

EAST AFRICA

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



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It is scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless true, that the last meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce had before it a communication from the local Government intimating that the only time at which the commercial and kindred bodies could interview the Secretary of State during his visit to Kampala was between the hours of 2 and 3.30 p.m. on January 11. There was, we know, a prospect of four for the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Association, and the Planters' Association to unite in inviting Sir Philip to dine later in the day on an ordinary. The Minister's programme is so full, and his stay in each of the territories necessarily so short, that it could be quite understandable if a similar invitation had not been received, especially as the Minister might be put to much better use in conferences with the leaders of unofficial thought. It is difficult, however, to see how we cannot for a moment think that it is with Sir Philip's knowledge that a local Government should have indicated that he can spare only thirty minutes to listen to the views of Uganda business men and planters. Someone certainly seems to have miscalculated badly, and it is sincerely to be hoped that wise counsels will have prevailed meantime, for adherence to such an idea would be an extremely unfortunate start for the Secretary of State's tour. If his visit is to yield anything more than a maximum potential of profits, much of which must be given to meeting officials, for the East African Government to put their views before him as a day-to-day matter, it is through the dispatches and the visits to the Colonial Office of officials on the unofficial basis of such contacts, and may well expect that fact to be magnified by the local Administrations when arranging details of the Minister's itinerary. It is hardly his desire to meet so many officials as to put the Government in a position that plan will not be upset by the blunders of other people.

For many months we have been receiving complaints of burgeries, stock thieving, unlawful assembly, and general lawlessness in the Lumbwa Reserve in particular, and in the Nyanza District of Kenya in general. In accordance with our usual practice, we invited each of our informants to supply us with the fullest facts in support of the complaint. The evidence is a formidable indictment of the local administration, which clearly requires examination. Kenya is suffering from a very serious, and related to some extent at least by recent retrenchments in the Police Force, but attributed by every one of our correspondents, mainly on the part of administrative officers, to a certain area, and to the practice of some of them of holding *baraza* after *baraza* to admonish offending tribesmen, instead of taking the sterner measures which unofficial opinion considers necessary.

Workers on the spot remind us that the Lumbwa District, from which the worst complaints come, was a model of good order a few years ago when administered by a District Commissioner and an Assistant District Commissioner at Kericho and a European constable at Lumbwa, with a few native police at each station, and telephonic communication between them. Now Kericho has a D.C., two A.D.C.'s, and a European police constable. Lumbwa has an assistant superintendent of police and a European police constable. Seta has a European inspector of police, and each of the three stations has a number of native police. However, all the European firms in the district are notified by telephone to the police stations. Yet the district, almost entirely rural, is still within the memory of many law-abiding people.

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day a byword for the thefts from Europeans, thefts among the Lumbwa themselves, and raids by the Lumbwa upon the neighbouring Kavondo, Kabi, and Masai. So serious is the situation that the rondo brings produce Kericho for sale are now accompanied by a police escort in each direction, in order to protect them from robbery and murder. Why should there have been so startling a change in the conditions? Were the officials a few years ago so incompetently competent, or is the present régime characterised by dangerous weakness?

That the latter is the view of the local tribal community there can be no doubt. That it has been repeatedly put in writing to the Kenyan Government we have proof. **STRONG ACTION NECESSARY.** Some four years ago natives in the same district got out of hand, openly prancing around the country armed with spears and shields, and attacking neighbouring tribes. To-day the position is a good deal worse, murders, maiming, burglaries, and stock thefts being common, while within recent weeks there was a muster of Lumbwa and Masai on the border, the situation was ugly, and might easily have developed into something serious. When in 1929 the then Governor was informed by several of the condition of affairs, he told them that he had received no reports from his subordinate officials; but he took prompt action, with satisfactory results. Equally prompt and strong action is required to-day.

But if public opinion is to be satisfied that the Kenya Government desires to learn the whole truth, an independent Commission of inquiry into the administration should be appointed. A departmental inquiry would not suffice; a syceron would be far too widespread. It would be more likely to gloss over weaknesses than to have them. If an inquiry were conducted under the chairmanship of a High Court judge, or, say, a lawyer from the Department of the Attorney General, a prominent settler, and perhaps one other unofficial resident—a leading Nairobi advocate, for instance—and if Provincial and District Commissioners and Police officials were examined on oath, and instructed to produce all official files, the truth would soon be established. The Commission would, of course, have to visit the districts concerned, in order to take evidence on the spot. Test there should be no idea that these notes exaggerate the facts, we publish elsewhere in this issue detailed and very disturbing data from the Sotik district. That imposing list of crimes constitutes only part of the information sent to us, but it amply justifies settler concern and complaint. It is surprising that strong criticism should not have been voiced in the Legislative Council by the elected member of that district, who must surely be aware of the seriousness of the case.

MILLIONAIRE WHO CHALLENGED REFUSED TO ENTRY TO EAST AFRICA. Mr. George Vanderbilt, the young American millionaire who recently visited East Africa, ought, on his own showing, to be refused permission even to set foot in the territories again. He refused to accept the salary given by him to the Governor (Sir Philip) well-known in the U.S. and published over all similar scheme in the Daily Star, as one of the most serious and times it has been our misfortune to read in a long time.

It is astonishing that anyone should have descended to the practices described, that, having so demeaned himself, he should have publicly of his enterprise passed comprehension, and but this to our rule. Still more startlingly, the young American, Baron von Blixen, whom East Africans have always regarded as a good sportsman, was party to this crime—for it is nothing less. The outrage was committed on the Serengeti Plains, where, as our readers know, large prides of lions have become so used to the sight of motor cars that they often allow them to approach within a few yards, readily accept meat thrown from cars and lorries, and will even engage in a tug-of-war with the vehicle. We say, the leg of a zebra is made fast by a rope to a slowly moving car. The American millionaire's scheme was to betray that meagre sport on the part of the lions.

Vanderbilt speak for himself. According to the paper above mentioned, he declared: "One day we went out into an open territory in an open respect to no preservation law, and shot some zebra. We had ropes and fish hooks along, big shark and tarpon hooks, and baited those hooks with zebra meat. Then we drove out in the veldt where the lions were, and tossed out the ropes. Pretty soon the lions came sniffing around, same as a fish would, and we started hooking them in. We got twenty-five in two days. Of course they put up a terrific appearance they got hooked, but we just speeded up the car and dragged those lions along till we knocked at the night out of them. A lot of them got away because we didn't have barbed hooks. . . . We shot some roped others up, unhooked them, and turned them loose. . . . We were out to get pictures, and we got them."

That is not to hesitate to stigmatise as a disgracefully callous account of a disgusting performance—one for which Mr. Vanderbilt should be promptly arrested if the ever brings himself within the reach of British law. Meantime, we suggest that the moment he returns to Tanganyika Baron von Blixen should be made to satisfy the authorities that he was not present, and that he had no knowledge of such flagrant violations of the Game Laws of the Territory. The episode will certainly appal and revolt East Africans, who have no use for "sluggishness" of this sort. They will be grateful to our Canadian contemporary for having procured Mr. Vanderbilt's cold-blooded confession, and to *The Animals' Champion*, which first exposed it in the English Press.

One final suggestion of the film of this episode should be barred throughout the British Empire. It is an idea to catch the heart of a man who would lend himself to such cruelty, he may at least be made to feel something through his pocket. In any event, it is clear that public policy that such pictures should be shown, and be just that the East African Governments must at once make representation to prevent the exhibition of a film which, apart from its glorification of the worst kind of brutality, would create in the mind of many who saw it an encouragingly disgusting idea of the territories themselves, for eagerness would naturally imagine that such practices were tolerated, even if they were not common.

Lawlessness in Kenya.

Astonishing Facts from Nyanza.

Exclusive to "East Africa"

Under Matters of Moment we deal with complaints received by us during recent months of lawlessness in the Nyanza Province of Kenya. The most carefully compiled list of crimes within the personal knowledge of any of our correspondents is that sent by Captain H. B. Dooner, of Sotik, who has furnished the following particulars:

Cases of burglary, theft, etc. on Captain Dooner's Estate during 1932 and 1933. All cases were reported to the Police officer at Kamugel (Sotik), who has records on his files.

Cases in 1932.		
Description	Loss in Shillings	Action taken by Police
1. All blankets, sheets, etc., stolen from my bed at 7 p.m.	130	Nothing further heard.
2. All ditto from my wife's bed	130	Nil.
3. 1 fully branded trained dog stolen	80	Nil.
4. 1 fully branded trained dog stolen	80	Nil.
5. Burglars stole posho, etc.	35	Burglar convicted.
6. do do	35	Nil.
7. Theft of new rope	25	Nil.
8. Kitchen burgled	50	Nil.
9. do do	45	Nil.
10. Orchard raided	50	Nil.
11. Burglary of concrete store and harness stolen	60	Nil.
12. Burglary of labour line blankets, cooking pots, etc.	40	Nil.
13. Burglary of Nubian headman's house, goods stolen	30	Nil.
14. Cutting of plantation timber to build huts in Lumbwa Reserve	150	Nil.
Total value of loss in 1932, Shillings	940	= 247

Cases in 1933.		
Description	Loss in Shillings	Action taken by Police
Brought forward	940	
Feb. 20 - Burglary of kitchen	40	Nil.
Mar. 7 - Burglary of garage	265	Nil.
12. Theft of doors	25	Two convictions.
12. Theft of beehives, honey, wax, etc.	2,871	Nil.
14. Burglary of house	657	One conviction.
16. Theft of beehives	107	Nil.
18. Fire and theft of hives	600	Nil.
May 6. Theft of blankets	20	Nil.
Aug. 22. Burglary of garage	205	Collective fine
Nov. 8. Burglary of factor	65	Nil.
Total, Shillings	5,845	
Less recovered:		
shs. 35 + shs. 205 =	240	
Net loss to Capt. Dooner, Shillings	5,605	= £280 5 0.

NOTE: In the two cases in which shs. 35 and shs. 205 were recovered, investigations were made by Captain Dooner personally, the Police having failed. In the case of the one conviction, after burglary causing a loss of shs. 657, investigation was also undertaken by Captain Dooner, but nothing was recovered. In the case of conviction for the theft of doors, this was also investigated by Captain Dooner, but nothing recovered. In no case were the Police or District Administration successful.

(Signed) H. B. DOONER.
That, even if an isolated case, would be damning enough. But any settler in the district can testify that it is not a strange exception. Captain Dooner has also supplied us with the following list of other Sotik cases known to him and recorded on the Police files:

Date	Description	Loss in Shillings	Action taken by Police
1932. Mar.	Police Station at Kericho burgled	?	Burglars not caught.
Aug.	Nyeri house burgled	?	One burglar caught.
	Shaw's burgled	2,500	Some goods recovered.
Sept.	Shaw's robbed	1,000	Some goods recovered.
	Marshall burgled, typewriter and watch stolen	?	Nil.
	Motor-car with cash for Bury Tea Company held up	?	Drivers escaped.
	Motor-car, Kipsani, held up and robbed	?	Robbers captured.
Oct.	Pakham-Walsh, rifle stolen	?	Nil.
	Currie, cash stolen	1,000	Nil.
1933. Feb.	Attempted rape on small daughter of official at Kericho		Ten years for Native.
Mar. 17.	1 cow heifer stolen		Nil.
25.	Kennedy's blankets and sheets stolen		Nil.
	Murder.		
Mar. 23.	Webb, headman's wife murdered	?	Nil.
Apr.	Marshall's labour camp robbed		Nil.
	Marshall's Archives destroyed		Nil.
May	Marshall's four heifers stolen		Recovered by his trackers; no arrests.
	George's six cattle stolen		Heifers returned a night, one month later; no arrests.
July	District Commissioner at Kisii robbed of tyre		D.C. collected a fine.
	House burgled at Chief of Looet, Lumbwa Reserve		Chief imposed a collective fine.
Aug. 7.	Count Dornhoff, at (Evan's house), cash Duir's held up at night in his home by four Lumbwa	100	Nil.
	Row's bedding	?	Recovered by a fether.
Mar. 17.	Daly's Labour camp raided by Lumbwa	?	Nil.
	George: Angora rabbits and towels stolen		Nil.
	Inspector Walker's blankets stolen		10 Police had same.
Aug. 27.	Maslehurst's six bullocks	500	Nil.
	Höpley's night watchmen attacked		Two arrests made by Paterson.
Nov.	Paterson's four bullocks from his headman's Post. office at Sotik burgled	1,000	Two Lumbwa arrested and most of the loot recovered.
	2. Beaton's house burgled		Beaton caught the three Lumbwa burglars.

In explanatory notes Captain Dooner writes:—
Of the foregoing thirty cases known to me:—
(1) One was a murder—Webb's headman's wife. Someone knocked at the door of his house at night time and when his wife opened it she was immediately dismembered.
(2) In Nyeri's case at Jamii, a gang of Lumbwa burgled his office. He heard them and went out with his revolver. Two Lumbwa attacked him with spears. He shot one dead and wounded another.
(Continued on page 350.)

East African Group

Annual Report for the Year 1933.

DURING 1933 the East African Group of the Over-Seas League made great progress, and can I think claim to have established itself as a body of importance to East Africans at home and overseas. They now realise that its central object is to circulate genuine information about East Africa—a purpose which must commend itself to everyone, and which is well served by the monthly meetings at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street. At each meeting members of the Group and they who hear some recognised authority speak on a subject of African interest, and are given an opportunity for the subsequent discussion.

Those gatherings have met with such a measure of public appreciation that attendance during the year has more than doubled: the monthly fund-raising parties about twice it, and once exceeded the need. The evidence that the Group is supplying a need, and the recognition of that fact was proved by the readiness with which Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, Lord Francis Scott, Kenya's senior leader, and other speakers accepted invitations to address the Group. It is now the practice to serve only East Africans at these meetings.

During the year much closer liaison with the Press was developed, and maintained, with the result that greatly increased attention was directed to the work of the Group by newspapers in this country and in Africa. Thus much sound knowledge about the East African Dependencies was circulated, and the general public, which would otherwise have been deprived of such information.

As a culmination to the year's endeavours, on 15 December the Group gave a luncheon in honour of Sir Donald Wilson, bearing permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who visited East Africa in 1932 to report on the British Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and Lady Wilson, and of Sir John Maffey, the new Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and Lady Maffey. Sir Philip Cunliffe, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Cunliffe, the Earl of Plymouth, Director-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. G. A. and Lady Beatrice, Grimby-Cole, Sir Stewart and Lady Symes, the Rt. Hon. J. S. Amery, and Mr. Eric Rice (Assistant Secretary of the Over-Seas League) were the other guests of the Group on that occasion. The attendance was approximately 180, thus creating an easy record for an East African luncheon in London, and the occasion is generally regarded as having set the Group definitely on its feet. The Committee considers that the luncheon thoroughly justified itself, and is glad to report that it brought a number of new applications for membership.

Secretary of State to be Entertained.

It is not the policy of the present office to organise frequent luncheons, but they feel that suitable occasions for such arrangements should not be neglected. Sir Philip Cunliffe was accordingly invited to luncheon with the Group as soon as possible after his return from his visit to East Africa in 1933, and Friday, March 2, has been fixed as the date. This is expected to be the first public occasion after his return from the territories on which the Secretary of State will speak of the impressions of his tour.

The meetings of the Group during 1933 were:

January.—Mr. Frank Worthington on "Early Days in Northern Rhodesia."

February.—The Rev. E. W. Smith on "The Impact of Western Civilisation."

March.—Sir A. Kitson on "The Kakamega Goldfields."

April.—Lord Francis Scott on "Kenya Facing her Difficulties."

May.—Sir Stewart Symes on "Tanganyika Territory." (Joint with the Over-Seas League.)

June.—Mr. F. Fisher on "Early Days in Uganda."

July.—Sir Alfred Sharpe on "Nyasaland then and Now."

September.—Mr. Arthur Lee on "Animal Life in East Africa."

October.—Sir William Furse on "How the Imperial Institute helps East Africa."

Nov.—Mr. J. H. Driberg on "Some Tribal Differences."

December.—Luncheon.

The Committee would welcome suggestions from members as to subjects and speakers for future lectures, and, indeed, on any matter concerning the Group.

From the appended statement of receipts and expenditure it will be seen that the Group has operated on very small funds, the total working expenditure, despite the great increase in its activities, being only £53 16s. 8d. for the year. It will be agreed that good results have

been attained for that small outlay. I was able to persuade the Central Council of the Over-Seas League to make the Group a grant of £50 for the prosecution of its work, and trust and anticipate that at least the same sum will be paid to the Group in 1934, since the grant is in effect a reimbursement of sums which have passed to the central body through the Group. The League, which has given ungrudging support at all times, fully appreciates the advisability of strengthening the Group, which has complete control of its own affairs.

Members of the Group.

The list of members, drafted by the Committee of 1932, and issued during the year, the management of the Group was entrusted to a small Executive Committee, which has worked in complete harmony. As one-third of the members must retire annually, Lady Eleanor Cole and Mr. J. F. H. Harper are retiring, but I am glad that both are submitting themselves for re-election. Mr. S. S. Murray was co-opted to the Executive Committee during the year, and his nomination was confirmed at the annual general meeting. The only other member of the present Executive, apart from the President, Hon. Secretary and Chairman, is Mr. F. H. Melland.

Lady Coryndon, our President, has shown the greatest keenness on the work, and has never missed a meeting except through illness. Mrs. Anderson, our Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, to whose unselfishness the Group largely owes its birth, has been an immense asset. She has done a great deal of work of which none but the Committee can be aware, and her readiness to bear the burden of a large volume of correspondence, the Group has been able to give information and advice on a wide variety of matters to East Africans and to intending visitors and settlers.

Further parcels of books were sent to Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, gifts made through the Group playing an important part in the establishment of a library for Kakamega. A constant demand was experienced for the East African Book List compiled at so much trouble.

It is with reluctance that I touch upon a personal matter. When, in response to the unanimous request of the then Executive Committee, I consented to stand for election in January as the chairman of the Group, I had no thought of serving for more than twelve months, and during the year I repeatedly endeavoured to get the Committee to consider the question of my successor. The members were good enough to urge me to stand for re-election, and though I did my best to resist them, they brought such pressure to bear that I finally felt compelled not to insist upon retiring. I do feel, however, that the health of a body of this character is generally promoted by annual changes in the chairmanship, and I should therefore have been delighted to make way in the normal manner for someone else. Meantime I have to thank the Group, and my colleagues on the Committee in particular, for their loyal support at all times.

One of the most useful functions of the Group is that of providing a meeting place for East Africans at home and those from overseas, thus assisting that closer liaison which is so necessary. The meetings held on the afternoon of the third Thursday in every month, except August, are becoming a rendezvous, and more than a few people who first came in a spirit of scepticism have become keen adherents. East Africans from all over the world are invited to attend and to participate in the discussions. The Group has allowed the policy of the Over-Seas League never restricting attendance to its members, and associate members, though, naturally, glad that so many East Africans as possible would join the Group and thus strengthen its power and prestige in the territories.

W. H. MELLAND, Chairman.

Statement of accounts for the Year 1933.

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
General Public Funds	Stationery, Printing
Subscriptions	and Clerical Help
Members and Associates at 2s. 6d.	Postages and
Extra Donations	Members
Grants	Cables, Telegrams, and
	and Exp. on
	Carriage of Books
	to East Africa
	Expenses at
	Home and Luncheon
	Paid to Over-Seas
	League for 1933
	£ 108 10
	£ 53 16 8

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Nile Perch of 250 lb.

Record Fish from Lake Albert.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence in your pages over the size of the Nile perch I have just received a letter from Mr. Pacer, of Lake Albert Resources, Ltd., saying that they took in their nets a Nile perch weighing 250 lb.

This is by a way the largest fish of a species which has been taken in the three Colonies and shows what an angler who can go and sit down at Bahr el Jebel has now facilities at that place, and it is a pity that more do not have a shot at it.

Yours faithfully,
Hugh Cory
Kenya Colony.

Should a Governor Travel?

The Expense Thoroughly Justified.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Of course he should, and the more he travels the better he is, but moving through the territory for which he is responsible the more will he get to know about it. Its trekking in one district to another he will get in touch with his officials in a far better way than he can do on paper, and he will have the chance of meeting all sorts of non-officials. It is a man of a tactful and friendly nature which he ought to be for a Governor's job.

As regards expense, so long as it is not overdone, the fruits of personal experience are well worth it, and I cannot understand the "plaint of Y.Z." that it is an extravagance. The Governor is the man who is in close touch with the Home authorities, so it is naturally beneficial that he should know as much of his domain and people as possible. Otherwise he will be unable to "keep his thumb on the plumber-block."

Yours faithfully,
Dennis D. Lyell
Belmont, Maffat, N.E.

The Poppy Day Appeal.

Organising Secretary's Thanks.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I write to let you know how very warmly I appreciated your kind and practical thought in taking part this year in our National Reminder Campaign for Poppy Day.

There is no doubt that the magnificent publicity secured has materially influenced the results in all parts of the Empire, as nearly every collection we receive shows a substantial advance on that of the previous year. Although it will be some months before we can arrive at a final total, I feel confident in predicting that this will prove to be many thousands in excess of the figure for 1932, and I am very grateful indeed to you for giving to the Fund such valuable support.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. Wilcox
Captain Organising Secretary
Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal

18, South Street,
Dark Lane, W. 14.

Straight Baling of Sisal.

Importance of Correct Baling.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It has come to my notice that several manufacturers are objecting to the ends of sisal fibre being turned over when placed in the press boxes. These manufacturers are now gradually differentiating between estates which bale the fibre straight and those which, in the majority of cases, have to turn the ends over.

Although this may not be a serious detriment at the present moment, the demand for straight fibre is increasing, and those estates which can supply this demand will have a decided advantage over those which do not. Originally in East Africa the leaf was not so long when press boxes were designed to handle this fibre, but now that more attention is being paid to the cultivation of sisal the manufacturers receiving more and more fibre are finding it than used to be the case.

The average length of the press boxes was originally designed for the shorter fibre, and I think the time has come for the standard to be considerably raised. Those who contemplate putting off new plant should make provision for longer boxes, or if not necessary at present, to see that the front of the press is so arranged that a longer box could be added at a small extra charge.

Port of London, Guilding & Sons, Ltd.
London, E.C. 4.

Native Crime in Tanganyika.

Complaints from the Lupa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The letter in a recent issue of "East Africa" signed "Safari" portrays very accurately the state of affairs in Tanganyika to-day, but I fail to see why he should blame "paramounts" and "the War Safari" also quite wrongly, thinking that the coastal Native is the only one affected. Years ago the War the Native inland was willing, obliged, and eager to put up with a period when it was most difficult to get a Native tried for anything from murder downwards; and it is not very much easier now. The administrative officers in ninety cases out of a hundred are, to quote a police witness, "afraid of the courage of their opinions." They are afraid of censure from Dar es Salaam.

The prisoners who are incarcerated about Dar es Salaam—officials do not like having their own stuff stolen—are in a good many cases better off than their gaolers in the country districts. The prisoner is much better off: Round Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Iringa and Mbeya are a crowd of Native criminals at large who live by their wits and the indulgence of their weaker neighbours. If arrested they get three months in gaol with better food than they have outside. While the work is a steam. Watering the policeman's garden is one job, and the watering can upside down. Cutting wood is another—sort of Bacchanalian picnic, to which the traditional Native women are invited.

The Mbeya, or rather Lupa, area is the worst hotbed for criminals of all kinds. Bags of gold are sold in the streets openly, and the value trebles does. Although thieves are caught and receive sentences which are no deterrent, even the tropical camps are frequented by a great lot, and practically all the treasure caught by the police is for which

iron rank are supposed to live for ten years, and to escape with impunity for months. The £10 in cash is equivalent to at least £50 in the Native's calculations.

The police, instead of being continually on patrol, are required to spend their time filling up forms and writing letters inquiring whether Bill A—who carried a rifle in Matabeleland, Zululand and the Great War—is a fit person to have a .22 pea rifle in addition to a 12 bore sturgeon gun; or whether Captain B—who commanded a battery in the Great War—is permitted to have a .30 rifle and a bow and arrow.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. Hindle

Tanganika Territory
This letter, written by a man well known throughout the Tanganyika, has been considerably abbreviated.

The late Mr. J. T. Last Pioneer Services to East Africa.

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR—A more detailed account of the career of East Africa of Mr. J. T. Last, whose death has been recently announced, may be of interest to your readers, even if only as showing a method of living in the not very distant past.

Almost exactly fifty years ago Mr. Last went to East Africa as a missionary of the C.M.S. His headquarters seem to have been mainly at Mpapaya, where he travelled inland some 600 miles, incidentally being treated as a deity by certain Masai who had never previously beheld a white man. He organised a caravan to make a road, this necessitated the moving of huge rocks, and probably saved many lives by meeting threatened famine by sowing potato and planting blackberry bushes, from which he raised fine crops. In addition to various languages and dialects, he contributed his pamphlet *Blyden's Swani Orientalis* for the R.G.S.

For four years he travelled in Madagascar collecting fossils, among other things of scientific interest, and found the largest specimen of the *Phacops* egg known, which was (and probably still is) in the British Museum, also a huge piece of coral in perfect condition some six feet across, and the largest of its kind in the world.

On his return to East Africa on his way to Madagascar he in Zanzibar he called, as ordinary courtesy demanded, on General Matthews, with the result that he accepted a place under His Highness the Sultan. He made the road across the island, and did within the specified time named—something of an achievement in a country where roadmaking was not known, or recognised, occupation. He discovered the graves on the eastern part of the island, and for a time judge, on the adjacent island of Pemba, the appointment being signed by King George V.

He was engaged in freeing slaves and compensating them, and certainly appeared to one who watched him to possess some comical features, his reply to any question being almost invariably answered with a shrug. These are the things from the Government in Zanzibar I have to vary them out.

Some of these were obviously taken from West, and some from East, when one saw a Minister and a Head of a Mission standing together, the latter subsequently appearing with the former, it set one wondering whether one could accept the Minister as actually a Zanzibari.

In Zanzibar Mr. Last made the finest tabulated collection of the birds while he collected the Royal Society was a specimen, especially of birds.

He was a keen Freemason and the real founder of the Lodges of Zanzibar and Nairobi, but poor health prevented his attention from being directed to that line of his activities. He leaves a widow and six children, to whom one of his sons has the Zanzibar Government service. He was a most faithful member of the H. N. S.

How Leopards feed.

When the Porcupine Rattles His Quills.

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR—It would be an impertinence on my part to call your attention to the statements of so accurate an observer and so well known a field naturalist as Mr. J. T. Last, but may I suggest that his experience of the leopard being a voracious feeder, as reported in your issue of September 3, is not a universal one. I have at various times seen young leopards in captivity and have always seen them deliberately remove the feathers of a fowl before eating it. In fact I have always considered that fur and leather hinder their digestive processes.

On this subject has Mr. Melland ever observed that the leopard, in contrast to the lion and leopard, bolts its food? Is it not this he due to the fact that it is a timid creature and its prey in the wild state that he may be deprived of a kill by another animal unless he finishes his meal quickly. I have seen a young cheetah rob a lion's food tin after time by a young leopard cat not one tenth of his size.

To return to feathers, there is a cat in the Small Cat House in Regent's Park which removes all the feathers from a bird in the least of fashions before consuming it.

Mr. Melland has mentioned in your columns that the porcupine rattles his quills when angry. It may be of interest to record that a young one which I have had for some months in captivity, and which is quite tame, also rattles his quills when really pleased.

Yours faithfully,
Lindi
S. V. COOKE

Tanganika Territory

POINTS FROM LETTERS

First East African Silk Experiment

In your issue of December 7 and published a letter giving details of the first East African silk trial, which was made at Fort Hall, by Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hinde. Your correspondent did not mention the actual date, which I find, given as 1909 in the late Lord Warwick's book *Memories of Sixty Years*. He stated that the whole of the experiment was in progress, and refers to it in that volume.

Attracting Visitors to Kenya

Sir Joseph Borne has stated publicly that, in conversation with prominent members of the Rand Club, he was informed that they would much like to visit Kenya. They believed that if pamphlets were available giving forth particulars of, say, a month's inclusive tour, many would visit the Golden. These particulars should include the best ship facilities from Durban and Melbourne, alternative itineraries, days required, and expenditure involved both for transport and accommodation. It seems likely that the Association will take up the matter.

Matabeleland Pioneer

The Matabeleland Fortieth Anniversary Celebrations have been a wonderful success. All the important events of the time are being commemorated, and the Matabele Pioneers were outstandingly successful. The main was checked overnight. The Executive Committee, assisted by twelve sub-committees, put in a enormous amount of work, and survivors of the 1904-1905 campaign the time of their lives as the guests of the Committee. Major-General Howard D'Almeida, who died in the field of the 1904-1905 campaign, was the ceremonial parade. The Matabele Pioneers were the main attraction.

Impressions of East Africa.

Professor Julian Huxley's Bird's-eye View.

The lecture at the London School of Economics was delivered last Friday when Professor Julian Huxley gave a discourse, addressed on East Africa, illustrated by some good slides, some of which were, however, rather crudely coloured. He started by emphasising the extraordinary variety of life with over 200 different species in a small area, especially on animal life, and also as regards interest in the human population. With reference to the latter he said that there are 300 different races, that East Africa is richer than the whole of Europe, and that the growth in development is equally marked. World-wide generalisations about the Native world are rare.

Professor Huxley stressed the importance of applied anthropology in dealing with the problem of the impact of the white man on the black, which had come to the forefront of a tremendous public interest. He also pointed out how important was our knowledge of Africa and the startling rate at which it has increased. In the nineteenth century East Africa was not seen by a white man until the twenties, in which decade extensive expeditions of many parts of East Africa made themselves known to the white man.

When he turned to the natives, who have never evolved for themselves a wheel, a plough, building in stone, or any tool, he stated that although these things indicated a low level of civilisation, they were very useful for their future, not only because they are well developed, but also because they are well suited to the environment. He also pointed out that the denial of man-made things and anxious to rise. Central Africa is practically the only large area in the world of which the future is not at all determined, and in which given wise guidance, a developed autochthonous civilisation is possible.

Africa Capable of Developing.

Professor Huxley, in the course of some remarks on the future, he thought it unreasonable to expect much result from education until a higher background in terms had been provided, and he drew this home by showing slides of schools in which the pupils came and to which they must return, and the home conditions which they must return to. He also pointed out that there is a pathetic picture to be seen even now of Natives falling between the two schools of primitive content and superficially Westernised education, but added that where you find sympathy and interest, you can do perfectly good work.

We are responsible for the greatest African mistake, and it is, in my view, only to guide him right, to help him to develop a civilisation of his own which will be a real contribution to the civilisation of the world. These were brave, hopeful words, and they were coupled with an appreciation of the way in which the Natives are nowadays really trying to improve themselves, and the importance of before they go out, and by an obvious genuine pride in the work of the Civil Service.

Professor Huxley made little reference to the social community, and what little he did say was not sympathetic. He also expressed regret that the development of the gold mines was being done on private enterprise, but that he would have liked to have heard from him of his own view on what must be called the "roader" policy in terms of the Natives, that is, that the Natives should be admitted to education, and that the Natives should be trained more fully than they are at present, and that the Natives should be trained in a more practical manner, and that the Natives should be trained in a more practical manner, and that the Natives should be trained in a more practical manner.

Professor Huxley covered a great deal of ground, and it is difficult to summarise the most interesting points. He dealt with the "white ants" of the most primitive tribes of Africa, which was treated as a good example of a good close-up of animal life. He also pointed out that the Natives are not as primitive as they are often represented, and that the Natives are not as primitive as they are often represented, and that the Natives are not as primitive as they are often represented. He also pointed out that the Natives are not as primitive as they are often represented, and that the Natives are not as primitive as they are often represented, and that the Natives are not as primitive as they are often represented.

EAST AFRICA'S
WHO'S WHO
 185.—Mr. Arthur John Wakefield,
 B.Sc.



Copyright East Africa.
 Zest in both work and play is an outstanding characteristic of Mr. Wakefield—known to his friends as "Wacky"—who, by his appointment in 1933, at the age of 43, to the post of Director of Agriculture, became one of the youngest impartial holders of the Territory's top job. Moreover, he has had a real success in his duties in the Territory, and in the Legislative Council, truly assisting the administration of the Territory. He studied agriculture at the Imperial College, London, and then at the University of Reading, where he obtained his B.Sc. degree in 1925. He served in the Northern Rhodesia in 1922, and a few years later in the following year transferred to the District of Agriculture in the Northern Rhodesia. He came to the Territory in 1933, and in the consequence of his appointment, and Mr. Wakefield's success in his duties in the Territory, and in the Legislative Council, truly assisting the administration of the Territory.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. Watson Smith has returned to duty in Ndoua after overseas leave.

Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Jones, on leave for South Africa to-morrow.

Mr. S. H. Sayer, the Mombasa businessman, has arrived back in Kenya from his tour to Japan.

We regret to learn of the death in Masasi last week of the Rev. Kenneth Forland Macbeth, of the U.M.C.A.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Greiner have left London for North Wales, and will be away for several weeks.

Mrs. Balfour-Allen and her daughter, Miss Mabel Kay, left England last week for Kenya, and will be away until mid-March.

Sir Miles Lampson enters upon his duties as High Commissioner for Egypt at the beginning of this week.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm has been appointed a Director of Rhodesian Anglo-American in succession to the late Sir Drummond Chapple.

Mrs. S. B. B. McElderry has arrived in England and is staying for a few weeks before going to join her husband in Zanzibar.

H. R. Harris, who for the past five and a half years has acted as Land Officer in Nairobi, has been transferred to Nairobi.

Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Cancellor has accepted appointment as a Beira Trustee, in succession to the late Sir Drummond Chapple.

Mr. F. J. Mowley, M.C., has taken up his duties as Attorney-General in Nyasaland. He was formerly Crown Counsel in Tanganyika.

The first Annual Convention of the East African Branch of the British Empire Union was held in Nairobi during final week by Mr. F. T. Douglas.

Colonel E. B. Knaggs, who has been appointed Kenya Settlement Agent in London, has left East Africa for a two or three months' tour of India.

Mr. C. Abraham, M.B.E., Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, has been appointed a Provisional member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. R. Stanley, B.E., who retired in 1922 after many years' service as Chief Superintendent of the Kenya Medical Service.

Mr. H. S. Pilling, M.G., who has been appointed Deputy Colonial Secretary of Kenya, joined the Colonial Service in 1911 in 1909, and has served largely in British Honduras.

Major G. C. Hodges, station superintendent at Broken Hill airport, died last Saturday of the pneumonia which was carrying him to Johannesburg, where he was to undergo an operation.

Mr. R. S. Chatter, the Northern Tanganyika coffee planter, has been badly injured last night by a rhinoceros. He had previously wounded the animal, which then attacked him.

Mr. W. J. Wynn, whom many of our Northern Rhodesian readers know as British Vice-Consul in Lobito, reached London a few days ago. He will return to Africa on February 7.

Major Duncan MacCullagh, who has been appointed to the staff of Sir Miles Lampson as High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, and Mrs. MacCullagh have left Bulgaria for Egypt.

Mr. G. R. Nicholson has been appointed a member of the Tanganyika Townships Authority, and Mr. O. W. H. Wynn has been appointed to a similar position in the Makoba Township of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Ronald Storey, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, visited Johannesburg on his way in December, and spent Christmas in Salisbury at the guest of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia and Lady Rodwell.

Sir Alison Russell, K.C., who will be remembered by many of our readers as a former Chief Justice of the Territory, has taken up his appointment as 1st Deputy to the Governor of Malta.

The Rev. Henry Blagden, Bishop of the East African Diocese, has been elected suddenly on a London railway station last week. His illness will be remembered by many East Africans with affection.

The engagement is announced between Miss Millicent Staffs Bailey, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Bailey, and Mr. Robin Cecil Lawson, of Johannesburg, brother of Sir Philip Cecil Lawson, the anti-air rider.

On his way to Lagos, Sir Philip Cecil Staffs Bailey was forced to travel by the overland route to Brindisi on the verge of the East African tour. From Brindisi he continued his journey by air. He is due to reach Nairobi to-morrow.

The death last week of Signor Cadenino, founder of the well-known Regent Street restaurant of that name, who came to Kenya from Africa for the establishment has always had a considerable East African clientele.

Mr. L. Goodhart, an elected member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, returned to England on January 18 to return to Jameson. He has decided to dispense of his parliamentary seat to retire to his home.

Mr. H. W. Lawson, K.C., a Member of the Legislative Council, M.B.E., C.B., who has been several times elected East African M.P., is now on his way to Singapore, where the Vice-Admiral is to attend the Singapore Conference.

That an all-weather road is an essential for the development of the coast belt of Kenya is stressed by Mr. J. E. Coverdale, who is offering himself as a candidate for the Coast Division of Kenya at the forthcoming general election.

Mr. J. K. Marnish, a Waikato, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Watson, of Longhoun, Nairobi, and Miss Agnes Mary Bead Beckwood Hogg, daughter of Mr. A. Hogg and the late Mrs. Hogg, were recently married in Nairobi.

We regret to announce the death of Zombi, a pupil of Mr. Robert Duncan McKinnon, who had served in the Nyasa and Education Departments since 1910. For some time he acted as Secretary of the Zomba Gymkhana, and was a very popular general.

The High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. G. Mansel, accompanied by the Minister of Education, Mr. H. Smit, and the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. C. J. Carbutt, have been visiting Bulawayo, where they stayed at Government House.

The Hon. and Rev. J. F. Alexander, who has been appointed a member of the Nyasa Legislative Council during the temporary absence of the Rev. W. P. Young, was notified of the honour only a few days before the recent session, at which he first took his seat.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Nyasa Order of Merit: As Knights, Sir Robert Hamilton, 1st September, and as Officers, Mr. J. H. Bennett and Dr. W. H. Kaintza.

The engagement is announced between Captain R. Caspareithus, a former holder of the light plane solo record from London to Cape Town, and a new pilot of the Imperial Airways African service, and Miss Phoebe Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moore, of Nairobi.

Mr. H. E. Bader, who for the past eighteen months has been Clerk to the Nyasa Legislative Council, has been seconded to the Colonial Office for a year. He and Mrs. Bader (who is a daughter of Sir Jacob Mathew) are expected to arrive in this country shortly immediately from Nairobi.

Captain Guy Douman lectured at the Natural History Museum of African antelopes, with special reference to those included in the annex to the recent International Conference. He showed a large number of slides of the various types, which were made from drawings and mounted specimens.

Mr. Graham Dawson, the Nairobi business man, was injured when his Wilson Airway machine, which he was piloting, crashed near Morogoro. It was the result of an accident involving a slight injury to a passenger sustained by the company since its inception in 1929. A special report will be published.

Congratulations to Captain A. T. G. Archibald, Game Warden, on his departure for K. 4, an official member of the Executive Council, in succession to Mr. S. P. Deane. He was a Commissioner in Kenya, who is in leave pending appointment after twenty-six years' service in the Colony.

Mr. H. A. Adams, who has served in the Kenya Administration since 1911, and for the past twenty-five years has been on leave, has pending his retirement has decided to settle in a new district. His purchase of a house in the district is pending a house in the country in which he is

Mr. Arthur Ronald Vickers, of Southey, Chesham, Green, and of the late Mrs. Ronald Vickers, was married recently to Miss Alfia Kathleen Renon, only daughter of Major Leslie Renon and the late Mrs. Leslie Renon, of Nasby Hall, Rugby, and of Uganda.

The Kiwanis branch of the Caledonian Society has held its first St. Andrew's dinner under the chieftainship of Mr. R. T. M. Burns, Mr. J. L. Addison, who presided. The Ladies' Live-in stressed the need for co-operation between wife and wife in East Africa. Archdeacon Owen responded.

A memorial service for Captain C. G. Crookshank, R.N., whose death in 1927, his wife's photographic element was carried in our last issue, was held at St. Mark's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, on Monday, January 22nd, at the Fleet Club. Mr. C. J. R. Tannahill conducted the service.

Mr. George Barlas, of England, last week in conjunction with the fourth anniversary of the life of Rhodes. After taking a few preliminary shots at the Cape, he was returning to Mr. Barlas accompanied the Prince of Wales on a tour in 1921, and has since directed many well-known films.

We regret to learn of the death of the age of sixty-seven of Mr. W. Pickford, the well-known Nairobi settler and former President of the Nairobi Farmers' Association. He was a member of the local District Council and the Township Committee, and had been a District Commissioner in the Colony from 1909 until 1920.

The death is announced of Major Frank Wilson-Fox, who was born in 1866, took part in the Matabele and Mashona campaigns of 1893, and was present throughout the Commission in Southern Rhodesia. He was transferred to the Ministry of War in 1902, and in 1908. He retired in 1926, and settled in Nairobi, where he was very active in public work.

His many friends in Northern Rhodesia will regret to hear that Mr. Charles MacKinnon has had to lose an eye, but will rejoice that he stood the operation well. He was accompanied by his old friend, Mr. J. H. and Mr. Marshall "Tank" at Aberdeen, were the advance guard of the N.E.R., while he himself was the first "Quail" taken over to N.W.R. by Mr. Gooding. He was sent to Barotseland as Resident Magistrate, and was a former Acting Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Archibald Adam Gordon, son of Mr. Adam Black and the late Mrs. Black, of 9, Sotheby Place, Hyde Park Avenue, and Rosemary, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Villiers and Lady Victoria Villiers, of Ball Court, Wokingham, Berkshire. Colonel Villiers has a bar and distinguished record of East African service. He has commanded an exploring expedition in Somaliland in 1904, and was a D.F.C. Sir Gordon served in the United States Campaign in 1902. He is a director of a number of companies operating in East Africa and other parts of the world.

Joint East African Board - Lawlessness in Kenya

Close Liaison with the Territories.

SIR JOHN SANDERSON, Attorney-General for East Africa, has considered last week by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and measure was proposed by various members...

It was unanimously resolved that steps should be taken to implement the three recommendations made by the Chairman, namely (a) the establishment of a sub-committee consisting of the representatives on the Executive Council of organizations in East Africa...

Whether members of the Executive Council should, after the completion of three years' service, be ineligible for re-election for a fourth consecutive year, though eligible for election again after the interval of one year, was debated. While most of the members sympathized with the idea...

THE TIPPING POINT FOR SISAL

The fact that sisal from Java and Sumatra is now carried in Dutch vessels to the S. E. at the same cost as to Europe has emphasized to Mr. A. Wigglesworth, who said that Dutch East Indian and Java East African sisal producers the keenest possible competition...

ENHANCED COMPETITION

The Chairman reported receipt of a complaint from the Marokoro Settlers' Association that the Government had granted a concession for a large sisal plantation in the territory of the Marokoro Settlers...

(Continued from page 34)

In the Dur's case (an African of Kenya), whilst he was in bed at night, four armed Lumbwa boys came in, struck him with their spears, hauled him out of bed, stripped him naked, and searched the room, but finding only ten shillings...

OFFICIALS OBTAIN COMPENSATION

(6) As regards the theft of property from the District Commissioner at Kericho, the official was fined on the Kericho Lumbwa boys. What was stolen, he tracked collected a herd of Lumbwa cattle...

(7) In the case of the Lumbwa girl who had her own chief's head (Chief of Luo) stolen, the chief acted in a manner similar to that of the girl's husband, incidentally it is worth noting that officials who had black cases of compensation when settlers cannot get compensation...

(8) Mr. Anderson, in charge of the Government mission in Kericho, in the Lumbwa Reserve, informs me that he had information from the District Commissioner at Kericho (Mr. Tomkinson) that Mr. Tomkinson had a car, carted to the ground and Mr. Tomkinson would not listen to him...

Fine Map of Nyisatu

One of the best Colonial maps is now available in the form of a large scale map of Nyisatu, a territory in the Lumbwa Reserve, which is a magnificent piece of the territory, covered by Native troops in the Department of the most up-to-date and comprehensive map of the whole of Kenya...

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

African Affairs Report, 1932

Some East African Lakes And the Country Round About Them.

The title of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Worthington's new book, "Inland Waters of Africa" (Macmillan, 1933), is somewhat misleading, as it deals only with a group of lakes, of which the larger are Victoria, Albert, Kioga, and Rudolf, while the smaller include Gezi and Bunyon. It would be excusable for those who have in mind particularly the purchaser of the book who has to buy without seeing, to imagine from the title that it was a comprehensive work dealing with all African inland waters. Otherwise there can, however, be little but praise for this thoroughly attractive and comprehensively written description of the waters of Uganda and neighboring countries.

There is much practical ecology in its pages, and interesting reconstruction based on the prehistory of Africa, though Dr. Worthington modestly does not go back more than 15,000 years. This is interesting to a country for the remarkable distribution (presence and absence) of crocodiles and fishes in certain waters, but the reader need not be afraid of too much archaeology! Angling gets its share of space, and so do the necessary fishes, while the rivers of Kenya receive their need of praise. The authors are, however, at fault in ascribing to Major Grogan the first introduction of trout to the Colony. Much is owed for the establishment of these fish, it has been shown by attracted correspondence in *East Africa*, to the credit for its initial importation rests with the late Mr. G. P. Hinde. There are also descriptions of the customs, habits and dances of the riverine and lake-strime Natives.

The illustrations are far above the average. The photography is excellent; some of the photographs of bird life, of crocodiles, and of the crater lake must surely be unique, and all the pictures illustrate and illuminate the text, helping to make this book, as it is, one of far greater interest and value to the general reader in Africa than most books on travel or zoography. It is, indeed, a mine of information, good descriptions, and shrewd comment, attractively blended, and covering a far wider scope than its title. Dr. Worthington's special work, would indicate. In this way, indeed, the life is an understatement, whatever it may be geographically. There is a map, a list of birds, a good map, and a bibliography, and the book is very well produced. It is definitely one to go to and, and to keep.

The fourth edition of Mr. Owen Clough's admirable survey of African administration, *Building & Some Cautions*, has been in every way an improvement on previous issues. Having made a good start, four years ago, on the right lines, it has produced by the constructive criticism accorded to the successive issues, such criticism being in itself tribute to the usefulness of the publication.

The introduction is a marvel of compression. Within a few pages Mr. Clough gives a most interesting and effective picture of Africa of today, we are glad that he stresses the fact all the Administrations are now working towards the development of the backward areas. Among the necessary constituents for such development he might, however, have mentioned improvement in food supplies. It is difficult to follow what he means by saying that "the Bantu live south of a line drawn arbitrarily from the West Coast to the East Coast" and to draw such a line from various points on the West Coast, fail to give anything like a fair representation of the Bantu area.

In all the East African sections the statistics are given to date, new legislation is succinctly summarized, and the gist of every branch of administration and development clearly given. There is, however, very few inaccuracies. On page 103, the unobtainable repetition as regards land in Rhodesia, in Northern Rhodesia, and Shawa, is a mistake. It is not two Nyanetsu, but one, on the road to Fort Jameson, which now connects with the Fort Lupton-Lusaka road, should not be omitted; it is one of the oldest and most used routes in the Protectorate. The use of "Gwendolen" is a mistake, it is a name of a woman, not a place. Mr. Clough is to be congratulated on this.

WHIPAKER'S ALMANACK

We welcome the 1934 edition of "Whipaker's Almanack," one of the most valuable reference books for the business man, official, or settler. Its comprehensive index, excellently cross-referenced and containing nearly 25,000 entries, enables the reader readily to check an immense variety of facts. The new edition consists of 200 pages and is published at 6s.

EMPIRE AGRICULTURE

The fourth number of *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 7s. 6d. or 20s. per annum) maintains the high standard to which we have already commented. In this number there is Part II of Mr. F. J. Nutman's "Root-system of *Oliva Arabica*," articles on the manuring of tea, agricultural possibilities of some African grasses, and many other papers of real value.

SHORT STORIES OF 1932

East Africans are generally avid short-story readers. The best Short Stories of 1932 (Empire, 7s. 6d.) should therefore have an appreciative public in the territories. Mr. F. J. O'Brien has again edited this volume with skill. Among the twenty-two authors of whose work examples have been chosen are Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Peter Blundell, Elizabeth Bowen, Louis Goldring, E. P. Hughes, James Joyce, and H. A. Hays.

ATTILIO GATTI'S
strange book about Africa

BLACK MIST

Africa is a land of the queer, exciting and most remarkable happenings that are to be found on any continent. The author in his many years of travel has had more than his fair share of the strange adventures. In truth, he has penetrated the "black mist" of the Native mind.

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Those who want an air life combined with a lucrative profession should consider the special attractions of Silver Fox Farming. It is vital to start with good and prolific stock, and to secure union from an experienced farmer. Captain D. Calvert Fisher, himself a former East African, will gladly place at the disposal of other East Africans the benefit of his knowledge and experience. Enquiries should be addressed to

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Nyasaland Native Production - The Truth about East Africa

Mr. J. K. Nichol Advocates Development

MR. J. K. NICHOL, general manager of the British Central Africa Company, has submitted to the Nyasaland Advisory Board of Agriculture a memorandum which has aroused a considerable amount of interest. It proposes the production of economic crops by Natives on an extensive scale, that the development should be governed by law, and that the settlers should be encouraged to assist in this development because the majority of them are agriculturists with knowledge of local conditions gained by practical experience. The whole idea is based on the belief that there are many crops which would pay by these means, but which cannot pay under European cultivation in Nyasaland.

From Mr. Nichol's memorandum we extract the following remarks:

"There are some enthusiasts, especially of the type of the Europeans, who are in the habit of saying, 'We feel convinced that the future is held by the Natives, who have learned a lot from the European agriculturists, but they still have a lot to learn.' The scientific agriculture cannot be learned in a few months. Some Natives understand the elementary principles underlying it, but the majority do not. We are definitely of the opinion that the Natives of this country are left to themselves, they will stagnate themselves in a very few years. Soil erosion, deforestation, poor husbandry, and the complete disregard of fertility will completely impoverish the land in a short time unless Natives are taught the elementary principles of agricultural science by Europeans.

There are several crops which can be economically produced by Natives for export under European supervision, but no serious attempt has ever been made to develop diversified agriculture on a large scale among the Natives here. There are immense possibilities, because this country is very rich and has a large Native population. The development must be organised in sound agricultural lines under European supervision and Government control. The only way to develop the export of low priced commodities is to develop the fertility of the soil and to irrigate.

It is to increase the million Natives engaged in growing crops for export. Enthusiasm can be created by visions of wealth, nice clothes, sewing machines, motor cycles, and all to be owned by Natives. The Government should put out one million Natives to work for a definite object in view, to earn the wherewithal to purchase something more and so on. It is more than this, possess at present, a million Natives under supervised supervision could easily produce a surplus for Nyasaland of £2,000,000 per annum. It is a goal worth aiming at."

Witchcraft in N. Rhodesia

"A Missionary's Testimony"

"There was a time when I thought the powers of the wizards was broken down in the last few years have doubted it was the admission made by the Rev. E. H. Clark, a missionary of thirty years' experience in Northern Rhodesia, when speaking at the recent annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. He added that the influence of the wizards is enormous, and that from belief in their powers Natives would often lie down and die without the wizard having to do a thing.

"There was a day when the wizards worked openly," he confessed. "We knew who the wizards were. Now they work in secret. A few of us only a few know who they are. In the villages the power of the wizards is still formidable."

This is rather difficult to reconcile with the official attitude of the Government in regard to witchcraft. It supports the view that from the Native point of view there is such a thing as magic and very much so. It is also interesting to recall that the London Missionary Society has been working in Northern Rhodesia since 1887, and that this country first assumed responsibility for the Government of the country in 1894.

How Men on Leave Might Serve

R. GEORGE GEDDON DENNIS, formerly a missionary in Kenya and now on the staff of the W. W. Webb, lectured recently in Huntley, Scotland. He said, *inter alia*:

"What of the creed of our glorious British Empire? The spirit of law and order, of highways and roads, of mines and plantations, of commerce and shipping. What of scientific research, harnessing the forces of nature, of electricity, and irrigation? What of medical research, 'doing away with disease, stopping sickness, and saving the lives of thousands, black and white alike? What of forestry, research of agricultural research? What of aviation and wireless telephony? Who shall say that these and many others have not played a great part in the onward march of civilisation and the uplift of the African?"

"Turning to the life that the settler community," continued Mr. Dennis, "the Natives who are on leave are well fed and cared for, while on the land estates and company farms, and the others are working in the hollidays, when the boys are off doing football and other games, when the girls are off doing their domestic life, when the roads are closed, when we and civilisation making, when the Natives, with their bicycles, take the place of the Natives, with their ox-carts and motor boats, have not fully brought release to the Natives, women, who until recently were kept better than beasts of burden."

We only wish the more officials and officials from East Africa would seize the many opportunities available to them of telling the British public something of the way our 'Empire' has done and is doing in East Africa."

If the Kenya and Uganda Railways can be assured of sufficient protection from motor competition, the General Manager is prepared to recommend the re-introduction of distribution rates.

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Nairobi, Nairobi Eldoret, and Dar es Salaam

East Africans Honoured

The King has granted Royal licence and authority to the following to wear the decorations conferred upon them by the King of Belgium:

Order of the Nile—Lieut. Colonel Mr. Horace Alan M'Neil, Imperial Light Infantry, Captain Henry Staveley Blunt.

His Majesty has also granted Royal licence and authority to Mr. A. E. Adams to wear the insignia of the Order of the British Star of Zanzibar, which was conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Karant's Debt Paid

The Rev. Mr. C. M. Phillips, mission secretary of the Tanganyika Christian Council, has announced that the 1933-34 work in Karant, which had been paid for from 1933, to 1935, perambula, and that in proportion it made them three times better than the Chief Secretary to the Government asked: "Why should we make the African clerk the absolute and complete aristocrat?"

The Engine's Stomach

Mr. R. Rupert Brice told a Norwich audience the other day that when a Tanganyika chief was asked as to the whereabouts of a portable engine which, during the East African Campaign, had been commandeered for work a hundred miles from the estate to which it had belonged, the reply was that the engine was there, that it had a back and legs, but no stomach!

The Revenues and Public Debts.

"The public debt of Northern Rhodesia," said the Chief Secretary recently in the Legislative Council, "is three and a half times its normal annual revenue. The public debt of Southern Rhodesia is three times its normal annual revenue, of Great Britain, nine times; of New Zealand, eleven times; of the Union of South Africa, five times. I do not think Northern Rhodesia has any reason to feel dependent because it has a debt of £2,250,000."

In Memory of Mr. Donald Fraser

An appeal for a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser has been issued in Edinburgh. It is suggested that it should take the form of a prayer centre in the offices of the Church in Edinburgh of a training centre for young ministers and evangelists in Africa. The joint honorary treasurers are Mr. W. H. Miles of 12 Castle Street, Edinburgh, and Mr. G. W. Seton of 17 George Street, Glasgow.

Lake Rudolf Expedition

An expedition has just left England for Kenya to carry out topographical survey and geological work in the vicinity of Lake Rudolf, in an endeavour to extend and complete the researches of Dr. Leakey in Kenya and Tanganyika. The members of the expedition are Mr. R. C. Wakefield, Mr. W. R. H. Martin, Mr. D. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. H. Millard, Dr. G. G. Mason and Mr. V. E. Fuchs, leader of the party. It is expected that the expedition will be away for about a year.

Nearly a Tuetotal Police Force

An amendment was necessary in the Bill to Make Provision for the Constitution and Administration of the Tanganyika Police Force. As pointed out, it was made an offence for any member of the force to drink any intoxicating liquor while on duty, while another clause laid it down that every police officer shall be deemed to be on duty at all times. The Attorney-General, in accepting the amendment, stated that Government had no intention of imposing the rigour of total abstinence on the force!

Kenya Pyrethrum Growing

Thirty settlers recently attended a meeting of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association in Nakuru, when Mr. V. A. Leckey and Mr. J. H. Millard gave lectures on the preparation of pyrethrum. A resolution was passed asking the Government to make every endeavour to persuade the Imperial Government to provide funds for the continued maintenance of the Imperial Institute, which had proved of great value in establishing industries, particularly pyrethrum, in Kenya and in other parts of the Colonial Empire.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

WHAT TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES MIGHT MEAN.

Under the title 'According to the Economy Com...

Let us call him A. For Mr. A. is he a senior...

Mr. A. is with a wife and three children. At the...

Let us now allow for the depreciation of the value...

Let us now allow for the depreciation of the value...

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Let us now allow for the depreciation of the value...

LOOKING AHEAD IN NYASALAND

An interesting article on the future of the...

When the bridge is completed by the new railway...

The bridge will give the Nyasa a new outlet...

The bridge will give the Nyasa a new outlet...

A PIONEER OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

Writing in the Mining Magazine, Mr. T. Memmell...

The chief of all the pioneers was Mr. T. G. Davey...

The chief of all the pioneers was Mr. T. G. Davey...

The chief of all the pioneers was Mr. T. G. Davey...

The chief of all the pioneers was Mr. T. G. Davey...

The chief of all the pioneers was Mr. T. G. Davey...

The chief of all the pioneers was Mr. T. G. Davey...

Advertisement for East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. featuring a diagram of power lines and the text 'POWER FOR INDUSTRY'.

Advertisement for G.C. Anderson Consulting Engineer, featuring the text 'SISAL IMPROVE PRODUCTION' and 'Bring down Costs and Earn Dividends'.

Uganda's Exemplary Census

LACK of space forbids more than a congratulatory note on the monumental Census Return for Uganda, 1931 (Government Press, Entebbe, 3s.). On this occasion we do not complain of the delay in publications we marvel, rather, that it has been produced at all. The probe readers, by the way, deserve a special word of praise for their care. This is the finest attempt we have yet seen to tabulate the dry facts about the population of an East African Dependency. These figures, so ably and completely marshalled, are invaluable to all working in any branch of the great work that is being done in Uganda by the administrators, sociologists, educationalists, missionaries, medical people, or anything else. Dr. Gordon went near to the root of things when he asked recently, "Why are the backward races backward?" This report goes further back, for it provides the answer to the question: "What is the population of Uganda?" and that surely is the first step in our work.

We congratulate the Government of Uganda, Mr. A. Walker, the statistician who compiled the report, and all who co-operated with him in his task.

Lucas Kenya Mining News

Mining Committee's Report.

The report of the Committee on Mining Legislation in Kenya has been published. It does not recommend a great departure from the existing Mining Ordinance but suggests revision to bind better and protection to more stringent development conditions, and reduction of certain registration fees. The recommendations for the present royalty of 3% on all gold produced should be reduced has been rejected by Government, and the very strong recommendation that the Mining and Colonial Department has, as our readers know, already been disregarded. *East Africa* protested against that step at the time, the Mining Department was amalgamated with the Department of Local Government, Lands, and Settlement. Colonel De Witt and Messrs. Conway, Harvey, and W. T. Simpson presented a minority report, proposing that the royalty should be changed to twenty cents on the ground that Government should have the great increase in revenue which will accrue to it through Customs duties, railway freight, and in other ways.

Kakamega Progress Report.

Tanganika Excursions, Ltd. announce the receipt of further results regarding developments in Kakamega. On the Kakamega property No. 2 shaft-drive West on level 4, 40 ft. to 51 ft. averages 48 dwt. over 31 inches. This, with the results previously published, makes a total of 715 lb. of driving averaging 303 dwt. over 2 inches. Work on the 30 ft. level at the Bukura option has given values of 57 dwt. over 4 inches, 60 dwt. over 2 inches, and 106 dwt. over 12 inches. The Ridge claims the latest assay shows 406 dwt. over 4 inches.

Kenya-Uganda Mineral Exploration.

Kenya-Uganda Mineral Exploration, Ltd. which has been working in the Ankole district of Uganda, and is now active prospecting in the same area, has recently obtained 175 oz. of alluvial gold in twenty-seven days of panning.

Kenya Coal Mining Syndicate.

The Kenya Coalfield, Chartered by the Kenya Government, has left 200,000 tons of coal to meet the country's requirements.

European Education in Nyasaland.

The Nyasaland Government has communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the establishment of a European day school in Lilongwe. Such an accommodation for six hundred children may be made.

Forthcoming Engagements.

Jan. 16.—Sir Samuel Wilson to address Royal Empire Society on "The Colonial Empire." Return to Hotel Victoria, W.C.2, 8.30 p.m.
 Jan. 23.—Mrs. K. G. Hall to address East African Group of the Overseas League on "The Empire of the Future." Press 3.45 p.m.; address at 4.30 o'clock.
 Jan. 24.—Mr. H. H. Melland to address the Institution of Professional Societies at Lancaster on "The African Question."
 Jan. 25.—Broadcast talk on "British Rule in Africa." 6.55 p.m. on the Home Service.

Nairobi School "a Death Trap."

The Nairobi Girls' Secondary School is "a death trap," the Nairobi Firemaster has reported to the Municipal Council. He wrote that "in an outbreak of fire occurred on the 11th almost 700 children at school would be overpowered in a matter of time before any alarm could be raised. In such a case of emergency it is the duty of the Council to see that such a school is not established."

Radio Broadcasts.

Mr. C. G. Harvey has presented to the newly formed Radio Society of East Africa a silver cup, to be competed for annually and to be won by the member who produces verification of the greatest number of broadcast stations working on a wavelength below 100 metres and using intelligible telephony. Mr. R. J. Fitzell, of Nairobi, is the Hon. Secretary of the new body.

New Nyasaland Loan.

Underwriting arrangements were made on Monday for a loan of £1,570,000 for Nyasaland, the loan being 4 3/4% stock, issued at 98 1/2, principal and interest being guaranteed by the Imperial Treasury. The stock will rank pari passu with the £2,000,000 of Nyasaland 4 1/2% Stock already issued, and the new stock may, at the option of Government, be redeemed in whole or in part on 1st July 1932. The Nyasaland Government will establish a sinking fund sufficient to provide for the repayment of the stock on the due date. The issue will have been made before this number is in the hands of our readers in England.



The Family Beverage for Health

In every home delicious 'Ovaltine' should be the daily beverage. It contributes the supreme desire towards the maintenance of health, strength and vitality for every member of the family.

'Ovaltine' is prepared from the highest qualities of malt extract, creamy milk and nutritious eggs. The scientific methods of manufacture ensure that 'Ovaltine' contains everything essential for building up body, brain and nerves. Unlike imitation 'Ovaltine' does not contain harmful chemicals to give bulk and to reduce cost. Nor does it contain a large percentage of cocoa. *Reject substitutes.

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BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade from both East and Central Africa, *the East Africa* is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put importers and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

Automatic traffic lights are now in operation at Zanzibar.

Droughts are causing considerable anxiety to farmers in Mozambique.

A Native Trades School has been established in Lusaka Northern Rhodesia.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during October were £22,250, compared with £22,377 last year.

Considerable improvements are being made in the worst sections in Tanganyika of the Great North Road.

Non-Natives entering Nyasaland during September numbered 22, of whom 133 were European visitors.

The Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) have opened branches at Mbuluzi in Northern Rhodesia.

It has been decided to proceed with the building of the English Church at Mwanjya on a plot allotted by the Government.

The Stockbreeders and Producers Association of Nanyuki is to be known henceforth as the Nanyuki Farmers Association.

The Magadi Soda Company recently chartered a British steamer to carry about 5,000 tons of soda ash from Kilindini to Australia.

The first old-age pensions have been granted in Northern Rhodesia. They are six in number and of £4, £5, and £8 10s. a month, totalling £300 in 1934.

Nyasaland Railway announce that through booking facilities are now available in that territory for excursion and concession fares over the Rhodesia Railways.

A rate of 14% on unimproved sites in the Nairobi municipal area has been decided upon by the Council for 1934. This is a slight increase over the rate for last year.

Great Britain imported 273 cwt of cordage, cables, and ropes of all sizes under 4 in. in diameter during November. The Netherlands supplied 25 cwt. and Belgium 215 cwt.

The removal, and also the purchase for the purposes of resale, of foodstuffs from or within the Maswa district of Tanganyika, without written permission, has been prohibited.

A Select Committee to report on the bankruptcy laws of Northern Rhodesia has been appointed. It consists of the Attorney-General (chairman) and Messrs. L. T. Moore and Kennedy Harris.

The East Africa Power and Lighting Company Ltd. recently arranged an electrical exhibition at Torr's Hotel, Nairobi, in collaboration with several local business houses handling electrical equipment.

It is the intention of the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa to appoint a small British Committee to keep in closer touch with the work of the Joint East African Board.

The Kenya Government has appointed a special committee to examine the liquidation of the

... of the ... has asked the ... of the ... to be held in ... as ...

... rate of all ... addresses in ... and ... has ...

... the mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for the month of ... 1933 was £3,12,106, an increase of just over £4,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1932. Total ...

... the service will be ... either ... or ...

... the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika produce ... of coffee last year, would produce ten times as much this season, and next season would probably double that total, is stated by the ... Director of Agriculture in the Territory.

In the ... Broken Hill and Abercorn on the Great North Road, 150 bridges have been or are being constructed, most of them of steel and concrete. Many deviations have also been made in the past year, adding considerably to the effectiveness of this important artery.

The Chief Justice of Kenya is to ask the Secretary of State during his visit to Nairobi to endeavour to secure substantial increases in the Imperial preferences on Empire coffee, while the Nairobi Municipal Council has decided to urge that a greater measure of control should be granted to local authorities throughout the Colony.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices by air mail from

	Last week	This week
E.A. Power and Lighting Ord. ...	32s. 50cts.	31s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.) ...	20s.	20s.
Eldoret Kakamega Ventures ...	12s.	12s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) ...	5s.	5s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.) ...	8s.	8s.
Roa Mulimu ...	25s.	25s.
Nyanza Goldfields (5s. Pref.) ...	4s. 50cts.	4s. 50cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.) ...	2s.	2s.

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STOCK & SHARE BROKER & DEALER,
COMPANY PROMOTER, FINANCIAL AGENT

MEMBER OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
AFFILIATED WITH LONDON AND JOHANNESBURG

MEMORIAL HALL
P.O. Box 630, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
Cables & Telegrams: Gaitskell, Nairobi
Telephone: 2457 Nairobi

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

THERE WAS GOOD CONSUMPTION AT THE COMMISSION OF AUCTIONS FOR GOOD QUALITIES, BUT LOWER QUALITIES WERE SLOW OF SALE. PRICES HAVE VARIED VERY LITTLE.

Kenya	Good green	132s. 0d.
	B	45s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.
	C	40s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.
	Peaberry	58s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
	Brown and Mixed	27s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
Uganda	Good green	140s. 0d.
	Peaberry	45s. 0d.
Tanzania	Greenish ungraded	140s. 0d.
Tanganyika	A	103s. 0d.
	Peaberry	40s. 0d.
	London cleaned	40s. 0d.
	Third sizes	40s. 0d.
Malawi	Good green	144s. 6d.
	London cleaned	45s. 0d.
	Bold sizes	45s. 0d.
	Second sizes	40s. 0d.
	Third size	35s. 0d.
	Peaberry	142s. 0d.
Sierra Leone	A	62s. 0d.
	B	42s. 0d.
	C	50s. 0d.
	Peaberry	42s. 0d.
	London cleaned	45s. 0d.
	Second size	45s. 0d.
	Third size	45s. 0d.
Kilimanjaro	A	62s. 0d.
	C	50s. 0d.
	London cleaned	45s. 0d.
	Third size	45s. 0d.

OTHER MARKETS

Cloves—Steady. Zanzibar spec. quoted at 511 and Feb. Marsh selling at 50 per lb. (1933: 511; 1932: 71d.)

Copra—The main standard for cash quoted at 131 1/2s. and the best quality at 135 per ton.

Cocoa—All arrivals from 1933: 6d. per ton. (1933: 12s. 6d.)

Tea—The 1933 supply had demands with sales of East African tea from 2d. to 4d. per lb. according to quality. (1932: 3d.; 1931: 6d.)

Present price is 126s. 8d. per oz.

On offer at about £8 1/2s. 6d. per ton (1932: 12s. 5s.; 1931: £13).

Wool—Messrs. Boxall & Co. of Khartoum state that 200 tons of gum arabia were exported from the Sudan during the period January–November, 1933, a comparison with 18,435 during the corresponding period of 1932.

Hides and Skins—Steady but quiet. Nomphe hides being quoted at 51d. per lb. (1933: 5d. 1032: 7d. 1031: 7d.)

Oil—Quiet, with East African No. 1 for Jan.–March at £16 per ton, and March–May at £16 10s. No. 2 for March has sold at £15 10s. No. 3 is quoted at 12s. per ton. (No. 1, 1932: £14.15s.; 1931: £12.5s.)

Sisal—Kenya exported 6,593 tons of sisal during the year. Belgium was the largest purchaser with 2,700 tons. Germany took 1,030, and Great Britain 1,362 tons.

Tea—60 packages of Nyasa land tea realized at 19s. 10d. per lb. at last week's sales.

Timber—Rather lower at £224 12s. 6d.

New Co-operative Creamery Proposed.

Dairy farmers in the North Province of Kenya are actively considering the establishment of a co-operative dairy. It is estimated that the present European production in the North Province of the Transvaal is 100,000, and that the Native production in the North Province is 100,000, which is about 1 lb. per cow and the average of 30 cows could be introduced in the North Province. A meeting is to be convened in the North Province of Kenya to discuss the proposed Co-operative Dairy, Ltd. The Department of Agriculture and local Dairy Farmers will be invited to attend. The proposed Dairy Members' Organisation will be elected Members of the North Province Milk Board, that a suitable scheme may be formulated.

Kenya's Output—The 1933 crop of coffee in Kenya is estimated to be the largest since the war. The surplus of the market is likely to be 100,000 bags for export during the year ending July 31, 1934. The area under coffee in Kenya is estimated at 135,000 acres compared with 164,218 acres last year. A probable yield of 1,000 bags of 70 lb. net. Surplus for export probably estimated at 100,000 bags.

Uganda—Area to be harvested estimated at 38,510 acres compared with 40,114 acres in 1933. Estimated at 158,535 bags, against 193,408 bags.

Coffee—Total production estimated at 231,435 cwt. A very substantial portion of which is of low quality, and may not be worth shipping to the London market. Marked improvement in the condition of the trees has taken place since the advent of the rains recently, and in the 1933-34 season areas trees are reported to be in excellent condition. The total quantity estimated to be available for export during the season is about 11,000 tons.

Improving Native Production.

Joseph Byrd, Governor of Kenya, in opening the second session of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Nairobi on Christmas Day, said that it was generally agreed that they should help the Native to augment his output of economic crops, and of food products, but as a corollary to that the non-Native producers must see that the Native gets a fair chance to take to market goods of a higher grade or quality, and to receive a corresponding increase in price. He was convinced that the Government must be able to expedite progress by having the power to insist on a measure of control in the method of marketing certain crops in certain areas, which control would be introduced only if it were arranged that it would result in better grading of produce and better prices being paid to the Native producer.

Firms for the Colonies.


British United Film Exchanges, an organisation formed in 1931 with the object of supplying British films to the Crown Colonies and Mandated Territories, has been reorganised as the Gramophone British Corporation, the new Chairman being Mr. Mark Foster. Other members of the new board are Mr. G. W. G. Mr. D. A. Oster, Mr. Ian Creighton-Jay, Mr. H. Bruce Woolf, and Mr. M. Neville Kearney.

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H. VAYASSEUR & CO., LTD.	COLOMBO
(Desiccated Coconut Chests)	COLOMBO
F. H. GREAY & CO., LTD.	F.M.S.
(Tea and Rubber Chests)	BATAVIA
GUTHRIE & CO., LTD.	
LINDENBERG STORES	

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle" which left London on January 5 for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for:

- Major & Mrs. C. B. Nichol
- Mr. & Mrs. P. Shimmin
- Mrs. J. R. Chorley
- Mr. G. Fontaine
- Mr. & Mrs. A. G. MacLaine
- Miss E. J. McQuinchy
- Mr. & Mrs. A. Marshall
- Master W. Marshall
- Mrs. K. A. Garvey
- Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Ratcliffe
- Miss G. M. Sladen

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The "Explorator" which arrived at Harbille on January 5 brought the following passengers from:

- Mr. & Mrs. Wiltshire
- Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Ratcliffe
- Mr. & Mrs. A. G. MacLaine
- Miss E. J. McQuinchy
- Mr. & Mrs. A. Marshall
- Master W. Marshall

LATEST AIR MAIL PASSENGERS

Passengers by yesterday's flight to East Africa included Mr. Delory, Mr. Juba, Mr. M. G. Cousin, to Entebbe; Sir A. H. Messer, Mr. Kisumu, Mr. J. K. Tullis, Mr. T. D. Brayne, Mr. M. van der Horst, to Nairobi; Mr. Taylor, Mr. C. S. Taylor, and Mr. L. A. Pollak, to Broken Hill; and Mr. Vining, to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mr. Edgewood and Colonel Easton, from Salisbury; Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, from Mombasa; Mr. Urquhart, from Nairobi; Mr. Hick, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Carruthers, from Kisumu; and Mr. Demalle, from Entebbe.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern Africa Department has issued the following information from the Office in London: The following detailed information concerning rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

- Kenya (week ended December 20) - 2.88 inch; Kisumu, 0.02; Limuru, 0.03; Nairobi, 0.70; and Mombasa, 0.14 inch.
 - Uganda (week ended December 21) - Entebbe, 0.22 inch; Kabale, 0.02; Kololo, 0.08; and Masaka, 0.10 inch.
- The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has received the following details for that territory during the week ended December 26:
- Salisbury, 0.05 inch; Selkwe, 0.40; Wankie, 0.05; Capetown, 0.22; Umtali, 0.12; Salisbury, 1.30; and Bulawayo, 0.82 inch.

FINANCE FOR GOLD PROSPECTING

FINANCIERS able to provide funds for promising gold prospecting ventures in East Africa are invited to communicate in confidence with Box No. 244 East Africa, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Principals only or their solicitors or accountants.

HOMES DE CONFIANCE

FOR THE DIPLOMAT, a qualified chemist and experienced business man, speaking many languages and widely travelled, invites communications from business houses or individuals of standing. Has excellent connections in East and Central Europe. All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence. Box No. 256 East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

INVESTMENT IN KENYA

WELL-KNOWN SETTLER of thirty years' residence in Kenya, owning properties in and about the slum, at well over £100,000, offers attractive mortgage investment of £2,000, easily secured. Or would sell certain of his farms - but only to purchasers who will make personal inspection, and thus satisfy themselves that they are buying land in one of the most desirable districts of the whole Colony. Excellent transport, educational, and sporting facilities. Apply in the instance in strictest confidence to Box No. 252 East Africa, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

- "Madura" dep. Gibraltar homewards, Jan. 2.
- "Matia" left Beira homewards, Jan. 2.
- "Mantua" left Aden outwards, Jan. 2.
- "Tahiti" left Durban for Bombay, Jan. 10.
- "Tanna" left Bombay for Durban, Jan. 10.
- "Kenya" left Mombasa for Durban, Jan. 7.
- "Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 5.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

- "Traffic Hall" arr. Liverpool homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Benefactor" left Mombasa homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Hesione" left Aden outwards, Jan. 10.
- "Governor" left Beira outwards for F. Africa, Jan. 10.

HOLLAND AFRICA

- "Springfontein" left Genoa homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Nietwoker" left Beira homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Klipfontein" left Mombasa outwards, Dec. 28.
- "Melislerk" left Hamburg outwards, Jan. 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIME

- "Whitsea" arr. Djibouti outwards, Jan. 10.
- "Azalee" dep. Beira homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Bernardin" left Beira outwards, Jan. 10.
- "Genoa" left Beira outwards, Jan. 10.

TIBET

- "Francisco Crispin" left Beira homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Cesario Mazzini" left Beira homewards, Jan. 10.

UNITED CASTLE

- "Dunbar Castle" dep. London, Jan. 10.
- "Durham Castle" left Beira homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Blanchiff Castle" left Genoa homewards, Jan. 10.
- "Blanchiff Castle" left London, Mar. 10.
- "Langbilly Castle" arr. Southampton, Jan. 8.
- "Llanstephan Castle" arr. Lourenco, Mar. 10.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

- MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:
- Jan. 11 per s.s. "Comoria"
- "10" per s.s. "Compiègne"
- "11" per s.s. "Moltan"
- Inward mails from East Africa are expected on January 12 by the s.s. "Dunham Castle"

Prize for a Shambala Book.

In order to help and encourage the production of African literature, the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures offers annual prizes for books written by Africans in African languages. This year prizes are offered for manuscripts in Shambala, the language used in the Usambar Mountains in Tanganyika, and in Swina, a language used in Southern Rhodesia. The competition closes on October 1, 1934, and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, at 22, Craven Street, W.C.2.

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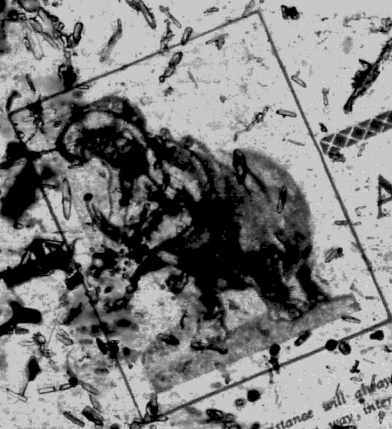
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

East Africa wishes to announce that Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has been Governor of the United Provinces of India since 1928, **SIR MALCOLM HALEY** and is generally regarded as **TURNS TO AFRICA.** One of the ablest men of the Indian Civil Service will when he retires next autumn at once take charge of an important African Research Survey, which the Carnegie Corporation of New York has generously undertaken to finance. The idea is to make a preliminary survey of the main problems of the whole of Africa south of the Sahara, in order to discover the extent and adequacy of existing knowledge, to show where co-operation is most and least effective, and to point out the lines of research most urgently required. The inquiry is to be entirely objective. Its scope is essentially that of a comparative survey of the scientific, economic, social, political, administrative and other problems of the continent. The report, which it is hoped to publish in 1936, will be an encyclopaedia of information and will be a factually brief document available to all, intended to make readable to laymen the scientific workers, and of value to the layman, showing the responsibility for planning progress in the fields of administration, agriculture, commerce and technical advancement.

Mr. Carnegie Trust and the group which has promoted the project wisely have placed stress upon the appointment of an outstanding **ONE MAN IN A HUNDRED** and usually unpublished man to take charge of the survey. This man was the late Sir Malcolm Hailey. It may be frankly admitted that the majority of East Africans do not regard men in Indian service as likely to bring an open mind to bear upon African problems, and it is our duty to find responsible men in this country, who can be seen from a view completely different than

Sir Malcolm Hailey is the exception which proves the rule; indeed, one man who has done a great deal for Eastern Africa, tells us that he would distrust the judgment on African questions of ninety-nine Indian Civil servants out of a hundred, but that the man chosen for this important survey is the hundredth exception. Those who know him well tell us that Sir Malcolm has the gifts of absolute detachment, of a perennially youthful mind eager to tackle new problems, of a ability to grasp the essentials of a subject with remarkable rapidity, of keen interest in scientific work, generally of easy contact with his fellows, and of great administrative experience. On his way home from his stints at the end of the year he will visit East Africa, probably East Africa, though to which territories he will go and how long he will stay in them is still unsettled.

The work project springs from the suggestions made by General Smuts in his Rhodes Lectures of 1930 that the time has come for a **ALL AFRICA TO BE SURVEYED.** more comprehensive study of African problems, and of the extent to which the resources of modern knowledge are being harnessed to their solution. Consideration has for the last 20 years been given to that subject by a group of people interested in the welfare and development of Africa, headed by Lord Cobden as Chairman, and including Lord Lugard, Mr. W. G. A. O'Riordan-Gore, Dr. J. H. Chamberlain, Lionel Curtis, Sir Arthur Salter, Prof. A. H. Huxley, and Professor Compton. Assisted by a number of specialists, they have begun to assemble information, mainly in the scientific and economic fields, while Dr. E. B. Wolfson has already been commissioned by a group of readers as having recently conducted a survey of the East African field. The present commission is a more extensive survey of the scientific work done in

in the area of all lands in and on behalf of Africa. This is a bird's-eye view of the whole ground will be available. Mr. George Vanderbilt, late Talks Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has been appointed Secretary to the survey.

conducted on the sound lines proposed, it must be of the greatest possible importance to Africa. In general, the British Africa in PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE. A map resources, indicate investigations which are necessary points to appear in the study within the next ten to twenty years and in deavour to forestall to avoid the repetition in Africa of errors committed in other countries. Such a programme cannot fail to receive the fullest measure of the African co-operation. Sir Malcolm Hailey is the man and a most difficult but immensely important and inspiring task in which we wish to see every success.

At the moment of closing to press we learn that Mr. George Vanderbilt has telegraphed to the Game Warden of Kenya describing THAT INTERVIEW WITH MR. GEORGE VANDERBILT.

of the leading Canadian newspapers that he "fished" for lions with shark hooks baited with zebra meat, and had thus caught twenty-five in two days. In order that he may have the fullest opportunity of putting himself right with the East African public, we have at once offered Mr. Vanderbilt the hospitality of our columns for as detailed a statement as he may care to write. Meantime we withhold further comment and the many letters on the subject which we have received. It is regrettable that the *démenti* should not have been published promptly after publication of the original statement to prevent such a well-known British daily and weekly journal from quoting from the interview and commenting upon it.

the exhibition started by the Economic League to show that Japanese competition means death that League of Japan.

THE MENACE OF JAPAN. In East Africa is anti-Japanese, we are nearly both pro-British. In England the problem is to prevent the Lancashire unemployed from having a thick vest at a shilling a day, when he has not the money for the home-made article, yet knowing that he will keep himself and his friends out of work by buying the Japanese substitute. In the article after article Nippon threatens and in some lines has definitely defeated British manufacturers catering to the East African market. Our answer is an ironical "good of East Africa". Our thought is the lowland Africa is the best to gain from an iron and must not be exported to the hands of the Japanese. But can the African, any more than any other, both eat his iron and have it? Japan does not pay for his services and hospitals, his veterinary and agricultural services, the British do. In Great Britain, great under economic conditions there would be no money for these things. It is clearly our duty to give notice of our intention to terminate, or at least insist upon the amendment of the Contro

Treaties to permit the discrimination in respect of imports. Having given such notice, our Government might forthwith explain to the *barozos* and the vulgar papers that if he wants what he does want, then he should buy British. Let him explain to him which side his bread is really buttered. He cannot be expected to know unless we tell him, and whatever the limitations of his brain may be in some directions, he is no fool, and there are many precedents to justify the conviction that he will be taking every, in this and other ways, for the advantages, privileges, and opportunities which he desires. Incidentally, though Great Britain can never get down to Japanese production costs, her costs would be greatly reduced if she had mass markets in Africa for which she could plan and manufacture. The British manufacturer has too long been shackled to his own Government and the advantage of his foreign competitors.

East Africa is in a position to purchase, collectively, the currency of Zanzibar and Pemba, about to be changed to a new coin, which will probably be known as the Zanzibar Rupee. It will have an exchange value of 1 s. 6 d. sterling, and one half as much as the East African shillings. This change from the Indian rupee, so long the currency of Zanzibar, must tend to bring our commercial relations with the neighbouring mainland territories, and in the store of a great importance. We can add that a similar change impends in Abyssinia.

The East African Governments, all of which are faced with road problems, may well profit from the experience of Southern Rhodesia. ROAD PROBLEMS. and we therefore give on another page a survey of the subject by the Chief Road Engineer of that Colony. We had almost when that it would not cost much to send the road engineers from East Africa down by road to see these things for themselves but that would overlook the fact that road engineers who had done excellent work—in Kenya, for example—had been sacrificed during the depression. Still, the officers now charged with the work might be sent for every one knows that personal investigation is the best of all teachers; thus the cost of such a trip would probably be saved many times over in eliminating the repetition of costly mistakes. Roads are coming to play an increasingly important part in the development of East Africa. Road engineering in England is a new thing, still entirely in the experimental stage. In Africa, above all, very little help is wanted if good and lasting roads are to be made at the cheapest possible cost, both in construction and in maintenance.

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The Misjudged Witch-Doctor

Chiefs as Leaders of the Profession

By F. H. Millard

I was taking one day's rest in a hospital and a confidant about some point in a witchcraft trial I was conducting. He said he could not believe me, but that a chief who had just arrived at the home probably could. I asked if this chief was an authority on such matters, to which I got the startling answer: "He is the greatest *nganga* in the district."

Like many other young District Officers, I had pictured the *nganga* as something picturesque but sinister with feathers in his hair, crowning a chalked or painted face, beils on his ankles, and a miscellaneous collection of talismans around his waist. I was surprised to find a dignified, well-dressed, and successful man, not the law-prince, but a man of high standing and independent family. It was told that Chief Mwanaga had been a recipient of high honours, a Government subsidy, respected by all, learned in tribal customs, and always willing to help me in my judicial work, was a *nganga*.

Most courteously he gave me his address, and as it was, on the point at issue, and from him I learned much. He also operated other chiefs and headmen who were in the profession, and from them also in due course I learned. Later I moved to other districts, and met many other tribes, but I still recall that much the same held good.

Years later we had a very odd *ndaba* for which the Governor himself visited us in state. A white man had been murdered, and hangings were to follow at dawn next day. The Governor delivered a serious warning, chiefs and elders present. The big brown crowd dispersed. The troops dismissed and we a handful of whites, regarded as the cool *veranda* of my boss. The Governor said: "Chief A and that hoary old headman struck me as being head and shoulders above the rest. They show real intelligence; they have the flair for ruling. What a pity that the people do not listen to them instead of to those cursed witch-doctors. It would have shocked him had I spoken up, and truly, you have named the greatest witch-doctors in the Province. The Governor had told them all that, while the words always gladly repeated with the chiefs who would loyally and legally obey, he would show the *nganga* no mercy, so they could not give these chiefs away."

What is a Witch-Doctor?

During the colonial period, as well in different parts, let the profession of *nganga* is generally hereditary, and whether it is or is not, its length, preparation, and discipline, it needs intelligence above the ordinary human standard, and entails much learning, including the use of fetters, brewing omens, and reading signs. One of the main aspects of the technique of the detective and the healer, the people of the two branches of religion, the first, the survival of the spirit and reincarnation; and secondly, the means to detect and combat the powers of evil, which are said to be, this is purely hypothetical, the survival of a certain individuals races.

It is not clear whether any Natives believe in the origin of witchcraft, but the *nganga* has a role in the district, the origin of which is almost incidental. Any real *nganga* admits that there are forces among them. Some are absolute charlatans, by association and universal is the belief in witchcraft, so haunting the fear of it, that even the charlatan gathered a rich harvest. To be on the safe side the Natives dare not fail to avail themselves of his postures. Christians have recently, as a means of social records, preferred to be turned out of the Church, rather than to deny them the medicines of these quacks. For some, also exist, but the real reputable *nganga* is the enemy of the doctor, as he is of the witch. We sometimes have a doctor and member of our police force goes to court, even a priest is at times untroubled, and we do not consider these callings because of the black sheep. Naturally in this great African profession, which embraces in one man all those callings and others, there are also black sheep, but the majority are free from such stigma.

In an article in "The Listener," to which we are indebted for permission to publish these extensive extracts,

There is also much "chankum" in their methods. I have seen a *nganga* deny that he is part of the profession, and for a purpose, but it does not vitiate the rest of it, and he is, in fact, the most picturesque part, the *nganga* is, as I have said, and I am convinced, solely by this: by his sleight of hand, his ventriloquy, his chants, his incantations, and his medicines compounded largely (but not entirely) of ingredients of no medicinal value. All these are no more to be considered than the bedside manner and the reassurances in our own doctors' make up for the ordinary *nganga* in his prescriptions.

Witchcraft in the Works Extremely Equitably

Witchcraft is a profession, particularly in the case of such things as illness and in cases of illness supposed to have been caused by invisible, as for the practitioner to be veritable *Who's Who*. Thanks to his own keen eye, a highly trained memory, and the help of his large circle of friends among the elders and through his disciples among the youth of the neighbourhood, it generally happens that when he is called in to find an offender he knows beforehand who it is, so the trial is, to that extent, a mockery. But it is not so in the case of a trial in that it provides proof, in the case of the accused, in most cases, and I am not here referring to witchcraft, it works extremely equitably. The *nganga* has been largely instrumental in maintaining order for centuries, with nothing but his moral power to back him, no small tribute to the profession, and to the suitability of these methods for the people, for when methods, like laws, no longer meet the case they are dropped or modified.

He is a "near priest." Most tribes have no real priests, so he takes their place in enforcing the moral code, which is the basis of society. The cult of the dead, the fear of displeasing the spirits of the departed, rests to a large extent in his hands, as does the tracing of thieves, adulterers, and other offenders. It is however, especially in his capacity as a witch-finder that he has come into contact with our imported civil law. All Natives believe in the existence of the power to bewitch intentionally and deliberately and, although he is not a priest, he is still diabolically. When death, sickness or other troubles are not attributable to causes which are broken down, and charged duties, offences against ancestral spirits, witchcraft, divined, and further divination indicates an individual witch.

There is nothing strange about it: a lengthy ritual is allowed. A has cursed B, and it may well be proved that he has bewitched him by withholding his selfishness or death, or even by poison. In such cases, by any broad regard, the *nganga* is a benefactor, but it is urged that in the majority of cases some unfortunate, usually a friendless woman, is convicted of having voluntarily bewitched the dead person, she will never see him. She may say, "I had no idea I was doing it," while her relatives, to similar sentiments, or she may glory in her doctored testimony, admit that which she never did, and give full details not only of the extent of which she stands charged, but also of others that exist only in her imagination. She is presumed to have been possessed by an evil spirit, which acted through her, and she is killed and her body burned to destroy the evil thing. Under such conditions men and women have been killed in incredible numbers, and in a large number of cases the *nganga* has been hanged, or hanged.

Our courts, not recognising the existence of witchcraft, or that they can have no commission of the crime. In some territories Native Courts, which likewise deal with witchcraft, have no cases, so that the Natives dread witchcraft more than all else, are still bound despite the attendant penalties, to have recourse to the *nganga*, but in secret. This may be a minimum for witchcraft, and it may be a maximum for other crimes, but for those that were always harsh.

Witch-Doctors the Abiestic Men in Africa

These *ngangas*, as the priest are in Africa, they are a dangerous power. I have proved their willingness to be executed, and I believe that we could use them for many and check the evil that they undeniably do. Let me quote a case.

A *nganga* came to me secretly. He had been called in to divine the death in a certain village. He obeyed this summons, but he would be a witchcraft case, and someone would die. He said, "I have given me the information he had asked, and he had died. I had dealt with the matter by the usual means. The *nganga* was that he had done. Had he not been in the village, would have been killed if a witch, it must be your belief that the *nganga* had no other remedy, and had the news leaked out, he would have been hanged, and his property would have been confiscated."

(Continued on page)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

German Colonial Aims

Closer Union the Real Answer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

You are certainly doing a service to the Empire in bringing and keeping before the public German aims and actions in Tanganyika Territory. We have very short memories in regard to the misdeeds our enemies have done us—though we are apt to forget the services we have received from our friends. But our African possessions are so essential to us, commercially as well as politically, that our apathy in the subject of German designs on her Colonies—and all this involves—is difficult to understand.

We note our are ignorant of the fact that from the time the hostilities of the World War ended German propaganda for the regaining of her ex-Colonies began. General von Lettow-Vorbeck (the German Commander-in-Chief in what was German East Africa) always spoken of by us as the ideal enemy—generous and honourable, published as early as 1920 his book "Heid Safari." This book, as you considered, should be broadcast in England, but is not only a direct appeal to German youth to prepare itself for the re-taking of the ex-Colonies, but it is an indictment of ourselves—our men and officers who fought in East Africa, and our general methods of handling African Natives.

The book is written with an aim difficult to believe seeing how more than generously General von Lettow-Vorbeck has been treated by us, during actual warfare and post War. It should be the proud public property of the unchanged German character. The "hatred" cherished by Germany prior to and during the War persists, and it is directed especially against England, since we represent and possess all they wish to be and to have. We were defeated and betrayed by General von Lettow-Vorbeck long before the Nazis existed as an organized party. They are at present acting on his exhortations both in Germany and in Tanganyika Territory.

The agitation for the return of the German ex-Colonies has been, and is, one of the chief planks of German policy; but it is not recognised by us that the use of armed force is urged for this purpose. The Nazis have now established themselves and their organisation in Tanganyika Territory; they are working for seats on the Legislative Council, and at Geneva they have been able to force upon us the ruling that no Mandatory can change the constitution of its Mandated Territory without the consent of the League of Nations.

These portents should enlighten us; their meaning is quite clear. But we continue to extol the Germans as exemplary colonists, overlooking the fact that their "colonising" in Tanganyika Territory is the foundation stone of their subsequent possession of the country. All these "colonists" are prepared, at the word of command, to rise and take the country by force.

Closer Union would have saved the present and future situation, but our representatives, both from Africa and in England, were too short sighted to realise that that was a mistake. The fear of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory that unofficial Kenya would become the paramount partner of the Union was, to a considerable extent, well founded. And since the Native peoples of all the territories were against amalgamation, were the bulk of the white settlers, these bearing Native paramountcy.

it would have been difficult for the Joint Committee to impose Closer Union. But it should have been possible to secure by legislation the two Native States, for it was evident even then that it would be of great advantage to the three territories to be united.

Now unity has become so necessary to the welfare of all concerned—locally and to our Empire—that even the unofficial element in Kenya is beginning to recognise this, and if, belatedly, it could be effected, the German menace might be checked. Otherwise, it seems inevitable that before very long German action on the spot will lead to conflict, and we stand to lose an integral part of our African Empire. That loss would not be the end of the struggle.

Capri,

Italy.

Yours faithfully,
HILDEGARDE HOFFE

The Cult of the Dead.

An African Idea of Heaven.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Since apropos your quotation from Dr. Werner's "Myths and Legends of the Bantu" about the cult of the dead, please allow space for what Musole (Mwima Mwiwira) a Lala of Chivali's Capital, related to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cullen and myself only a few weeks ago.

"Yes," said he, "and a night of us *fitumbi* (dead) I went there (points to the arch of the heavens). And when I got there, I was confronted with a huge stone wall made of big flat stones—white stones!—and at the upper part of the wall was a small opening through which entrants had to crawl. It was only so big (fingerates with arms about fifteen inches apart). But when I was about to enter, my father, Musufira, Mwima Same, appeared along with Mowawa, the Lubowe, also Mwima Same, and father said, 'Hullo, what are you doing here?' and I answered, 'Oh, I died on earth and now I am come up above to join you all!' (There is some mistake. You cannot enter. You have not been called! But am here. Let me in. Look, there is so and so, and so and so and so died on earth just recently; I want to be with them!')

"And the door-keepers consulted with one another, and decided: 'As you are not sent for, you are unwanted! Go back to earth, and when properly called, die, and come up here!' So I said to them: 'Alright,' and I returned to my home, and was only one day dead!"

Questioned: "What is it like in heaven?" he replied: "Oh! up there is always nice—zephyrs, clouds, and sunshine, and all the people on earth whom one knew, and of course lots whom one never knew, are there!"

Questioned: "What are the walls for? They are nothing but palisades in Lalaland," he answered: "I do not know. I know they were there, and that they are massive, and the wall way in is by that narrow slit-like entrance through which one crawls! But there are two rooms. One may get into the first, and return to earth. But if one gets into the inner place, you never come back to earth!"

Asked if there were animals in heaven as well as people, he retorted: "I should say so! All the beasts we kill here on earth go to heaven and the sheep which die, and goats too, and as for fowls they are innumerable."

Kapiti M'poshi, Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia. CHURCH

Service for East Africa

An Invitation to our Readers

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Some of your readers will know that W. H. E. has contributed to your columns an appreciative obituary of the late J. I. East, and himself took back with something like half a century of close East African connexions, and that he, like the man to whose quiet services he bore witness, has always avoided the limelight. There are hundreds of such people in the East African territories.

The tribute that is so seldom paid to them during their lives—Why should they—and the public generally—have to wait until their death is announced? Could you not ask your readers to send you brief notes on the work of such men whom they know personally? That would produce most valuable material about men who have never praised themselves.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.4. B. N. ABRAHAM

[We shall be very glad to receive letters of the kind suggested by our correspondent. It is always a pleasure to us to draw public attention to good work done for the territories, and we invite readers generally to tell us and other East Africans of those who in their opinion have rendered particularly useful service to any district or territory, detailing such special contributions so far as they can be of the co-operation of our readers in this matter we could pay honour where honour is justly due.—Ed. "E.A."]

The Robins Game Reserve

Unique Gift to Southern Rhodesia

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—You have announced that Mr. Herbert George Robins of Toms Farms in the Wankie district of Southern Rhodesia, has offered his estate to the Government of the Colony at his death on condition that it is maintained as a game reserve.

This is a generous gift, very typical of the donor, which deserves far greater publicity. It is unique in the history of Africa.

Mr. Robins owns three farms, totalling about 25 square miles, traversed by the Great North Road. The estate consists of Big Toms, Little Toms, and Toms Extension farms, and is about 42 miles from Wankie northwards. Its northern boundary is 16 miles from the colony township, while the western boundary is just the Rhodesian-Bechuanaland frontier. For a number of years Mr. Robins has maintained his estate as an inviolable sanctuary for wild game, despite the most determined efforts of neighbours and others to force him to abandon his humane policy. On his lands you may see thousands of game living in natural existence, unharassed by man and unafraid of human beings or cars. They are so tame that you can walk freely among them and take photographs. No blind or other device is necessary. Elephants frequently spend several hours within a couple of hundred yards of the homestead. Not one should ever be shot, and there was never a tricker or poacher in Africa than the owner of Toms Farms.

I had an a visit in 1920, and had a wonderful opportunity of photographing the game, which is unique in Africa and is really the largest game park in the world's wild

land. I cannot find the smallest back of elephants in the game park. The game is not fully hunted, and the great beasts. The owner of Wankie is questioning the title of his addition. It can only be hoped that the colonialists and visitors will liberally assist with the trust, and make Robins Game Reserve all that its patriarchal owner so ardently desires. What a monument it will be to his staunch advocate of the preservation of the wild fauna of Africa!

When visiting Toms Farms in 1920, I was made of the 6000 odd days of the South Game Reserve, south of the Kenya Railways, when I was there in 1904. The main road between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls passes through the estate for 100 miles, so tourists may travel through an astounding private game park and see wild creatures in their natural haunts. The game is estimated at thousands.

Yours faithfully,
W. ROBERT FORAN

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Our Christmas Number

"The proof letter from a native in your Christmas Number was one of the finest things I've read for ages."—From a South London reader.

Romance in a Tunnel

"In a line of a half you chronicle the fact that automatic traffic tunnels have not installed in Zanzibar. One who knew Zanzibar thirty years ago, this strike in the most romantic statement that I have yet read in your pages."—From "Old Slager."

Governor of Nyasaland's Interference

There is widespread indignation in Nyasaland at the Governor having caused the usual Earl of Bessborough Ball to be cancelled at the very last moment. The Governor would interfere, and great unhappiness has been made. —From a Nyasaland official.

Government Considers the Budget

There is general expectation that the new budget will be introduced by the Government in the coming session for 1934 and a number of unofficial members of the debate for a week in order to give the members an adequate opportunity to discuss the figures. Other East African Governments might well follow the practice. —From a Uganda correspondent.

Tribute to Dr. S. M. Nyasaland

May a general patient express his thanks publicly to Dr. S. M. Nyasaland of Zanzibar. He is a marvel, for whom nothing is too much to do, and in whom everyone has absolute confidence. I have seen him averaging six operations a day, starting work at 3 a.m., snatching lunch in a quarter of an hour, and working straight on until the evening. I wonder people come here from the mainland for treatment. And a word for Zanzibar Hospital, which is a nursing home. The sisters are splendid, and the staff follows the excellent practice of good nursing everywhere for a chat with the patients. —From a well-known East African.

Captain H. B. Dooner

To the amazing list of crimes committed in the Sotik district of Kenya furnished by you by Captain H. B. Dooner, I.C.S., J.P., you did well to add a note stating that in the East African Game Reserve, he served under me in the intelligence for about two and a half years, and I always regarded him as the best of my men, bar none. I always regarded him as never imagined anything, sending in only actual facts which he had verified, he was either a devil or a saint. One of the old boys with so keen a sense of duty and personal danger was never allowed to interfere with me, he regarded it as his duty to obey me very far, but the disclosures of lawlessness have done nothing to change the situation more serious. After the war he was for some years a District Political Officer in Kenya, but refused to continue to serve in Kenya. —From an old East African friend of Captain Dooner.

The Veterinary Officer

THE predominant feature of the Veterinary Officer's report from Uganda is the talk of the fight against rinderpest, which is somewhat of a surprise itself. Nevertheless, though we should not be surprised to hold the trustee that is due to Mr. Boulton as Director, and so concerned for their agricultural work in the very serious emergency which confronted them, we cannot help feeling that, thanks to their skill and energy and the co-operation of the Provincial staff and of the Natives, this is really a matter of passing interest. However great that interest may be at the moment, and how important the successful issue. Mr. Boulton strikes as radical matters and long-view problems, and those parts of the report appear to us still more important.

On the question of overstocking, for instance, which so many persons, those who know most about it, he avoids panic and keeps to the right perspective between local overstocking and general understocking, a point of which the zealous former is often apt to lose sight. Some day redistribution will have to be considered. Mr. Boulton writes—

It has been suggested that certain areas in Uganda should become over-stocked in a few years, but the overstocking of a few small sections of the country is insignificant when compared to the serious understocking of the Protectorate as a whole for the sake of best per acre, or quality, of the land. It is not a matter of acres. When it is remembered that 5,000,000 head should be slaughtered annually if each cow is to receive a grazing ration equal to that enjoyed by cows in the Protectorate, and that 30,000 cows in all milk are necessary to provide 300,000 tons of milk for the present supply of bovines to meet local demands, to ensure which not more than 3,000,000 head, an increase of 50% in the present cattle population, would be required.

We hear a lot in Uganda of increased genetic production, and of the improvement and evolution of the Native population, but apart from natural or hereditary defects, one cannot create an A1 production-scale from a C3 population, and to allow for development better food supply, especially to the young, is the primary essential.

This report is good reading, and because it shows such obvious signs of thought in its composition, induces thought on the part of the reader.

Fortcoming Engagements.

- Jan. 18.—Mr. F. L. Mall to address East Africa Group of the Over-Sea League at the Empire of Natalian. 7.45 p.m. address at 8.00 p.m.
- Jan. 20.—Mrs. George leaves England by boat for Central Africa.
- Jan. 20.—Mr. F. H. Melland to address the Huntingdonshire Philosophical Society at Brampton on "African Witchcraft."
- Jan. 20.—"From Senegal to Italian Somaliland." Film-show by Mr. G. A. Glover. Royal Geographical Society. 5.30 p.m.
- Feb. 5.—Talk on "The Rhodesia Congo Boundary" by Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Peake. Royal Geographical Society. 8.30 p.m.
- Feb. 9.—Broadcast talk on "Birds and Snakes in Africa," by Mr. L. L. Evans. 7.30 p.m.
- Feb. 16.—Broadcast talk on "The Government of Africa," by Mr. L. L. Evans. 7.30 p.m.
- Feb. 21.—Broadcast talk on "Machinery of Government in Africa," by Mrs. Margaret Wrong. 7.30 p.m.
- Mar. 2.—Broadcast talk on "Native Population of Africa," by Miss Margaret Wrong. 7.30 p.m.
- Mar. 9.—Broadcast discussion on "What's Next in East Africa?" Speakers: Sir Edward Grey, Lord Dr. J. H. Oldham. 8.00 p.m.
- Mar. 16.—Broadcast talk on "Science and Health in Africa." 7.30 p.m.

The Basin of Lake Victoria.

By Colonel John Mills, an American Scientist.

COLONEL JOHN MILLS, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of the United States Corps of Engineers and author of "The Constitutional History of the Solar System and of our Earth," has sent us an interesting paper strongly advocating the greater use of aerial photography for the study of the Lake Victoria Basin, which he holds to be the following "audacious speculation" or "speculative theory"—

The brief outline here indicated suggests the possibility tentatively a meteoric body of planetary density to one hundred miles in diameter, that when Lake Victoria how to. The direct scar made by such body would now be covered by the lake, and outside the water-covered area the land surface might not show evidences of great effect, except the general puffing up or elevating effect, and the changes in height and in the surface slopes. Such a meteoric body must have penetrated to the surface of the earth, and very considerable local elevation of the surface, resulting in a general elevation of the surrounding region as referred to, though roughly the basin of the central lake was left depressed, probably by the removal of the spreading out of the foundation of under-

The distant circumferential rifts and the long deep lakes with their outlet and connecting streams, all comparatively shallow, are attributable to something like the same cause, the earth's crust on a gigantic scale, extended over a wide area, from the puffing action and the great heat and the volcanic mountain of volcanic rocks that occur sometimes in connection with the encircling rifts and lakes, were pushed up where local conditions were favourable, by very unbalanced forces acting through the displacement or pushing aside of material of the earth's body by that of the planeton at the place of impact and engulfment.

The reversal of certain rivers and streams that are now tributary to Lake Victoria, but which formerly connected with the Congo system is of course explained by due to disturbance of general surface slopes within the distant basin, and as a result of the above-described "analysis."

Game Ranger on "Elephant."

R. J. E. S., whom many of our readers will recognize as Captain "Samaki" Salmon, Senior Game Ranger in Uganda, has reviewed for the African Society Commande D. F. Blunt's "Elephant," published by us some little time ago (13s. post free). He describes the book as "a thoroughly accurate report" and says it "can be recommended to the hunter who wishes to become an expert, to those already experts, and to those merely interested in good hunting yarns."

But he does not agree with Commande Blunt in his view that the main danger of elephant hunting comes from the band stampeding of the animals. Captain Salmon writes—

"Every casualty I have known has been the result of a deliberately shot attack by individual elephants which refused to be driven or stopped by bullets. Surely if the author had arrived at the correct conclusion as to what is the cause of such danger, he would not have written that it would have been possible to have quoted some cases where hunters had been injured, or even killed, by deliberate intent! Perhaps there is the record of intent being trodden into, the death by stampeding herds had I had not heard of such happenings. My own experience of a great elephant has long convinced me that the possibly savage animals never display as much intelligence over anything as in selecting the most advantageous time for a quick and unhesitating getaway from a dangerous snare revealed by the sound of the fire."

Mr. E. G. Banks, the well-known Uganda Game Ranger, expects to arrive in England on leave early in the year.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

186.—Mr. Liberal Oury.

Meru, one of the water-spots of Kenya. Major Radcliffe Dinkley, *Rolling Stone*.

Japanese motor-cars are being landed in Beira for £45 each. Mr. James, addressing the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

"I consider that the outlook for British trade is brighter today than it has been for some time." Lieutenant-General John Collins, *C.P. Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade*.

"A small girl who once asked if she had ever seen a jack-ass. She replied that she thought she had once seen one in the Theological Gardens." Bishop G. A. S. in an after-dinner speech in Uganda.

"It is doubtful if at any stage in the Colony's history there has been a greater need for the co-operation of all sections of the community." The Governor of Kenya, speaking on the budget.

"In Kenya we have the finest game in the world, and certainly the world's far as game preservation legislation is concerned." Captain the Hon. A. T. A. Ritchie, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

"I am terrified at the possibility of teaching Africans that the thing most to be desired is material wealth and prosperity." The Hon. and Rev. R. M. Johnson, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

"It is as when unusual members begin to tread on the gas that I am nervous. So long as they keep their foot gently on the brake I am perfectly happy." The Governor of Uganda, speaking at a public dinner in Kampala.

"The Northern Rhodesian Government welcomes criticism so long as it is honest, informed, and non-malevolent." M. H. C. D. Tackenzie, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"His excellence is usually to point to one man as the pioneer or discoverer of anything in Africa. Some one unknown has nearly always been there before him." Mr. Lawrence G. Green, writing in *The Empire Review*.

"It is dreadful to think that from Mombasa to Lamu along the coastal belt there is not a single cow available to supply milk for young and growing children." Mr. J. C. Conradden, his manifesto to the electors of the East Province of Kenya.

"Northern Rhodesia crystallises the problem that exists in some form or other, all over Africa—that of the sudden clash between twentieth century westernism and primeval savagery." Mr. L. H. Melland, in a broadcast talk, *British Merit Davis Commission*.

"I wish some of those comfortable propounders of new taxes could see, as I have seen, what it means to live on a lonely farm, with a load of hopeless debt and a young family to feed and clothe and educate." Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at the Nakuru Colonial Dinner.

"It would be as well if the relationship of those whose mind has been filled with perturbation by certain unfounded rumours about the poor miserable suffering Kavondo, and other people could see some sort of their sympathy for their fellow countrymen at whom they have so very to throw stones." The Rev. J. C. G. President of the Nairobi Association.



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vision to plan for the future, faith to support large-scale projects through recurring difficulties, and practical ability to bring them to completion are seldom united in one individual, but Dr. Liberal Oury possesses those three outstanding qualities.

As Rhodes drove the railway northwards from the Cape, and Sir Robert Williams eastwards from Lobitza, so Mr. Oury created the Trans-Zambesia Railway. Under the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, the extension of the Nyasaland Railways to Lake Nyasa, and the development of Beira from a place of ill-repute to a fine ocean port, he has very rightly regard the provision of those essential channels of communication with special satisfaction. They are a monument to his foresight, tact and pertinacity.

He has been primarily responsible for the development of the territory of the Mozambique Company, of which he is Managing Director in Lourenço, and has contributed to the development of the great coalfields of Beira. He is Chairman of the Port of Beira Development Committee and of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, a Director of the Beira Railways, East African Railways, Nyasaland Railways, and Mashonaland Railways, and also a member of the board of the British Central Africa Company. Some of his other well-known enterprises of a similar nature are Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Rhodesia

PERSONALIA.

Lord and Lady Buxton are in Switzerland.

Major and Mrs. George Onslow are shortly leaving for Kenya.

Mr. G. H. Bell has been promoted Government Printer in Uganda.

The Hon. Lady Grigg gave birth to a son in London last Friday.

Major C. M. Taylor has been appointed a member of the Kenya Land Board.

Mr. C. M. Marshall Douglas Jones has been appointed a J.P. for Northern Rhodesia.

Brigadier General and Mrs. A. C. Lewin leave London on January 10 to return to Kenya.

Sir Charles Howell Thomas has been elected Chairman of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Edward Knight has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya.

Dr. D. Murray, of the Uganda Medical Service, has been posted to Hoima on his return from leave.

Mr. A. de V. Wain has expected to arrive home on leave from Kenya towards the end of this month.

The death is reported of Mr. Don Davidson as the result of an accident underground at the Nkauru Mine.

Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Hopson has been installed W.M. of Lodge Nyasa, No. 256 (S.C.), Blantyre.

Major H. Hahnay has been elected to the Nyanza District Council as representative of the Songhor West Ward.

Sir Sydney Henn left London at the end of last week to re-visit South America. He expects to return in April.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, was in Beira during mail week.

Mr. R. Pelling, of Magadi, scored a century for the Magadi team recently when playing against the Parklands Sports Club.

Captain The O'Morchoe of the Zanzibar Police Department, recently arrived in this country on transfer to the Gold Coast.

Mr. F. E. Sanbury and Mr. Garrick McDermott are outward bound for Mombasa by the Messager's steamer, s.s. "Compeignes."

Major H. E. Datta, O.B.E., Deputy General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has arrived home on leave pending retirement.

Lord Herbert Scott, President elect of the Federation of British Industries, and other of Lord Francis Scott, Kenya's settler leader.

Mr. L. A. Douall, bandmaster of the Sultan of Zanzibar's band, is now on leave pending retirement. He was appointed to his office in 1929.

Sir Ali bin Salim recently laid the foundation stone of the Messian Sports Club building in Nairobi, towards the cost of which he has donated £200.

We regret to learn of the death in Nyasaland of Father Berthel, of the Montfort Martyr Mission. He had lived near Zomba for the past three years.

Mr. Justice Gray, who has served for the thirteen years in Uganda, is expected to take up his appointment in Kenya.

Mr. P. W. Duncanson and Miss Audrey W. More, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John More of Mongwe, Limbe, were recently married in Blantyre.

Mr. E. N. Palmer, Resident Magistrate for Barotseland, is retiring from the Service, and is being succeeded by Mr. G. Stokes, on transfer from Abercrombie.

Mr. J. Marshall, general manager of the African Life Corporation, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall and their infant son, are on their way back to Nyasaland.

Captain J. M. Dodson, at present commanding the Amshu detachment of the K.A.R., and Miss Joy Maxson Mager are to be married in Mtwara on January 20.

Mr. H. W. D. Pollock, the Tanganyika Administrative Officer, and Miss Barbara Reckitt, daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Reckitt, are shortly to be married in Cairo.

Mr. J. F. Byng Hall, of Elmehteita, and Miss Janet Mary North, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alec T. Baine, of Bromley, Kent, were married last week in Nairobi.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. W. J. McCormick, the Nairobi building contractor, who had lived in Kenya for the past seven years. He was a keen Freemason.

Brigadier General Sir James H. Wilson, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected chairman of the Film Producers' Association.

S. H. Fazan, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province in Kenya has been temporarily appointed to the Kenya Legislative Council to represent the Arab community.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. J. W. Downie, leaves London tomorrow on a visit to Rhodesia to discuss trade and other problems with members of the Government.

Sir Nlarok MacMinn was received in audience by the King at Sandringham last week, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Tanganyika Territory.

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Mr. Patrick Henderson was recently married at Kondeba to Miss Phyllis Howe. They are now spending some months in England before returning to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Willis, the retiring Bishop of Uganda, has handed over the chair of his diocese to Bishop Gurnea on January 25. The new Bishop will be enthroned on February 25, when the Bishop of Crowds will preach.

Mr. J. J. O'Connell, eldest son of Captain C. A. Mall, and Miss Audrey Hall of Sumbury, and Miss Geraldine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Waterhouse, were recently married in Harare and London.

Mr. F. Strickland, who visited Tanganyika about a year ago to advise on co-operative societies, is now in Nairobi for the purpose of advising on the formation of co-operative societies.

Sir George Gurnea, former Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, and Finance Minister to the Government of India in 1928, is now in Nairobi on his way to the Highlands of East Africa.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in Kisumu yesterday to take up his new duties. His arrival coincided with the fairam festival, when many of the heikhs visit the Sunday capital.

Mr. J. D. MacLellan, one of the Uganda District Officers, is expected to arrive in the country shortly. Mr. D. MacLellan, who was awarded an O.B.E. in 1927, is a highly distinguished officer.

Captain E. W. Aspinall is returning to the Cape, having just completed his tour of duty in East Africa, and his average speed of 30 m.p.h. with petrol consumption of 40.

Mr. W. J. Mann, Supervisor of the Tanganyika, has been transferred from Tanga. Messrs. J. J. B. B. and H. S. Senior, Assistant District Officers, have been transferred to Singida and Konde, respectively.

Mr. E. C. Haddon, the former Uganda District Commissioner, exhibited before the Cambridge Rotary Club last week some of the cinematograph films which he took on his recent visit to East Africa. He is now lecturer in Swahili at Christ's College.

Sir Albert Kitson, who left London by air last week for Kenya, will, we understand, proceed from Kakamega to inspect certain mining properties in the Lupat area of Tanganyika. He expects to be back in London within about a couple of months.

Major Walter Kirton has made such excellent progress since his illness that he has now secured nomination for the Kiambu constituency, in which Mr. W. MacLellan Wilsin, a former member of the Legislative Council, Major Riddell of Ngong, and Colonel Durham, the sitting member, will also be candidates. We only hope that despite this whole sale splitting of votes, the best man will be sent to the Legislative Council.

Mr. C. H. B. ... who was for several years British Minister and Consul-General in Ethiopia, was received in audience by the King one day last week when he kissed hands upon his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to the Emperor Haile Selassie.

The General Manager, E. Robins, D.S.O., is a member of the board of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, a member of the late Sir Drummond Charles, and has also been given a seat on the board of the British South Africa Company, for which he will act as the resident director in Africa.

Mr. T. Wyn-Harris, who was one of the Kenya men—Mr. E. E. Shipton was the other—chosen to accompany the Mount Everest expedition, recently gave a presentation to his audience of the King and Uganda National History Society in Nairobi. Some of the pictures were taken at an altitude of 28,000 feet.

Mr. J. ... who leaves for ... tomorrow for ... and Central Africa ... entered ... the ... said that ... the ... of his ... he ... being ... but in the period ... friendships which he would have an opportunity of forming and in the opportunity of learning on the spot something of the activities, problems and aspirations of a most important part of the Empire.

Captain Crookshank's Death

More news toward an ... further details of the death of Captain Crookshank, R.N., who was charged and killed by an elephant while photographing near Moshi. He was accompanied by Mr. V. W. ... a Wilson's ... pilot, and Mr. Andrews, proprietor of the Mawenzi Hotel, Moshi, who was Mr. ... who dropped the elephant with his ... when Captain Crookshank had been ... As we ... Captain Crookshank ... Kenya for Tanganyika in order to ... Rhinoceros ... had been ... Dartmouth ... he left ... Captain Crookshank told us how he had enjoyed Commander Hunt's book "Elephants" and how much he had hoped to spend a few weeks with him in the elephant country of southern Tanganyika.

Everyday there's a use for

Brown Polson's Corn Flour

Blancmange, Sweetbread, Souffles, Soups.

The Emerging Africa

Prof. Macmillan on Education Problem

AFRICA is in something of a crisis, according to a highly critical of what is to be done about it," said Professor M. Macmillan in the course of a thoughtful and provocative address last week at a well-attended meeting of the Education Circle of the Royal Society.

He spoke of the misfortune of Africa in beginning its development in the present European era, longer and of herself. The trouble was, he said, that the African programmes from which she had to choose were all African institutions, and to the opposite extreme of attempting to transplant European institutions into Africa, rather than to create a new type of institution which was of value but the African people was so little an organised society that any form of public service in Africa had to be regarded almost from the beginning. There was a danger of forgetting that the African was a human being, and that the outside world was not to be regarded for him as the outside world. There was the absolute need of educated Africans, who would work for their own benefit, and much technical training, but often wasted by the want of grounding in the fundamentals of their own life.

Mr. Macmillan gave the right of the many of the privileges of the West. He held that the highly trained few were essential, but that the masses must have their share, and that the few would not be cut off from them. At present the educated African in Africa is very lonely. It would be like to see groups of them, containing teachers, agriculturists and soon with educated men, but not within the community.

The lack of trained men was also an excuse for deferring responsibility without which the Africans would never learn to do anything for themselves. We forget how much of the blame there was a wholly unjust suspicion that the rule was a device for driving the African backward into the tribal life from which he was escaping.

Professor Macmillan suggested that there was room for co-operation between the Government and the mission, which had for so long been the only educational body, and that there was a certain amount of progress against administrative obstacles, while the work of teachers, whose sense of mission might be kept alive above all, he concluded, "the problem of human and cannot be solved according to the official plan. This experts are often a great danger. Any man must carry the consent of the African himself. Let us for no, the emerging African is thinking."

Sir Humphrey pointed out that the traditional African idea of communal land ownership would prove the greatest obstacle to the advance of the African, and that it might therefore have to go.

Mr. Nivison pointed out the imperative need for training the masses, so that teachers and other educated Africans would have suitable mates, and Mr. Mayhew thought that the real danger was the experts, there was a certain amount of progress against administrative obstacles, while the work of teachers, whose sense of mission might be kept alive above all, he concluded, "the problem of human and cannot be solved according to the official plan. This experts are often a great danger. Any man must carry the consent of the African himself. Let us for no, the emerging African is thinking."

great crowd for Mr. Millbar's House. The goods shown, of which there was a great variety, have been bought in the ordinary way at retail shops, so that the display is thoroughly practical. It is the old Victorian method, and many a story magnified a hundred fold.

Our representative reports:—
I saw the following samples of goods, which I should not have been ashamed to wear:—
Black shirts, best quality, zip fastened, retail at 2s. 6d., other good qualities at 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Warm vests, of cotton, looking like wool, 10s. 6d. per dozen, which retail at 1s. 6d. each.
Pulley-overs, really of an excellent quality, and very warm.
Socks, as good as I was ever seen at retail. Mine cost 3s. 6d.
Assault ties at 1d.; quite double the usual eighteen penny quality, and warm woolly material, retail at 1d.

Turning Criticism to Account

Coloured electric bulbs used for Christmas decorations, the cheapest of which were British made, sell at 22s. 6d. a dozen, while those made in Siam, Java and Ceylon, and sold at 1s. 6d. a dozen, which the English makers themselves describe as "good," sold at 1s. 6d. a dozen. When they are sold in the open market, they are described as "good," and the quality is perfect for the general purpose of some article of household use, and do not rip up the pieces; they just peel off and remove the source of complaint.

Great Britain need not blame Japan for the effort she is making to capture world markets, and Japan will not blame us for protecting ours by any legitimate means. We suggest that, in dealing with the problem, so far as East Africa is concerned, it is a Matter of Moment.

The Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes that "the most noticeable feature of the adoption of trade marks by these manufacturers only differing in the minutest details from those of well-established brands, is that all the goods may be seen what appears to be the same brand of soap, until close inspection reveals the change of a single letter in the brand name. The whole does not otherwise is carried out in colours, and in a wrapper similar to the original. There are now so many instances of this passing off of trade marks, that there would appear to be no particular advantage in British manufacturers to register their duty here."

W. ROBERT FORBES
Sports, moving, story of
East Africa

DRUMS OF SACRIFICE

None of the world's ethnologists could explain why Sir Hugh Woodley suddenly went mad and murdered his mother a month after their return from Eastern Africa. The ethnologists could tell them nothing; they repeated a meaningless phrase—"The Drum of Sacrifice must be fed with blood. It is the law of the Temple of the Sun, and must be obeyed." Thus adventurously and romantically.

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Terms 1/6 per day for 14 days, weekly.
Directors: Dr. & Mrs. E. A. WILLIAMS
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Three Decades of Uganda Progress.

Sixty interesting facts illustrating the progress of Uganda during the past thirty years were given recently by the Rt. Rev. J. E. Walsh in an address to the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society.

In 1840 the first Uganda lay in a backwater only a few inches out of the four months. Natives considered it a fever low. In 1870 the Masai still regarded it as the place of Nawishu and the head was at Nkusi. It was not until 1890 that the Lake was seen in canvas and the steamer from Kisumu to the port for Kampala or other ports.

At the first mission station there is no one who had existed in the area. In 1890 the African Missionary Society first came to Uganda. In 1900 the Christian community numbered 1,000; in 1910 it numbered 10,000; in 1920 it numbered 50,000; and in what is now the Uganda Protectorate the Christian population numbers 100,000 to which must be added about 100,000 in the Upper Nile and the very large number of those baptised in the Roman Catholic missions.

In 1890 there were only six schools in Uganda, with a total of 454 scholars. In 1920 the schools had increased to 2,500 and the scholars numbered 100,000. In 1900 the Government grant of £50 towards education in 1920 the Government was spending £8,000 on education and the expenditure had risen to £100,000 in 1920.

East African Service Appointments.

The following appointments are notified:

- Mr. J. E. Walsh, Agricultural Officer, Mr. E. S. Ball, Agricultural Officer, Mr. J. E. Baker, Agricultural Officer, Mr. J. E. Baker, Agricultural Officer.
- Miss A. B. R. King, Agricultural Officer.
- Among the promotions and transfers are the following: Mr. J. E. Bayfield, Assistant Surveyor, Northern Rhodesia, to be Collector of Customs, Gold Coast Colony.
- Mr. C. J. Brambridge, D.S.O., B.A., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer, to be Junior Surgical Specialist, Kenya Colony.
- Mr. J. H. Collier, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Uganda, to be Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Sierra Leone.
- Mr. H. S. de Boer, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.S.M. & H., Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, Northern Rhodesia, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Uganda.
- Mr. B. W. Fisher, Reporter to the Legislative Council, Kenya, to be Superintendent of Correspondence Branch, Secretariat, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. G. Foote, District Supervisor, to be Assistant Printer and Book Supervisor, Uganda.
- Mr. P. R. W. Fuller, Clerk, Grade II, to be Clerk, Grade I, Judicial Department, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. J. B. Griffin, Registrar of the High Court, to be Crown Counsel, Uganda.
- Mr. J. H. Howat, M.B. Ch.B., B.S., Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, Kenya Colony.
- Mr. F. J. C. Johnson, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., Senior Health Officer, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Kenya Colony.
- Mr. W. H. Jempe, Assistant Auditor, Gold Coast, to be Senior Assistant Auditor, Kenya Colony.
- Mr. N. M. McManis, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., D.S.M. & H., Senior Health Officer, to be Senior Health Officer to the Tuberculosis Expert, Palampur, India.
- Mr. N. C. MacLeod, Assistant Inspector of Health, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Inspector of Health, Tanganyika.
- Mr. R. A. Newson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Medical Officer, Nyasaland.
- Mr. W. D. Raymond, Assistant Chemical Examiner, Iraq, to be Analytical Chemist, Medical Department, Tanganyika.
- Sir W. A. S. Russell, late Chief Justice, Tanganyika, to be Deputy Justice of the Governor of Malaya.
- Mr. P. M. Shepley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.S.M. & H., Medical Officer, to be Pathologist, Nyasaland.
- Mr. R. J. Storey, Assistant to the Post Manager, to be Post Manager and District Printing Superintendent, U.R.
- Mr. J. L. Wilcock, B.A., D.S.M. & H., to be Commissioner of the Government of Kenya.
- Mr. J. E. Walsh, Agricultural Officer, to be Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. J. E. Walsh, Agricultural Officer, to be Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Death of Marchand of Fashoda

GENERAL J. B. MARCHAND, who died on Sunday at the age of 60, has many claims to fame, but so far as East Africa is concerned he will live in its annals because of what was known as the Fashoda affair of 1898, which nearly brought England and France to war.

After Kitchener's historic victory at Omdurman, which reopened the river Nile to Uganda, Great Britain was astonished to find that the Schacko, coming from the West Coast, had got in before him and hoisted the French flag at Fashoda on the Nile. Then came the episode with which a battle for the Nile, the French conqueror's steamer, up the Nile, and the situation. Marchand refused to give up his courage and courage to haul down his flag, but when the British might so easily have fired the fatal spark, Kitchener and Marchand kept the peace and referred the matter home, where after protracted and difficult negotiations, France agreed to withdraw and Kitchener wrote at the time: "It is impossible to imagine the profound admiration for the brave, devoted and indomitable energy of Captain Marchand and his companion. There is no better judge of these qualities than he who penned the words."

Twenty years later the small historic cabin on the banks of the Nile was refurbished to look so that the name of Fashoda might not remain to mark the French memories. The incident that came so near to having fired the shot of insurrection was the little French corvette between Marchand's country and the Nile. It is said to be less in Jerusalem, should remember Marchand with gratitude for his bearing in the highly delicate circumstances.

Santa Claus in Kakamega

When two hundred children on the Kakamega colonized were entertained at a Christmas party organised by the local branch of the East African Young Men's Christian Association, the children were given two presents and after they spent a happy time at the concert, they saw a "cinema" graph and in the film "Santa Claus in Kakamega."

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In cases of illness and debilitation due to heat, Virol's special vitality for its power to increase strength and vitality.

For Nerves and Sleeplessness

Virol & Milk, a combination of virol and pure full-cream Devonshire milk, is by far the most successful food for exhausted nerves. No added milk required - simply add hot water to the golden powder.

VIROL & MILK

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Virol & Milk, London, New Zealand

Belgian Congo's Great Game Park.

For the guidance of interested visitors to the Parc National Albert in the Belgian Congo, the Commission of the Park has just issued a summary of the regulations governing this big game reserve. Among them are following:

Throughout the entire natural reserve it is forbidden to chase, hunt, capture, destroy, frighten or disturb in any way any species of wild animals, even in the cages of self-defence; to take or destroy eggs and nests; to make any excavations, or bring down any firearms into any part of the reserve; to smoke, either on foot or in a car (except on the main road) for an hour after sunset; to go elsewhere than in the places indicated by the Commissioner, to bring ammunition, hi-fi cameras into the Park for commercial purposes; to take photographs for commercial purposes.

Charges for non-visitants (a) of 2 francs per person per day; for persons in motor cars, 4 francs per day for 10 francs per person per day for all the visitors; and when, at their request, the Commissioner recomposes visitors, a supplementary charge of 15 francs per day per group of persons is imposed. The travelling expenses will also be a charge upon the visitors.

Bright Spots in Northern Rhodesia.

We know all about the dark ones, too, but better to concentrate sometimes on the bright spots. To anticipate criticism, we add that this information comes from a reliable and entirely unofficial source.

The Co-operative Creamery at Lusaka, which is a branch of the Southern Rhodesia concern, is proving a godsend to many farmers. Its hope, if not literally unfulfilled, is at any rate capable of very considerable expansion, for compared with a local supply of 150,000 lb. of butter over the first few months, less than 100,000 lb. had to be imported to meet the demand.

It is also interesting to note that cotton growing is creeping back unostentatiously, and the seedlings were planted last season because the prices were so low. To feed their cattle in order to increase their production of cotton, apart from the actual profit by sale of the cotton, has always been recognised as being of value as a rotation crop, and now the value of the seed and cotton is also being appreciated. As a secondary crop it seems to have a future.

The Livestock Co-operative Society did not make too good a start, but the board has been strengthened by the election of Messrs. Marston and Dean, and the Society now seems to be getting over its infantile ailments. It has established a retail shop on the stand of the N.W.R. Co-operative Society at Lusaka, and is doing quite good business.

Another thing we view with interest is that Mr. Tom King, an old pioneer, has returned to Northern Rhodesia despite the fact that he recently purchased a fine house in Johannesburg. If it is a case of "you know a better 'ole" over again, Mr. King apparently has failed to find one, and that is to be understood.

The New and the Old.
A nine-hole golf course, about 3,000 ft. in length, has just been opened at the foot of the acropolis at Zimbabwe as an extra attraction for tourists. Evidently on the principle that all tourists cannot be archaeologists.

Shilla Group. Lions, leopards, cheetahs and chebels have been sent by air from Canada to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. They are being collected by Mr. Reginald Atwell and are to be exhibited in making a natural background for the Shilla family group in the Museum.


Kenya Board of Agriculture.
The Governor of Kenya has appointed the following to be special members of the Kenya Board of Agriculture for 1934: Hon. Conway Harvey, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. P. L. G. Griffiths, Colonel G. C. H. Keiser, Major A. G. Keyser, Captain E. Caswell, Major Captain W. W. H. W. M. G. de V. Colville, Captain C. T. E. A. Wolffe-Wheeler, Major E. A. Wolffe-Wheeler, Mr. E. A. Wolffe-Wheeler, Mr. E. A. Wolffe-Wheeler, Mr. E. A. Wolffe-Wheeler.

Nyasaland Tobacco Association.
Mr. M. T. M. Parnidge has been elected President of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, with the Hon. E. Tait as Vice-President and Mr. G. V. Thorneycroft as Vice-President. At the recent annual meeting a resolution was passed empowering the Executive Committee to negotiate with the local Government in regard to the allocation of the tobacco cess fund, and specially in connexion with any moneys necessary to finance a proposed scheme for specific services or investigation work put up by the Nyasaland trade representative concerning Nyasaland Tobacco Federation.

The Perryman Memorial.
As a token of the deep sympathy of the Government of Uganda has decided to place a brass plate of a suitable nature in the memory of the Secretary in Entebbe. Over £100 was subscribed by the public towards the Memorial Fund, and at a public meeting in Kampala it was decided to add to the Government the balance of the fund should be utilised for the founding of an agricultural scholarship, which would be limited to the European residents of the districts covered by the existing Buganda, Bugweye and Bugishu districts and to be of no more than five years' duration. The Government has agreed to contribute towards the fund, and the scholarship will be closed on February 1st.

Spraying Locusts from the Air.
Locust plagues living over Northern Rhodesia are to be tackled by means of a new insecticide. This new experiment is being carried out by Captain R. F. Casparetti, the Imperial Airways pilot, who will use a three-engined Hercules machine fitted with special spraying apparatus. The machine will be carrying 2,000 lb. of sodium arsenite. His *modus operandi* will be to climb to a higher altitude than the flying swarm and then descend to its level, flying along the front of the swarm and blowing into the air a curtain of insect powder. It is expected that the powder will remain suspended in the air long enough to destroy even a heavy column of locusts. If the experiment, which is being tried from Broken Hill, is successful, similar steps are being taken in other parts of East Africa. Similar attempts made in Palestine were, we believe, not very successful.

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Men all over the world choose Anzora for keeping their hair soft and sleek. Use a little every day, and your hair will stay as supple and smooth throughout the most trying day.

Anzora Cream for heavy scalps, Anzora Mocha for dry ones. Does not soil hair like other hair creams.

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND.

Road and Bridge Problems Lessons from Southern Rhodesia.

THE opening up of the interior of much country for tourist traffic was overshadowed by Mr. Chandler, Chief Government Road Engineer, in a lecture on "Roads and Bridges in Southern Rhodesia" which he delivered recently before the Rhodesia Scientific Association. Mr. Chandler said that the great transition stages were paths, tracks, graded dirt roads, gravelled roads, macadamised roads, and surfaced roads and concrete roads. In Rhodesia they were going through the macadamised stage, and proceeding directly from gravel to tarmac was rare because of the cost of macadam and because owing to the fact that it could not be watered regularly, macadam would quickly disintegrate. Provided the rains were distributed evenly throughout the year, gravel roads would be the most satisfactory, but with a dry season lasting all the year the surface soon became loosened by wind and blew away in dust or to provide a dusty surface and a reasonably good road. Experiments were carried out in the construction of concrete strips, which proved entirely satisfactory, and, during the life they were estimated to last, were found to construct, but with great miles and sparse population it was necessary to try to find something cheaper that would still have a long life and be in a position to maintain.

Asphalt Road Strips.

The principle of asphalt road strips was an entirely new idea, as were low-level bridges when first introduced in the Colony. The construction of these strips did not cost much more than that of an ordinary gravel road, which ran from £150 to £200 a mile, as against £200 to £300 for asphalt strips constructed with Native labour under European supervision. These strips had the advantage that the road so constructed was practically dustless, and could be used under all weather conditions. Cracking and disintegration was liable to happen once a road completely covered with asphalt, but with strips this is avoided because the moisture is liable to evaporate through the gravel portions. Some of these strips have already been through one entire rainy season and a part of another, but there are no signs of disintegration and none was anticipated.

In 1925 seven high level roads built on the best, but on account of inadequate bridge design, and the high cost of such bridges, the experiment was made with low level bridges. Some 20 in. deep water was observed erected with only one partial failure due to a pile having been built on a foundation of decomposed granite. Most of these bridges have been severely tested by heavy floods over the top, some have been covered with debris as to form a barrage, but by the days of an ordinary flood have been damaged except for a few moving loads. These bridges take a total of 20 tons.

In the future, said Mr. Chandler, it is estimated that large fleets of motor tourist traffic, which will be made up of low tracks, but as motor traffic will be first, he only deals with motor traffic, it is proposed to do more in the first instance than level and surface motor tracks, they would be as good as permanent until the first rain comes, so that they could be gradually built up into permanent highways.

Mr. Chandler also described the interesting way in which cars were enabled to pass over the sandy river beds under their own power by running over wire netting, an idea originated in the War of the Sinai Desert.

Co-ordination of Research Work.

FOLLOWING the recent Tripartite Scientific and Medical Research Conferences in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Rhodesia Scientific Association, the Veterinary Laboratory, Nairobi, another conference was held by the Governors' Conference, which was attended by the representatives from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and by the Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, and the Senior Bacteriologist, Nairobi. The conference was invited having in mind the close relationship between medical and veterinary research with respect to many diseases in East Africa. The conference, which was expected to last four or five days, was called to consider virus, bacterial, protozoan, and metazoan diseases, as well as with various insect-borne diseases, such as malaria, and the

important question of cooperation in laboratory research. Next night there will be a conference of Amami, Eschschol, 16-care officers from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, in addition of course to workers at the Amami Station itself. When the financial position improves, we trust that it may be found possible for research workers from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and even from Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan to attend such gatherings, for the wider the area over which ideas and experience are pooled, the better.

Currency Circulation Increased.

THE currency in circulation in the East African territories on June 30 last was £3,872,433, against £3,569,171 on the 30th of the month of the previous year, an increase of 8.5 per cent. This change, which is disclosed by the annual report of the East African Currency Board, is attributed to the issue of new currency in East Africa, a trade balance development in connection with gold production in Kenya having also contributed.

No new supplies of coin were required in the territories during the year, but £75,000 in ten shilling notes were printed at a cost of £854. Notes of a face value of £20, 25 and 50 were withdrawn from circulation as unserviceable. An attempt is being made to extend the life of the notes, those returned from circulation being carefully examined, dirty, torn or mutilated ones are destroyed, but the less deteriorated notes are regarded as unserviceable and retained for re-issue.

The condition of coinage has also received attention, and test examinations of shillings have been carried out. In one case, out of 70,000 coins only 13 were found to be damaged or defaced, while in another, in another, out of 6,000 coins 48 were damaged and 100 dumb, but of the 20 picked out it was only found necessary to withdraw 17 from circulation. Counterfeit coins have been found in circulation since the shilling currency was introduced, but counterfeiting has not occurred on a large scale.

An English Car for Kenya Colony.



VAUXHALL V.V. 26.3 H.P.
This Vauxhall "V.V." Special Motor Car, with 26.3 H.P. engine fitted with Special Saloon type Box Body, makes the ideal complete car for the Kenya Motorist. Available from the Kenya Motoring Public by the Kenya Motoring Association.

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MELANIE

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

THE ART OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

SIR CHARLES FRANKS, in the *Empire of Imperial and Colonial Affairs*, says:

Now every motorist knows that there is only one way of learning to drive a motor car, and that is, by driving. The amount of listening to lectures or watching an instructor will teach a novice how to drive. The art cannot be taught only by preaching. The same applies to the art of governing. Schools of motoring have, however, invented an excellent method of teaching, whereby the pupil takes his seat at the wheel, and drives the car, while the instructor sits beside him holding a dual control wheel, by means of which he can at any moment take control in the event of the pupil getting into difficulties; directly the danger is past, the pupil resumes control, and in this way soon learns to become a competent driver.

There is no reason why an analogous method should not be applied with equal success to the art of governing. In fact, this is the method which is being adopted, and is being tentatively introduced, amongst communities which are ready for such an advance. Ample room exists for the divergencies of opinion as to the nature and extent of the restrictions which must be taken, and these, if the machinery of administration shall continue to work smoothly and efficiently, and that the welfare and members of the community shall remain the duty and primary care of the administration. But the general line of policy is clear, and has the merit of consistency, in so far as it does not allow, which British colonial policy has pursued for the last century and more. It is the natural development of the ideas which have always dominated British thought, and which we have fostered and taught throughout the whole of our history as a nation.

Various experiments, successful and otherwise, have already been made in this direction, and in some instances—and more are at this moment under consideration—two diverse and widely separated communities which compose the British Empire that it would be absurd to suppose that one type of administration would be suitable to all. Indeed, any attempt at standardisation would prove fatal.

The fundamental principle, however, of British imperial and colonial policy is clear and well defined, and that policy is the undivided support of all political parties and all sections of the community, with the exception of a small minority who view the policy, and to whom change of any kind is abhorrent. These may, indeed, claim descent from one of the great English kings; his name was Canute.

COUNTRY LIFE IN KENYA

The *Lady* has published a well-written and interesting article on "Country Life in Kenya" by R. I. Mountain. It was to be hoped that other writers might well follow, for so neatly and attractively written, if kept strictly to facts. The concluding paragraph reads:

Anyway, everyone is busy, and though for recreation there are the country clubs with their games and sports, the big game, hunting and fishing safaris into the wilder parts of the country by car, and gardening, which is often a passion, it is the estate work which matters most and that makes a man here, here, who means a leisurely affair.

Describing his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia, the Rev. Owen Watkins says in the course of an article in the *Methodist Review*:

"One place we visited, Kwana Mkuhwa, stands a tragic witness of what the diamond meant. This mine, it is said, will never be opened. Millions were spent on it, and to-day it stands a city of the dead, the houses, clubs, hospitals, falling into ruin, to be converted by the white ants and the bush, claiming again its beautiful gardens and sports grounds. It will be completely engulfed by the forest and become a haunt of wild animals."

The *Sweet's* magazine has a much better idea of what the diamond can do. Dr. A. B. Leakey writes in the *Journal of the African Society*:

THE TESTIMONY OF FIFTY YEARS

COMMENTING on the statements made by the Bishop of Aberdeen for a three months tour of South Africa, Mr. J. W. Savery, the well-known writer of *Monter*, Northern Rhodesia, writes to the *Bulawayo Chronicle* protesting against the misstatements. In the course of his letter he states:

For the last fifty years and more I have travelled about Africa from Capetown to the Congo, but in all this time I have never failed to see any signs of 'white' misused power or 'coloured' misused weakness.

I have had a good many years of mixing with white officials of every grade, both in Government, mining, agricultural, and business circles, and have always found such officials to be men of the highest care and loyalty in their general treatment of the Native under their charge, often in the most difficult and thoughtful about the Native, the colour of his own colour under charge, while all the various hardships, the *Evil* throughout Africa, acknowledged as the most successful and thoughtful governing of Africa in the Continent.

Most people who know anything of all about Native labour consider that the average raw worker is generally well paid, and that the Native is a good worker. I have been an employer of Native labour for many years, and in this line in many parts of the Continent, and have never once heard of a single case of a Native labourer by any British employer. A large number of Natives are employed on the farm throughout Africa, and many of them are over 60 years of age, and are generally better conditioned in retaining their strength as may be seen.

For the small head tax that the Native generally has to pay he has for some few past generations enjoyed freedom from starvation, and from the hideous and cruel conditions of the rule of white men, enforced for hundreds of years, and government these things some of the main, but by no means small, benefits to day.

The Administrator of Colonial and Sic ethnographic, M. Henri Labrousse

NAIVASHA, KENYA COLONY

FOR SALE 1000 acres, 1000 ft. of Danu, 1000 883 acres which has produced high yields of Wheat, Barley, Oats and other cereals, 150 High-Grade Dairy cattle and 200 Pigs on property. Fully Equipped with Machinery, Buildings, etc. Orchard with 300 Apple, Pear, Plum, etc. trees on Tugua River (excellent Trout fishing) and inexhaustible supply of pure water. A garage at £4500 on terms if desired.

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A Plea for the With-Doctor

...cluded from page 386.

...death would have been regarded as from accident or natural cause, so it might not have leaked out. Most cases are not.

Again, there was a succession of minor skirmishes with the claimants. The special chief was going to nominate the special came to meet and that was the installation. He offered to would kill B secretly before his him withdraw his signature, and clear out to a distant locality for his own safety. He was going to do this by himself, but he was afraid of the natives, who were full of suspicion in his future. After thinking full, particularly in the morning, but he was irregularly left the lives and a whole heap of trouble.

I therefore plead for the with-Doctor. He is an old man, feared by the natives of his tribe, but looked upon as indispensable, and their only help in many troubles. He would be a great asset all in our past work of mines and, really, we should check his activities and drive out the rest of the tribe. We should create a new position for him, a new almost uncorruptible, financial, technical, and license our own doctors, and legislate as to what they can do, and what they cannot. I believe we should work on similar lines with the *nyanga* and give it new and better lease of life to a wonderful profession, instead of degrading it to the extremely dangerous role of king of the under-world.

Coffee Producers' Cooperative

We are able to state that the British Empire Producers' Organisation has decided on the formation of an Empire Coffee Section, on which all Empire coffee producers' officials are being invited to arrange representation. Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner to H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, has agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the Section in full operation.

Bera Interest Payments

The Bera Railway Company is to pay a February interest on the 6 1/2% Debenture stock for the half-year ended June 30, 1933, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum. The Bera Works Ltd. have decided to pay on the same date the remaining one-half of the instalment of interest on an October 1st last, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum.

Fanti Consolidated's Interest

Mr. L. S. Aker, presiding last week at the annual meeting of Fanti Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. said that the company had taken an option in the Kakamega region on a property which appeared to be developing satisfactorily to a depth of 30 ft. had been on a slope which had a width of 10 ft. in the main.

Red Sea Patrol Reunion

The officers and crew of the Red Sea Patrol, who served with the Asen Field Force, and the officers of the Royal Navy who served in the Red Sea Patrol, are to meet at the Theobalds Restaurant on Saturday.

Secretary of State's Visit

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister Reached Uganda

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister reached Masindi by air last Friday and was met by the Governor. He received a deputation of planters in Masindi, he returned to Hoima, took tea with the Mukama (who was invested with the insignia of the C.B.E.) and his chiefs, and returned to Masindi via Busha. On the following day he visited the Toro district, and arrived in Entebbe on Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday were to be devoted to Kampala and district.

Last week we visited the Uganda Government for allocating fifty minutes for the commercial and kindred boards of the Protectorate to interview the Secretary of State. It is now known that this itinerary prepared by the Government, submitted to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and approved by him, allowed only ten minutes for the purpose. We regret that, misled by an air mail communication, we should have understated the real need, but the hour and a half actually offered still seems to us so manifestly inadequate for our criticism does not require comment. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has protested vigorously.

East African Group Meeting

Mr. K. A. Hall, Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland, will spend this afternoon at the East African Group of the Overseas League at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, London, on "The Future of Nyasaland." All East Africans and those interested in the territories are cordially invited to be present. Tea will be served from 4.45 and the address begin at 4.30. The annual general meeting of the Group is to be held at 3.0 p.m.

Mail Passengers

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa include: M. de la Roche de la Roche, Lyons to Juba; Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Paris to Juba; Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Khartoum to Ajunge; Mr. and Mrs. Ackerfeld, to Nairobi; Mr. Hughes, to Moshi; Mr. Karlov, Paris to Dodoma; and Mr. J. P. Williams, to Salisbury. Inward passengers arriving on Saturday include: Mrs. Lane, from Johannesburg; and Mr. Mackenzie, from Johannesburg.

Nyasaland Loan Result

The underscribers were left with 53% of the Nyasaland loan of £1,570,000 offered for public subscription last week. The present quotation is 5% discount.

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BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters in touch with markets and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. These operations of readers in this sphere is cordially welcomed.

A trade exhibition is to be held in Mombasa on January 20, 21, and 22.

Mr. A. H. H. has joined the board of the Beira Railway Company.

The 1st Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment left India last week for Haratdin.

The next Uganda tobacco crop is planned to produce a maximum of 1,400,000 lb. of leaf.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company report that the output of mine for December totalled 1,515 tons.

Nyasaland exported 61,570 lb. of the cured tobacco leaf during November, and 1,591 lb. of tobacco strips.

Mr. Alexander P. Neish, secretary of Wrightworth & Company has been appointed a managing director of the company.

The Nakuru Chamber of Commerce has been added to membership of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa.

The export of coffee in 1933 from railway stations in the Arusha district to the middle of December was 1,700 tons, easily a record for the district.

Mr. A. L. Roberts has retired from the board of Messrs. Dozer, Kemsley & Mithun, Ltd. His continuing house with connections in East Africa.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has appointed a select Committee to reconsider the question of franchise to unofficial members of the Legislature.

The Select Committee on Estates in Kenya has recommended that an inquiry should be made into the desirability of reducing the cost of wireless licences from 50s. to 30s.

The Nyasaland Government is considering the possibility of introducing coffee growing by Natives in the north of the Protectorate where an experimental station has already been started.

Two new fire engines have been delivered in service in Kampala. Fire-fighting squads have been trained by Captain F. Roberts, Superintendent of Police, and a new fire station is being built.

Mr. J. Pollock having withdrawn his tender for the reconstruction of the new Law Courts in Nairobi, the Loan Works Committee has decided to put the contract out to open tender again.

Over 100 tons of tin from the hills during the first six months of 1933 totalled 700 tons, but in the first six months of 1932 totalled 400 tons, against 400 tons in the corresponding period of 1932.

Export tonnage raised to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first ten months of 1933 totalled 209,757 tons, compared with 170,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1932. Imports handled over the same period amount to 1,400 tons, against 1,500 tons.

As the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases has now been amalgamated with the London School of Hygiene, communications for the former institution should be sent to Keppel Street, W.C.2.

Belgian Airways have ordered another Dornier Havilland machine to replace the one which recently crashed at Beaufort, Mombasa. Mr. Graham Dawson, who suffered injuries when his machine struck the ground, has recovered, and has been flown back to Nairobi.

Tin producers of the Belgian Congo recently met in Brussels to consider their attitude to the International Tin Committee, which had proposed Belgian Congo quotas of 10,000 to 12,000 tons. The Belgian producers decided that as tin production in the Congo is increasing so rapidly, they ought to have a quota of at least 17,000 metric tons.

Following the successful experiment in supplying chilled beef to England, where it recently sold at only 2d. per lb. below Argentine prices, Southern Rhodesia is about to export a trial consignment of 100 carcasses to Smithfield, and has imported three pigs, selected from a New Zealand shipment, to demonstrate the type required by the market, and the methods of dressing and preparation. The Department of Agriculture and the Rhodesian Cold Storage Company are co-operating in this scheme.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

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

	Last Week	This Week
A. F. & L. Light & Ord.	74s. 50cts.	74s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (S)	20s.	20s.
Eldoret Kakamega Ventures	12s.	9s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (S)	5s.	5s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (S)	5s.	5s. 50cts.
Koa-Mulim	25s.	25s. 50cts.
Nyasala Goldfields (S)	4s. 50cts.	4s. 50cts.
Kenya (S)	2s.	2s.

The *Illustrated London News* has published a page of photographs of the first mountain nyala (*Taogayus burtoni*) to reach Europe alive. The animal, which was discovered in South-Eastern Ethiopia in 1930 by Mrs. Ivor Burton, is slightly smaller than the kudu, and in the adult displays only a few crisp, broken no stripes at all. The horns are not as thick as those of the kudu, and the head is a conical dorsal crest, but neither look like horns. Our contemporary says that the nyala he shot, which is in the Berlin Zoological Gardens, is not only the first, but will probably be the last nyala to reach Europe alive.

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East African Market Reports Live Steamship Movements

COFFEE

Markets for good demand at last week's auctions for most grades of East African coffee. Good quantities maintained at fair prices while lower grades improved.

Kenya A sizes 50s. 00 to 50s. 00 B sizes 45s. 00 to 45s. 00 Peaberry Brownish and graded 45s. 00 to 50s. 00

Uganda First size 40s. 00 to 40s. 00 Second size 35s. 00 to 35s. 00

Uganda London cleaned First size 35s. 00 to 35s. 00 Second size 30s. 00 to 30s. 00

Uganda London cleaned First size 30s. 00 to 30s. 00 Second size 25s. 00 to 25s. 00

Uganda London cleaned First size 25s. 00 to 25s. 00 Second size 20s. 00 to 20s. 00

Uganda London cleaned First size 20s. 00 to 20s. 00 Second size 15s. 00 to 15s. 00

Uganda London cleaned First size 15s. 00 to 15s. 00 Second size 10s. 00 to 10s. 00

Uganda London cleaned First size 10s. 00 to 10s. 00 Second size 5s. 00 to 5s. 00

OTHER MARKETS

Kenya Gold prices 1033.00 per ton... Copper 1032.00 per ton... Tin 1031.00 per ton...

Uganda Gold prices 1030.00 per ton... Copper 1029.00 per ton... Tin 1028.00 per ton...

Kenya Gold prices 1027.00 per ton... Copper 1026.00 per ton... Tin 1025.00 per ton...

Uganda Gold prices 1024.00 per ton... Copper 1023.00 per ton... Tin 1022.00 per ton...

Kenya Gold prices 1021.00 per ton... Copper 1020.00 per ton... Tin 1019.00 per ton...

BRITISH INDIA

Madras arr. London 15th... Malda leaves Marseilles outwds. Jan 20... Mombasa arr. Mombasa outwds. Jan 21...

GLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON

Benefactor left Mombasa home wds. Jan 19... Governor left Gibraltar outwds. Jan 19... Bonaire arr. Mombasa outwds. Jan 19...

HOLLAND AFRICA

Kilippen left Mozambique outwds. Jan 18... Heemskerk left Antwerp for E. Africa Jan 18...

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Ara le Rideau left Pt. Said outwds. Jan 17... Bernhardt de St. Pierre arr. Abouir outwds. Jan 17...

AFRICA

Giuseppe Mazzi left Massawah home wds. Jan 17... Francesco Crispi arr. Pt. Said outwds. Jan 17...

CASTLES

Wharf Castle left Kinross home wds. Jan 17... Landau Castle left Sudan outwds. Jan 17...

Italy Angry with Japan

British and Italian newspapers continue to discuss the press of Ethiopia on assigned concession for cotton growing... The Italian Navy estimates that 10,000 Italian troops are today invading and organising militia to mop up the revolt...

Kenya Gold Prices

During the past week there has been a rise in London Stock Exchange Kenya Gold Mining shares... between 1032 and 1033.

RIGBY & COMPANY LTD. PORTSMOUTH TO THE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES OF QUALITY, WORKSHIPS, RELIABILITY, ACCURACY. DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN .470, .480 & .475 BORE. MAGNIFICENT RIFLES, 500 MAGNUM & 75 BORE. REMEMBER RECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES. SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. 3, SACKVILLE ST. LONDON W.1. RIFLES

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The "Madura," which arrived in England last week, brought the following passengers from East Africa:
Mombasa
 Mrs. E. C. Hatley, Miss E. B. Skrine, Miss B. W. ...
Kenya
 Mr. & Mrs. S. R. ...
Salisbury
 Mrs. A. ...
Lagos
 Mrs. J. ...
Accra
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Porto Novo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Togo
 Mr. ...
 Embarked at Marseilles.

The "Thamesby Castle," which arrived in England on January 12, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Mombasa
 Miss E. ...
Kenya
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Salisbury
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Lagos
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Accra
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Porto Novo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Togo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The "Madura," which left London for East Africa on January 12, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on January 20, will carry the following passengers:

Mombasa
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Abram, Mr. W. Auld, Mr. A. E. Bowers, Mrs. E. C. Bowers, Miss A. B. Cotton, Mrs. E. B. ...
Kenya
 Mr. & Mrs. S. R. ...
Salisbury
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Lagos
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Accra
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Porto Novo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Togo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...

Madagascar
 Mrs. W. B. ...
Kenya
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Salisbury
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Lagos
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Accra
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Porto Novo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...
Togo
 Mr. & Mrs. ...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar at the G.P.O., London, on the following dates: Jan. 18, per ...
 Mails from East Africa are received at the G.P.O., London, on the following dates: Jan. 24, from ...

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M.S. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following rainfall figures for the territories under its jurisdiction: ...
 ... inch ...
 ... inch ...
 ... inch ...
 ... inch ...

The British India liner "Madura," which reached England from East Africa on Saturday, was forced by a particularly bad gale to wait outside Plymouth for nearly 48 hours before a port-boat could approach her.

Charges of manslaughter by a burglar have been made against eight persons as a result of the fire at "The Phoenix," ...
 It is expected that six other persons will be charged in the near future.

The rates for longed ships passing through the Suez Canal are to be reduced to 25-75 gold francs per ton as from April 1. ...
 The rates have been six gold francs and two gold francs respectively.

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Vol. 30, No. 488.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

We have already reported that the preliminary complexion with the film of the life of Cecil Rhodes has been begun. It is sincerely to be hoped that the subject will be treated faithfully and that the representation of the supposed box office receipts and the embezzlements will not be allowed to mar the story. From the Cape to the Zambesi and beyond there is no getting away from Rhodes. His life stands his personal life and as no other man has done, and has provided such a wealth of dramatic material. The facts afford an opportunity to make a wonderful film that other countries may well envy, and it is good that it is being done while there are still men who were connected with Rhodes, and who are inspired by the spirit, their co-operation could be of the greatest value and would ensure a faithful result. The film will not only maintain interest but equally great value for it will be a real education to see a film and in a vivid manner the workings of the man to whom they are so proud. It will help the man to-day in their difficulties to see what a man of the world can do. For history shows no finer example of a man who came from a humble which kept his mind and of all health, he has asked, only to rise again to his commanding figure. It was that reality rather than as early as which kept the world hushed during those last days in the cottage at Murchisonburg, for it had put on him the immortal stamp of the really great. The film, which should be the proud possession of England and of Africa, must be worthy of the subject. It would please him to see it revive the inspiration that he gave, and to be bringing to their appointed end the many things that he had to be done.

A memorandum concerning the Draft Estimates for 1924 has been submitted to the Zanzibar Government by the unofficial members of the ZANZIBAR Legislative Council, who fully supported by the public are acting in a very practical manner. The results, bearing in mind the small area and compact nature of the Protectorate, the fact that its budget is approximately that of the large territory of Northern Rhodesia, seems to be to show that there is ample scope for reduction of staff and the curtailment of overhead expenses. If satisfactory economic progress is to be made in the islands, it is imperative that the finances should be brought into a healthier state than is at present the case, and we shall be surprised if the Secretary of State does not hear good deal about this subject when he visits Zanzibar a few days hence. Coupled with the uncertainty of the Zanzibar clove industry, the burden of Government expenditure at an inflated rate is a very serious matter.

How to combat the dangers of overstocking of Native Reserves, with consequent damage to the country in the form of denudation, AN ANTHROPOLOGIST and the fishing away of the human into the sea, is a most interestingly discussed by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, the Zanzibar anthropologist, in the current issue of the *Journal of the Anthropological Society*. The problem has been repeatedly examined in the pages of this journal, and of the highest importance to the African as a whole, and our many readers to whom it causes real concern can be only recommended to study

Dr. Bealey's. He shows that in the Kikuyu Reserve overstocking is directly due to the increase in "bride-price" payments or, as he prefers to call it, "marriage insurance," to two, three and even four times the rate current before debarment began. He also makes the claim, quite novel to us, that the replacement of the sweet potato by the European potato has greatly contributed to erosion, since the sweet potato vine produced a valuable cattle fodder, whereas the leaf of the European potato is useless for that purpose, the result being that in the dry season the animals are driven from dawn to dark devouring every green they can find and even pulling up the plants by the roots and in every way denuding the little available pastures. He is convinced that any attempt to check overstocking by means of legislation limiting the number of beasts which may be owned by any family or clan is destined to bitter opposition and to failure, but he would achieve the same end by persuading Native Councils to pass and enforce rules restricting the number of sheep and goats which may be demanded as marriage insurance, so that the effect would be to reduce gradually the number of animals owned by the Reserve's traders, and also to make it unnecessary for the tribe to keep such large herds for ceremonial purposes. He is convinced that goats of a good milking breed could be gradually substituted for the present unproductive kind of the Native, and the hardy European sheep of wool-bearing varieties could replace the poor Kikuyu stock of today. It is an instructive, constructive and hopeful contribution to a problem of great complexity.

The Report on "The Financial Situation of the Seychelles," made by Mr. T. Reid, the Financial Commissioner, set by the Secretary of State to inquire into the affairs of that Colony, effects the credit of the Administration of the archipelago, which totals only 26 square miles and lies about 1,000 miles from Mauritius, Zanzibar and Mombasa.

Most of the revenue is derived from taxation imposed upon people who are generally in debt, and Government has combined carelessness with its finance—a most unsound accountability procedure. The report states: "From 1900 to 1913 there has been a deficit, which now amounts to Rs. 1,000,000. Pressure on space will not permit us even to summarise the conditions and recommendations in the Report, but we recommend to anyone interested in the islands" (Suppose to say that if the recommendations are carried out as fearlessly and thoroughly as they have been made, there will be no reason to despair. On the contrary, the Seychelles would soon be in a much healthier position than is the case today. The public finance must be put on a sound footing before much help can be given to the hard hit East African industry at present essential work is being left undone because there is no money.

A great deal hangs upon the question of the Governor. Mr. Reid holds it to be absolutely essential that that office should in the NEW GOVERNMENT always be held by a trained GREAT administrator, with an open but instructed mind, a man who has learned the duties and art of administration in a Colony

possessing a high standard of the "very valuable" Rs. 10,125, is 100 times as efficient as will be from such Colonial Administrations the part of suitable officer who would do it better than his own without forfeit of his own. Sec. Lang and Chief Secretary or Colonial Secretary, the Government should be in a position to exercise complete control over every department, and also the more so in financial matters should man the local services and be able to direct the organization is demanded by practice and the whole administration. It is not a covered paper, but a factory of the new advances, rebates, and other systems. It is only we announced that Mr. J. J. Leeson, who has served in the M.G. in the New Year, will in leave for the Seychelles. It is to take up the heavy task to perform the President that he is in the man who is in the hope that he is in a pretty good and local that he will be in a pretty good and local that he will be in a pretty good and local. It is not a covered paper, but a factory of the new advances, rebates, and other systems. It is only we announced that Mr. J. J. Leeson, who has served in the M.G. in the New Year, will in leave for the Seychelles. It is to take up the heavy task to perform the President that he is in the man who is in the hope that he is in a pretty good and local that he will be in a pretty good and local.

USEFUL LEAD.

of the Government to form a Police Cadets. Rhodesia, which young men or attaining the rank of sergeant. It is hoped that this will not only help to open up employment, but will also mean the return of the Colony vacancies in the ranks of the Africa Police and other departments. There are from fifty to a hundred vacancies yearly in the Police Force, and many of them have hitherto been filled from outside the colony. The British Government has from an indirect recruitment scheme for the settlement of the generally felt, however, that the time has arrived for the youth of the country to be given a definite preference. It is proposed to accept cadets will undergo instruction at the Police Training School, Salisbury, under a form of apprenticeship, which will permit the cadets to leave at any time if he obtains suitable employment. Cadets receive a free board and maintenance for one year, of which 60 per cent will be deferred pay to be drawn on leave or discharge if granted. The quarters, with medical and dental attention and hospital treatment, will be provided. On reaching the necessary age and standard the cadet is available for the choice of either the rank of Police, or to other employment in the Government if such is available. Our readers will be glad to see in the Police force leads to a further extension of Service.

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Sir Samuel Wilson's Survey

Colonial Problems Past and Future

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, until recently Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was entertained to dinner last week by the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. S. Amery, who presided, said that ten years ago, after two years under Lord Milner, he had come back to Colonial Secretary with certain clear ideas of the machinery and the necessity for assisting and directing the diplomatic work with the Dominions from the centrally organising work for the Colonies, as the latter could reach full development only if freed from the former.

To get a fuller understanding and a greater sense of corporate entity it was essential that the right man, one who knew the Empire from the point of view of the Empire and not only from that of the Colonial Office, one who knew what a despatch looked like at a temperature of 100 in the shade, and not 90, as it was drafted in the cool of Whitehall, a man with a knowledge of the world, and of its intricacies and subtleties. Having made up his mind as to the prescription he had no doubt as to the man, and so he summoned home Sir Samuel Wilson, who had never failed him.

The last great task which I asked him to carry out, concluded Mr. Amery, was that of getting the Empire and the people of West Africa to agree on a scheme for a free Union. He agreed with me that it was necessary, and I knew that do one else could bring it about. He accepted our partnership, and the scheme itself through, but was not his fault. The Colonial Office was a very different place from what it was when he took charge.

Retrenchment and Progress

Sir Samuel Wilson's subject was "The Colonial Empire: Retrenchment and Progress." He gave a clear and definite description of the evolution of the Colonies in order to enable us to see the changes which have taken place, especially in the last fifty years, in the Empire generally, and to appreciate the size and variety of the Colonies to-day, their overseas trade, economic development and wealth, and the infinite variety of their Constitutions, since Governments had had to conform to existing conditions, and had been followed by a preconceived plan. Had there been any attempt to force a uniform system on Colonies that differed so widely, the Colonial Empire might not have existed. It does to-day.

Sir Samuel defined a Mandated territory as being one in the name of which a mandate to administer a territory on behalf of a League of Nations was accepted from the Mandatory Powers, and the League which accepted the Mandate is under certain obligations to furnish information annually to the Council of the League. *There is no authority in any of the Mandates for their transfer or termination.* The actual degree of authority and control to be exercised by the Mandatory Power in the territory is defined in the document known as the Mandate.

The main duty of the Secretary of State was such general control of policy as would insulate a long view being taken both politically and financially in spite of the fact that Governors were continually being appointed, and as a result of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who were members of the different Colonies, and of the fact that the different Colonies were not united in any of their interests, and that they could not expect to obtain any uniformity of treatment.

The War, said Sir Samuel, brought a new spirit into the Empire, and in the years that have followed there has been moving more and more of the burden of the Empire's development and progress to the Colonies themselves. It is not as if the Colonies are now being treated as if they were to be taken care of by the Mother Country.

After enumerating the changes, Sir Samuel emphasised the need for keeping Colonial questions outside the sphere of Party politics, mentioning the admirable process set on foot by the Labour Government of 1931 in appointing a meeting of representatives of the different parties to discuss the proposed amalgamation of the Rhodésias. He stressed the fact that finance was the root of most troubles, and that those who demanded official majorities as liberation from Downing Street did not always remember that it was the Mother Country which came to the assistance of the Dependencies in their hour of trouble, and that they might not be able, if self-governing, to raise loans on the same favourable terms as now.

Proceeding to the personal element of the Permanent Under-Secretary's work, Sir Samuel said, "I believe," he said, "in the personal touch, and I have convinced myself, and less high officials in the Colonies, that the more the more they get about in their Colonies, and the more they meet the people, the more they will overcome the difficulties with which they will be confronted. Do not think I suggest that Governors should make themselves so cheap, but they can preserve their dignity, without standing out as an Overcast. It is on paper, may appear workable, but in practice it does not function if the proper atmosphere exists, if the relations between officials and unofficials are what they ought to be, and in 99% of cases this depends on the head of the Colonial Administration."

Governors should, if possible be above any suspicion of reproach; they should be men of character and ability, not afraid of taking responsibility. Personality and commonsense were as valuable as ability, and they should be "Nature's gentlemen." And the Governor's wife, also, should be one of "Nature's ladies," as she should exercise such influence in the community as she could.

Representative Systems Perhaps Necessary

Sir Samuel said that those responsible for the Colonial Office after the War should consider the situation and far-reaching changes in methods. It no longer sufficed to suppress war and slavery. What was necessary was something more positive and creative—the change from a mere controller of decent behaviour to a Ministry of Transport, Education, Health and so on, which needed strong central management, for which the old organisation of the Colonial Office was inadequate, based as it was on geographical sub-division, which could not guarantee effective progress over such a wide field. The French system of sub-division by subjects would not have done, but he and Sir Samuel Wilson enlarged the general departments and added outside expert committees, thus gradually creating a good working system. They also added to this a greater degree of contact, with increased facilities for free change, and they built up on the old Colonial Services the Colonial Service, with a common sentiment, binding the Empire together.

"In the Colonial Empire," concluded Mr. Amery, "we have not yet got beyond moving towards elected majorities and disorganising that they may prove unworkable. We may have to find entirely different systems of representation, and we may have to proceed tentatively to this. But we have to build up the whole structure of civilisation. We have to build up our controlling power for the mere control of the Colonial peoples for ourselves, that it must never be more than an incidental advantage arising from the general improvement in those territories."

Lord Lugard said that Sir Samuel Wilson's survey of the Empire and their respective spheres also raised the question of the future of Africa, and that the Secretary's presence in Africa had been of the greatest importance to the creation of the Empire. He attached great importance to the creation of the Empire, and he attached great importance to the creation of the Empire.

Sir Samuel Wilson said that he had not yet seen the Colonial Office since he had been in Africa. He considered the Colonial Office as a very important part of the Government, and he considered the Colonial Office as a very important part of the Government. He considered the Colonial Office as a very important part of the Government, and he considered the Colonial Office as a very important part of the Government.

The Future of Nyasaland.

Mr. K. L. Howell's Address to E. A. Group

Mr. K. L. Howell, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland last week addressed the East African Group of the I.C.A.S. on "The Future of Nyasaland." I do not know any place outside England where I would rather settle down and spend the rest of my life," he began. "Sir Alfred Cooper, that excellent administrator and wonderful man, recently told you about the past and the present of Nyasaland. He is convinced that gold will be found on the Portuguese border, and I too am sure that we shall find minerals in Nyasaland when the country has been properly surveyed. The subject is in the forefront of the Government's programme, and Sir Herbert Young, our Governor, is very keen on it.

"The prospects of Nyasaland, the smallest Protectorate in the Empire, have been definitely enhanced by the Colon Development Fund. Nyasaland has a tremendously long line of communications which have been gradually built up until we shall soon have a continuous line from the south-west Tanganyika border down to the sea at Beira. The Zambezi Bridge alone will cost about £2,000,000, and the world of the programme with the extension to the Lake will be opened early this year, and the Zambezi Bridge about the beginning of 1935. The Nyasaland problem is to get a reasonable return on the very large capital outlay on communications. Production, and in the case of Nyasaland, agricultural production, offers the only economic way forward. As a small country we have a comparatively large population, about 2 1/2 to the square mile, or approximately 1,600,000 Natives, with about 2,000 Europeans. Much land in the southern part of the country has been alienated to Europeans, but that is not the case further north, except in the area in which the British South Africa Company previously held very large rights in the past, and concerning which negotiations are now proceeding. The Government in regard to mineral rights is an asset of the country, far as production is concerned, but a considerable proportion of that population had previously mined its living in Nyasaland and South Africa. When the depression came, and the mine owners in those countries naturally gave preference to local Native labour, so Nyasaland at present rather embarrassed by shortfalls in the direct taxation of Natives. Previously they were able to pay their hut and poll taxes from remittances sent to Nyasaland.

Beneficial Effect of White Settlement.

The question to be faced is whether we are going to be the labour supply again for Northern and Southern Rhodesia in South Africa, or whether we will say to our Natives, "We want you here as agricultural producers. We will teach you our ways to grow and show you how to get a good market for our crops." I am not here to speak for the Governor. I merely put this forward as one of the main economic problems of the future.

"The European population has had a definitely beneficial effect upon the Natives from the point of view of production. They have built and still are essential to the country. European production of tea, for instance, can be greatly increased, but not to the same extent as European production. Is it the reason why the ill-cured rubber of Nyasaland should not come into its own again? We must get a properly organized campaign conducted by the Trade Commissioner, Mr. Chester, who has been appointed to further the interests of Nyasaland in London. I am a great believer in publicity.

"Of course, we shall not get increased production unless we get lower rates on the railways which will enable us to export our produce economically. In speaking to you the other day, I always should say that the railways are our greatest asset, and position us to move in the interests of Nyasaland. They are considering this question of rates, but they have their duties and have to do their best for their shareholders. To increase production Nyasaland must have cheap rates. For instance, we want to offer planters in South Western Tanganyika through rates for their coffee to Beira.

Sir Herbert Young, our Governor, is extremely keen on Nyasaland. He has made it his own, and he has an Aero Club. We are to have a lower rate of duty on goods from Nyasaland and we in Salisbury are quite sure that we are sure things will be done. I consider the future of Nyasaland very different from that of other Protectorates. Sir Wallace Downes initiated me in Nyasaland, and he has done a great deal for it, for which the Government owe a big debt. He wishes the best for Nyasaland. The Natives on the one hand, and the European on the other, are not to be separated, and I see no reason why there should be conflict between them. The Natives are not hampered with past and beyond their present capacity. Many years of hard and efficient progress must follow. It is a matter of effort, and progress must follow. It is a matter of effort, and progress must follow. It is a matter of effort, and progress must follow.

"Nyasaland has been made a very attractive country for missions have done a great deal of work. We have not tried to get the Natives for positions which are not available for them because he is not yet suitable for them. At present no attempt is being made to get higher Government posts with Natives, but they show themselves capable of holding positions. The appointments are made, there is no question of the Natives being able to do the work. The railways and mining in Nyasaland Natives are doing a great deal of work.

Attractions of the In Nyasaland

"On the social side it would be difficult to find a more attractive country in which to make a home. We have only a small income tax at the moment (laughing), and I should like to see more people settle down in Limbe, Blantyre and Zomba, and just enjoy the best of their days in Nyasaland. It is very beautiful. It has beautiful scenery, trout streams and you can fish for three months in the year for very good. A few link roads are very good. A few link roads are very good. A few link roads are very good. A few link roads are very good. A few link roads are very good.

"Nyasaland has already been called 'The Playground of South Africa.' I have already heard that the 'Playground of South Africa' is a very attractive country. I have already heard that the 'Playground of South Africa' is a very attractive country. I have already heard that the 'Playground of South Africa' is a very attractive country. I have already heard that the 'Playground of South Africa' is a very attractive country. I have already heard that the 'Playground of South Africa' is a very attractive country.

"I do not get any really indebted we are to have a great deal of work. I believe in the future of Nyasaland. I believe in the future of Nyasaland. I believe in the future of Nyasaland. I believe in the future of Nyasaland. I believe in the future of Nyasaland.

"Mr. F. S. Joelson, who has been in the room for a number of the men, is fully responsible for the position. He is fully responsible for the position. He is fully responsible for the position. He is fully responsible for the position. He is fully responsible for the position.

Problems from the Railway Standpoint

"The railway is a very important factor in the development of Nyasaland. It is a very important factor in the development of Nyasaland. It is a very important factor in the development of Nyasaland. It is a very important factor in the development of Nyasaland. It is a very important factor in the development of Nyasaland.

Secretary of State's Visit

Ill in Nairobi, Engagements Cancelled

SIR PHILIP CURRIE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is staying at Government House, Nairobi, has been unable to leave from Nairobi for his engagements in the East African Protectorates and the High Commission in London which were to have taken place yesterday, because of a deep disappointment which he has suffered most keenly in the course of his visit. He is expected to leave Nairobi for London tomorrow by air.

The Secretary of State has suffered a severe attack of malaria which has rendered it impossible for him to leave Nairobi for his engagements in the East African Protectorates and the High Commission in London which were to have taken place yesterday, because of a deep disappointment which he has suffered most keenly in the course of his visit. He is expected to leave Nairobi for London tomorrow by air.

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the East African Protectorates, Sir Philip Currie's presence was regretted as he has been unable to attend at his disposal, he should concentrate on his duties in London as far as possible and on discussing important problems which are most concerned at the spot. Messengers were sent to the Convention, the Associations of the Government and Sir P. Currie's letter was being sent to give India and place in the discussions.

Sir P. Currie's departure was regretted as he has been unable to attend at his disposal, he should concentrate on his duties in London as far as possible and on discussing important problems which are most concerned at the spot. Messengers were sent to the Convention, the Associations of the Government and Sir P. Currie's letter was being sent to give India and place in the discussions.

The Secretary of State visited the Owen Falls and the Ripon Falls, as well as the headquarters of the British Native Government.

Convention Discussed Ministers Visit

London, January 4.—Ministers of the Convention convened to discuss the representations to be made to the Secretary of State, Sir Philip Currie, on the proposed consideration was given to Mr. C. Keirsey's views on the Commission of Enquiry as they are as a direct consequence of the direct consequences of the Convention and the Convention is intended to be held in London on January 10th and 11th.

The Convention is intended to be held in London on January 10th and 11th. The Convention is intended to be held in London on January 10th and 11th.

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Death of Mr. William Barwell

A record which depicts the sudden death last week of the aged eighty-eight of Mr. William Barwell, who has been in the last ten years editor and managing director of our contemporary, which was a journal he had given forty-five years of unbroken service, having joined as a junior at the time of its establishment. All who knew him were impressed by his sincerity and keen interest in all connected with South African affairs. He gave himself ungrudgingly to his paper and to the community generally being a member of the Essex County Council, Chairman of its Asylum Committee, one of the most active local workers in connection with unemployment and a prominent member of the Roman Catholic congregation. He will be sadly missed in London African circles, and his many friends in South Africa. To Mr. Barwell's many sons or daughters we extend our deepest sympathy.

East African African Meeting

The meeting which London Business houses suffer from a shortage of air mail as a result of Wednesday's meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which has been the hope that the meeting will be a success in the East African Protectorates and that provision of the technical assistance which will be required to develop the country's resources.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

1877 Captain Francis Langford Guilbride, M.C.

...the most disease-ridden hole in Africa...
...to 'The Uganda Guardian'
...is being... and let one of the worst...
...periods of her existence.'—Sir Joseph Byrne,
Governor of Kenya.

...missions must be given the primary credit...
...introducing industry into Uganda...
...His... ..

...No country exporting maize can beat Kenya's...
...present yield.'—Mr. H. J. Hamilton, President of...
...Chamber of Commerce.

...In the days there has come down to us a type...
...which is perhaps two million years old.'—Sir Arthur...
...Keese, writing in 'The Daily Mail'.

...regards water policy, I am neither a...
...republican nor, in a simulationist, I am an...
...admissionist.'—The Prime Minister of...
...Kenya.

...I have been a pessimist for fourteen years...
...but since the tide did turn, we shall see the biggest...
...boom in the history of the world.'—Major...
...Cogan, speaking in Nairobi.

...It is still the intention of Government to...
...bring in some tax as soon as the time is ready...
...The Chief Secretary of Uganda, speaking in the...
...Legislative Council.

...There is nothing new about indirect rule...
...It was the normal system of the Byzantine Emperors...
...in North Africa.'—Sir Richmond Palmer, writing in...
...the 'Journal of the African Society'.

...There is nothing worse than to hear youngsters...
...constantly yelling 'let us go to get our...
...which they ought to be doing themselves.'...
...Sequita, addressing the Kenya Society for...
...the Study of Race Improvement.

...During recent tours in the Masindi area...
...I am astonished to note the big strides made in the...
...cultivation of cotton, sisal and other...
...crops.'—J. C. Cochrane, in his manifesto to...
...the electors of the East Province of Kenya.

...Mr. K. B. Bony has done for Uganda cotton...
...precisely what Sir Henry Wickham did for rubber in...
...Malaya. The latter received a knighthood and a...
...substantial pension. Mr. Bony has been offered...
...and through force of circumstances did not accept...
...the post.'—Mr. F. Garton, writing to the...
...'Kenya Herald'.

...One factory I visited in Japan has a staff of...
...5,000 people. They were turning out rubber shoes...
...at the rate of 4,000,000 pairs per annum,...
...confidence in increasing, that figure to...
...50,000,000 pairs this year.'—Mr. S. H. Sayer,
...addressing the Kenya Chamber of Commerce...
...and Agriculture after his recent visit to Japan.

...Consumption of Empire tobacco has increased...
...from 1,500,000 lbs. in 1918 to 2,000,000 lbs. in 1932...
...and the Nyasaland proportion has increased from...
...10 million pounds in 1918 to over eleven million...
...pounds in 1932.'—Mr. J. A. ...
...the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, addressing the...
...annual meeting of the Association.

...Do not think a single man will borrowed...
...from the Government to increase...
...and... ..
...halfpenny out of a man's yearly...
...of the... ..
...The... ..
...The... ..



Copyright 'East Africa'

...Captain... ..
...business... ..
...worlds... ..
...Uganda Cotton Association... ..
...of the Uganda Planters' Association... ..
...of the Kampala Club, and of the Uganda... ..
...of which he was long Captain... ..
...President of the Uganda... ..
...keen player of all games... ..
...which he played for both the... ..
...Orange Free State... ..

...His... ..
...architect of racialism... ..
...cordial... ..
...His... ..
...industry... ..
...did... ..
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...Intending to... ..
...London... ..
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...He... ..
...and... ..
...joined the Royal... ..
...went... ..
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PERSONALIA

Sir John Maffey has been appointed Governor of Victoria School.

Major and Mrs. J. G. Dunsdale, of England, last week for East Africa.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in a hospital of Major Bruce Ryan.

Dr. C. H. Seaton has been suffering from ill-health for some time, and has now returned to his home in Kakamega.

Mr. C. King has been appointed a member of the Ngoni Board.

Mr. C. G. Stevens, former Nyasaland business manager, is now in England.

Mrs. W. F. Sullivan, who has resided in Kenya for the past six years, is now settled in London.

Mr. B. C. Green and Miss Joyce Vyonna Grammont were recently married in Diões Salaam.

The Rev. C. F. Anderson, who has several times visited East Africa, has recently arrived in England from India.

The Rt. Rev. T. J. Winn, D.D., Bishop of Uganda, expects to leave Mombasa for England on February 14.

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. A. Shackleton, of Ndola, and Miss Molly Jamieson, Taylor of Salisbury.

The Rev. A. J. Hopkins, who served as a missionary in Meru from 1915 to 1929, returned to Kenya last week.

Miss J. Attles, who for the past thirty years has been an M.S.M. missionary in Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Dr. George Wilson, of the East African Medical Service, and Miss Grace Laing were last week married in Muswell Hill.

Mr. K. W. Hall, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Hall, leave London on February 11 to return to Central Africa.

Sir George Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, reached London on Sunday by an Imperial Airways line.

The report to hear that Captain G. H. Morris, of Masasi, has had to undergo treatment at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

Henry Smith, K.B.E., and Alexander Khandu, his son, two prominent business men, have just returned to visit South and East Africa.

... of Nyasaland, is expected to arrive in the country towards the end of February. He intends to spend his holiday mainly in Cornwall.

Mr. J. R. James, of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, well known in Rugby football circles at Dar es Salaam, is shortly expected home on leave.

Mr. Francisco Machado, formerly Director of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Portuguese Colonies.

Messrs. J. H. Allison, C.M.A., and J. H. Rankie, M.B., and Ross have been appointed Lieutenants in the King's African Rifles, a part of the 5th Brigade.

Messrs. E. W. Miller, M.P., and H. Duke, M.P., of the Tripartite, strict members in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Kenya, Lindi and Lamu respectively.

Paymaster Rear-Admiral F. J. G. S. Gussess, R.N., who died last week, served during the war in various operations, notably in the East Indies, in 1914.

Mr. J. J. Morris, who served in the Indian Civil Service from 1906 to 1929, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at La Paz, Bolivia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Broughall Woods leave England to move by the "Edinburgh Castle" to join their work in Rhodesia. They expect to be stationed in Katlanop.

Princess Marie Louise, President of the Cornubia Club, presided last week over the first of a series of "Empire Lunches" organised by the Overseas Settlements Club.

Mr. R. McGregor, who has been acting as manager of the Planting Branch of Barclays Bank (C.A.O.) during the absence of Mr. A. M. Gillam, has left Nyasaland for England.

Police tea service has been presented by the Kenya Police Force to Mr. J. Theussens, the former Superintendent of Police in the Congo, who has just returned to South Africa.

Mr. P. V. Bhagan, C.I.S. Counsel in Kenya, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Chief Counsel in succession to Mr. J. H. Hone, who has retired to Kenya on leave.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of East Africa and the Congo has been appointed to the Great Malabar, East and the Sudan by the United Church Council of East Africa, Freetown.

Mr. Stanley I. Merritt, formerly Assistant Commissioner at Mulubya, and well known in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Equator Tin Mines, Portugal.

K.C. Lampson during

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Mr. P. V. Bhagan, C.I.S. Counsel in Kenya, has been transferred to Tanganyika as Chief Counsel in succession to Mr. J. H. Hone, who has retired to Kenya on leave.

Magdalen Abbott, Sumner's stone which died in Hampstead last week, served in H.M.S. "Blossie" on the Mwili Expedition of 1905.

M. E. F. Slapton, the Kenya section, lectured on "Chimney Mount Everest" at an "Eye Seas" League meeting held in London a few days ago.

Having dissolved his partnership in the Sukuma Labour Agency, Captain T. H. Henfrey is now on a natural history collecting safari in the Musoma district of Tanganyika, concentrating chiefly on butterflies and birds.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson of W. Zanzibar, having arrived home on the 14th, have received news from South Africa. During their holidays they will probably accept an invitation to the "Lake Stokes" Trust to visit the United States.

Mr. Meredith Sanders, who retired from the Nyasaland Medical Service in 1932, has taken up appointment as Medical Officer of Health in the same office. He has been studying the Nyanja and Shona languages.

A Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League is being formed. Messrs. G. A. Thorneycroft and Captain A. J. W. Harcourt are Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, and Mr. Mathias is acting as Hon. Secretary.

Mr. J. G. Gurney, son of Mr. George Gurney, has been in West Africa to cross the continent, and expects to reach Nairobi by Imperial Airways plane on February 21. He plans to spend just a month in Kenya and Uganda, being home on March 23.

News has reached London of the death in Kenya, following a motor accident, of Mr. J. A. Andrews, who recently joined the staff of Tanganyika Concessions. He had been working in the Gambia region, but a short time ago was transferred to Uganda. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, who were married only nine weeks ago, were motoring near Kakamega when the car came off the road as they were turning a corner. The vehicle overturned into a ditch and killed the driver, whose body was taken to Kakamega township and there buried. Mrs. Andrews is a member of the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Captain J. P. Bellinger, Lieutenant-Commander W. J. King, O.B.E., R.N.V.R., and Commander W. McC. Lamb, R.N., R.N.R. (ret'd), have been appointed members of the Kenya Naval Volunteer Reserve Advisory Committee, of which the Commissioner of Customs is Chairman.

Professor Gordon, formerly Director of the Department of Pathology and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is now in London by appointment to the industrial research department of the Ministry of Health, his duties being to advise on the prevention of infectious diseases.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. B. Richardson, Assistant Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson, of 2, Grosvenor Road, Rotherhithe, and John Nassiri, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Crawford, of Clarendon, Malindi, P. I. The marriage is to take place in Dar es Salaam in May.

Mr. Archibald H. Ritchie, the well-known Tanganyika sportsman, left on Tuesday for four days' hunting in the Kikuyu and Enkomo forests in the Palestine and Egypt before joining the "Mulla" at Port Said a month hence for a short stay. He was unfortunately under medical treatment and will not be able to return to Kenya in the season.

Mr. E. A. de Beers and Mr. M. Soudan had a miraculous escape recently when, during one of their aeroplanes' short trips over the Nile. A bird was caught in the propeller as it revolved on the ground, and the propeller was bent and during its attempt to lift the plane into the air. The aircraft was destroyed, but the occupants fortunately escaped with but slight injuries.

We hear that at the recent Installation Meeting in Nairobi of the Kenya Royal Arch Chapter, No. 37, companions T. I. Farrar, M.C., H. Stebbins, and F. A. Bailey were installed as the three Principals, the outgoing M.P. being Comp. R. W. Eastburn, Bunbury. The following officers were invested: Comps. W. B. Brook, Sc. E.; W. Udall, Sc. N.; G. C. Nolder and H. M. Jones, Ass't. Sojourners; A. A. Leant, O.B.E., Director of Ceremonies; G. C. Griffiths, Ass't. Director of Ceremonies; White Organists: W. A. McClelland, W. Kirk, and H. D. de Poer, French, Steward, and G. Clark, Janitor.

POWER INDUSTRY!



KENYA
 addresses large water power resources

Cheap power available on a steady basis. Reliability and low cost are the result. We offer special rates to large consumers.

SYSTEMS: 3 phase 4 wire 60 cycles, 115 and 240 volts.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Nearly two hundred passengers are to board the Union Castle motorship "Campana" which is carrying Prince George to South Africa. The Prince is to be met at Southampton from St. James's Park by the "Campana" which will arrive from the Cape at the time of Waterloo. The vessel is said to have a large number of "brothers." On boarding the ship their Royal Highnesses were welcomed by Captain C. E. Stuart, R.D., R.N.H., the commander, Mr. James Ferny, Director, Deputy Chairman of the Lane, Mr. H. E. Abbott, a director of the Company, and Mr. O'Neil, joint manager.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Colonial Aims of the Nazis.
Ceaseless Newspaper Propaganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Should I claim, constantly being made, that German sources that Hitler does not intend to strive to recover colonial German territories in Africa? You are yourself, and his words, more than once, show that he is not as unambitious in this matter as his apologists would have the British public think. However, even if he were personally willing to give up many of the permanent deprivation of African territories in order to be on better terms with Great Britain, for which advantage he would probably give a good deal, it is still almost certain that he would have to yield his personal preferences, since the Colonial party in the Reich is extremely powerful, having behind it a public which is ceaselessly whipped into resentment by propaganda.

The real power in Germany to-day resides in the Storm Troops, and nothing gives a surer indication of real German law than their official organ, "Der Mann", which means "The Storm Trooper". The Brown Army, which numbers about one million picked men, reads this weekly newspaper as infallible. It is the force most significant that practically every single issue contains at least one article on the Colonial question. Remember that this is not an ordinary newspaper catering for a mixed public, but to all intents and purposes an official publication, produced by and for the elite Nazis, and accepted without question by the body which has designated Germany to a very good semblance of unanimity.

Yet even the name of this influential paper scarcely been mentioned in the British Press. I can recall only one reference. The rest of the public has most certainly no idea of its nature and tendency, one of which is to keep alive Germany's Colonial ambitions.

In Praise of the Eland.

Why Not Domesticate Them?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, At a moment when interest in the preservation of the fauna of the Empire, and particularly of Africa, is so general, a plea for the strict preservation of eland may not be out of place.

Take that noble animal the eland. When tamed and he is easily tamed, an eland will do all that a horse can do, and a good deal more; moreover, he gives far less trouble, and for intelligence he would be hard to beat. I have seen eland used for rugging, carrying packs, and as draught animals. They will live anywhere and eat anything. Sixty years ago they were plentiful on the snow-covered Yukon-Siberian Mountains.

In Canada reindeer are used as pack and draught animals. Why not domesticate and use elands as such in Africa? They are twice the size of reindeer, and I should say that two eland bulls in good condition would pull harder than six reindeer and never need the whip. They are very docile and will allow children to run about their legs and take all sorts of liberties with them, if these are tame.

There are hundreds of eland in Central and West Africa at the present time. Of the more than a million shooting elands, all the sportsmen who go to the country take a very care to reserve a small eland for the sportsman who succeeds in shooting a small eland thoroughly deserves his trophy. There is no need to preserve the eland outside the game preserves, in fact look after himself very well indeed.

An eland cow will yield five quarts of milk monthly, and the butter is unsurpassed for delicacy.

Old-time professional hunters seldom shot the eland. They had to occasionally for food, and here and there a museum specimen, but never for sport. Eland shooting can be called sport. Slaughter would be a better word.

Yours faithfully,

South of France

Governments and Officials.

"Budgets Balanced at Their Expense."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—East Africa is a very fine, impartial and instructive paper, and I hope you will allow me space to espouse the cause of the unfortunate official, at whose expense it has become the established practice to balance budgets in East Africa. If a Government is a few thousand short, it increases the levy on official salaries, or withdraws some privilege which was probably an inducement which made many of us join the service. The burden of economy has not been evenly distributed. The consequence is that many officers, I venture to say, the average officers, cannot maintain the standard expected of him. In one large town in East Africa scarcely any officers belong to the club, solely on financial grounds.

A particular cause of discontent is the dismissal of public servants by means of the fiction of "abolition of office." To abolish his office would strictly and legally mean that the office of Administrative Officer had been abolished, and that the Government proposed to dispense with all Administrative Officers, and carry on the administration of the country with one or two Sanitary Superintendents! The Government has got away with this piece of Machiavellian practice because its victims have been old and frightened or too poor to put up with the state too ignorant to do so.

Yours faithfully,

Sourabaya, Tananayika.

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Native Coffee Growing

Problems on Kilimanjaro

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR: The infestation of *Anestis* near the forest boundary of Kilimanjaro is extraordinarily heavy amongst the Native plantations this year. I do not think it physically possible for the whole area to be sprayed, but the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union says it can be done, and has at last decided to spray with arsenic mixture and sugar.

It is not yet known that they are going to spray for *Homocidus vestitus*, which all Europeans now seem to do in self-defence every year. Anyhow, the thought of large quantities of poisons of blue vitriol and arsenic being used in a careless fashion over such a large area is ignominious. Natives should make the Aborigine Society protest. If their attention is drawn to this practice, they would doubtless be prepared to do their duty in the cause of humanity.

Moshi.

Manganayika.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. SINCLAIR.

Massed Buffalo Charges.

What is the Explanation?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR: I was much interested in the note headed "Buffalo Driven Off by Whistling" in your issue of January 4. Curiously enough, I had a letter recently from an old timer in Nyasaland, who had just read my recent big game hunting book, in which I have written on this subject and what he wrote may be of interest to East African *shikaris*. He said:

"There is one matter on which there must now be a very good deal of first-hand evidence available for the possible solution of a riddle which I have never been answered: What is in the mind of a hundred of buffalo when they appear to make a massed charge? The procedure is always similar. After a fright, probably the shooting of one of their number, the herd, numbering up to 800, forms a sort of 'V' shape, facing towards the danger, and after a short pause, right flank and back at, advances upon the accelerating runner, but the charge is never carried right home, for as I know, the advance has been met by one or two, but my belief is that they are not the deterring factors in the next development. At about 20 yards the mass wheels slightly, or rather splits up; as in the meantime, and passes the enemy by a few yards."

"I used to argue that the explanation was that, as you give it, the movement was a bluff, but a charge, but a panic bolt towards the danger. I am, however, less satisfied with that theory. Is it not half the bluff, bluff, and so much influenced by the 'have-it-to-lose' game spirit (so to be in my belief) always inefficacious in the really smart business—well, should I be writing this to you or rather to you? And would not big game hunters have been definitely denied the 'system' the bush hunter old friend of mine?"

I wrote the correspondent very fully, stating my considered views and theories—not mine, a bluff to myself! It would be very interesting to hear the views of others, for the point raised strikes me as abnormally interesting. My own theories seem to be satisfied my correspondent that there were some kind of sound idea behind them, for he wrote in reply: "I expect to get about as near the right answer to my question as anyone who does not happen to be a buff to could."

The experience recorded by Mr. J. Bryant in the South Medical Series, where I make my conclusion in my theories being correct, that is true for animals, I consider identical conditions do not

always set alike, but I have had confirmation of Mr. Bryant's experience, related to me by a good old hunter and shikari with a long hunting career of buffalo in the land a few years back. Reading.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Lawlessness in Kenya

Congratulations on the candid disclosures in your issue of January 4 on the lawless state of affairs in Kenya. Nothing could be more to the point, or more timely, especially in view of the visit of the Secretary of State. Such a candid exposure, together with your editorial suggestions, should have the Government react. From a Reading Kenya sportsman.

Rescues from Crocodiles

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that on every occasion on which an attempt is made to rescue a victim from the jaws of a crocodile, that the reptile has relinquished its grip of the victim and collared the rescuer. In the majority of cases with fatal results. Yet I have never seen attention called to that fact in print. It will also hazard the opinion that the Zambezi crocodiles are the most savage in the world. From an old Portuguese East African hunter.

Happy Kakamega

The extract you recently quoted from a Kenya correspondent about the happy condition of the Natives of Kakamega entirely confirms my impression. Unemployed, there is employment for the menfolk, a ready market for the surplus foodstuffs, and very ample compensation for any disturbance caused on cultivated land or on land which would not, under normal conditions be cultivated for years. I do not think both of whom have resided in East Africa for many years, told me that Natives had complained to him that an white man had been to dig up their fields, and that of something be done about it. From a Kenya sportsman.

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More German Propaganda

East African Campaign Photographs

Through the courtesy of a Tanganyika sub-scriber we have received a copy of "Die Soldaten Letzt-Kampfe" a collection of 120 photographs taken in East Africa during the East African Campaign and now published at the price of 2.85 marks. We are told that the book has already achieved a considerable circulation in Tanganyika Territory and that it is to be found in the hands of Natives, who will, of course, regard it as the most forceful kind of German propaganda, for its whole tendency is to glorify German military prowess, to spread the idea that the closest brotherhood existed between the German and Native fighting men, and to suggest that a land in which so much German blood was spilt cannot for ever remain lost to the Reich.

To exploit to the full the propaganda value of the pictures, they have been turned into a film, which is obtainable in Germany at the low price of 100. That this is a motion picture obviously designed to feed the Colonial propaganda which has been maintained ever since the end of the War, and greatly intensified by the Nazis attained power. To carry out the same number of photographs commemorating the work of German naval ratings during the Campaign.

General von Lettow Vorbeck dedicates his collection to "My East African War Comrades who Lie in the Field, and to German Youth" and he concludes his brief introduction with the assertion that "a strong war we gave us back the Colonies we have lost." Between the pages of those words and the present time, the British Government, speaking through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has declared categorically that "under no circumstances whatever can there be any question of considering the return of Tanganyika to Germany. That is the firm, considered and determined view of the Government."

That blight and final warning of the British Government was necessitated by an accumulation of German relations of which this book's photographs is typical. Even the Germans do not realise that their unwise persistence has had a result diametrically the opposite of what they planned.

The Rev. A. W. Hall, who wrote "Round the Camp Fire in East Africa" and has to his credit a number of South African poems, has just written "A Voyage to the Cape" (Longmans Green).

Rhodesian Caricature

Clever Novel from a Wrong Angle

"Rhodesian Farm" (Hurst and Blackett) by Miss Jane England presents a picture of life in Southern Rhodesia with real skill. Her characterisation of the principal and minor characters is of a high class, and the dialogue is natural and the story moves easily throughout, but just because it is well done she has done Southern Rhodesia a poor service by writing it.

If there ever was a farm resembling that over which the men of arranged, hypocritical Miss Dymond presided, with her treatment of the adopted and presents us with a Rhodesian "Lindbergh" who are better forgotten and not presented to a public at home that may take it as typical. The fault, however, is deeper than this for practically the whole picture of Rhodesian farming as presented is a depressing one of bad farms badly managed, and most of the characters on the stage are unattractive types. It is decidedly a novel to deter decent would-be settlers.

Except for some glimpses of kindly neighbourliness and willingness to help, the book is a caricature of life in Rhodesia, and—broken by a few well-written and the local colour vividly carried over into fiction, while being actually untrue. A minor flaw is that it is apparently written at the present day, yet the whole group of towns that is principally described is portrayed as being lawless, and a penal for transport on ox-wagon and mules and a pity, for it is a good story and readable.

Some of the writing—of the glimpse of the place at work, and the vignettes of Miss Dymond, show keen observation and the power to give a life-like description. The tension that so often goes to snapping point in fiction is admirably suggested. The early made-up she has seen the man he stuck his teeth in her, and not for these sticking teeth she described him as a fox anything in the world would put him in for the night, and when him back his teeth in her snapper. Obviously this is Myra Swinburne, the kindest figure in the book—who remembers this particular snapping point as a very telling detail.

It is to be hoped that Miss England will use her talent as a story teller and her knowledge of Rhodesia in a book more true to life and less disappointing. Normal people can get picturesome as abnormality, and there are many in the country who are interesting on the case of bankruptcy and survival. There are many who, in the country who are well educated and at school, who definitely loves it to Rhodesia to try to improve the habit that this clever but unkind book says to do.

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East African Market Reports.

COFFEE.

EAST AFRICAN descriptions met a good demand at last week's auctions, and prices tended dearc.

Kenya	
"A" sizes	54s. od. to 130s. od.
"B" sizes	47s. od. to 67s. od.
Peaberry	45s. od. to 16s. 6d.
London graded	50s. od. to 136s. 6d.
First sizes	68s. od. to 80s. od.
Second sizes	55s. od.
Third sizes	51s. 6d.
Peaberry	6s. 9d. to 70s. od.
Brown and graded	42s. od. to 57s. 6d.
Old Crop	10s. od. to 111s. 6d.
at all sizes	50s. od. to 26s. 6d.
Peaberry	40s. od. to 51s. 6d.
Peaberry	26s. od. to 26s. 6d.

Tanganyika	
"A" sizes	64s. od. to 64s. 6d.
"B" sizes	57s. 6d.
Peaberry	40s. 6d.

Tanganyika	
"A" sizes	65s. od. to 72s. 6d.
"B" sizes	51s. od. to 55s. 6d.
Peaberry	43s. 6d. to 43s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od. to 7s. 6d.

Uganda	
London cleaned	10s. od. to 140s. 6d.
First sizes	70s. od. to 103s. 6d.
Second sizes	55s. od.
Third sizes	51s. od.
Peaberry	111s. od. to 140s. od.

Uganda	
London cleaned	70s. od. to 108s. od.
First sizes	100s. 6d.
Second sizes	70s. od.
Peaberry	10s. od. to 95s. 6d.

Uganda	
"A" sizes	50s. od. to 108s. od.
"B" sizes	40s. od. to 54s. od.
Peaberry	53s. 6d.

Kilimanjaro	
London cleaned	60s. od. to 95s. 6d.
First sizes	40s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.
Second sizes	41s. 6d.
Third sizes	41s. 6d.
Peaberry	88s. 6d.

Moshi	
London cleaned	60s. 6d.
First size	54s. od.
Second size	40s. od.
Third size	64s. od.
Peaberry	64s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on January 22 totalled 60,225 bags, compared with 71,425 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER MARKETS.

Cocoa Seed. Firm and slightly higher at 41/55 per ton. (1933: 41/55; 1932: 41/25. 6d.)

Cloves. Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 4/6 and Jan. March at 5/1 per lb. (1933: 6d.; 1932: 6d.)

Copper. Firmer, standard for cash being quoted at 43/55, and electrolytic at 23/6 per ton.

Opium. Quietly steady with Jan. March quoted at 4/02. (1933: 4/13; 1932: 4/13.)

Fair business has been done in East African at from 42s. to 70s. per lb. according to quality. (1933: 54s.; 1932: 54s.; 1931: 54s.)

Cotton Seed. Nominal. 43/55. (1933: 43/55; 1932: 43/55; 1931: 43/55.)

Gold. Firm, per oz. 113/10. (1933: 113/10; 1932: 113/10; 1931: 113/10.)

Grain. Little business is passing in the collection of 23 to 25. (1933: 23; 1932: 23; 1931: 23.)

Leaves. Slow. Mombasa heavyweights being quoted at about 2/10 per lb.

Sisal. Steady, with East African No. 1 for Jan. March quoted at 1/6 10s., Feb. April at 1/12 12s. 6d., May and June at 1/6 5s., and April-June at 1/10 10s. for Jan. March.

quoted at 1/10 5s., and No. 2 for Jan. March has sold at 1/5 15s. (1933: 1/12 12s. 6d.; 1932: 1/10 5s.)

Leaf. 367 packages of Kenya sold last week averaged 1s. 13d. per lb. (1933: 6d.)

Leaf. Latest prices paid for Kenya leaf, dark, 61d. to 10d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 5d. to 10d.; medium bright, 10d. to 15d.; strong dark, 8d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 6d. to 12d.; medium bright, 13d. to 15d.

Kenya Dairy Farming.

The recent Agricultural Show held in Nairobi is said to be according to local advisers, to have been the best ever held in Kenya, excellent prices were obtained for imported milk. Mr. A. G. Grey, purchasing one imported milk can, obtained a very high price, 2/5; Major Holtford, who bought a 100 lb. can of butter, and was selling at 100/-, was more definitely predicted that Kenya dairy farming, and particularly the production of that desirable product, is a promising business.

Sisal Crop Reports.

At its recent meeting in London of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Mr. Arthur Turner, who presided, said that in the future the general estimated estimate of this year's crop of sisal in the Gezira was definitely more optimistic than in the last years, and that a yield was anticipated only very slightly below the general average for the years since the area had been under irrigation from the dam. The Nyasaland crop fell short of expectations, mainly owing to the failure of the late rains in the Lower Shire areas, but the total output was expected to be about 100,000 bales more than last season. The new seed, derived from L.A. and originally supplied from the Corporation's station in the Tanganyika, was giving very good yields.


Messrs. Lockhead, Moore & Roy, Ltd., of Nairobi, have now taken over the agency for Petters oil engines, the previous agents, Messrs. W. Gilligan & Co., having closed down their machinery branch.

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- Miss P. D. H. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

LATEST AIR MAIL PASSENGERS

Outward passengers yesterday air mail to East Africa include ... Mr. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4.30 p.m. on Jan. 25.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

- British ... "Durham Castle" ... "Landaff Castle" ... "Llandoverey Castle" ... "Llanstephan Castle" ...

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Colonial African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated: Kenya (week ended January 6) - Kisumu, 0.04 inch; ...

Stock Raiders Punished

We learn by air mail that three Sanguru warriors who stole trade cattle from the Subania farm of Mr. C. P. Nicholson ...

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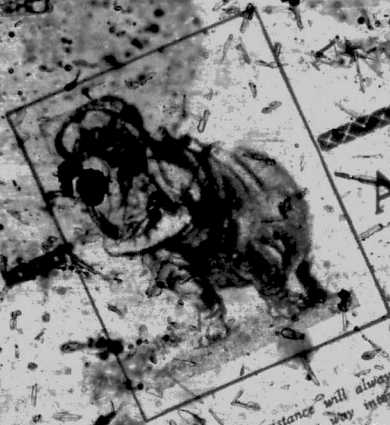
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