i) The advancement of all natural sciences in Africa.
- (ii) The spread of knowledge.
- (iii) Research into all the natural sciences of Africa.
- (iv) The collection and collation of information relating to these sciences.
- (v) The preservation for posterity of the collection and installations so obtained.

A trust for the Museum was drawn up some months ago, but legal difficulties have only now made it possible to publish its terms, and we are glad to be able to make the first announcement on the subject. The Trust document reads:

"The officers of the Museum and Research Centre shall consist of a Director, who shall hold office for life or until he resigns, assisted by honorary scientific workers and necessary staff. The Director may appoint on behalf of the Trustees ladies and gentlemen to be Benefactors or Associate Benefactors, and the Director may appoint ladies and gentlemen to be honorary scientific workers.

"The affairs of the Museum and Library shall be conducted by the Director, assisted by a Council representing his staff. He shall have power to select his Council and to appoint additional staff as he may require. The Director shall direct the whole scientific policy of the Museum, Library, and research work. He shall preside at all meetings of Council, staff, or scientific workers.

"The following gentlemen, having signified their willingness to act, are hereby appointed Trustees of the Institution, and agree to do their utmost to attain the objects in view, and will carry out the wishes of the Founder: Lieutenant-Colonel H.F. Stoneham, O.B.E., Captain Gerald Towell Stoneham, Mr. Leonard Pepper, day.

"The Trustees will guarantee that the Museum and Library are kept intact for posterity. The Trustees will have no financial responsibility. All funds received on behalf of the Centre will be expended by the Director at his discretion and in the interests of the Centre.

"As science acknowledges no political or racial barriers, scientists of all nationalities are welcome to co-operation in the vast work of research in the African continent."

"The Museum is anxious to co-operate as far as possible with all museums and institutions interested in the fauna and flora of Africa, and any communications addressed to Colonel Stoneham, c/o East Africa, 61 Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1 will be promptly forwarded. He is at present in England on leave."

RHODESIAN RECEPTION AND BALL.

There was a large gathering of Rhodesians last Friday at the Reception and Ball held at the New Burlington Galleries under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society. Among those present were the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Dugan, the Commissioner for High Eastern African Dependencies, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Sir Francis Newton, Samuella and Lady Wilson, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Mrs. L. S. Amer, Sir Aberdeen and Lady Aspinall, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Sir Weston and Lady Jarvis, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson, Colonel G. G. Harding, Mr. E. H. Mead and Miss Melland, Mr. G. R. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. G. R. O'Brien.

Greetings were telegraphed to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Colonel Sir Weston Lewis expressed the gratitude of those present to Mrs. Downie for providing her departure in order to be present. Dancing was continued until midnight.

THOUGHTFUL ADDRESS ON NATIVE PROBLEMS.

Mr. Posselt on Superimposing Europe on Africa.

IN the course of an address to Bulawayo Rotarians, Mr. F. W. B. Posselt, Native Commissioner and Acting Superintendent of Natives in Matabeleland, delivered some pregnant remarks, to which reference is made in Matters of Moment and which we extend in the following:

"The Native is docile, readily amenable to control, easily satisfied, sociable with a sense of fitness, but is very keenly susceptible to ridicule. He is a hard worker, and his opinion of the European would be that he must not forget that he is learning, and that he is not a slave; though often it is mere imitation."

"We may think of his standard of life and his attainments as primitive in many respects; it may contain elements that are opposed or even repugnant to our standards of ethics. Still it is a culture expressing the experience and aspirations of many generations; it is the basis of family and communal life. His social organisation will serve as a model for our industrial thinkers, in that it is so outstandingly practical, in the absence of public opinion."

"His legal system is uncodified, and is based on good common-sense, and his life is enriched by love of music and dancing, and a wonderful stock of folklore; he attained no low standard in certain arts and crafts. The whole is enshrouded by traditional custom."

"Much of all this has been destroyed unfortunately by the impact with Western civilisation."

The Basis of Native Culture.

"To find no civilisation we can offer to the Bantu people, and no deep root, grow and thrive unless it is based on a native culture, and so adjusted to his mental powers that he can assimilate it."

"To advise pointing to a castle in the air unless we can provide a ladder, and guide his faltering steps in mounting its heights. What we offer to-day may be no more than a mirage. Unless we prepare and cultivate the ground of Native Outlook and capacity, and sow in this the seeds of a higher culture, our efforts must remain largely abortive. And to be able to do this we must have a thorough knowledge of the Native, which we can acquire only by patient inquiry, which in its turn demands the necessary mental equipment and sympathetic interest."

"When we speak of the Native as a creature of the State, what is it precisely we mean? Do we base our valuation on the point of view of labour or his economic resources, or his contributions to revenue on his potential capacity for development or what? Are these the factors by which we appraise him when we draw up the balance sheet? Are we to omit his 'good-will' in the real and the literal sense of the word? May not such 'good-will' finally prove the most far-reaching and valuable consideration?"

"We speak of our justice, our Christian religion, our educational facilities and technical achievements. Granted they are excellent from our point of view. But do they meet in its entirety the needs and aspirations of the Native? Have we here merely to superimpose our methods, our views, our knowledge? And if we are to superimpose only, on what are we basing ourselves if his natural ground, on which his whole life and soul are built, is feared, is cut from under his feet? Remember that fabric reflects his ethical and social life and roots that moral forces, which exercise a dominant and restraining influence on his actions, determine what is left? The police and the prison."

"What business would it be for a person in charge of a large machinery plant who was ignorant of even elementary mechanics; one who did not know what pressure the boiler could bear, the load the engine could carry, or even the fuel to use? How infinitely more difficult is it to master more delicate machinery of the human mind to meet changing conditions, especially so with the Native in the present transition stage."

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Nov. 15. Southern Rhodesian Celebrations of Fortieth Anniversary of Occupation of Matabeleland.
- Nov. 16. Dinner commemorating occupation of Matabeleland at Lord Baden-Powell's Club, Johannesburg.
- Nov. 20. African Society Dinner, B.R.H. Duke and Mrs. Duke, Braham chief guests. H.R.H. Prince of Wales to preside. Earl Buxton to preside. (Marriage's Hotel).

Some Statements Worth Noting

The Bankruptcy Court is not a club with an "In" and "Out" of the door.—Mr. Justice Thomas, speaking in the House of Commons.

Bargaining in Africa is like meeting a headmaster out of bounds: very more so.—W. M., in "The Glasgow Evening Times."

"The greater the measure of unity the greater the measure of influence."—Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., addressing a public meeting in Uganda.

The general ignorance of the European concerning Natives is abysmal.—The Acting Superintendent of Natives for East Africa, addressing the Bulawayo Rotary Club.

Speed is always a disadvantage if one is travelling in the wrong direction and everyone who hurries in Africa takes the wrong direction.—From "Safari Sam," by Gordon Makepeace.

Many tribes have been civilised into autocracy by Governors who think autocracy is good for Africans, and call anything else an African.—Dr. Norman Leys, in a letter to "Time and Tide."

The heat of the Lake Rudolf shore rivals most other parts of the world. The temperature is daily to 105 or 110 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.—Dr. J. B. Worthington, writing to "The Geographer."

I have six churches under my charge, extending often some fifty or sixty miles each travelling on a Sunday in order to take one or two services.—Canon Winfield-Dixon, writing in the Kenya Church Aid Association Journal.

It is doubtful whether any other zoo there are proportionately as many animals and birds enjoying full liberty as in the Hartum Zoo. Both animals and birds are free to come and go as they follow the regular visitors who have taken the trouble to make friends with them.—"The Sudan Herald."

The angle racks but two books, music and libraries—but one can carry about a fair selection of books and the efficiency of wireless is increasing at such a pace that we shall soon be able to hear Big Ben even in the heart of the jungle.—Mr. F. W. O'Connell, in "The Light of the South and Africa."

Let me ask you not to try to over-run our big places in London, build up a Utopia in Africa, and rather to Englishmen themselves. There is no English, humane and practical than ourselves, even though they have passed the line and are now colonists.—From a letter by Mr. E. Saunders, read before the Geographical Institute in 1882.

When we established our headquarters at New Addis in 1922, we built there the first modern office house in Central Africa. Constructed by amateur builders, our estimates were at four years. But it stands there to-day fifty years later, and holds a state of office.—Mr. F. J. M. Vior, the author of "The Speed of the Glasgow."

There should be formed an Association of Merchant Shippers, Producers, and Manufacturers of the Empire, who should and must should be directed to form a visible and invisible export trade of the country forming the Commonwealth of British Nations, with the London, River, Ship and Insure Empire.—Mr. Harold Mascheron, in a letter to "The Times."

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

176.—Captain Montague Seymour Moore, V.C.



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Captain "Monty" Moore, V.C., went to Tanganyika in 1902 for the K.A.R. In 1926 he joined the Game Department, and after being stationed in Trusha and Mbulu, was made Ranger on the Serengeti Plains, the most wonderful big game country in the world. Its lion population in numbers and tenacity staggers men of wide experience in other parts of East Africa, and often he has taken visitors out in his sorry and shabby, ten or dozen dogs, not only feeding from the carcasses attached by a thirty-yard rope to the moving vehicle, but actually peering in a tug-of-war with the dogs for thirty-three miles through a bush of the moving game, which he had to right and left as far as the eye could see.

When serving in France with the 15th Hussars as a Second Lieutenant he won the V.C. for leading his sergeants men on a 500-yard dash across country swept by machine-gun fire. He, a sergeant, and four men were the only ones to reach the objective where they had a dug-out, captured twenty-eight prisoners, two machine guns and a field gun, entranced their eyes, beat off counter-attacks, and held the position for six long days, continuing shell-free. That is the finest record, and it shows the calibre of the very modest and yet popular Game Ranger of the Serengeti.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. L. S. Norman, the Luchaza settler, has arrived in England from Nyasaland.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have returned to London from Blackeraig Castle, Scotland.

Sir Drummond Chaplin, C.B.E., former Administrator, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in Brussels of Colonel Paulis, one of the pioneers of the Belgian Congo.

Mr. T. W. G. Cadell and Miss Ruth Evelyn Fernyhough are to be married in Mombasa at the end of February.

The Duke of Northumberland has just completed a hunting safari on the Serengeti Plains, and is now on his way home.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has nominated Mr. H. F. Bargman as its nominee on the Coffee Board of Kenya.

Dr. D. Harmer has left Livingstone for the Medical Conference in Cape Town, after which he will proceed home on leave.

We are able to state that Dr. Martin Cass has been appointed a member to the Kenya Office Board, and will shortly leave for the Colony.

Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, will probably return to England on leave by the Llanstephan Castle, arriving in February next.

Mr. A. Nicholson, C.M.G., Secretary of the African Society, addressed the Oxford Africa Society on Monday on "Colonial Administration in Africa."

Sir Percy Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in Khartoum and the Sudan since 1926, and Ambassador Designate to Turkey, has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

Mr. A. Baker-Smith is to attend the November session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council as substitute for Captain H. E. Ryden, the British unofficial member, who is in Europe.

Mr. F. W. Hadden, H.M. Tanganyika Commissioner in Johannesburg, who was formerly in charge of East African Affairs at the Department of Overseas Trade, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Donald M. Mackay, C.M., F.R.C.S., who died in Lagos recently, served during the East African Campaign, and was awarded the D.C.M. for his bravery in Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. C. W. ... of the Uganda Provincial Administration is shortly expected home from Kampala on leave. He was formerly in the Royal Air Force, with years of service in India.

Mr. W. G. Fairweather, O.B.E., and Mr. W. G. Eccles, M.C., have been appointed nominated members for the sixth session of the fourth Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. R. Partridge, who is engaged in archaeological work in the Songea district of Tanganyika, has made several valuable finds recently, among them being the remains of two large amphibians.

Commander D. E. Blunt, R.N. (Retd.), author of "Elephant," published by East Africa, has received an invitation to address the Travellers Club of New York at any time he may visit that city.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, who took a keen interest in East African development during his tenure of office as Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, has been appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Australia.

Captain V. A. Davis, C.B.E., who has been promoted Engineer-in-Chief of the Royal Posts and Telegraphs, served in Kenya from 1913 to 1919, and was transferred to Tanganyika in the latter year, and went to Sierra Leone in 1925.

Mr. J. M. Gray, who has just been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in the Gambia, has served in Uganda since 1920, first as Assistant District Commissioner, and afterwards as Magistrate. Latterly he has been acting as Puisne Judge.

Mr. F. Strickland, C.A.E., who visited East Africa some little time ago to investigate the possibilities of extending co-operation in Native Affairs, read a paper last week before the East India Association on "Broadcasting in the Indian Village."

Commander G. Cookshank, R.N., left England two months ago to spend two months in East Africa, and to spend the best part of a month will be spent on the Serengeti Plains, and a similar period in the elephant country of Southern Tanganyika.

One of the early lectures in the forthcoming session of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh will be on "Early Man in Relation to the Geography of East Africa," by Dr. L. S. B. Peake. Dr. Peake will not be able to pay his next visit to East Africa, in which he has received a generous scholarship until 1935, owing to the amount of work and writing still remaining in connexion with his last expedition.

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Mr. David ... the Kaya settler son of General Sir William Furse, contributes to the current *Crown Colonist* an interesting article, illustrated by his own excellent sketches, of a night vigil undertaken to bring to book a *werrett*, or jackal bear, which was marauding cattle on the Usam Gishu Plateau. The quest was successful, in bagging a giant spotted hyena!

Mr. W. Knapman, I.S.O., and Miss Winifred Marian Heath, both of the staff of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, were married last week in West Wyford. The honeymoon is being spent in Deyou. The many readers who have had experience of their devotion to East African interests will join us in wishing them many years of happiness.

The following East Africans have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society—Kenya: Mr. E. A. Lewis, Kabete; Mr. G. R. D. Howson, Mombasa; Dr. E. A. Trim, Nairobi; Mr. A. S. Waffo, Nairobi. *Tanganyika*: Mr. John R. Curry, Dar es Salaam; Mr. Howard B. Stone, Dar es Salaam; Nyasaland: Mr. John L. Crozier, Blantyre; Northern Rhodesia: Mr. J. O. Falbot Phibus.

Mr. F. J. Nettlefold, of Bellevue Estate, Nyeri, has presented a challenge cup to the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya for the exhibitor securing the most points in the dairy section of the Nairobi Show. The Council of the Society has decided that the Challenge Cup presented in memory of Sir George Mackenzie, the first administrator of British East Africa, should this year be awarded to the competitor showing the best bag of milled wheat.

The Earl of Athlone, Lord Decies, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and the President of the British South Africa Company are among those who will attend the Mascheland and Mascheland Campaigns Reunion Dinner, to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on November 4 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the occupation of Bulawayo. Lord Baden-Powell will preside at the function, full particulars of which may be obtained from Major T. J. May, of 33 St. James Street, W. 1.

Mr. F. L. M. Moir, the Nyasaland pioneer, who first went to Central Africa in 1877, addressing the Glasgow Elders' and Office-Bearers' Union last week, said that to supersede the carriage of goods by slaves, steamers were placed on the Zambezi and Shire rivers, and on Lake Nyasa. Headquarters were established at Mandimba, and in January, 1879, they reached Lake Nyasa, where the slave trade was in full swing. Six years later six European manned stations had been established between the Indian Ocean and the north end of Lake Nyasa, as well as a service of four steamers on the rivers and the lake. When the Arabs attacked their Kaponga station in 1885, Mr. Moir was shot in the right arm, a typically modest address, which diminished Mr. Moir's renown as one of those stirring times.

KENYA PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION.

Contests expected in the constituencies.

In a recent issue we suggested that it would not be surprising if Major Cavendish Bentinck were to oppose Captain H. F. Ward in Nairobi North in the forthcoming Kenya general election. We now learn that Captain Ward has definitely decided not to seek re-election, and that he was one of those who asked Major Cavendish Bentinck to contest the constituency where Captain Vivian Ward will be his opponent.

From various sources we hear that Captain Schwartz may be opposed in the other Nairobi constituency by Mr. T. A. Wood, that Colonel W. K. Tucker may oppose Colonel Durham in Kikuyu, that a South African Independent candidate may run against Mr. T. J. O'Shea, and that Major Deap is likely to have to fight Sir Robert Shaw or Captain F. D. Wilson in Mombasa. Major R. W. Robertson-Bastard may also have been expected to re-contest the Coast constituency, has reconsidered his decision and will again be a candidate.

THE SUDAN AND TANGANYIKA.

Filling the gubernatorial vacancies.

The London *Evening Standard's* diarist wrote a few days ago:—

I understand that Sir George Stewart Symes who has been Governor of Tanganyika Territory since 1931, is likely to succeed Sir John Maffey as Governor-General of the Sudan. Sir John Maffey, who has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is now in Egypt, having his affairs settled, and is expected, after spending over to his successor in Khartoum, to return to England by air about the middle of November. If Sir George Symes leaves Tanganyika, I can inform you, the probable new Governor there is Sir Harold MacMichael, who has been Chief Secretary to the Sudan Government since 1926. Sir George Stewart Symes, who is fifty-one, is widely experienced in Middle Eastern administration. Among appointments he has held are those of Governor of Phenicia, Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine, and Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden. He has had 100 years experience which particularly equips him for the Sudan Governor-Generalship. He was attached to the Sudan Government as long ago as 1908, served in the Blue Nile Expedition of that year, and before leaving for service in the Great War, in 1916, had become secretary to the Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan. In Tanganyika he has been nicknamed the "Living Governor" for his custom of visiting provincial administrative centres of the country.

Sir Harold MacMichael is the same age as Sir George Symes, and is only one day younger. He joined the Sudan political service in 1908, and is a politician and author as well as an administrator. He has published a work on the tribes of Northern and Central Kordofan and a History of the Arabs in the Sudan. He was also a member of the Sudan's recreation since youth. He won the Public Schools' football championship in 1907.

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RIFLES

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PUFF ADDERS SIX FEET LONG.

INTRODUCTION OF TROUT TO KENYA.

Mr. S. L. Hinde's Claim as the Pioneer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—My cousin, Mr. S. L. Hinde, late Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, told me a short time before his death that he was the first person who had anything to do with starting trout in the Kenya rivers, and that he thought it ought he should not now be given the credit for it.

He joined the P. & M. service in 1895, about fourteen days before the arrival of the first railway parties for the construction of the Uganda Railway, and was well known in both East and West Africa for his interest in natural history subjects.

Tangier, Morocco.

Yours faithfully,
W. WHITEHOUSE.

RHODES'S HEAD ON A STAMP.

Attention for Southern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Correspondents have suggested, in your columns, that Southern Rhodesia should have a stamp bearing the head of her founder, Cecil Rhodes, and "Rhodesian" has now asked whether Sir Ronald Storrs, Northern Rhodesia's active Governor, will supply the deficiency if Southern Rhodesia's new Premier does not.

It is unfortunate that such a stamp cannot now be issued in connexion with the celebrations to be held in Southern Rhodesia early next month of the fortieth anniversary of the British Occupation of Matabeleland. But if the authorities favour the idea they could at least seize an excellent opportunity to make an announcement which would delight the Colony.

London, W. 1.

Yours faithfully,
A. RHODES MAN.

AFRICAN'S LOSS OF SKIN PIGMENT.

Not as Rare as is Usually Believed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I refer in your issues of July 6 and August 13 to a case of loss of Negro skin pigment, an interesting one. But I do not believe the condition is as rare as some of your correspondents imagine. Paralysis of pigment among American Negroes is not very uncommon. If you would look up "vitiligo" or "leucoderma" in a large standard text-book of dermatology, you would undoubtedly find references to many cases. (Sorry I have no access to text-books just now.)

An illustrated case history of a case with total loss of pigment appears in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for June 1931. In this case the partial loss of pigment commences after seventeen years. The authors refer to a previously reported case in the *Arch. Dermatol.* vol. 24, p. 1060 (Dec. 1931).

I personally knew an American Negro who lost from a quarter to three quarters of his pigment in manhood. How much more he continued to lose since then I do not know now.

Kaimosi, Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,
S. B. MURPHY.

Mr. Macdonald's letter will interest many readers. I would like to know whether the Negroes in the Kenyan pigment cases lose more than the American Negroes of an exactly similar condition that matter

Why Captain Pitman Believes they Exist.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—As I have been unable to put my hands on authentic records which I am aware exist, and up till now possessed insufficient data of my own, I have refrained from participating in *East Africa's* interesting correspondence, some of which appeared to be mainly conjectural, on the subject of the size of puff adders and allied species of the genus *Bitis*, such as *Bitis gabonica*, the Gaboon viper, and *Bitis nasicornis*, the rhinoceros-horned viper, of the river-jack.

Information acquired from time to time, but chiefly from my own mind of the occurrence in Western Uganda of specimens of the Gaboon viper (*Bitis gabonica*) attaining the length of six feet, though the largest example I have measured did not exceed much more than four and a half feet, and was correspondingly immature. There are, however, reliable records of East African and Uganda specimens up to 5 ft. 6 in.

The tendency in the correspondence has been to discredit the idea that snakes of the genus *Bitis* attain unusually large dimensions, and in this connection I am satisfied that a length of five feet and over is unusual in Uganda, and I have reason to believe that giants such as I am about to describe are by no means as uncommon as is popularly supposed.

Recently while on tour in the Mabira Forest (near the Nile's exit from the Victoria Nyanza) an eastern extension of now isolated, of the Equatorial Rain Forest, I was brought a gigantic specimen of the Gaboon viper which measured 7 ft. 6 in. in length, of which 58 inches are tail and weighed no less than 25 English pounds, its stomach being empty. The diameter of the body was 6 1/2 inches, and the girth 14 1/2 inches; the length and breadth of the massive head 41 and 43 inches respectively. This is a particularly deadly species, the venom possessing toxic qualities, i.e., both nerve and blood destroying, rarely combined in the same snake. Its wicked fangs are approximately 2 1/2 inches in length. Fully it presented a most formidable spectacle. Another specimen, a sure-footed 6 ft. 6 in. specimen, 58 inches were tail and weighed eight pounds; and yet another, 5 ft. 4 inches, was a weight of ten pounds.

Several examples of *Bitis nasicornis*, evidently common here, have also been examined, the largest measuring just over three feet and weighing four pounds.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. PITMAN,
Kaimosi, Kenya Colony,
Uganda Protectorate.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Grillings of a New Share Issue.

The Editor's Mining Syndicate is owing 10,000 new shares of 15s. premium to existing shareholders of their nominees. They have gone about this issue in a most haphazard manner, giving the shareholders the opportunity of not having shares in the distribution of 10,000 new shares. As a result of this, the value of the existing shares has naturally fallen. But the price paid to the discoverer when the new issue has been allocated to him is a serious existing matter.

An Argument with a Native.

In a recent issue you published a portrait of a tall, dark-skinned woman, a Tumbuka, once known to me, and with me, and some other individuals. I had the opportunity of one of the white officers tore the hair out of my back, and he said, "From a Portuguese Portulaca."

DR. LEAKEY'S REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES

Africa, the Home of Modern Man.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey returned to his important address at the Royal Anthropological Institute on the status of the remains of the Kanam and Kanjira human remains discovered by him in the Kenia-Homa area on the southern Gulf of East Victoria on March 15 and 16, 1932. Prof. S. H. Huxley, Smith, who presided, expressed regret that his attendance on medical advice was unable to be present on that occasion.

Dr. Leakey succeeded in making a very interesting address, intelligible to the layman. He had the reconstructed skulls on a table and an excellent slide and spoke with great clarity and confidence in himself and the validity of his conclusions.

There has been considerable discussion about these conclusions which were subjected to critical examination in March of this year by leading geologists, paleontologists, and anatomists. It was recorded in *East Africa* at the time. That contention recorded that the Kanam mandible may be considered as of lower Pleistocene age, and the Kanjira skulls as of Middle Pleistocene age. There should be interpolated that a real question, Dr. Leakey stated that he defines as Pleistocene age that include the true elephant, however primitive, with the *Homo* antiquus, the true *Homo sapiens*, and the *Homo erectus*. He said that the structure of that this is not based solely upon morphological evidence, but upon the combined evidence of geology, fauna, and culture, and that had the indicated fauna been the sole ruling factor, an even greater antiquity might have been suggested.

Since March much work has been done. The first results in the mandible, showing unmistakably, in which work Mrs. F. O. Bowdler of the Victoria Hospital, and Professor P. G. Boswell of the Imperial College of Science, were available but, while Sir Arthur Smith and Dr. Lawrence A. King, Chief of Pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons, carried out examinations.

Important X-ray Work.

It has now been possible to carry these investigations further, largely because of the complete success of the work quite recently carried out by the X-ray Unit of the Kodak Medical Research Department, and Dr. H. J. G. of University College, where it was a great triumph that the mandible was not incompatible with an *Homo* of the *Homo* group. It now became evident from the X-ray and other examination of the roots of the molar that it is distinct from *Homo sapiens* and Dr. Leakey therefore proposed to call it *Homo kenyanus*. He emphasized that this is not like *Homo sapiens* and may be regarded as a true Pleistocene ancestor of the same.

The Kanjira skulls are considered to be true primitive *Homo sapiens* of mid-Pleistocene age associated with an advanced Chellian stage of culture, and are recorded as the oldest authenticated *Homo sapiens* yet discovered. This in itself would be a remarkable discovery, were it not overshadowed by the still earlier Kanam discoveries.

Dr. Leakey concluded his address by understanding the significance of these remains, and it is necessary to bring certain facts also to the attention of some cultures.

Of lower age, in a single series of comparable stratified remains obtained for the first time in East Africa, and in a series of the same quarry. These of the Chellian stage of the *Homo* culture starts with a more primitive and the industry continues through some of the best and finally leads to a perfect Chellian. The finding of such a complete evolutionary series strongly favors the view that the *Homo* culture in East Africa is not really itself, the nature of development of the *Homo* culture in this is supported by the fact that East Africa is in the center of that part of the world over which the *Homo* culture is distributed.

The Kanam mandible, which is part of the *Homo sapiens*, was found with a culture of the noble stage, here that in the case of the *Homo* culture, the *Homo* culture is shown to be a more advanced and the *Homo* culture is more of a lower stage.

It is now clear that the *Homo* culture in East Africa is not really itself, the nature of development of the *Homo* culture in this is supported by the fact that East Africa is in the center of that part of the world over which the *Homo* culture is distributed.

evidence definitely suggests that *Homo sapiens* and the early Chellian, African culture both originated in Africa.

Dr. W. L. G. Dickworth suggested that Dr. Leakey had been unjust in classifying the Kanam man as a new genus. He might have called him a new subspecies. Sir Arthur Smith, Woodward said that geologists and paleontologists are convinced that Dr. Leakey has proved the antiquity of the fossils, and Professor Elliot Smith pointed out that an examination of the main casts of the Kanjira skulls is of *Strobilites* and shows signs of the gradual increase in the amount of visual discrimination.

Dr. Leakey made the interesting announcement that for a number of years will be over 700 of the British mandibles, and other corroborating data, skulls, handibles, and other corroborating data.

All formal comment is made under Matters of Moment.

Sir Ronald Blome of Tour

Sir Ronald Blome, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is on his tour of inspection of the country, which have rarely been visited by British officials. He will open the Native Diocesan College, Chingoma, and Chibwila Missions, of the White Fathers; Colonel Gordon's estate at Shwa Nandu; Dr. Clisom's Mission at Mwenzo; the coffee estates of Messrs. Vennart, Cloud, Dwyer and others; the Kalabo Falls, Mungu, Port, Mwenzo and Chitambo Missions. He will probably be struck with the well-watered nature of much of the country, bearing in mind that he is visiting at the driest time of the year, and also with the complete absence of cold during the hottest month of all.

Bukoba Leads the Way

What Mrs. W. E. H. Dunham, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, described as "the largest and most important headquarters ever erected by any Native Administration in Tanganyika Territory" has just been opened in Bukoba. The building, which is of stone, consists of a large central hall to serve as a council chamber and two smaller offices for the Central Native Treasury and the Secretary to the Chief's Council.

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EAST AFRICA BOOKSHELF.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE NATIVE QUESTION

Mr. Ernest's First New Novel.

It is difficult to review, in the ordinary sense, a book like "Wild Deer," by R. Hergekin Baptist (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d.), because it is a work of art, and one does not review such works; one appreciates them. This description does not merely imply that the book is finely written, as indeed it is. It conveys more than this; namely, that the heart is behind the hand that wrote it, and that it has, therefore, a message to convey.

It is a message that many will not like. The way in which it is written disarms the ordinary criticism that a novel should not be propaganda, for the answer is that if a novel be well enough written, it can be propaganda. There are historical examples to prove this contention, and Mr. Baptist here provides fresh testimony.

It is the story of a man, an artist, an American Negro (the type that we have personified in real life in the person of Paul Robeson), visiting South Africa in order to sing in Johannesburg, and help the South African Bantu by his art, and by his victory over racial prejudice. If tells of his defeat, and of how he found his soul in a Native kraal.

Though South African in its setting, it has a message not only for South Africans but for Rhodesians and East Africans also. It is a powerful tale, superbly told, but

But, with all this appreciation, and with something more, with an appreciation of the author, I cannot subscribe to the underlying moral, which is fairly summarised in these words:

"There is only one way to help Africa and that is to save the Native from contact with the civilised. . . . We must hang on to any man who wants to keep Africa quiet. Whatever his label may be—Government official, missionary, backveld farmer—any man who discourages commercial enterprise."

This may possibly be justified in South Africa. My own first-hand experience of the Union is too superficial for me to judge; but I do deny that it is yet warranted in East or Central Africa, and I do not think that it ever need be. I would like the author to visit the copperfields of Northern Rhodesia (in the spirit in which Mr. Merle Davis's Commission went there), to pass through Nyasaland, to go to the goldfields on the Limpopo and at Kakamega, to study development in the Usambaras, to stay on some European coffee plantation in Kenya, and to spend a while in Kampala. In such variety of conditions I am sure he will find better hope of things for Africa—a realisation that through our civilisation the salvation and regeneration of the continent may yet be achieved, that we are not doomed to be the curse of Africa, but a blessing. Heaven knows, we have blundered. Heaven knows, we are still groping, but all is by no means lost, and especially if we take more pains to find out what the Native is groping for, and what our credulity to dictate what we do. Our lack of comprehension I think best for him, we may well find the path to victory; and I think we shall find it, or can find it, much more surely than any American Negro, however talented, because his whole outlook has been poisoned ever since our ancestors enslaved his people.

I would recommend East Africans to read this book, even if only to read the other side of the problem—their problem, that is here on the other side. They will have the pleasure of reading a beautifully written book, and it may lead them so to find out they will prove that I am right, and that the heart of the author is wrong.

MR. GRANVILLE SQUIERS'S NEW BOOK

East African Investigates Hiding Places.

I HAVE hunted the jungles of big game with rifle and camera, but I find the hunting of hiding places no less thrilling and the procedure of the chase much the same. There is the same preliminary inquiry and trick to the location of the quarry, and then the tracking down of it. There are the same doubts and fears as to whether it is still there, or some barrier will prevent it being reached. There are the same tense moments before it is sighted, and then the joy of handling it. I ask—but not least—the pleasant task of recording it.

Thus does Mr. Granville Squiers come in his latest book, "Secret Hiding Places" (Stanley & Paul, 18s.), which tells of his investigations of hiding places used by priests, cavaliers, Janjies, and smugglers. He has told his stories thrillingly, yet with evident determination not to exaggerate, and illustrates them copiously with photographs and sketches of his own.

Many of our readers will remember the author as an ex-East African, who in peace and war contributed greatly to the entertainment of the community of which for the time he was a member. In this book they will find his old qualities of good humour, fantasy, and pluck as much in the ascendant as ever, so that they can be sure that a mass of intriguing information contained in this volume is imparted with skill.

Mr. Squiers has had good hunting of an unusual kind, and has the gift of describing the hopes, successes, and tribulations of those who prefer to explore ancient buildings, passages, and caves by proxy. They owe him a real debt. F. G. G.

"TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

Captain Eric Reid's New Book.

The aim of "Tanganyika without Prejudice," which *East Africa* is about to publish, is to do for Tanganyika what "Kenya without Prejudice" has done so successfully for Kenya. It will provide an unbiased, reliable, readable and cheap book about the country which can be confidently recommended to residents in it, to people visiting it for the first time, to the general reader who desires information, and to East Africans who want to send their friends in other countries a volume which will enable them to picture the life they lead.

Capt. Reid, who served through the East African Campaign, was in the Administrative Service until he retired last year, and he now lives in Tanganyika as a settler. The book will be reviewed in these pages immediately on publication, but orders may meantime be placed for its despatch to any country in the world for 5s. 4d. post free.

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FACTS ABOUT NATIVE COFFEE GROWING

Kilimanjaro's Native Co-operative Union's Report

MISCONCEPTIONS regarding the Native production of coffee on Kilimanjaro, are so prevalent that the first annual report of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union deserves wide circulation, not merely in Tanganyika Territory, but in Kenya and Uganda, where both the official and unofficial communities have the subject of Native coffee growing constantly under consideration.

Mr. A. L. Bennett, D.F., Supervising Manager of the Co-operative Union, is to be congratulated on his review, and particularly on his inclusion tables which cover almost every imaginable aspect of the subject. For instance, for every one of the sixteen affiliated societies he gives the number of members, the issued capital, and the number of mature and immature coffee trees, then he adds particulars of each consignment of shipment brought in by members, the dates and the amount of so growers in each consignment, a detailed income and expenditure account, an equally detailed balance sheet, and a comparative analysis of coffee sales for the current season which goes into the minutest details and with European coffee growers for the purpose of the greatest interest for comparative purposes.

The same figures for the members of the Union, which is the successor of the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association, 1,066 tons of parchment coffee were marketed, 200 tons locally, and the balance in London, the Union charging 2% for its work as selling agents. Average prices were obtained, and from the proceeds coffee cuppers, coffee cutters, gunny bags and other articles required by members were purchased and refilled.

The Union also marketed ground coffee, tinned honey, beeswax, wheat, and other products for its members. It made itself responsible for the provision of material for the efficient spraying of the coffee trees of members, and over two hundred were purchased and distributed to the primary societies, together with the necessary poison, the cost being defrayed by a levy of two cents per lb. on parchment brought in by members.

Each of the primary societies has its own Chairman, Committee and Secretary, and from them the President

and Committee of the Union are elected annually. The report says that some of the primary societies are already strong and flourishing, but others lack cohesion and will probably need encouragement.

£5,104 was distributed to the growers in respect of No. 1 coffee, the average price for primary grades per lb. and 25 cents per lb. No. 2 coffee, the average being 25 cents per lb. The total receipts from coffee sales amounted to £43,300.

Mr. Bennett, whom the reports from various sources show to have made an enormous improvement in the affairs of the Union since he took over its direction, and that at a time when a badly needed reorganisation, he justly makes no reference to himself. The confusion of the Union to say is, however, due to the proof of the change, he has brought about, is indeed fortunate for the Native growers, the neighbouring European planters, and the Government of the Territory that this important Native co-operative enterprise should be in the hands of so sound and sensible a man, who has been a hunter, business man and official by turns.

Government Changes in Kenya

Extensive reorganisation in the administrative machinery of Kenya will allow the Secretary of State's decision of the reorganisation of the Expenditure Advisory Committee. Administrative costs will therefore receive an annual salary of £350, instead of £400. Pension assessments of new entrants to the Service will be on the basis of 1/80th of his responsible emoluments for each completed year of service, instead of 1/180th; the retiring age will be raised from fifty to fifty-five, and the number of Provinces in the Colony will be reduced from nine to four, with three extra provincial districts, with a consequent net reduction of £4,000 per annum. The Department of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands, and Settlement is to be directed from the Secretary of State to incorporate the Survey, Registration, Mining, and Geological Departments. It would not be surprising to find more criticism couched upon this decision to subordinate the Mining Department than any other single change now contemplated.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

The Holland-Africa Line is building new premises in Tanganyika.

The new Companies Ordinance of Kenya has been published as a supplement to the Official Gazette.

The Finger Print Bureau of Kenya is to be merged in the office of the Chief Registrar of Natives.

During the past year coffee exports represented 51.7% of the total value of agricultural exports from Kenya.

Prospectors in the Lupa Goldfields of Tanganyika are urging the establishment of a European school in the district.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved to retain its membership of the Joint East African Board.

Vigorous measures are being taken to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease from Barotseland to Northern Rhodesia.

"Visit Kenya and Uganda, the Land of Sunshine" is the slogan now being used officially on letters posted in these territories.

Mr. Leslie Anderson, of Messrs. William Hollins & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of "Afrivell", is making a business tour of the East African territories.

The Government of Tanganyika intends, we are told, to make an aerial survey, and later a geological survey, of parts of the Mwanza Province.

The Kiboko Gold Mines Company produced 10,336 kilograms of gold last year, or 14.7% more than in 1931. The company employs 243 Europeans and 2,000 natives.

Crop statistics for Tanganyika for the 1933-34 season give the following details (in metric tons): wheat, 65,207; coffee, 17,312; cotton lint, 3,070; cotton seed, 20,152; and groundnuts, 16,928.

Tanganyika exported the following minerals during August: Gold, 2,975 oz. (£14,800); diamonds, 27 carats (£300); tin, 5 long tons (£2,000); asbestos, 2,295 lb. (£237); salt, 224 long tons (£1,000).

News from Northern Rhodesia is that of £2,350,000 was raised in London yesterday at 208 per cent, mainly for the purpose of paying for the mineral rights acquired from the British-South Africa Company. It is known as the Southern Rhodesia £34% Incribed Stock, 1933-1963.

Lawn Rubber Estates, Ltd. report a profit of £1,700 for the year ended June 30, to which amount has to be added £1,795 brought forward. A dividend of 10% plus tax is to be recommended at the forthcoming annual meeting, leaving a balance of £1,868 to be carried forward.

Recently we quoted from the Minutes of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, before which the question of the "Glosser Union of Kenya and Tanganyika" was discussed. The full minutes are now obtainable from Messrs. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 40, Museum Street, W.C.1, at 8s.

LATEST BANK TRADE REPORT

The latest trade cables received by Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) include the following notes concerning East Africa—

Kenya.—Weather conditions continue favourable to the crops and grazing. Early coffee picking is beginning in the main areas. Wheat prospects are excellent, and the maize crop appears to be healthy, though still backward. Gold production in August amounted to 1,580 oz., of which 1,054 oz. came from Kakamega.

Uganda.—Rains appear fairly general. Cotton planting by the end of August is called 881,515 acres.

Tanganyika.—Continued fine weather favours the 1933 crops and facilitates the marketing of produce. Good yields are reported from early plantings in the Eastern Province. Total gold export amounted to 2,975 oz., of which 1,667 oz. were from the Lupa.

Nyasaland.—Cotton planters have been urged to increase production by buyers and are increasing the acreage under cultivation. Prospects for tea are still improving. The purchasing of cotton is resulting in an increased amount of money in circulation compared with previous years.

Northern Rhodesia.—An increase in mining activity business is taking place in the copper belt countries to improve. The motor trade has shown improvement.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following statistics of rainfall in the territories:—

Kenya (week ended October 10): Kabete, 0.03 inch; Kericho, 0.70; Kipkaren, 0.07; Kisumu, 0.22; Kitale, 0.44; Koru, 0.30; Lissuru, 0.07; Lushwa, 0.24; Nairobi, 0.25; Nakuru, 0.10; Nanyuki, 0.33; Songhor, 0.08 inch.

Uganda (week ended October 8): Butiaba, 6.32 inch; Entebbe, 2.25; Fort Portal, 1.68; Hoima, 0.56; Jinja, 1.74; Kilelesh, 0.4; Lira, 0.47; Masaka, 0.10; Mbale, 0.40; Mukono, 1.12; Nairausaga, 2.63; Soroti, 0.20; Tororo, 0.77 inch.

Tanganyika (week ended October 9) (in millimetres): Amani, 3.4; Bukoba, 13.1; Dar es Salaam, 2.9; Tanga, 1.0; Uge, 3.8 millimetres.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

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

	Last week	This week
E.A. Power and Lighting Ord.	31s. 50cts.	31s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (Ltd.)	320s.	320s.
Eldoret (New)	14s.	14s.
Eldoret Kakamega Ventures	14s.	14s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields	7s.	7s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd.	10s.	10s.
Koa-Mulim	40s.	40s.
Nyanza Goldfields (Ss. Pref.)	5s.	5s.
Pakemeusi (Ss.)	24s. 50cts.	24s. 50cts.

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EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS

MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SECTION

Good qualities of East African coffee met fair demand at steady prices at last week's auctions, but other grades were slow of sale. Prices realised were—

Table with columns for coffee types (New crop, Old crop) and prices in shillings and pence.

Table for Tanganyika coffee prices, including London cleaned and Peaberry.

Table for Mbera coffee prices, including London cleaned and Peaberry.

Table for Mbera coffee prices, including London cleaned and Peaberry.

Table for Mbera coffee prices, including London cleaned and Peaberry.

Table for Kilimanjaro coffee prices, including London cleaned and Peaberry.

London notes of East African coffee for October 24 totalled 62,900 bags, compared with 53,350 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER MARKETS

Commodity price reports for Custor Seed, Beans, Copper, Copra, Cotton, Cotton Seed, Gold, Groundnut, Sisimo, Sisal, and Tea.

At a meeting on Tuesday of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the resolutions of the recent session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa were considered, especially their protests against the security of the existing Congo Basin treaties...

High appreciation of the valuable services of Sir Samuel Wilson were expressed by the Chairman and endorsed by the Section...

On the question of East African industrial charges, the Chairman reported that investigations would be held at Dar es Salaam in December and in Tanga in May next...

The Chairman called attention to the correspondence and editorial comments which had appeared in East Africa on the East African industry and commented on the action taken by the British Empire Producers' Organisation...

With reference to the appointment of a Kenya Agent, Major Dale said that so far as he knew there was nothing to add to the paragraph that had appeared in the Times...

Major Dale raised the question of the transshipment of sisal in British ports for re-export to British possessions...

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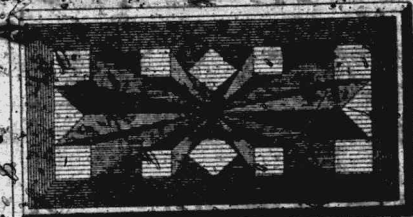
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 10, No. 476.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1933

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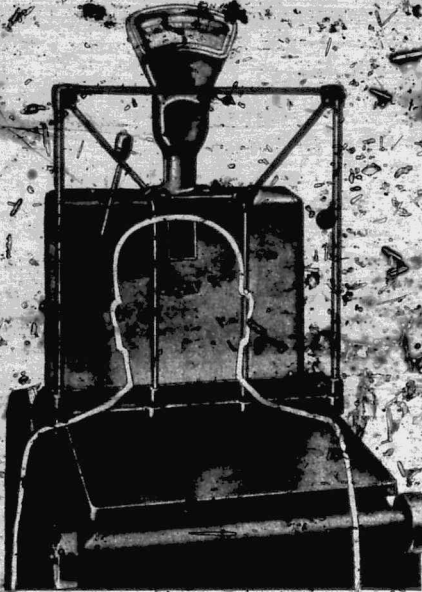
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Vol. 10, No. 47

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1933
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY J. S. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Matters of Moment	143	East Africa's Who's Who	149
African Political Conference	145	Personalia	150
Letters to the Editor	146	Native Coffee Growing in Kenya	153
National Council of Women of Kenya	148	Bus Service for East Africa	154

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The official announcement that the King of the Netherlands in commendation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has appointed Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, to succeed Sir John Mafey as Governor-General of the Sudan will be received by East Africans with mixed feelings. While those who have closely followed the work in Tanganyika since the late appointed Governor took two years ago will welcome this recognition of the value of his services, they will no doubt deplore his transfer. Reaching Dar es Salaam at a time of unprecedented depression, Sir Stewart Symes found himself faced with the urgent necessity of undoing much that had been done by his predecessor and of following a policy of rigid economy and drastic retrenchment, which incidentally would have been still more severely and timely action taken by his Chief Secretary, when the departure of the previous Governor and the arrival of the new holder of that office.

Frequent changes of Governors can be traced back to the territories affected. No term of office is longer than for a few months and we hope we shall not be accused of being superstitious in suggesting that such people exist, but even the normal term of office in any Colony can be decided too short for a good Governor. It had not been expected that Sir Stewart Symes would remain in Tanganyika for the full appointed period, for it was manifestly marked for a return to the Sudan in due course. We congratulate him most sincerely on his well-merited promotion, but with the hope that his successor in Tanganyika will not depart from

his general policy, which, though it has scarcely had time to produce its fruits, already gives promise of excellent results. There can be no question that Sir Stewart, the most popular Governor which Tanganyika has had since the War; that he, more than any previous East African Governor, has made a habit of seeing things for himself, usually travelling by aeroplane; that he has enormously improved relations between the official and official communities; and that his scarcely less important, but re-established official moral and esprit de corps, which were sadly in need of improvement. He has made his mark in Tanganyika, which will regret his departure. It is contrary to all precedent, the Secretary of State would promote his Chief Secretary to succeed him, the Territory would acclaim his courage and his choice.

There is good reason to hope that the International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, which was opened in London on Tuesday, will have important results, for we are in a position to state that there appears to be substantial agreement with the draft convention circulated by the British Government as a basis for discussion, and that although amendments have been proposed by certain foreign Powers, the present situation of serious conflict on the main issues. The Conference aims at securing the establishment of permanent game sanctuaries, restoring the trade in trophies, and providing a much greater measure of uniformity in game regulations in Africa. Now, as many of our readers know from personal experience animals strictly prohibited in one territory or even a game province, may be freely hunted as soon as they cross an artificial frontier into another.

This may be illustrated by a small example. A certain tribe, which by its methods is cultivating of the staple crop, millet, was denouncing the country of its needs in Africa. It affirmed that this grain would not grow by other means, and could not be raised on rich soil well tilled. A District Officer, who had learned his first lesson, but not his second, determined to prove them wrong, had an acre of rich soil cultivated by untutored Native prisoners, and raised a superior crop of millet thereon. The chiefs and elders, summoned to admit their error, were completely unmoved. "This is the white man's garden," they said conclusively, and the D.O. thus learned his second lesson. It is the Native garden which we have to cultivate, and those who do not know what that garden is cannot instruct us how to do it. We can only learn from and by co-operation with the Native. The sincere desire to spread the gospel, or gospels, among African peoples would be a positive danger if it is not, say with them, for some insuperable reason, they agreed not to hear the departmental authorities, who were available from East Africa, but they had to listen to some very strange speaking by a settler and some missionaries of their own sex, whose candidly did good service to Africa. Will these well-wishers at home understand this? We say that while we welcome their help, we really fear misadvised interference. It is so hard for us to times that we know it must be impossible for

them. That must at least we have learned, and that knowledge is the first step in the renaissance of Africa.

It is curious that there should have been public criticisms in Kenya of the appointment of Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, the Commissioner of Kenya's New Customs, as Treasurer of the Colony. What is, evidently not realized is that he would otherwise have been lost to Kenya. It has always seemed to us the pre-destined first Commissioner under any Customs Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, but as that desirable arrangement is apparently not to be consummated at any early date it is a certainty that a man of his capabilities would meantime have secured promotion to a more important post than that which he held in Mombasa. Lord Moyne laid great stress on the need for Colonial Treasurers to be of a higher calibre than in the past to be Financial Secretaries to the various accounting officers. Well, this view was in general agreement, and in Mr. Walsh, Kenya has, we believe, a man whose experience and vision who is of that calibre. Kenya has just lost a number of its most senior officials, including Mr. Rex Holm, Mr. R. Rushton, and Mr. A. D. A. McGregor, while the promotion of Mr. H. Mouch Mason Moore to a governorship is a constant possibility. In our opinion the Governor has therefore been wise to persuade the Secretary of State, as must of course have been the case—to promote Mr. Walsh and thus retain his services to Kenya.

FAUNA AND FLORA OF AFRICA

International Conference in London

Was it by chance or by a happy inspiration that Moses took in the House of Lords was chosen for the International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa? The room is ideal. The table wall behind the chair is covered with a picture of one who is probably the world's greatest law-giver, himself an inspiration to the delegates who gathered to provide the basis for laws. More-over by depicting Moses in the foreground the picture provides a object-lesson by its background of soil erosion in Sinai—which is what happens to Africa when her flora is not protected. Equally appropriately, on another wall, "Daniel" comes to judgment, as are these delegates come to judgment on the sands that are all too fast slipping through the glass of Time. In this picture may be seen an ancient hunter with his sheaf of arrows and with a feline-lynx, apparently used as is the cheetah in the East, and over the back, his victim, a gazelle. The delegates gathered the representatives of the powers responsible for Africa, Great Britain (Lord Gostow, Mr. B. Acheson, Sir W. Gowers, Mr. A. Hodson and Mr. B. Wright of Southern Rhodesia), The Union of South Africa (The Hon. C. to Water and Sir A. Hill), The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Mr. Barker), France, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Ethiopia and as observers, Brazil, India, the United States and Holland. At Lord Plymouth delivered the opening address, which delivered in the formidable silence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The topic has been referred to which much of the time and force will be lost in immediate and definite action, and this will be a basis of subsequent action in other parts of the world besides Africa. Lord Plymouth continued that the increase of population, the development of commerce, and other material progress and danger, the existence of the fauna and flora, and that they are not consistent with such protection. He stressed the need for immediate action, the interests of all the Powers being concerned, though their difficulties may vary owing to local conditions.

Lord Gostow then took the chair, and stated that a draft convention had been drawn up by H.M. Government to facilitate discussion, not to lay down the law. They themselves were prepared to submit certain amendments, and doubtless other delegates would do likewise, so that the Conference could have the benefit of full and free discussions, and the draft be improved by additions and amendments. He outlined the clauses in the draft: (1) deals with machinery; (2) with the creation of national parks, permanent sanctuaries, and such methods of conservation and subsequent administration; (3) with reserves; (4) with sanctuaries, some of which will be preliminary to national parks and some supplementary. He emphasized the importance of these in regards flora; (8) in species in immediate danger of extermination; and in connexion said that there are (a) of two or three (b) refers to trophies, some of which certain reservations have been put forward; (c) has reference to air traffic, the expansion of which must not be interfered with. The rest of (11) was read out at the Press table, which was dealt with a scheme for future mutual consultation as it was considered that at the present Conference the countries should first reach an agreement on general principles. The remaining sections dealt with machinery. The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier, was then elected Vice-President of the Conference, and Mr. de Water, Count d'Ady, Dr. Tallie, Zamboni, and Mr. Charles were appointed a Committee to examine the full powers of the delegates. Mr. de Water, Chief South African delegate, opened the discussion with an able and convincing statement. His Government is deeply interested in the subject. "From time immemorial," he said, "there has been sought out by the hunter the comparable rich fauna of the continent, and in the establishment of national game parks while there is no time to see the path by which we can achieve this. In the past century the destructive influence of the ox-wagon, on to-day it goes by rail, to motor car and by automobile. Great tracks are still available which are an exception for the purpose, but we must take care while yet we can. In those old slow-moving days one man by his lasso, gave a lead, the rest of the herd of the generation, under a race of hunters. Paul Kruger was a man who had to have in the face of the hunters and hunters in the world."

Continued on page 116

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NOT SURPRISED AT A 6 FT. PUFF ADDER

The London Zoo would like a specimen.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Experiences at the London Zoo may be of interest in the discussion in your columns of the length of puff adders. The largest puff adder (Crotalus areolaris) in the Reptile House at present measured 3 ft. 6 in. This is a female in young. Some years ago we had one considerably larger, the exact measurements of which were not taken, but it certainly did not approach its size in the Museum Catalogue of " makes the length of the species is given as 4 ft. 6 in.

These measurements tend to confirm rather than refute the probability of 6 ft. specimens occurring occasionally. The average length of a European grass snake is less than 3 ft., but a 4 ft. specimen is reported from time to time, and the record grass snake in a museum measures a fraction over 4 ft.

One would not therefore be surprised if the report of a 6 ft. puff adder. But the London Zoo would be exceedingly grateful for the gift of such a specimen!

Yours faithfully,

BURGESS BARNETT,

Curator of Reptiles

Zoological Society of London, London, N.W.8.

HAS KENYA BROKEN HER WORD?

Inquiry in Legislatures Proposed

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Mr. H. H. Aitken, of Tororo, Uganda, has made a serious accusation against the Kenya Government which he says has failed to fulfil its express pledge to build an all-weather road from Eldoret to the Malaba River, on the Kenya-Uganda Border. He claims that that promise was made six years ago. Frankly, I had no knowledge of this alleged arrangement, but I hope that one of the official members of our Legislative Council will publicly for a statement by our Government, and that it is also not too much to hope that one or other of the elected members in Kenya should take similar steps in a Council in order that the Kenya Government may either be cleared of the imputations, or forced by public opinion to discharge its obligations.

Paris.

O. LEAVE

MELANISM IN THE SMALL CATS.

Basis of the Original Suggestion.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you of my findings.

I based my findings on a study of 20% of genes found in small cats (meaning 6,500 loci of genes) are melanism. Of seven skins of black serval I have seen, all have come from high altitudes. I have never seen one and I know who has seen a black serval on a low altitude. Kenya Colony. Yours faithfully, W. THOMPSON

EAST AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANTS

"Most Live in and for their Work"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Since no one seems disposed to enter the lists, I trust that you will allow me space to protest against the statement of an anonymous correspondent from Northern Rhodesia in your issue of August 17, to the effect that the Colonial Civil servant has no interest in the country in which he serves. It calls that statement "old truth." I should prefer to describe it, perhaps, as the exact antithesis.

Ask any woman who has struggled to perform her social duties in Crown Colonies and similar countries what it is that runs her at homes and dinner parties, just shoes. The men invariably get together at a table of wine and seize the chance of transaction business, while the ladies are left to make conversation, in other words, to "beat the can."

The vast majority of Civil Servants live in and for their work and have no other hobby. That said, it is somewhat the weakness of the position, the meanness of the job and of the country dominates all else, and we are liable to lose a sense of proportion, forgetting that all East Africa put together counts but for little in the world scale. What is necessary if need there be, is not the deeper interest, but the wider view.

I do not refer to any one territory. Lord Cromer in one of his classic Egyptian reports calls attention to the same phenomenon, how the young Civil Servant sent out into the blue to administer some distant tribe becomes with great rapidity the whole-hearted and oftentimes embittered champion of his vicar. And if I recollect aright, there is an amusing skit of an Anglo dinner party proceeding on the lines of Lord Howard Cecil's "Leisure of an Egyptian Official."

Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully,

J. DE G. DELMEGE.

RARE NYASALAND POSTAGE STAMPS.

Collection of "East Africa" Paragraph.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

I was pleased as you must do every time you read the latest "East Africa" I find that you are right that I do not come across every postage stamp. Your paragraph on Nyasaland stamps is necessary.

As happened in the Colonial stamps changed over many years was marked with the single C.A. to that with the multiple C.A. The penny and six penny B.C.A. stamps were printed and put on sale before the title of the Nyasaland stamps of the old ones had been sold a short while ago. Multiple became four and fourpenny were all, and the few that escaped destruction took their place among the rarest philatelic treasures.

Yours faithfully,

PHILATELIST.

I am sure that the collection of our paragraph will be of interest to the London auctioneer. Nyasaland stamps of fourpenny and sixpenny denominations had been sold for 1/2d.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Powell is Nairobi's new Town Clerk.

Mr. Hoyle, wife of the late Mr. Hoyle of Turbu, is now in this country.

Mr. H. H. Large, late of the East Africa Company, is now in this country.

Mr. J. H. Keble has been appointed a local officer of the Kenya Government.

Mr. G. M. Wainmore was to occur with his family in a recent shooting match.

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Captain R. E. M. Wood has presented a cup to the Kenya Football Association to be competed for on the same basis as the...

Mr. W. C. Phelps, Chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, presided at the absence of Mr. S. H. Sayer.

Heart congratulations to Mr. Thomas Mathewson, M.B.E., and Mrs. Mathewson, who recently celebrated their golden wedding at Broken Hill.

Miss Eliza Frederick, wife of the late Mr. S. H. Sayer, died in London last week at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. H. Henderson, who was the first Mayor of Nairobi, has presented a portrait of himself wearing his robes of office to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Captain R. Usher, of the Kenya Force, who was recently killed on his homeward flight through Tanganyika, left an estate in England valued at £5,370.

Mr. M. C. Gwynson, recently an interesting address of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, on "Bird Life in the Special Reference Colony."

Mr. J. H. Keble, who has been in London, Uganda, showed some graph pictures of missionary work in that country in a lecture last week.

Mr. W. C. Phelps, Superintendent Engineer of the Nyasaland Transport Department, has just left the Protectorate on retirement after twenty years.

Mr. A. C. Gwynson, publicity manager of the Union-Castle Line, and Mrs. G. Grandison left London on the "Maritime Castle" for East and South Africa.

Colonel G. G. Gwynson, M.C., now commands the 1st Nairobi Battalion of the Kenya Defence Force, with Captain Pines, D.F.C., as a second-in-command.

Miss B. J. Keble was presented with the insignia of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in Zanzibar for her mail work. The presentation was made by the British Consul.

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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

THE STORY OF ENGATO, THE LION-GOD

Mr. Drilberg's new book Published to-day.

Not long ago East Africa expressed the wish that Mr. Drilberg would tell us more about the lion and new Engato has a book all for himself, filled by his name (Romance, legend, and enriched with the delightful portraits. I congratulate Janet on her really splendid birthday presents. Perhaps she would like to know that I wish, (at one time, and not for ever) that it had not been done, because of the leopard that I once had. No, too, had no real name for "Billy" was only a vulgarisation of Mungu, and he was so. Engato, who he playing with me and with the Natives, making friends with the butcher on board ship, or giving me a boisterous welcome when I visited him at the Zoo. So Janet will understand why her delightful book struck many chords, and made me, rather sad, because Billy had long since.

Readers of this paper, having had a foretaste of Engato, will not need much persuasion to buy this unique book, so that they can share the joy of it with the fortunate young people to whom it is dedicated. I doubt if Mr. Drilberg has ever succeeded better in getting the atmosphere of Africa on to the printed page. Although the canvas is much smaller this picture is not unworthy of being placed by the side of "Jock of the Bushveld" and the medium is the same.

Besides Engato, he gives delightful details of the various games of the lion and, and I do not have to know his particular war nomads, and acquainted with peers of theirs on another lake, so can vouch for the accuracy of that description. So, Okloboke, on one very like him of me, when I passed through the Langon country, and have known the counterpart of I, but of only hundred miles away.

Janet should be a proud girl, for this book of hers may well become a classic. I know.

AFRICA'S GREAT HERITAGE OF GAME

Another Carl Akeley Book.

When, by lucky chance, my tracks in Uganda coincided, some twenty years ago, with those of Carl Akeley, the dominant impression left on my mind was his love of Africa; it was something so deep that it seemed to be almost his religion, it was fortunate that this was so, since it meant the dedication to the continent of his knowledge, his materials, and of his genius as a sculptor, and taxidermist.

In "Lions, Gorillas, and their Neighbours" (Stanley Paul, 2s. 6d.), Mrs. Akeley, for the second time, gives us a book compiled from her husband's notes, from his own rich storehouse of what he told her, and from her personal experience when she travelled with him, and also when she courageously completed the task on which he was engaged when his death in Kenya cut short his own work.

Carl Akeley loved Africa and its animals, and had only to be free, so his voluminous collection at a time when the International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of the Continent is now meeting in London, thereby showing that civilisation now realises that, as Mr. Chapin says in his preface, "it is more than a menace to the larger animals, it is already a dire affliction." Reading this book will give you a background which will help to understand the deliberations of the Conference.

The volume, as different as anything could be from the ordinary big game hunter's reminiscences, and it is also distinguished by being good reading for the manner in which it is told as well as for the matter. Take this passage haphazardly.

(A fight between lion and buffalo must be a splendid spectacle, as such spectacles go, because it is in it that fighting is at its best. Though I know of no one who has actually witnessed this contest, the skeleton of a buffalo and that of a lion have more than once been found side by side bleaching on the plain. They tell me well the story of a battle in which one combatant was but for a moment victorious. It probably happens this way. The buffalo is charging. The hungry lion stalks him from cover. Then, in a succession of bounds and with the final vaulting spring of his hind legs, striking for his neck, swiftness of his intent, to break. The lion has thrown himself on the flank, resisting the thrust of the horns, and he pondered, heavy, stricken with his front legs, and thrusting at the lion with his long, curved and mighty horns, hard and sharp, that he might pierce. The fight

did not the rest of it for yourself, it is reconstruction done with imagination and knowledge. Then look at the photographs, of the size of the Lion and the Buffalo, and read the story by Carl Akeley, and you will join me in thanking Mrs. Akeley for her delightful book.

Sabre and Saddle

"Sabre and Saddle" (Stacy, 6s. 6d.) by Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Stoddard has written an interesting but totally uncoloured book, it reminds me of some of the adventures in China, the West Indies, China, and Africa.

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"East Africa's" Information Bureau offers the free service of subscribers and advertisers. The Editor's opinion on any matter. One of its principal aims is contributing to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The new Ruirua Church has been dedicated. A local branch of the Boy Scout movement has been formed in Kisumu.

Seventy-one non-European immigrants entered Tanganyika during July.

Two new Administrative townships are being established on the Lupata fields.

Efforts are being made to encourage bee-keeping in the Kigezi district of Uganda.

Two Italian submarines now on a cruise round Africa were due to reach Zanzibar this week.

A conference of Indian Associations in Tanganyika is to be opened in Dar es Salaam on the 11th. Commercial and private enterprises took part in a flying meeting held on Nairobi aerodrome last week.

The Government of the Belgian Congo has decided to use on a large scale the "airlift" insect fly trap.

The Air Ministry has approved the site for a new aerodrome for Mombasa. It will be situated at Simaniya.

Excavations have been begun for the electrolytic copper bender at the Nkana Mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Japanese cotton piece goods are now offered in Mombasa at a price 10% below that of the cheapest Belgian quality.

An increasing number of sheep are reported to be going to the Lupata fields in Tanganyika from the Belgian Congo.

Mr. J. McWhirter has retired from the management of the Kitale Hotel, and is beginning business on his own account.

The Kakamega Chamber of Commerce has applied for admission to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

A memorial church to Bishop Hannington, the martyred Bishop of Uganda, is to be built between Islington and West Blactington, in Sussex.

Applications for the Southern Rhodesian loan last week were on a somewhat overwhelming scale. Applications in amounts under £25,000 were ruled out.

The air letter rate to South Africa has been reduced to 1d. and half-ounce. A special collection has been arranged by the South African Post Office.

Uganda Coffee Sales, Ltd. has been established in Kampala, its principal object being to enter the sale of coffee on a wide basis throughout the country.

Imports into Northern Rhodesia during the twelve months ended June 30 totalled £1,050,412, while exports over the same period amounted to £1,055,580.

German Rhodesia mined 20,000 tons of September output of gold, 20,000 tons of copper, 9,833 tons of zinc, and 1,000 tons of tin. Sixteen tons of mica, 150 lb. of coal and 100 tons of iron ore were also produced.

The Imperial Institute has issued a handbook on "Gemstones," dealing with them primarily from the economic aspect. It is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. 6d.

One of the objects of the new Agricultural and Horticultural Society formed in Arusha is to organize an Agricultural and Horticultural Show for the Northern Province during next year.

The Southern Rhodesians about to embark on the shipping of meat to this country was stated by the High Commissioner in London last week at a meeting of the British Association of Refrigeration.

The suggestion of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce that temporary flour rationing should be issued in the case of a crop failure in the country a few days before the quarter day has been rejected by the Government.

The Tobacco Company of Malaya and South Africa reports a trading profit of £1,624,242 and a net profit of £232,000. The company was obliged to increase the price of Virginia tobacco from 350s. per cwt. during the present season.

Tanganyika exported 2,065 oz. of gold, valued at £14,800, during August. Other minerals exported during the month included diamonds, 207 carats (£300), tin, 5,275 tons (£85), mica, 2,227 lb. (£37), salt, 224 1/2 long tons (£1,567).

Import traffic via the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first seven months of this year totalled 28,765 tons, against 170,745 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic handled over the same period totalled 1,287 tons as against 10,127 tons.

The idea of closing down part of the Tanganyika railway in favour of another administration may be decided, should it be the hope expressed by the Tanganyika Railway Advisory Committee in the course of a lengthy memorandum on Mr. Robert Bibb's Report on the railways of East Africa.

MESSAGERS' FARES NOT INCREASED

East Africa recently reported that Messengers' Mitrines had made slight additions to fares on East African services, that statement having been based on a message from Brussels which referred only to fares payable in Belgium francs. Stealing fares payable in this country have, however, not been raised. In fact, a new rate for East African traffic has been introduced, and the same rate has been reduced on other routes, and having given precedence to the new operation which might call for a misled English reader, and thereby establish the confusion.

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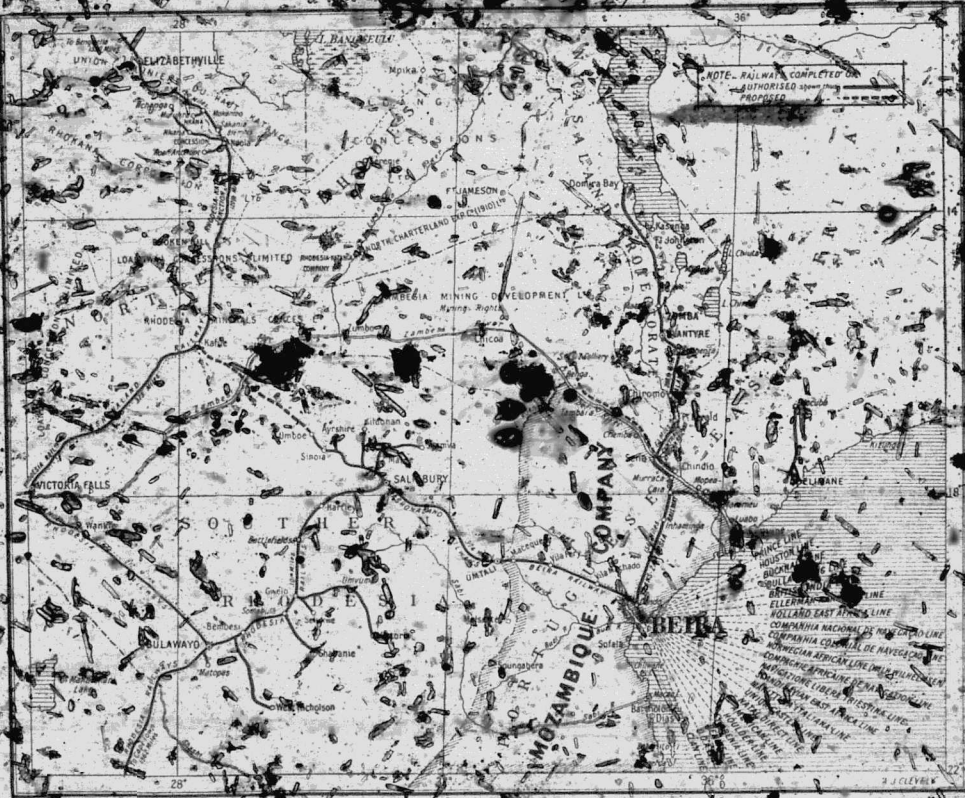
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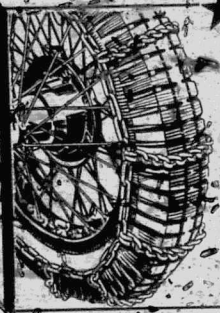
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