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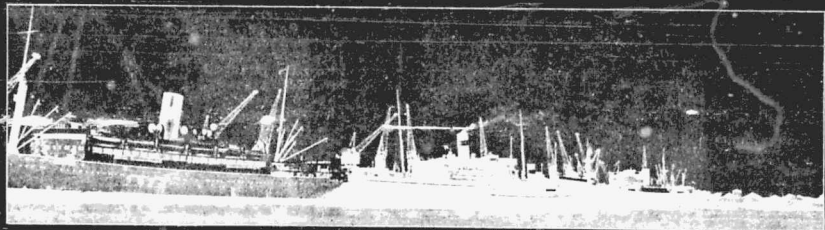
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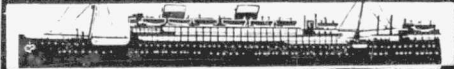
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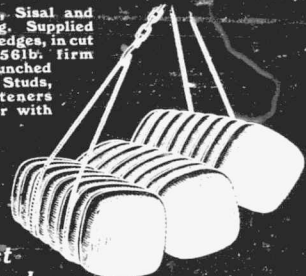
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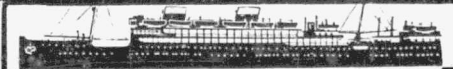
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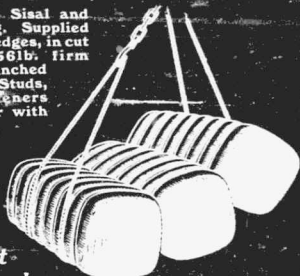
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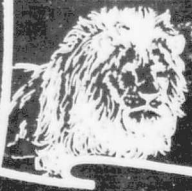
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Sir Richard Rankine, British Resident in Zanzibar, is on his way back to East Africa, where, it is evident, he will be met with strong Indian protests against his plan for the reorganisation of the clove industry, the re-generation of which is essential to the prosperity of the Protectorate. Indian opposition is already organised and vocal; it has declared itself in a *kartal* and in representations to the Aga Khan, and through him to the British Government. The intentions of the Resident are clearly to be resisted if at all possible; and, from the standpoint of the protestants, such tactics are natural, for, having battled for a generation or more on the clove producers, Arab and Swahili, they are naturally not disposed to see one of their principal sources of income swept away, or stringently controlled, without exerting themselves in their own interests. Moreover, they have been subjected for the first time to the trade taxes which are general throughout the Empire, and rear further revenue impositions which they have been fortunate enough to escape hitherto. But, so far as agriculture is concerned, the interests of the producer must come first; that is the declared intention of the Resident—and one with which any unbiased outside observer must agree.

It carries the stamp of careful investigation and truthful conclusions, and is in itself ample justification for any measures which the local Government can take to redress the present lamentable state of affairs. This report—which predicted that "the introduction of corrective legislation will meet with strong opposition by the vested interests and the agencies through which they work"—declares it to be probable that not less than half the agricultural property of Zanzibar and Pemba "has passed into the hands of the money-lending classes, and at least half the remainder is encumbered to them, most of it heavily"; and that the majority of the money-lenders, far from performing a useful function, have "used agriculture as a milch-cow, which they have now milked almost dry." The Commissioners are convinced that the liabilities of the agricultural classes are steadily increasing, not so much on account of fresh borrowings, as by the accumulation and compounding of interest charges; they give an impressive list of the malpractices by which growers fall into the toils of the money-lenders, and an analysis of the interest rates charged in over 4,000 cases, in nearly 1,600 of which the rate is over 75%, and in only 498 of which is it under 15%! Under such conditions agriculture can obviously not live, let alone flourish.

Anyone in doubt as to the fundamentals of the matters at issue should read the "Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes" compiled by Messrs. C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last at the direction of the Zanzibar Government, and now issued by the Government Printer. It is one of the frankest and most startling East African documents which we have read for a long

time. For so drastic a malady, drastic remedies are inevitable. The recommendations of the Commissioners are thus stated: "To cope effectively with this aspect of the problem of indebtedness it will be necessary to demarcate and render inalienable to non-Natives all Native communal and public land, and to provide for security of tenure of individual cultivators of such lands."

to encourage the concession of security of tenure to squatters; to provide for the survey and demarcation of all agricultural property; to furnish advances for development, protective measures and cultivation; to penalise conditions of uncultivated culturable land, ill-maintained plantations and the production of inferior produce; and to devise means to assist heirs to pay estate duty and other taxes, deceased's debts, and to buy shares in deceased's estates, without recourse to money-lenders, and to encourage the purchase by resident neighbours of properties sold by the order of Government."



To relieve the agriculturist of his present burden would be useless unless steps were taken to protect him in the future. For that purpose proposals have been made by which a proper system of agricultural credit would be provided by the Clove Growers' Association, which would also handle the marketing of the crops, and act essentially in the interests of the producers. That means, in plain language, that most of them would be freed from the stranglehold of money-lenders, most of them Indians, and that their crops would no longer be sold to or through money-lenders and local stores, again most of them Indians. The stridently voiced claim that the Government's solution means the penalisation of Indian interests seems to us merely another way of stating that it is Indians who have taken advantage of prodigal and unsophisticated Arabs and Swahilis, whom it is the duty and intention of Government to protect against themselves, and whose maintenance as producers the local Administration must manifestly preserve on both moral and material grounds.



A commercial concern which produced four-fifths of the world's supply of any commodity in active demand could and would dictate the price, not necessarily at an unduly high level, but certainly at one which would yield a reasonable return to itself. Zanzibar, though she exports 82% of the world's cloves, instead of being prosperous, as she should have been, has, entirely unnecessarily, seen the price of cloves drop to a figure at which the producer cannot possibly receive, not merely a profit, but reimbursement for his out-of-pocket expenses. The price of cloves, which was thirty rupees per frasila (35 lb.) at the end of the War, was recently as low as four rupees, and is to-day only about double that figure; and that covers the cost of production. A higher price obviously should and could be demanded of world consumers. The trouble has been not that buyers have been unwilling to pay a reasonable rate, but that sellers have been engaged in cut-throat competition, which has harmed the Protectorate as a whole a hundred times more than it has injured the individual exporter.



Some method of centralised control of export is manifestly necessary, and the first step has been taken by the passing of a Bill which empowers the Government to impose a Clove Export Licence of anything up to 5,000 rupees per annum. Licensing comes into force on October 1, but for the last quarter of this year the fee is only

250 rupees, a figure which indicates the desire of the Government to act reasonably. According to our information, the exporters have been informed that they will still be permitted to exercise their function provided they can agree amongst themselves upon reasonable business lines, but that failing such agreement, export will be entrusted, in part at least, to the Clove Growers' Association. Whether that step has to be taken depends upon the exporters themselves. If they are wise, they will set their own house in order. If they refuse to realise that the Government will no longer exercise a patience which has been limitless, they will have themselves to thank for the consequences.



Writing some months ago about the census reports, we laid stress on the fact that, if we are to help wisely in the evolution of the African, it is essential to obtain knowledge of basic facts. Dr. H. L. Gordon and his increasing band of influential supporters start from similar premises, and now, at this year's meeting in Aberdeen of the British Association, Professor Alan G. Ogilvie has quite rightly emphasised the need for acquiring and studying geographical data. Apart from, but closely allied to, anthropological study, he calls attention to geographical controls or influences affecting the material life of the people—physical environment having hitherto been inadequately treated in the anthropological literature of Africa. Anyone who has lived and worked in Africa must realise the importance of such work, which is now being collated and studied by a research committee of the British Association established after the Oxford meeting. This committee at once proceeded to tap a source of knowledge which had not previously been helped to make its contribution to geography.

To District Officers and missionaries a set of nineteen questions was sent, supplemented by a pamphlet explaining the aims of the committee. The multiplication of questionnaires tends to become wearisome, with the consequence that they are far from popular among men who have their own work to do, but at least one Governor, Sir Ronald Storrs in Northern Rhodesia, appears to have appreciated the value of this investigation; for he obtained many reports from his territory—only two districts not being covered—and thus greatly encouraged and assisted those working on this important analysis. In the same territory, also, the committee acknowledges the help received from the parallel study made by the Merle Davis Commission, incidentally demonstrating how all the pieces of the great jig-saw will ultimately fit into their proper places, and make one complete picture. Holding, as we do, that energy, money and, still more, precious time will be wasted in our endeavours to assist Africa to take her proper place in the world if we do not first get down to bedrock in the study of our material, we hope that all other Governors will bestir themselves to follow the example of Northern Rhodesia and obtain full replies to the questionnaire sent out by the British Association.



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The Kenya Sisal Growers' Association is stated to have agreed in principle to the policy of restriction of output. Though the brief telegraphic messages which have reached this country give no details, such an expression of opinion has presumably been caused by a belief that Mexico and Java can be persuaded to restrict their exports. British Empire producers of fibre will agree on a mutually satisfactory basis. Whether that idea has reached a practical stage—and we doubt it—or not, we believe that Kenya sisal growers would be very ill-advised at this period to commit themselves to a policy of restriction, which in this instance appears to be one of defeatism. Where Empire production supplies the whole, or a large share, of the Empire's needs of a given commodity, there is sound reason for restriction if maintenance of output at the existing level serves merely to depress prices to an unremunerative figure; but where, as in the case of sisal, important Empire consumers are drawing their requirements almost entirely from non-Empire sources, the manifest remedy for distressed Empire growers should be, not curtailment of their output, but steps to induce such State or States of the Commonwealth to purchase from Empire sources.

East African sisal growers have not been very wise in their marketing plans in recent years. About eighteen months ago we criticised their agreement to support an application of the ropemakers for removal of the 10% import duty on manila fibre entering Great Britain, on the understanding that the ropemakers would guarantee to use 50% of Empire sisal for the production of certain classes of twine. We claimed that that was too low a percentage, and that by helping to place manila on the Free List, sisal growers were, in effect, subsidising the use of a competitive article. So far as we know, not one important East African sisal grower with headquarters in London shared our view at that time; to-day some of the most important admit that it was sounder than their own—and in the meantime the consumption of manila in this country has increased so notably that sisal interests are perturbed and dissatisfied. Canada, easily the largest Empire consumer, buys her sisal chiefly from Mexico. If her custom, or a large share of it, were transferred to Empire fibre, the difficulties of East African growers would largely disappear—and they would certainly not think of restricting their output. A constructive attack on Empire markets would be much sounder than surrender to the idea of curtailment of output.

The only East African newspaper which has yet championed the Bushe Report on the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is the *Uganda Guardian*, which advances the curious argument that it is the duty of the Secretary of State and the public to accept it lock, stock and barrel because, with one minor exception, it is the unanimous report of a Commission presided over by the Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State and composed in addition of two lawyers, now both Chief Justices, a Secretary for Native Affairs of unusual capability, and one settler of long East African residence. We admit to great surprise that the official who is now Chief Secretary of Tanganyika and the Kenya settler were persuaded to sign a document which to us

seems much more concerned with legality and forms of procedure than with the guarantee of justice to the Native; but we are not surprised that the legal members of the Commission made the recommendations which we have criticised. It was natural that their training should lead them in this direction—and it was precisely that fear which made us feel from the outset that the Commission had been unwisely constituted in personnel.

What our contemporary does not state is that the Chief Justices of Kenya and Uganda at the time of the inquiry are far from being in full agreement with their legal colleagues on the Committee, that the Governors of Uganda and Tanganyika and the then Acting Governor of Kenya are outspokenly opposed to the main recommendations, and that their criticisms are supported by the present Colonial Secretary of Kenya. Is such a mass of opposition, supported by many leading unofficials, to be ignored? The Secretary of State, having obviously appointed the wrong type of Commission, having thrown upon his Legal Adviser what many people regard as an unpalatable and having consequently precipitated the most outspoken criticisms of the East African Governments, can certainly not do more than implement those recommendations on which there is general agreement. To put those minor points into force will do nobody any harm!

The latest air mail brought us a number of complaints that the six Members of Parliament who have been visiting Uganda were not shown the mining areas of the Western Province. Unofficials, not unnaturally, feel strongly on the subject, and in view of the great strides made in tin and gold winning in the Protectorate during the last few years, and the practical certainty that the industry will increase greatly in importance in the immediate future, it is indeed strange that the delegation was not given the opportunity of visiting the mining areas, particularly since they are nowadays so accessible by road. As guests of the Government, the visiting M.P.'s could, of course, merely follow the programme laid down for them. How was that programme arranged? If unofficials were consulted, it is regrettable that they overlooked the desirability of including the mining areas; if no unofficial was asked to co-operate in settling the itinerary, it would be interesting to know why so obviously desirable a step was not taken.

Imperial Airways has deserved well of Africa, and of African interests in England. We suggest that it has also deserved well of the British Post Office, for it has carried His Majesty's mails with wonderful regularity and punctuality ever since the service was inaugurated, and has, moreover, shown itself capable of steady expansion. But at this end it is not adequately supported. Last week, for instance, the air mail arrived at Croyd on 11.45 a.m. on Thursday—yet the letters which it carried were not delivered at this office until Friday morning. What excuse can the G.P.O. make for such dilatoriness? After all, the air mail is an express service, and people using it pay the fees imposed on that understanding.

Mandates Commission and Tanganyika.

LAST week we published extracts from the Minutes of the last session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, before which Mr. J. A. Calder, Secretary of the Tanganyika Department of the Colonial Office, appeared as the accredited representative of the Tanganyika Government. Hereunder are published further extracts from that document.

Mdlle. Dannevig said there appeared to be an increasing desire among the tribal authorities to punish adultery by imprisonment. The same difficulties existed as in West Africa with regard to polygamy. She observed, at the same time, that "no plural-wives taxes were collected in the Western Province, except in the Ufipa district." Was the explanation that the older men were growing richer, so that the young men had more difficulty in finding wives and so themselves involved in adultery? Mr. Calder said it was a grievance with the tribal authorities that the Government would not allow offenders in the type of case mentioned to be put in prison, and the young men concerned were unable to pay fines. He added that the Western District was very poor, and that tsetse fly was prevalent; the tax on plural wives had accordingly been remitted for one year.

Lord Lugard, referring to the efforts being made to encourage agricultural production, said he favoured the tax on cotton should restrict production of that industry which the Government was specially anxious to foster, but Mr. Calder told him that this tax had replaced the Excise duty which had been levied previously. It was very small, and the proceeds were used exclusively for the benefit of the cotton-planting industry.

Mr. C. W. H. Weaver, representative of the International Labour Organisation, after expressing appreciation of the fuller details given in the annual report, said he was much had been done to clear up the situation with regard to the withholding of wages. It was stated that the total number of persons charged with this offence had been 175, of whom 67 had been convicted. He calculated that the amount lost to the Natives must be over £1,000. Mr. Calder said that nearly all the cases in which a fairly large sum of money had been lost to the labourers were sudden bankruptcies in which the assets were practically nil. As business conditions had considerably improved in 1933, he had a definite impression that the number of such cases would be less.

Labour on the Lupa.

Mr. Weaver asked whether the Administration was satisfied that the supervision of labour conditions was adequate to ensure the discovery of such cases, and whether the Government had yet appointed a Secretary of Labour in the Secretariat. Mr. Calder said it had not yet been found possible to appoint that officer, but the Government was satisfied that most of the cases in which wages were not paid eventually came to its notice. Mr. Weaver gathered that on the new goldfields labour conditions were practically uncontrolled. Was any labour officer stationed there, and what arrangements were made for medical attention?

Mr. Calder replied that one of the duties of the Acting District Officer stationed in Mbeya was to supervise the labour market. With regard to medical attention, all the mining was at present alluvial, and was conducted by small prospectors with a few labourers. Replying to Count de Penha Garcia, he added that prospecting was so sporadic at present that it had been impossible for the Administration to lay down special regulations regarding the obligation of prospectors to provide medical attendance.

Mdlle. Dannevig, noting reduction in the expenditure on education, asked whether it was mainly due to retrenchment of staff, closing down of central and industrial schools, and to the reduction in the grants to various missions. Mr. Calder replied there had been reductions under all three heads, but when conditions improved, the education would be one of the first beneficiaries. The central schools had been closed partly for economic reasons and partly because it had been found very difficult to obtain employment for pupils leaving those schools.

Asked whether the amount spent per head of population meant the amount spent per child frequenting the European, Native or Indian schools, or per head of the total population, Mr. Calder said the percentages were based on the census report for 1931; the percentages spent per head of the population with regard to the Indians and Natives was based on the total population.

The figures did not, however, seem clear with regard to the basis of calculation of the European population, and he would ask the Tanganyika Government to furnish an explanation.

Mdlle. Dannevig considered the expenditure of 0.26 cents on the education of each Native child exceedingly small; it was less than in the preceding year, whereas the amount spent on the education of European and Indian children had increased. She asked whether 10.58% of the net small tax was considered a reasonable amount to spend on education. Mr. Calder replied that Government would like to spend more, but could not at present without making further cuts under other heads.

Lord Lugard asked whether the Government made any contribution to Native elementary rural education. Was any education rate levied on the Natives? Mr. Calder replied that elementary vernacular education was paid for (a) by direct payments by the Government to Government schools, (b) by Government grants to mission schools, and (c) by Native contributions to Native administration schools.

Lord Lugard noted that the European education cess had been abolished and asked the effect on the revenue of the education of a European child. Mr. Calder replied that it varied; in some cases the education was completed in the Territory; in others, scholarships were granted for the continuation of studies outside the Territory.

Does part of the money provided for the education of European children come from the Natives' pockets? asked Mdlle. Dannevig. Mr. Calder replied that that could not be limited by a total education expenditure of £88,000, of which £58,000 was spent on European education. Lord Lugard was told by Mr. Calder that the experimental school organised by Mr. Mumford at Malangali for the education of Natives on Native lines was still in operation, but that the curriculum had been modified, as it had been found desirable to give the boys some general industrial training.

Replying to Count de Penha Garcia, Mr. Calder said that the increase of convictions under the Native Liquor Ordinance had been due partly to better supervision.

Lord Lugard expressed satisfaction that a local brewery had been established. He had always advocated this course as a means of counteracting the consumption of spirits, and perhaps even of potent Native beverages. Did the Natives appreciate this beer, and what was its strength? Mr. Calder, who had no information on the subject, held out the hope that full details would be included in the next report.

Medical Services.

Asked by the Chairman whether he thought the 205 doctors in the Territory sufficient, Mr. Calder said it was difficult to answer. The Administration felt that the best way to secure adequate medical attendance throughout the Territory was to train Native subordinates in health work, and thus spread a knowledge of hygiene farther afield. In this way, also, the cost of employing a larger staff of European doctors could be avoided. Replying to a further question by the Chairman, who drew attention to the increase of 35,823 persons admitted to hospital during the year, Mr. Calder said it showed the Native's appreciation of European medicine.

Lord Lugard said he had seen an extract from a German paper in which it was stated that the final statement of the liquidation of the accounts of the ex-enemy properties was now available. The total realised was stated to be £1,344,600, and the percentage bought by different nationalities was given. Were the figures accurate? Further, was the explanation of the item of £1,000,000 "surplus on commission account of the Custodian of Enemy Property"? Mr. Calder replied that all ex-enemy property now which had been retained to meet unforeseen liabilities. The explanation of the item in revenue and expenditure to which Lord Lugard had referred was that the Custodian charged a fixed sum for his services, any surplus left over after expenses had been paid was handed to Government.

M. Rappard said that in the demographic statistics in the report he noticed that the number of Swiss (220) came immediately after the number of Greeks (240) and well ahead of the French (190) and Dutch (141). In what occupations were the Swiss engaged? Mr. Calder replied that some were planters, while others were engaged in trade.

Referring to the Native census, M. Rappard said that the results were gratifying, since they showed an increase of 6% in five years and 22% in ten years. Such an increase, for if the increase continued at that rate the Territory might not be capable of sustaining its population. He supposed, however, that the increase was largely due to improved demographic methods.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. F. C. Goodenough.

An East African's Private.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Doubtless abler pens than mine can express their sorrow at the passing of this financial genius. As Chairman of Directors of Barclay's Bank, and also of Barelays (D.C. & O.)—with such widespread East African interests—"F. C.'s" memory will live.

His whole life was devoted to the well-being of the staff under his control. He positively hated salary cuts. And, as regards widows' pensions, I happen to know, for a sister-in-law of mine has benefited very considerably owing to his generosity. We can ill spare men of "F. C.'s" calibre.

Yours faithfully,
V. R. ANLEY,
Colonial Service (Ret.).

Chichester.

Usefulness of White Ants.

How they help East Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In a recent issue you referred to the problem of the white ant. I wonder how many East Africans appreciate the usefulness of that insect in removing all dead trees?

Virgin forests in North America generally contain more dead and fallen trees than standing ones; and progress, over and through the trunks and branches—in various stages of decay—is incredibly difficult. Thus the rivers are the only passable thoroughfares—in winter by dog-team, in summer by canoe.

Contrast these conditions with the clean floor of the Kenya Highlands, and thank the white ant for its zeal and aid in making cross-country travel possible, and the work of the settler and plantation owner easier.

Constitutional Club,
London, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. LOTT.

Bowler Hats in Africa.

A Chinese Incident Recalled.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I read that a European has been seen wearing a bowler hat in Finja. In 1905 I witnessed a similar occurrence in the old British Concession at Chinde, the Zambezi seaport.

A skipper of a tramp had a cargo of coal for Admiral Rodjetvsky's fleet, then on its way to China seas, and had failed to locate it, so he put into Chinde to sell his coal. He did as he had always done in any port, donned his blue reefer shore-going suit and bowler hat and came ashore. The Natives followed him in crowds, while the white-duck clad European population gasped.

It occurs to me that some of your readers may have similar occurrences to record, and that they would be of interest on the lighter side of East African history.

Upper Norwood.

Yours faithfully,
"STERNWHEELER."

Uganda's First Motor-Car.

Sir Hesketh Bell Gives the Facts.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Under "Some Statements Worth Noting," in a recent number of *East Africa*—of which I am an assiduous reader—it was stated in a speech by Mr. J. B. Reed at Kampala that in 1909 "there were no cars at all in Uganda."

This must have been said under a misapprehension, and, as a matter of history, I hope you will allow me to say that in May, 1908, the Government of Uganda imported, for the use of the Governor, an "Albion" four-seater touring car, which was succeeded, very soon after, by a two-ton lorry of the same make. In the rudimentary condition of the roads in those days the cars did a considerable mileage. They ran chiefly on kerosene oil! One of my most interesting trips, by car, was from Entebbe to the crest of Mubende Hill, and I remember how the engine boiled four or five times before we got to the top.

My motor-car was, of course, an object of great wonder and interest to the Baganda on its first journeys, and it was known, throughout the country, as the "moto-ghari" ("fire-carriage"). Whenever we stopped at the village the Natives would crowd around the bonnet and peep under it, being under the impression that some mysterious and powerful beast, which was doing the work, must be concealed within it.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1. HESKETH BELL.

Tanganika Mines Dept.

Prospecting Licence Policy Criticised.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In reference to your editorials on the Mines Department of Tanganyika, it would undoubtedly be ridiculous for the Government to combine the Mines with the Lands and/or Survey Department, neither of which seems able to deal with its own affairs with any very great dispatch. Men are kept waiting for years for the settlement of boundaries, plans, etc.—and one or other perpetrated the classic of giving different persons the same piece of freehold, complete with title!

The main fault found with the Mines Department has been lack of policy. Gold was discovered at Sekenke before the War, in the Mwanza district similarly, and on the Lupa in 1925. I speak of reef, What has been done to aid the men who found it? Nothing; but every Jack, Tom or Harry who arrived from 1925 onwards and "talked" capital has been given prospecting licences *ad lib*. From 1925 until 1932 all sorts of ridiculous areas were given to individuals and companies, most of whom made no serious attempt to prospect. No company, however big, can seriously prospect 1,000 sq. miles of auriferous country.

On the Lupa and in the adjacent areas for the last seven years it has been impossible to obtain a 100-acre farm, yet the Government at one swoop grants 90 sq. miles to a mining promoter, to all intents and purposes as freehold.

Yours faithfully,
London, W.1. "X."

[The writer is a man of wide mining experience of East Africa and other parts of the Empire. There is, of course, another side of the case—as Kakamega has very clearly shown.—*Ed.* "E.A."]

Ex-Chief Justice Opposes Main Proposals of Bushe Commission.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—In *East Africa* of August 9 I have read with interest the extracts from, and the criticisms upon, the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters. The Report raises the age-long controversy as to the exercise by political officers of wide judicial powers, and as to the punishments suitable for primitive people when guilty of infractions of the criminal law.

As to the first point, it should be recalled that the law requires first, that every charge shall be precisely stated; secondly, that the evidence shall be fully recorded; thirdly, that a reasoned and written judgment shall be delivered; and, fourthly, that the High Courts may review all, and must review some, cases. These safeguards prevent effect being given to findings and sentences tainted by irregularities unless the first instance judge intentionally departs from his duty or is misled by false evidence not discoverable by a study of the record. Our legislation does not visualise misconduct on the part of judicial officers. They almost uniformly discharge their duties as they know them. But, of course, any court may be misled by a perjured witness.

I do not think that a senior political officer is more gullible than is a High Court Judge. Indeed, a Provincial Commissioner or District Officer knows his people in a way which enables him to get at the truth better than can any visiting public officer. The late Sir Alexander Swettenham used to say that the only reliable evidence as to a crime committed in the East was that collected by the British officers on the spot. In the opinion of this experienced Governor a story carefully rehearsed was related to the professional magistrates and the Supreme Court. It is, of course, well known that juries bring their own local knowledge to bear upon issue of fact submitted to them. Thus they discount a lot of evidence.

As to the second point, it seems to me that the penalties prescribed by our own advanced jurisprudence can only in a few instances attain the object of the Legislature. The death penalty is generally far too severe for raw African Natives. In a highly developed country the murderer is detested. Here he is often hunted by the public at large, and the police are on occasions embarrassed by the unprofessional help offered to them. The facts explain why there are so few murders in Great Britain. In Africa there is, as a rule, no such feeling against a murderer. He is not necessarily an abnormal or bad man.

The current view among Africans is that he should incur a penalty much milder than death. Compensation to the persons injured by the crime, so familiar a feature of all early law systems, is the basic idea among the rude Africans. For these reasons I would reserve the last resort of outraged society for the very worst murderers (e.g. poisoners and men who murder for gain).

When in Malaya I found, on many occasions, that the lives of men were spared for reasons which here would be regarded as inadmissible. If it be impossible to apply European standards to Chinese, Tamils, Pathans and other Orientals, they certainly ought not to be applied to races much lower in the scale of civilisation. The Courts should be empowered to pass the appropriate sentence upon

every criminal. The act of condemning to death some sixty semi-savages for the slaying of a supposed witch was an act of cruelty directed by the Legislature. Naturally the sentences were not commensurate with the crime. It is quite true that Mr. Tongue rates the Governor as on a par with a Chief Justice. The English people would think it odd if a Home Secretary assumed the functions of the Court of Criminal Appeal or of any judge of the King's Bench Division.

The prospect of imprisonment has not a very deterrent effect upon the minds of ordinary Africans. It is simply very irksome. Professor Vinogradoff described it as the most unsatisfactory of all modes of punishment. Lord Justice Fry expressed the view that short and intense punishments are often better than long punishments—and a sharp flogging than a long confinement. The Court of Criminal Appeal has more than once said that there can be no doubt that with certain types of people there is no such deterrent as that of flogging.

The late Sir Frederick Jackson, a very kindly man, told me that it was suitable and essential in such a country as Uganda. He was emphatic that it should not be confined to acts of violence and that it was fantastic to say that it degraded the ordinary Native. Sir Frederick did not, of course, suggest that a dangerous offender can be flogged and then released. He recognised the necessity of shutting up such a person for a period which might extend to years. This, however, was not classed as reformatory. His hope was that a long sentence would be a deterrent so far as other people were concerned. Possibly the hope was ill-founded.

But what is the alternative? The number of executions in Uganda was very few. The anxiety of the authorities was to find an excuse for remitting them. The High Court was the primary authority. Only if it confirmed a capital sentence was the decision of the Governor required. He was content with this arrangement; and any man who has seen the literally naked people—living in large beehives—who form part of the population of the Protectorate will agree that the usages of the Saxons, Angles, Danes and Iutes in the VIIIth century A.D. were much in advance of those of some Africans. We ought not to force on them the judicial conceptions of the British people if they involve the taking of life.

Yours faithfully,

PIENNES BARRETT-LENNARD.

Hythe.

[Sir Piennes Barrett-Lennard will be well remembered by some of our readers, for he was a Judge in Uganda before the War, through part of which he served in East Africa as a subaltern in the K.A.R. Then, having been invalided out, he was transferred first to Malaya and then to Jamaica—as Chief Justice. That he should appear to write generally with the administrative view, rather than with the professional legal view expressed by the Bushe Commission, is most interesting.—Ed. "E.A."]

POINT FROM LETTERS.

Tobacco Planting in Rhodesia.

"With reference to your remarks about tobacco, the first task to which Rhodesia had to set itself was to produce seed from which there could be assurance that certain types would result. This was necessary before any definite work towards improvement, or for testing reactions to soil, climate, fertiliser, cultivation, top-dressing, narcotic content, etc. Plant breeding is an extremely slow and scientific work, so that results are not quickly forthcoming, and perfection is never achieved, but Southern Rhodesia is progressing surely and steadily as regards tobacco."—From "Fadya."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

218.—Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.

"For an artist, East Africa is the most glorious place to live in."—*Mr. J. V. Gray, in "The Listener."*

"There are no places of interest, not even cinemas, in the Seychelles Islands."—*A correspondent writing in the "Crown Colonist."*

"My family solicitor used to address letters to me c/o 'The Games Department.'"—*Captain Keith Caldwell, writing on the Life of a Game Warden, in "The Field."*

"The sisal industry has shown remarkable powers of vitality in the past and it will continue to do so in the future."—*Mr. J. V. Gray, presiding at the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association dinner.*

"In Kenya, where I have lived since 1914, one can live absurdly cheaply. My expenses for servant and food for the last three months came to 114s. 75 cents."—*Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, writing to "The Observer."*

"Why should American editors single out British Africa as the main field for their propaganda? Africa—there is reason in that; a bad conscience would explain it. But why is there no concentration of highly-paid teams on Liberia?"—*Mr. H. O. Weller, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.*

"The Kruger Park is now, next to the Victoria Falls, South Africa's greatest attraction. If our ancestors had been wise, and if we ourselves had been wise, we should have created a number of these parks in different parts of the country."—*General J. C. Smuts, in the Union House of Assembly.*

"The Romans had a happy habit of honouring their citizens who had distinguished themselves by conferring on them the surname of the place of their labours, e.g., Scipio Africanus. If posterity should think of posthumous honours, why not Livingstone Africanus and Laws Africanus?"—*From "The Chester Courant."*

"I am afraid I must accuse the Government of having had no definite policy in regard to these unnecessary, undesirable, degenerate organisations. Had there been a policy, a drastic and expensive measure of this sort would not have been necessary."—*The Hon. R. W. Hemsted, addressing the Kenya Legislative Council on The Latbans Removal Bill.*

"In experimenting with coffee planting at Serenje, Northern Rhodesia, I tried several methods of planting, but by far the most satisfactory was by means of a sheet of tin bent into a cylindrical form like a cuff, the young plants being raised and removed within the tin, which held the earth round the roots until it was placed in the hole."—*Dr. R. E. Lloyd, writing in "The Farmer's Weekly."*

"The Lumbwa are the gangsters and racketeers of the territories in which they operate, spreading as far distant as Nanyuki, Thika and Nairobi. Like their American prototypes, they take toll of life and property, their crimes ranging from robberies and serious crimes against the person, to cattle stealing and safe breaking. The Lumbwa tribe is virtually a large criminal organisation, controlled by latbans or witch-doctors, who live by what they can make from the people by putting them in fear of drought, famine, sickness or death."—*From an editorial in the "Bulawayo Chronicle" on "Crime in Kenya."*



Copyright "East Africa."

Since he first became interested in farming in the Kenya Highlands in 1926 Sir Neville Pearson has conducted operations on a very large scale, particularly in the growing of sisal and maize in the Eldoret district. Sir Neville has also firm faith in the future of gold mining in East Africa, and, as Chairman of the London Committee of Kenya Consolidated, Ltd., is concerned in one of the most important of the locally established companies. For years he was an active member of the Associated Producers of East Africa, to whose general discussions he contributed frequently and critically, and on the Publicity Sub-Committee of which he rendered useful service.

After being educated at Eton, and serving in France with the Royal Field Artillery, at the conclusion of the War he entered the publishing business of Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., which had been founded by his father, and of which he is now Vice-Chairman, being also Vice-Chairman of Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd. He is also President of the Fresh Air Fund, and Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer of St. Dunstan's, the home for blind ex-Servicemen created by his father.

Sir Neville, who is keenly interested in theatrical matters, is reputed seldom to miss a first night. He has a keen sense of humour, is very strongly attached to Kenya, and is a good friend of the Colony.

PERSONALIA.

Major E. S. Grogan reached England by air last week from Nairobi.

Dr. and Mrs. [Name] expected to arrive home shortly from Moshi.

Mr. Johann Franz is en route for Tanga, where he has large sisal interests.

Captain the Hon. John Brown, M.B.E., M.L.C., has left Lusaka for a sea trip.

Dr. Aylmer May, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, is outward-bound for South Africa.

Sir Alan W. Pim, who visited Zanzibar some time ago, and Lady Pim have left for South Africa.

Mr. Joseph Littlefair, of Lumbwa, and Miss Molly Wallace, of Nakuru, have married.

We regret to report the death in Toro, Uganda, of Mrs. Georgina Leakey, wife of Dr. R. A. B. Leakey.

Mr. G. R. H. St. J. Owen, District Officer, has been appointed an Acting Magistrate in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. R. C. D. G. Higginson, the Tanganyika Magistrate, is shortly proceeding on leave, pending retirement.

Sir Ralph and Lady Cator have been touring Northern Rhodesia, which they entered at Mpulungu via Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-General Tilkens, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in Brussels by air from Leopoldville.

Mr. "Jock" Borland has won the Barry Cup of the Mombasa Golf Club with the splendid score of 70 net for the 36 holes.

Mr. Boecklemann, manager of the Railway Hotel, Tabora, has been married in that town to Miss Ruth Fietkau, of Bukene.

Mr. W. J. J. Leeman, the Songea coffee planter and labour recruiter, is on his way back to East Africa from leave, spent mainly in Ireland.

Mrs. C. G. Moody and Mr. W. Mackie have been appointed members of the Stage Plays and Cinematograph Licensing Board in Uganda.

Mr. A. E. Hamp, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, recently opened the new Eldoret Railway Club.

Judge Philip Boustany is shortly retiring from the Sudan Service. Mrs. Boustany and he will be much missed by their many friends of all races.

The Rev. L. J. Gaster, formerly Vice-Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, has been appointed Principal of King's College, Budo, in succession to Canon H. M. Grace.

Lady Cook, who recently came home for about three months after several severe attacks of malaria, will probably leave London again for Uganda by the "Madura" on September 21.

Mr. Roger Gibb, Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, whose report on East African railways will not soon be forgotten, has been on a visit to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. W. Davis, a director of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Ltd., who died recently, also acted as advisory engineer to the firm in connexion with the building of the Lower Zambezi Bridge.

Lieutenant A. R. H. Walker, R.N., who has died in China following an accident during a rock-climbing expedition, was formerly a midshipman in H.M.S. "Emerald," in which vessel he visited East African ports.

The four-months'-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claisen, of Southern Rhodesia, was among the passengers in last week's air mail from Salisbury. The baby is the grand-daughter of Mr. Samuel Ryder, the donor of the Ryder Golf Cup.

Mr. Alexander Warren, who has died in Pretoria, was the Bechuanaland Protectorate member of the Rhodesian Railway Commission. He was sixty-one years of age, a much liked member of the Bulawayo Club, and will be greatly missed.

We regret to report the death in Kampala from typhoid and pneumonia of Mr. H. N. Brinson, manager of the local branch of Motor Mart and Exchange. At one time he could claim the distinction of being the youngest Colonel in the British Army.

Leading stock and share brokers in Kenya have formed a Kenya Stock and Share Brokers' Association, with Captain J. McNab Mundell as first Chairman, and Mr. M. L. Beard as Hon. Secretary. The offices of the Association are at P. O. Box 1186, Nairobi.

Mr. W. O. Sunman, of the Kenya Department of Agriculture, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sunman, of Bromley, and Miss Dorothy Ethel Adams, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adams, of Beckenham, were married in Beckenham last week.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., the resident director of the Wankie Colliery Company, and Mrs. Thomson left England last week for Southern Rhodesia. During their leave they did much motoring in England, Scotland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Kenya Agricultural Mortgagees' Relief Ordinance has been referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Attorney-General (Chairman), Treasurer, Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. H. Wright, Sir Robert Shaw, Mr. Tannahill, and Mr. J. B. Pandya.

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The Kenya Agricultural Mortgages' Relief Ordinance has been referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Attorney-General (Chairman), Treasurer, Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. H. Wright, Sir Robert Shaw, Mr. Tannahill, and Mr. J. B. Pandya.

Miss Clarice Mayne, sister-in-law of Mr. Fred Tate, proprietor of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, was married in Sussex last week to Mr. Teddie Knox, the music-hall comedian.

Sir John S. ... and Lady Sandeman Allen ... London last week for Budapest to attend the conference of the International Law Association, and Belgrade to attend the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, of which Sir John is President.

Mr. F. H. Rohrig is again outward-bound for East Africa in the interests of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. He is travelling by the "Llandaff Castle," and after visiting Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, hopes to get back to London just before Christmas.

Mr. Alan McMartin, of Montreal, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Hunter, of Kenya, has been in Northern Rhodesia on a shooting trip, coming in from the North and proceeding to Lusaka, thence to Fort Jameson, and back to Nairobi, whence he is flying home on September ...

Mr. J. J. MacHugh, who, in partnership with Mr. B. Warren-Davis, is developing properties on the northern extension of the Lupa goldfields, has been nominated an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, in succession to Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, whose term of office has expired.

Mr. Digby Burnett, general manager and consulting engineer to the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., left England last week by air for Southern Rhodesia, where he has for many years acted as Sir Abe Bailey's chief representative. His tours of inspection are made in his company's own aeroplane.

The Tanga Province Dental Benefit Association has been formed, with a Committee composed of Captain J. F. Kenny-Dillon (Chairman), Mr. H. Tanner (Vice-Chairman), and Messrs. E. von Brandis, P. Frauenholz, Dr. W. Fregonneau, Messrs. G. Gaehde, C. Galanos, J. V. Gray, and O. Koening.

Major E. A. T. Dutton, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, has been visiting Fort Jameson—this being the first occasion on which a Chief Secretary, Acting or Assistant Secretary has visited the former North-Eastern capital since its amalgamation with North-Western Rhodesia. He travelled by the Great East Road.

Father Francis Kegoso, a Native Roman Catholic priest of Nyeri, is reported by the Catholic Press to have been elected to his Local Native Council, which now contains three Catholics, two Protestants and two non-Christians.

Mr. L. R. M. Welwood, a Kenya settler, and Lady Elizabeth Henrietta Howard, youngest sister of the Earl of Carlisle, and daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle and Rhoda, Countess of Carlisle, were married in Cumberland last week. After their honeymoon the bride and bridegroom will settle in Kenya.

Vice-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, visited Nairobi while his ship was recently in Mombasa. Accompanied by Paymaster-Commander J. Dent and Lieutenant L. W. Bentinck, he travelled up-country with Sir Joseph Byrne, who was returning from a visit to the coast.

The Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Harold MacMichael, stood beside the German Consul, Mr. H. Pfeng, at the memorial service for President Hindenburg held in the German Church, Dar es Salaam. Members of the Executive Council, heads of Departments and other officials, and officers of the King's African Rifles attended.

In recognition of nearly twenty-five years' service as member of Parliament, the Bournemouth constituents of Sir Henry Page-Croft—who owns an estate in Kenya, and who has long taken a keen interest in East African affairs—last week presented him with a portrait in oils of his eldest daughter, and an album, containing an illuminated address and the names of the subscribers.

Mr. Edward Hutchinson, the Athi River farmer, who was recently fined £50 after having been charged with receiving milk from Native residents on his farm for the right to graze cattle there, has successfully appealed to the Supreme Court in Nairobi against the severity of the fine, which has been reduced to £15 or, in default, two months' imprisonment without hard labour.

The Royal Geographical Society has received a telegram from Mr. V. Fuchs, leader of the Lake Rudolf-Rift Valley Expedition, stating that there is now no further hope of finding Dr. Dyson, and Mr. Martin, the two members of the Expedition who have been missing since August 5, when their fire was seen on South Island, Lake Rudolf. A memorial service was held in Seend, Wiltshire, yesterday for Mr. Martin.

Booril carries you anywhere

Stimulating and Sustaining

**Sir Bernard Bourdillon
To Address East African Group.**

SIR BERNARD BOURDILLON, Governor of Uganda, will address the East African Group of the Overseas League at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, next Thursday, September 20, on "Some Aspects of Uganda," and will also show some of the excellent big game films which he has taken in the Protectorate.

Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15 o'clock. All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

Lord Lloyd's Spirited Story

Of Egypt and The Sudan.

LORD LLOYD'S attitude to the major problems of the world, and of the British Empire in particular, is typical of that of many men of long experience in the younger countries of the Empire, and it is therefore natural that his speeches and writings should strike a responsive echo in their hearts. During his four years as British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan he could call to his aid the lessons learnt during wide travel in Africa, including several visits to East Africa, and extensive experience of the Near East and India.

Though his "Egypt Since Cromer," the second volume of which has now appeared (Macmillan, 21s. net), deals primarily with the course of Egyptian politics, it has two intensely interesting chapters on the Sudan, to which passing reference is also made in other places, and it is throughout a spirited record of the failure of British politicians to appreciate the need for right handling of problems on which far more often than not the man on the spot offered sound guidance. The facts of Lord Lloyd's resignation of his high office are set out so dispassionately and with such dignity that there can be little doubt that the reader's sympathies will be with him, and not with Mr. Henderson, the then Secretary of State.

Scornful of political expediencies and of current catch-words such as "self-determination," Lord Lloyd asks:—

"Apart from the benefits of good administration, what indeed have we to offer to subject or protected races that is not now of doubtful value? There are many observers whose answer to that question will be calculated to fill our minds with despair. They will say that association with Western races destroys the organic natural growth, and puts nothing of value in its place; that we break off short and kill a tradition that has at least the mellow charm of age and continuity, and try to substitute for it a jerry-built product which has no foundations in the soil upon which it is placed. The Arab, struggling with the hardships of life in the desert, develops by association with these stern surroundings virtues of hardihood, true comradeship and romantic hospitality. What comparable virtues are to be found in his Westernised brother, who, in bowler-hat and brown boots earns a more comfortable livelihood as a parasite upon the fringes of Western civilisation?"

He answers that "the first duty, almost the only duty, of Government is good administration," and, after repeating that dictum, says of the British mission in Asia and Africa:—

"Between the method of Direct Rule, which is now coming in for so much criticism, and the Indirect Rule plan which it has been fashionable for some time to eulogise, there are infinite variations and gradations. As Western political ideals have lost their sacrosanctity, and as their suitability for the use of Eastern or African races has come in question, so Indirect Rule has come into vogue. But it is permissible to wonder whether in the course of a decade or two Indirect Rule will not also be rejected by the theorists. Western self-government may mean progress on wrong lines, but may not Indirect Rule, judged from the same angle, mean stagnation? It is urged that the system retains all that is good in indigenous institutions and cuts out all that is bad. But who decides what is good and what is bad? So long as that question is decided by Western standards, the decision must in effect impose an alien culture, and may result therefore in destroying natural vitality. Children have this question decided for them, and as long as it is decided for them, they remain children."

The book, it will be seen, is forthright in its thinking and in its writing.

It is the fascination of Egypt for the Englishman attributable in large degree to the Bible training

that has so strongly influenced his childhood? Lord Lloyd believes that it is, and that the continuance in Egypt, India, and Arabia of a life of which the Scriptures tell is a prime reason for its attraction.

Two women will be grinding together still, and still the oxen and asses will be treading out the corn. The traveller may still pass by the vineyard of the slothful, the stone wall whereof is broken down: He may still hear the crackling of thorns under the pot. And still, alas! dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour. We know these sights and sounds: they are the companions of our youth magically restored to us."

Lord Lloyd has given us a blend of history, first-hand personal knowledge, and good writing in which every now and again a verbal plum is found. For instance: "During the last ten years our ignorance of the East has been growing as our benevolence has been diminishing," and "It was like arguing in a cloudburst about the difference between an umbrella and a parasol."

Of the relations between Egyptians and the Sudanese he writes thus:—

"No Egyptian who could make a living in Egypt or elsewhere had any desire to go to the Sudan, or any interest in the fate of the Sudanese: their one concern was the assurance of their water supply, as to which they had no real misgivings. The Sudanese for their part hated the Egyptians and had no desire to be affiliated to them. The Sudanese schoolboy who was asked to compose an essay on railways voiced a national opinion when he wrote tersely: 'Railways are accursed of God; they allow the Egyptians to come to our country.'"

If the title of the book does not suggest that it has much importance to East Africans, the above quotations may show that the contrary is the truth. It will well repay study. It leaves the strong impression that Lord Lloyd was an excellent High Commissioner in Cairo in times of extreme difficulty—and it recalls the fact known to some of our readers that, if only Kenya had played her cards more promptly, he might have been Governor of the Colony!

F. S. J.

Birds.

In calling attention to the sumptuous "Birds of Tropical West Africa," reference was made to the fact that many of these birds are to be found throughout East and Central Africa. The same holds good, of course, with "Some Common Birds of West Africa," by Mr. W. A. Fairbairn, of the Forestry Department of Northern Nigeria (C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos, and Highway Press, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, 3s.). This is a wonderful little book, containing adequate descriptions and coloured illustrations of fifty birds, and is a marvel of cheapness. There is, unfortunately, a good excuse for many bird-lovers not getting the six-volume work, but there can be none for failure to acquire this excellent little work. It should not only be in the library, but in the pocket of everyone who moves about or keeps his eyes open in Africa.

There is nothing nicer than stewed fruit served with a delicately flavoured blancmange made with

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Dangers of Soil Erosion.

WITH the object of widening knowledge on the dangers of soil erosion the Kenya Department of Agriculture is issuing a series of bulletins, the second of which tells in simple language how neglect to take precautions leads finally to desert land. The notice states:—

"Not only is arable land in danger of severe depreciation in basal value, due to the loss of its surface soil by erosion, but so too is pastoral land. Stock tracks provide nice little channels down which surplus rain water can run off, and also provide perfect foci for the development of dongas.

"Overstocking and grass fires deplete the surface cover, rain beats directly on the soil, making muddy water, which clogs the absorbing channels in the soil. Less water enters the soil and more runs off, carrying in its wake some of the very valuable surface soil.

"Excess rain makes matters worse, less and less water is absorbed, more and more runs off and the vegetation deteriorates rapidly. The semi-final stage is the condition of the Kamasia country, completely bare, losing soil at the rate of many inches annually, gullied down to bare rock. Springs dry up, and rivers previously permanent become channels down which water rushes during the rains, carrying away fertile surface soil. The final stage is desert.

"Nowhere is the old adage 'a stitch in time saves nine' more applicable than in the case of soil erosion."

But it has taken the Government some decades to put into operation the sadly-needed measures to combat the danger!

Guinea-Fowl for Uganda Tables.

GROUSE are now sent from the moors to London by aeroplane; that Uganda—yes, the Natives of the country—are not far behind Great Britain in this respect is indicated by the annual report of the Game Department for that Protectorate, which tells of the purveying of guinea-fowl by Natives who shoot the birds, motorcycle through the night to Kampala and Entebbe, and there dispose of their bag.

Only six permits to sell guinea-fowl were issued in Kampala and one in Entebbe, but it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,500 birds were killed in the year. It is held, however, that stocks are not unduly depleted, the fact that the trade is regular and rarely failing showing that the supply is extensive.

The Native retailer has to work hard for his living. A dead guinea-fowl is an exceedingly perishable commodity, especially in the tropics, and the licence-holder must know where to go and how to get sufficient birds in a strictly limited time in order to pay the expense of his trip to his customers, to reach whom may entail a motorcycle run of 120 miles. He generally carries from six to twelve birds, and disposes of them fresh at his journey's end and at about 10 p.m. It may well be said that he gets every penny of it.

Exploration in Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIA—or Abyssinia, as so many still call it—is rather in the limelight as regards exploration. On August 16 we chronicled Mr. Wilfred Thesiger's adventurous journey undertaken to solve the mystery of the Hawash River; now, in *The Times*, Major R. E. Cheesman describes his explorations of Lake Tana, the principal reservoir of the Blue Nile.

Major Cheesman, already well-known for his work in Arabia, was not concerned with geographical discovery, but with the sifting of what evidence remains on the islands in Lake Tana of the early monasteries and churches which survived there when those on the mainland were destroyed by the Moslem invasion under Muhammad Gran. He has found sufficient, especially as regards manuscripts, to stimulate further researches into a very interesting and little-known age of history, and the fact that the Emperor Haile Selassie accorded him facilities for his journey seems to carry with it the assurance that further investigation would also be permitted.

Wireless Criticisms.

Criticism having been made of the reception in East Africa of the B.B.C. Empire Station, and some correspondents having drawn unfavourable comparison between the reception in East Africa from the Empire Station and that from other stations, the following observations are made, which are offered, not on none of the occasions on which the Empire Station has been made, was the Empire Station engaged in a transmission primarily intended for reception in Africa. Radiations on the Empire service are divided into five transmissions, the first for the Antipodes, the second and third for India and the East, the fourth for Africa, and the fifth for Canada and America. Of course, all transmissions are heard in areas other than those for which they are specifically intended. For the guidance of listeners in East Africa it may be mentioned that Transmission 3—which can generally be heard in East Africa—is radiated from 1.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. G.M.T., while Transmission 4, which is essentially for Africa, is from 6 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. G.M.T.

Uasin Gishu Dairying.

Captain J. H. Symons has submitted to the economic sub-committee of the Eldoret Chamber of Commerce a memorandum on dairy farming which has been unanimously adopted by the Chamber. Though believing that the dairy industry offers the greatest possibilities to the district, he does not consider the time ripe for compulsory fencing, hoping that a number of cereal farmers would start by purchasing small herds of Native heifers, and would be deterred from going in for dairying at all if it entailed building a dip and fencing immediately. As they extend their operations they will inevitably both provide dips and fencing. Then, when these are more general, compulsion might be advisable.

Rapid Scoring.

429 runs were knocked up in 4 hrs. 35 min. when the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club beat H.M.S. "Hawkins," the latter scoring 274 for 6 (declared), the Gymkhana responding with 249 for 3. Astell made 105 for the winners. The Gymkhana also beat the "Hawkins" at Rugby football by nine points to five.

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Progress of Locust Research.

The Urgency of Continued Study.

THE sixth report of the Committee on Locust Control (Cmd. 4692, H.M. Stationery Office, 1933) has just been issued, and contains a wealth of information as to the work that has been done, the work that is proposed for the future, and the outlook as regards infestations of locusts.

As regards the desert locust, the immediate prospects in East Africa are regarded as "very hopeful," the present outbreak being described as substantially at an end. With the tropical migratory locust the outlook is also considered hopeful, it being expected that the infestation will die down next year.

As regards the red locust, unfortunately, the Report, after chronicling the events of the past years, reaches the conclusion that "the immediate outlook is most menacing." It continues:—

"Almost certainly the present outbreak has not yet reached its peak, and the history of former outbreaks suggests that all the territories lying to the south of the Equator, except the drier western parts of South Africa, should be prepared for a further increase in the frequency and extent of the invasions during the next few years. In the north the climatic limit appears to have been reached in Kenya, but the possibility that even there the infestation may increase in intensity cannot be excluded."

A detailed description follows of the anti-locust investigations carried out in British and foreign territories, including the work on breeding grounds by Messrs. Michelmore, Allan and Harris in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia, and the investigations by Mr. Duxton and others in Kenya and Uganda on the habits, ecology, life-habits and transformation phenomena. There is also a full account of Mr. King's aerial spraying experiments on the red locust in Rhodesia; subject to more detailed examination of specimens on his return, the experiments are described as "definitely promising."

In conclusion it is stated:—

"Our investigations have not yet provided a solution of this problem, but they have served to rob it of much of its obscurity. The direction in which a permanent solution may be looked for is becoming gradually clearer."

"In a relatively short time results of considerable importance have been obtained in regard to each of the three locusts investigated. The truly international character of the locust problem has never been demonstrated on so large a scale or in so convincing a manner as during the outbreak which began nine years ago and is still in progress."

"The present outbreak developed on so great a scale that attempts at general control were doomed to failure."

"In East Africa it was necessary to abandon any attempt at large scale locust campaigns, and to concentrate on the immediate protection of threatened crops."

"It has sometimes been argued that the present locust outbreak is unprecedented in its extent and that it is unlikely that so formidable an attack will occur again."

All the available evidence points to the opposite conclusion. It may be confidently assumed that so far, from being less serious, locust invasions in the future, if allowed to develop, will be even more disastrous than that through which we are now passing. Thus, unless the problem can be solved by the effective control of the breeding areas, there is every likelihood that as the present outbreak comes under cultivation in Africa there will be a further increase in the losses sustained. Even in the case of the red locust we estimate the losses at least £7,000,000."

"The future development of agriculture in Africa is thus intimately bound up with the development of a technique for the effective control of locust migrations. Nothing would be more short-sighted than to relax the present efforts until a definite solution of the problem been secured."

After references to the identification of breeding grounds, the occurrence of each species in definite vegetation zones, and the regulation of migration by seasonal climatic changes, the report ends on these words, which explain the object of the aerial experiments:—

"The seasonal movements of locusts from and to their permanent breeding areas are subject to definite laws; and, as these become more clearly understood, it will be possible to predict with increasing precision when and from what direction invading swarms may be expected. It is for this reason so vital that the control of flying swarms presents a problem of special importance. It is in the hopes of providing a solution to this problem that we have devised the experiments in the use of aircraft against locusts that are now being carried out in Africa."

International Locust Conference.

THE third International Locust Conference was opened on Tuesday at the House of Lords by the Earl of Plymouth, and Sir John Chancellor presided. The following with East African interests are present as delegates or experts: Sir Guy Marshall, Mr. P. B. Uvarov, Mr. H. B. Johnston, Dr. Williams (formerly of Amani), and Messrs. Michelmore, King and Tothill.

The countries represented were Afghanistan, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Spain, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Liberia, Portugal and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Tuesday's discussions dealt with some aspects of the life cycle of locusts, and the problems concerned with the causes of migrations; stress in the former being laid on climatic influences, which also (especially humidity) may affect migrations; and the importance of perfecting meteorological investigations and ensuring co-operation between entomologists and meteorologists was stressed. The Conference is continuing.

The Planter, of Arusha, claims that its home town is the first in East Africa to boast a bowling club. That depends upon the definition of "East Africa." Broken Hill, in Northern Rhodesia, established a club and green four or five years ago, there are two other clubs in that territory already equipped with greens, and two more will be ready next rains. Indeed, Northern Rhodesia has its Bowling Association.

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Latest Mining News.

Uganda Prospecting.

On June 30 there were 172 prospecting licences current in Uganda.

N. Rhodesia's Copper Reserves.

For four consecutive years the Northern Rhodesia mineral output has exceeded production in month.

New Jessie.

The New Jessie Gold Mining Company (N. Rhodesia) produced 125.03 oz. of gold during May. Owing to various causes the mill could not run full time during June.

Roan and Mufulira.

Mr. A. D. Storke, managing director of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines and of Mufulira Copper Mines, is on his way home. The new hoisting and service shaft at the Roan has been called the Storke Shaft in his honour.

Union Miniers.

Holder of Union Minière du Haut Katanga 6% Sterling Bonds, 1928, are informed that coupon No. 13, due September 15, and bonds drawn for repayment on that date, may be presented for payment to the Banque Belge pour l'Étranger (Overseas) Ltd., 55, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Claim Renewals.

Those who desire to secure a renewal of their claims in Kenya are reminded by the Commissioner for Mines that they must first obtain a development certificate from the Senior Inspector of Mines, and that applications must be accompanied by a rough sketch map showing the approximate whereabouts of earthworks on the locations and claims for which renewal is required.

Great Copper Deposits.

In view of the great copper wealth of Northern Rhodesia and Uganda, it is interesting to note that a special correspondent of the *Financial News* declares that recent investigations into the copper deposits of Russia "have produced amazing results. In the Ural, Caucasian and Altai mountains, and in the Kirghiz Steppes, fresh extensions of the already known deposits were discovered, and in particular on the lake of Balchash in East Cossack Territory (Kazakstan), where one deposit alone near Kourmad is said to contain 1.7 million tons of pure copper (Katanga contains 5 million tons in all and Northern Rhodesia about 20 million). In other parts of Kazakstan, which is no doubt one of the richest copper districts in the entire world; numbers of copper mines, many with as much as 8% to 10% copper content, were discovered. Many new mines have been found in the Urals, and extending from there east of the Middle Volga (near Bljava), some of which contain also considerable deposits of other metals, such as gold and silver. The net result of all these researches was that in 1932 the known copper deposits of Russia were estimated at about 13.5 million tons. The most recent estimates, which relate to the position in the middle of this year, amount to 15 million tons."

Kenya Geological Report.

Though the Kenya Government does not propose at present to print the Nairobi-Mombasa section of the report referred to by Sir Albert Kitson on p. 7 of his Final Report on Geological Reconnaissances, it may be inspected in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kakamega.

Copperbelt Flu Epidemic.

Influenza has been prevalent on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, the hospitals at the Roan and at Nkana being filled with European and Native victims of the complaint. Though the epidemic has been widespread, the attacks generally lasted only about four days.

Metal Handbook.

"Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics" for 1934 (Metal Information Bureau, Ltd., 5s.) gives detailed prices of copper, gold, iron and steel, lead and other metals realised on the London and other markets during the past year. It is of interest to note that among the gold-producing countries of the world South Africa headed the list in 1933 with 11,020,000 oz., Canada being next with just over 3,000,000 oz.

To Promote Prospecting in Nyasaland.

To promote interest in private prospecting in Nyasaland, the Government has arranged for the determination of prospectors' samples by the Geological Survey, Zomba; and, on application to the Director, full information may always be obtained concerning such mineral deposits as are already known, as well as the areas considered worthy of further investigation. A museum has also been started, with specimens illustrative of the geology, palaeontology and mineralogy of the Protectorate.

Luanshya.

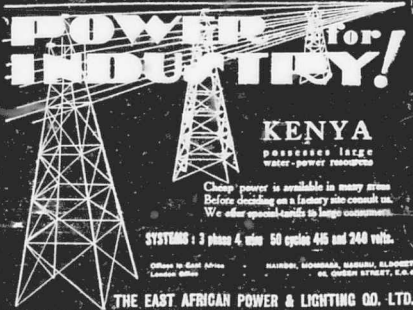
Residents on the Roan Mine must be introduced to a Mr. V. Thompson, of High Street, Redcar, who has given *The Cleveland Standard* the following pen-c caricature of Luanshya:—

"Luanshya, a homely town, where, perhaps, a friend is taken ill in the morning and buried the same evening, where malaria, blackwater fever and dysentery are as common as colds in England; and where rival tribes cross the border at night and one hears a whisper of a killing the following morning—and snakes."

This feature is headed "Travel Talks." We suggest that "A Traveller's Tales" would have been more appropriate.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.

The Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate announces the following progress report: During August 244 tons were crushed, yielding 123 oz. bullion; 88 tons cyanided (July and August) yielded 171 oz. bullion. Developments: Blackhall's Reef, main shaft sunk to 147 ft. Steel's Reef—D winze, 100 ft. level drive west advanced 28 ft. in disturbed country. C shaft winze, situated 230 ft. west of E shaft. Continued on reef below 60 ft. level; averages for 15 ft. sunk dwt. over 37 in. Mande's winze. Advanced 20 ft. and connected to 70 ft. level; 70 ft. level drive advanced 34 ft. M.K. Reef—No. 6 day winze sunk to 43 ft., averaging over this depth 5.5 dwt. over 15 in.; 100 ft. level drive E. from No. 2 shaft advanced to 201 ft. averaging from 180 ft. to 212 ft. 18.8 dwt. over 5 in. Kisumu Reef.—On this recently acquired property the reef was cut below the old tributors' workings at a vertical depth of 73 ft. On E. side of shaft reef assays 34.1 dwt. over 36 in.; on W. side of shaft, 70.7 dwt. over 34 in.



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East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 7d.	11s. 9d.
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Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
Kimbingini (10s.)	14s. 0d.	14s. 3d.
Lananga Concessions (5s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Lombard	3s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
London-Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 1 1/2d.	3s. 4 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Mashaba (11s.)	1s. 3 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Rezende (11s.)	67s. 6d.	62s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
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Rhokana (11)	62s. 6d.	62s. 6d.
Rosan Antares (5s.)	25s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Sherwood, Starr,	—	8s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (11)	14s. 0d.	13s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	31s. 3d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7s. 4d.	7s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 10 1/2d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	410s.	410s. 5s.
Wanki Colliery (10s.)	19s. 0d.	19s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 3d.	16s. 0d.

GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 0d.	20s. 6d.
Dalgely (420, 45 paid)	47	47 4s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	33s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	40s. 3d.	40s. 3d.
Kansas Cotton (11s.)	—	3s. 0d.
Manbre and Carter	55s. 0d.	55s. 3d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 6d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Northern Rhodesia (5s.)	—	3s. 3d.
Sudan Plantations	34s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power	46 7s. 6d.	46 7s. 6d.
Pref.	41s. 1 1/2d.	41s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaitskell, the Nairobi stock and share broker:—

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	17s. 50cts.	17s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kelamega Ventures (Ord.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	39s.	39s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s.	8s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Koa-Mulimu	40s.	40s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.

Rhodesian Pioneers.

A valuable addition to the archives of Southern Rhodesia has been made with the recovery of the orderly room-register of the Pioneer Corps, which was the settlers' wing of the Pioneer Column which occupied Mashonaland in 1890. According to a message from the Salisbury correspondent of *The Times*, the book contains regimental orders for the Corps from its formation in April, 1890, till its disbandment on September 13 at Fort Salisbury. It is a day-to-day record of the progress of the column, and throws light upon the controversy which had arisen as to the date of the formal occupation of the country. Orders for the ceremony of hoisting the flag are dated September 12, the day generally accepted as the date of the occupation, although documentary evidence exists in support of other dates, principally September 13.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Gold Options Syndicate Ltd., was recently held in London. The Chairman, Major W. A. Wills, said:—

"The arrangements foreshadowed at the annual general meeting on July 31, this meeting has been called to double the capital and to sanction the issue of a further 200,000 shares to be offered to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for each existing share, at the price of 10s. per share. This right will be open for acceptance by shareholders until September 24, and the new shares will be payable as to 2s. 6d. on application and the balance in calls of 2s. 6d. at intervals of three months between each call. In order to make it as easy as possible for the present shareholders, the period of one month was fixed in order to give the African shareholders of whom there are a good many (both in South and East Africa) time to consider the matter and send in applications if they wish to do so. It should be added that if any shareholders are unable, for reasons beyond their control, to lodge their applications within the specified time of one month, I will relinquish my rights on that particular number of shares in order that they may not be excluded. As you know, the guiding principle of this business and of its founders has been to give fullest attention and consideration to the shareholders who risk their money, and without whom the financial element cannot take the field. (Applause.)

Strong Cash Position.

"At the moment of speaking, the issued capital is £43,443 15s., and the cash in bank is £51,807 4s. 6d.; also we have share interests among which are the following:—

- 6,850 Bushtick Mines;
- 8,000 Nigel Van Ryn-Reefs;
- 5,000 Vogelstruisbult.

Our position to-day is that we have cash or share assets totalling about £80,000; also we have other shares which cost us a trifling amount, and which in any case has been written down in our books to a total of 4s., so that we are not in a bad position.

"Important business is in course of transaction which, in the main, concerns the two subsidiaries of this company, viz. the Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., and the Gold Corporation, Ltd. We shall derive no direct profit from these operations, but they will, I hope, add to our prestige as successful administrators. The chief notes I have to make are:—

"*Lamplough Gold Mines, Ltd.*—This business has been incorporated into a company with a capital of £150,000 in 2s. shares, with a board which will include two directors of the Consolidated Goldfields, the Chairman and consulting engineer of the Orville Dredging and Camp Bird Companies, and one of our own directors, Mr. Humble. On completion of the transfer of the property we are to receive as vendors 317,000 shares, and in addition we have subscribed at par for working capital 200,000 shares. Our total holding, therefore, in this company will be 565,500 shares out of a total of 1,500,000 shares, or £150,000.

"In September we propose to proceed with the formation of the Gold Securities Trust, which has been registered with the primary objects of forming a gold mining investment pure and simple. The capital is £500,000 in 4,000,000 shares of 2s. 6d. We propose to offer the first million shares *pro rata* and preferentially to shareholders in the Gold Options Syndicate, in proportion to their present holdings in the Syndicate at par. The remaining three million shares we hope to issue at rising premiums at some future date, and, as far as possible, we shall, following our usual practice, offer the subsequent issues to the first subscribers."

After describing the Syndicate's Australian interests, the Chairman continued:—

"I now beg to move the formal resolution 'that the capital of the company be increased to £100,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of 5s. each, such new shares to rank in all respects with the 200,000 shares of 5s. each of the existing share capital.'"

Seconding the motion, Dr. Cullen said that in the beginning the constitution of the company was that of a number of personal friends who wished to make money together and not out of each other. The policy had been remarkably successful, and the original spirit of a "family party" had been very carefully cultivated and preserved.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

The Kilosa-Mahenge road has now been opened for traffic.

The 20,000-ton cruising liner "Resolute" recently visited Mombasa.

The highest Nile flood for over forty years has just been experienced.

The Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia reassembled on September 10.

Mr. S. Wallace, general manager for Africa of the Texas Oil Company, is visiting Kenya.

In Tanganyika there are European children of no fewer than twenty-eight nationalities to be educated.

Customs receipts for the Port of Mombasa during July amounted to £24,334, compared with £19,838 for July, 1933.

The Ndola municipal accounts for 1933-34 showed a surplus of £978 as against one of £93 in the previous year.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during May have totalled 188, of whom 111 were Indian, 37 German, and 15 British.

The Nyasaland Government has announced that under the tea restriction scheme 2,000 acres of new planting will be allowed under permit in Nyasaland.

Trunk calls for Lindi are being accepted at Dar es Salaam for three months experimentally between 7 and 8 p.m. at a charge of Shs. 3.75 for a three-minute call.

The Zanzibar Government has prohibited the import into the Protectorate of exhausted tea or any substance or article purporting to be an imitation of tea.

Makeni, Sir Randolf Baker's Northern Rhodesian estate, has suffered very badly from a visitation of locusts, and a large acreage has also been destroyed on the Hereford Estate.

The Local Native Councils of Kenya had a total revenue last year of £151,885. They spent £53,141, £16,477 of it on education, one of the Six Provinces, Nyanza, accounting for £4,363.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decreed that the import of wheat grown elsewhere than in Northern Rhodesia or in South Africa shall be restricted to such quantities as the Minister of Finance may permit.

The first Art Exhibition to be held in Dar es Salaam was a great success. It was staged in the premises of Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee and Company kindly lent for the purpose, and was opened by Lady MacMichael.

Blantyre Kinema, Limited, Nyasaland, has been formed with a capital of £2,500 in £1 shares, and under the directorship of Messrs. John Marshall, J. D. MacKenzie, I. W. Stratton, and N. E. Kershaw, all of Blantyre.

The National Bank of India has declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 18% per annum less tax. An interim dividend at the rate of 20% was declared on the corresponding date of last year.

The Nile is recording the lowest water level for many years. We recently recorded that the "Babylon Desoubran" had been aground. So has the "Livingstone" while the "Murchison Falls" is unable to make the trip to the Murchison Falls.

The total export traffic railed to Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first half of 1934 amounted to 154,186 tons, compared with 207,624 tons during the corresponding period of 1933. Import traffic handled over the same period totalled 40,857 tons, against 42,113 tons.

An increase of over £E500,000 in exports from the Sudan over the first half of the year is shown by returns just made available, which state that exports during the period January-June, 1934, amounted to £E2,057,332, compared with £E1,557,163 last year, while imports increased from £E1,498,968 to £E1,925,141.

Strawblow, which way the wind is blowing. The Southern Rhodesian Savings Bank Report for 1933 states that deposits during the year exceeded withdrawals by £2,182, as against an adverse balance the previous year of £431. The number of deposits increased by 311, or 13.8%, and the number of withdrawals decreased by 161, or 14.3%.

Treasury receipts in Southern Rhodesia during the quarter ended June 30 showed an increase of over £70,000 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1933, while Customs revenue was greater by £16,000. Royalties and gold premiums were very much greater than had been anticipated, and mining fees were over 50% above the budget estimate.

The six M.P.s now visiting East Africa left Masaka on Saturday for Bukoba and Mwanza.

Messrs. H. S. Patel and M. C. Satchu have been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Cinema Censor Board.

The Kenya Golfing Society, which on its recent Uganda tour played 36 holes each against Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja, lost every match.

Believing that any decisions arising from the suggested transfer of certain Native territories in Africa to the Union of South Africa will affect Native policy throughout Africa, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is organising a special Committee to watch developments and educate public opinion upon the subject.

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Send for descriptive list of other Properties offering for sale.

East African Market Reports. Tanganyika Crop Report.

Beeswax.—Sellers offer Dar es Salaam for shipment at 9s.

Castor Seed.—Steady at £9 15s. per ton. (1933: £10; 1932: £12 10s.)

Chillies.—Good spot demand for African chillies selling at 45s. to 55s. Mombasa Sept-Oct. shipment scarce and quoted at 45s.

Cloves.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 6d. and Aug.-Oct. at 5 1/2d. per lb. (1933: 5 1/2d.; 1932: 7 1/2d.)

Clove prices have advanced a full rupee during the past quarter, states the quarterly review of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association, which adds: "A significant feature has been the demand, particularly from the United States, for the last season's crop, held in town stock in not inconsiderable quantities, which has sold freely at prices slightly below those ruling for current season quality. Overseas markets have been noticeably firmer and buying has been regular and consistent at the advancing prices. Bombay has been the chief buyer of the best qualities, which have frequently commanded an abnormal price premium. At the close of the quarter the market was quite firm, good Zanzibar being quoted at Rs. 7.12, and fair qualities from Rs. 6.10 to Rs. 7. Good qualities are in very short supply."

Coffee.—Only a small portion of the Kenya offerings were sold last week. Peaberry realised 95s. per cwt. and C size 47s. London stocks: 63,700 bags, compared with 59,354 bags in 1933.

Copper.—Rather easier, with standard for cash selling at £27 8s. per ton. Electrolytic has sold at £30 10s. (1933: std. £36)

Copra.—Easier, fair soiled being offered at £8 10s. per ton. (1933: £10 5s.; 1932: £14.)

Cotton.—Small business has been done in East African from 6d. to 7d. per lb according to quality. (1933 and 1932: 7 1/2d.)

Uganda exported 254,603 bales of cotton during the first seven months of this year.

Cotton Seed.—Steady at £3 10s. per ton.

Gold.—Slightly lower at 140s. 1 1/2d. per oz. (1933: 128s. 9 1/2d.)

Groundnuts.—Steady at about £10 10s. per ton. (1933: £10 10s.; 1932: £14 14s.)

Gum Arabic.—Messrs. Boxall & Co., Ltd., Khartoum, states that exports of gum arabic from the Sudan during the first seven months of this year totalled 14,601 tons, compared with 10,359 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Hides.—Slow, unbathed heavyweights quoted at 4 1/2d. per lb.

Maise.—Sellers quote No. 2 white flat for Oct.-Nov. at 24s. 0d.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow is quoted higher at £11 10s. per ton. (1933: £12.)

Sisal.—Steady, with East African No. 1 for Aug.-Oct. rather better at £14 per ton, sellers, and Oct.-Dec. at £14 2s. 6d. No. 2 for Aug.-Oct. is quoted £13 12s. 6d., and No. 3 at £13 2s. 6d. (No. 1, 1933: £18 2s. 6d.; 1932: £18 11s.)

Belgium imported 10,297 cwt. of sisal from East Africa during July.

Tanganyika exported 7,416 tons of sisal during August, of which 1,000 tons went to Belgium, 1,954 to Great Britain, and 1,460 to Germany.

Reviewing the London sisal market during the past month, Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state: "Conditions have remained quiet except for a temporary appreciation during the earlier part of the month, when the announcement was made that the Mexican shippers had stopped production of henequen for thirty days, which would mean a decrease of 40,000 bales in the production. Values of African Sisal No. 1 advanced to £14 15s., but they later reverted to the previous level of £14.

"This is the quiet period of the year... but our records indicate that some revival in demand invariably sets in early in autumn, and it would be most unusual if this season proved an exception to the rule. The situation in Germany remains unchanged, consumers being unable to meet their engagements, or enter into new contracts on account of the difficulty of securing foreign exchange. No excess of supplies is being pressed on the market from East Africa."

Tea.—The market tends lower, 280 packages of Newaland realising from 10 1/2d. for dust to 11 1/2d. per lb. for best quality. (1933: 10d.; 1932: 6 1/2d.)

Tanganyika exported 32 cwt. of tea during June.

Tin.—Steady, standard for cash offering at £229 per ton. (1933: £214 12s.)

The latest crop report from Tanganyika gives the following information:—

Northern Province.—Weather showery, and food crop plantings promise very well. Coffee is ripening in the Mushi and the Moshi maize crop is excellent. **Central Province.**—Unusual and extensive rains have fallen and the harvesting of maize is in full swing, with good yields having been obtained. Cotton promises well, but is small.

Eastern Province.—Heavy rainfall during July has done damage to cotton in Mahenge district, but elsewhere cotton prospects are good. Acreage under cotton in Morogoro is much greater than last year. **Central Province.**—Harvesting is completed except in the northern areas; only a small surplus of grain is being sold.

Western Province.—Food crops are plentiful; marketing of groundnuts continues; no rain has fallen.

Lake Province.—Cotton prospects are good in Mwanza, but slight damage has been done by local showers. The quantity of groundnuts marketed is small. **Iringa Province.**—Tobacco curing is almost completed, and the picking of coffee in Tukuyu has begun; rice harvesting is finished, and foodstuffs are plentiful. **Lindi Province.**—Harvesting of grain and oil seed is nearly completed, and the food position is satisfactory. First picking of cotton is much stained, and very small owing to severe boll sheddin. Rains at Kilwa have benefited the late maize and leguminous food crops.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following return of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended August 28).—Eldoret, 1.07 inches; Eldama, 0.87; Kaimosi, 2.88; Kericho, 2.50; Kiambu, 0.20; Kilifi, 1.26; Kisumu, 1.06; Lumbwa, 0.07; Mombasa, 2.08; Mombasa, 0.04; Nairobi, 0.00; Nairobi, 0.87; Nakuru, 0.87; Nandi, 2.63; Njoro, 0.84; Songhor, 2.22; Soy, 3.21 inches.

Uganda (Week ended August 26).—Butiaba, 2.18 inches; Entebbe, 1.40; Fort Portal, 2.74; Hoima, 1.74; Jinja, 1.29; Kabale, 1.36; Kampala, 0.81; Lira, 2.37; Mbale, 3.88; Mukende, 1.00; Namasagali, 2.40; Soroti, 1.71; and Tororo, 2.63 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 27).—Bagamoya, 0.55 inch; Bukoba, 0.30; Dar es Salaam, 0.07; Kilelesh, 0.48; Mwanza, 0.20; Tanga, 0.33; and Tukuyu, 1.51 inches.

Uganda Tea Growing Prospects.

In a paper on tea read at the annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association, Mr. Alan Ross said:—

"As far as my experience of Uganda goes, the most suitable districts for tea growing, to my mind, are parts of Masaka, Kyagye, Mitwani and Tororo. I have no personal knowledge of Bunyoro, but gather that areas there are also suited to tea growing. Kigezi has been mentioned to me several times as a highly suitable area, but I came to the conclusion that it was not suitable for tea production on a large scale. I am convinced that in the not far distant future Uganda will take a very important place in the tea industry."

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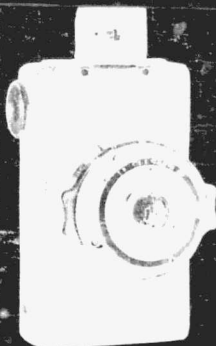


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— **TIMES**

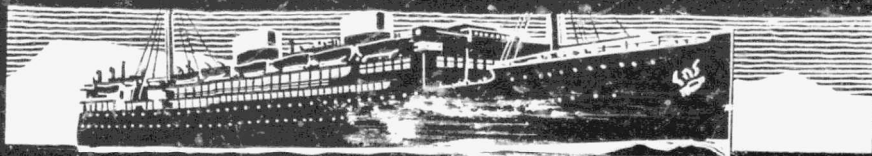
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by
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Issues of the first magnitude have been raised by the address in London of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the subsequent letter in our columns from Mr. Cullen Young. Both show a determination to face fearlessly the effects upon white and black in Eastern Africa of present and proposed policies, and, though they seem to disagree fundamentally, facing facts in this way is all to the good. We are not sure that they really disagree as much as Mr. Young thinks; so much depends upon the definition of terms such as "equality"—which need not necessarily connote superiority and inferiority but merely difference, as when we talk of the inequalities of surface on a road: That, though it needs a cautionary reference, is not a point which we shall pursue further at present. Rather do we wish, bearing in mind the definite plea made by Mr. Huggins for a decision on main policy, to call attention to fresh material which has just been made available and which may assist in arriving at such decision; material which, we suggest, nobody in East Africa, any more than in South Africa, can afford to neglect.

* * *

Dr. I. Schapera, of the University of Cape Town, has edited a most valuable book called "Western Civilisation and the Natives of South Africa," the authors of the different sections all being men who have had academic and practical experience of the problems on which they write. They avoid the slipshod use of labels, and analyse the real meaning of the three alternative policies—the repressionist, the assimilationist and the adaptationist; and with particular reference to the third, which has been glibly sponsored by so many with little understanding of its real implica-

tions, they take us a considerable way towards clear thinking. For instance, Dr. Schapera himself writes: "Very few of the agencies responsible for the modifications (in Native cultures) are the direct outcome of deliberate administrative policy. Customs are being altered by the action of our economic system, through the teaching of missionaries and educators, and through contact with ourselves in innumerable other ways in which the Administration has little direct control. The successful pursuit of an adaptationist policy must of necessity involve complete authoritarian control of all possible influences by the Administration. Changes in one aspect of culture react upon other aspects; and there is little purpose in the Administration attempting to bolster up chieftainship and Native institutions, family and parental control, when the sanctions and privileges, on which they rest are at the same time being undermined by the missionary, the teacher, the trader, the labour recruiter and the farmer. A thorough-going policy of adaptation thus calls for complete segregation under absolute administrative control extending to every aspect of life, which is not likely to be realised."

* * *

Professor Hoernle, of the University of the Witwatersrand, who sees underlying everything the fear for white political dominance and the future of Western civilisation, asks whether that civilisation really has much to fear. "I believe," he says, "that the Bantu are destined to become civilised according to the pattern of Western civilisation. No doubt they will assimilate it with nuances of their own, but the general content will be the same. I believe that this is the historical destiny of the Bantu: I believe also that it is our

DO THE WHITES FEAR THE NATIVES?

duty, as their civilised fellow citizens, not to withhold from them any opportunity for development which they are able to use, nor to put any permanent or insuperable obstacles in their path. To make Western civilisation in South Africa a fenced-in prerogative of the white group is to belittle and betray the deepest drive and inspiration of that civilisation. Western civilisation, just because it believes itself to be good, and its religion the highest, has in it the irresistible urge to self-communication. Though European in origin, it belongs to humanity as a whole. Whatever is enduring in it will endure by becoming the possession of all civilised human beings. Individuals and groups will select from its riches and form their own patterns within it, but the Great Society of mankind, which is slowly and painfully coming into being, will have the Great Civilisation to match it. In that Society the Bantu will have their place, and in that civilisation they will share. . . . There is nothing in strong group consciousness, as such, to prevent harmonious living together within the framework of a common culture (differences would make it harder and even impossible) or peaceful co-operation for common interests, provided we can give the two groups common interests strong enough to override divisive tendencies. To that task of constructive statesmanship all men of goodwill, white and black alike, must bend their energies."

The direct Bantu view is contributed by Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu, of Fort Hare Native College.

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OF POWER BY
GOVERNING RACE.**

who has allowed himself to slip into some inaccuracies, such, for instance, as the statement that "to the majority of Bantu the tax equals the wages of one month, or even of two. No white man in the world labours for wholly two months solely to pay a State tax, but black people have to do so." If allowance be made for the relation between earnings, necessary costs of living and taxation, that is certainly not a true picture, and suggests that the writer has no real conception of the incidence of income and other taxes in these islands, to say nothing of rates. But it does not invalidate his main charge, which is that the policy of South Africa, "instituted by a race boasting of being superior and of being 2,000 years in advance of the Africans, strikes us as a cowardly system, because a genuinely superior race cannot need to bolster up its superiority by legislation to keep down an inferior race." That is a fact which cannot continue to be shirked; indeed, in another chapter Dr. Edgar H. Brookes says that the powers used in South Africa "constitute a confession of weakness on the part of those responsible for Native administration which is most disquieting. If it is impossible to maintain the King's peace among an admittedly law-abiding people like the Bantu without these extraordinary powers, one is led to question the ability of those responsible for maintaining it."

The problems confronting Christianity are admirably discussed by Dr. Eiselen, of Stellenbosch, who points some excellent morals. He writes: "What the friends of the Bantu must learn is not to agitate for what they consider right and just, but to persuade their fellow

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CONFRONTING
CHRISTIANITY.**

Europeans that such a measure is right and just and necessary. A right given by the will of the people is a real boon to the Natives, while a protective law passed against the will of the ruling

class remains not only a dead letter, but is actually like a festering sore, which vitiate all relationships between Europeans and the Bantu." We commend these words of wisdom to many thoughtless professional people everywhere. Dealing with missions, it further stresses the mistake made in transporting particular churches with their particular doctrines into Africa, often with a degrading effect which has prepared the way for separatism. He advocates a close federation of all respectable mission churches to fight the many-headed monster of superficial Christianity. Next he regrets the early mission condemnation of the communistic ideas of Natives, and states: "The great principle involved here, common both to Christian teaching and to Bantu religion, is that man cannot be truly good and truly happy unless he uses his individual gifts in the service of the community as a whole. The Christian Bantu and the educated Bantu must both experience the great joy which man derives from unselfish work for his fellow beings before the Bantu as a whole can make real progress." Very true and wise—but the corollary is that we need more examples of the same ideals from the "superior" race, if we are to achieve "the good village" ideal. There we must leave this book, having tried to show its calibre, and its real helpfulness towards reaching a common policy that will be sound because of its justice.

Last week we dealt at considerable length with the serious problem which the Government of Zanzibar is forced to face as a result

**EDUCATION
THE REMEDY.**

of the wholesale indebtedness of clove growers, Arab and Swahili, to money-lending classes, and we mentioned that the cause was due in part to the improvidence and unsophistication of the agriculturists. The real remedy is, of course, education, by which means alone the growers will learn that they must take thought for the morrow, husband their resources, and market their produce with reasonable efficiency. The tragedy of the position is that, as a result of the calamitous fall in the price of cloves—which, as we indicated, need never have occurred but for the reckless and entirely unnecessary cut-throat competition of exporters—the finances of the Protectorate are so severely strained that practically no money is now available for the educational programme which is so necessary.

Two main needs of the country are manifestly improved and extended medical and educational services, yet neither can be provided

**ZANZIBAR
TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW.**

until clove and copra exports are put upon a basis sufficiently remunerative to bring money into the coffers of the Administration—which in the past year or so has reduced its expenditure by some 40%. That is evidence of a determination to face the realities of the situation, and further proof of that intention is offered by the steps proposed for the regeneration of the clove industry. There will be sympathy among East Africans on the mainland with the Protectorate's difficulties, from which, since it produces some 82% of the world's supply of cloves, it may reasonably hope to escape more rapidly and completely than is the case with States dependent upon the sale overseas of products the market price of which is influenced by a production from a multitude of sources, and consequently completely outside their own control.

War on Locusts.

Impressions from the Conference.

CONSIDER the bare facts of the locust menace. (1) The present infestation is estimated to have cost Africa alone at least £7,000,000.

(2) As regards one of the three main varieties, the red locust, the outbreak has not yet reached its peak, and a further increase in intensity and extent is anticipated. This provides, therefore, a pressing and immediate problem.

(3) It is incorrect to say that as the present attack by different species has been unprecedented in extent, it is unlikely that so formidable infestations will recur. All the available evidence points in the opposite direction; and invasions in the future, if they do develop, threaten to prove even more disastrous.

(4) The future of agriculture in Africa is, therefore, intimately bound up with the effective control of locusts.

What, then, is the position as disclosed at the International Locust Conference which closed on Tuesday after sitting for a week at the House of Lords?

Since locusts pay no attention to international boundaries, joint action by all the Powers concerned in Africa is essential. Other countries, notably in Western Asia, are also concerned. This is now recognised, and co-operation has definitely been achieved.

Also a very definite, and increasingly efficient, co-operation between the entomological and meteorological services has been proved to be necessary for reasons which will be mentioned later; and with them the Air Forces of the different countries must also co-operate, special air forces being built up when necessary.

Encouragement to Further Effort.

All civilised Governments in Africa, however hard pressed financially, must make adequate contribution to this work, which dare not be suspended until success has been achieved. That is not yet, though the direction in which a permanent solution may be sought is gradually becoming clearer; that is an encouragement that efforts should be vigorously maintained, not relaxed. Success, besides being an economic necessity, will be one of the greatest achievements of our civilisation in Africa, and will go far to justify our pre-emption of a continent.

There seem to be two major lines of investigation and attack. First, the breeding places of the different types of locust have to be located. The main attack on each of them must take place in those areas; it cannot be spread over a whole continent, but must be localised. Once they are located, this will be the chief front on which air attack will be employed, for without it effective action would be impossible: even the breeding grounds cover vast areas, though negligible in comparison with the field of infestation. To get ready for this, more laboratory research, as well as continued field experiment, is essential.

The next problem concerns phase transformation and migrations. Here it is that meteorology enters largely into the solution of the problem. Apparently some instinct moves locusts at times, to become migratory and gregarious, and to move, not haphazardly but deliberately, from one place to another—maybe thousands of miles away. It should be noted that migration and gregariousness coincide at times, but not always. Seemingly the predominant need is a certain degree of humidity and

temperature, but how the locusts know where these are to be found is still a secret.

The Influence of Humidity.

It has been proved, however, that heavy humidity influences several generations in a year, instead of only one in a dry season, and this obviously has a bearing on migration. The experts admit that there is much more to be discovered about all this, and it must be learnt. Direction of wind does not, it appears, affect direction of flight. When the wind changes, migrating locusts do not change their course; they merely fly at a different altitude to profit by a following, and reduce the resistance of a head wind. Acting in co-operation with the meteorologists, the entomologists hope to be able to forecast migrations—not only the date but the direction, and it is here that aircraft again come into action.

An individual territory, inevitably looking first to its own preservation, can, after getting due warning, and provided that it is aerielly equipped, patrol its own threatened border and spray the enemy from the air on arrival, while everywhere there should be aircraft and ground forces for dealing with flights that escape the barrage. Locust invasion is really an air attack greater than any conceived by man, with a persistently indomitable enemy, undeterred by casualties. To meet this an effective aerial counter-attack is essential. It must be built up and maintained.

This implies no admission that the attack on the breeding places is hopeless. That will still be the main counter-offensive, but some such places may elude research, while others, e.g., in the Arabian desert, may be impracticable, as yet, for effective action. Because of the vastness of the whole area concerned, and the inevitability of migrations getting through despite the war on the breeding grounds, it is essential that all should be prepared to deal effectively with every occurrence of raiders if agriculture in Africa is to be saved—and that means, if Africa itself is to be saved.

Parochialism, even national interests, must be ruled out, except in so far as each territory must prepare itself to deal with its own invasions. Every territory, however, must in the interests of its own preservation, and in the discharge of a common duty, whole-heartedly support the main line of defence, which is centred in the Imperial Institute of Entomology, now recognised as the G.H.Q. of the World War on Locusts.

Conference Resolutions.

The first resolution passed at the Conference recommends international research into the delimitation of locust areas, supplemented by experimental work in laboratories and in the field of the influence of different factors on locusts.

Other resolutions point out that evidence tends to show that the initial increase in solitary locusts which may lead to the formation of swarms may occur as the result of the acceleration of the life-cycle, and as the duration of this cycle depends on the absence or presence of a diapause in the adult stage, the diapause should be regarded as the central problem. Data collected in the field should form the basis for work on this branch in the central laboratories.

The hope is expressed that, to enable countries to prepare in advance for invasions, Governments will establish permanent or temporary supplementary meteorological stations, wherever the reports of field investigators show the necessity.

The preference for certain sites shown by egg-laying swarms is an important aspect, and the Conference also recommends a combined field and laboratory study of the locust fungus, *Entomophthora grylli*, and the possibility of disseminating it artificially.

The Conference also recommends further experiments in developing aircraft control, and in the spraying of sodium arsenite dust, concerning which there is still much to be learnt.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Basil Napier Case.

Tanganyika Government Should Act

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—You are indeed to be congratulated on your article in your number of July 26 entitled "Mr. Basil Napier's death." After reading it one hesitates to think that such a disgraceful sequence of events could possibly have occurred in a country under the British flag, be Mandated or not.

As you aptly put it, "it is a tragic thought that if the boy Hassani bin Mwerere had been taken to the *buma* in Mr. Cheyne's car, Mr. Napier might have died to-day." Does Government realise that this failure to transport him was in all probability the cause of Mr. Basil Napier's death by his servant Hassani bin Mwerere, either by accident or design, according to the finding of their own Commission?

The conduct of the officer who forwarded to Mrs. Napier the brown paper parcel which contained some of the bones from the skull of her son, together with soil, grass, and bits of clothing, cannot, by the greatest stretch of imagination, be considered to be in keeping with that of a gentleman and an officer of His Majesty's Service. The same remark naturally applies to the officer who, when Mrs. Napier complained that search should have been promptly made and more adequately continued for her son, retorted that "it is no good crying over spilt milk." It seems strange that these officers have not received their dismissal from the Service. Government servants are expected by the general public not only to carry out their duties in a courteous, humane, and just manner, but to act as an example as well.

From start to finish in this very regrettable sequence of incidents the Government of Tanganyika seems to have done its utmost to shield its officers in their wrong-doings; and when the Colonial Office writes that "the Secretary of State agrees with the Government of Tanganyika that no occasion arises for disciplinary action against the public officers concerned in the case," it makes a Briton in a Mandated Territory gasp in consternation and shame.

Had Mrs. Napier not been in the position to go home to lay the facts before the Secretary of State, and so secure the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, the Government of Tanganyika would have succeeded in hushing up just another scandal.

What has become of Hassani bin Mwerere? He cannot have vanished: Why is he not produced before a Court of Law to give an account of himself?

Moshi.

Yours faithfully,
JEROME DE LA MOTHE.

First Car in Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—With reference to Sir Hesketh Bell's letter in *East Africa*, you may be interested to know that shortly after the Government imported the first car into Uganda (in 1909), the Mabira Forest Company, represented by Mr. J. Martini ("Bwana Martini"), also imported a Straker Squire two-seater car. I received it in Jinja, and, with Mr. T. A. Robertson, transported it across the Jinja-Bugungu ferry. We then drove it along to Mubango, and it gave continued service until 1914. Yours faithfully,

Constitutional Club, S.W. I. H. H. ALLSOP.

Cruelty to Animals.

Tanganyika's S.P.C.A.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I was very much interested with the letter on "Cruelty to Animals" in your issue of June 28 and would suggest that your correspondent communicates with the Hon. Secretary of the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Dar es Salaam, regarding the formation of a branch of that Society in Arusha. At the same time I would point out that much can be done by the individual in the suppression of cruelty to animals.

The Tanganyika Police possess ample powers to deal with this problem, and, in my experience, are ready to investigate and take action in any case brought to their notice. The T.S.P.C.A. also appoint Hon. Inspectors to assist in this work, and certain powers are invested in them by Government. It would appear, therefore, that if one or two Arusha residents could offer their services in this capacity, much could be done to mitigate the apparently appalling conditions outlined in the above-quoted letter.

For the benefit of your readers who are not resident in Tanganyika, I would point out that the T.S.P.C.A. is an active and energetic society which is doing excellent work, especially in educating the Native population with regard to the proper treatment of domestic and other animals. It has several branches throughout the Territory, and is anxious to increase the number should the necessary volunteers be forthcoming.

Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

H. J. R.

Sporing Capacity of Natives

Good Trackers Few and Far Between.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Under "Points from Letters" in your issue of August 30 a correspondent writing from Fort Rosebery, N. Rhodesia, says: "My impression here is that the local Natives are quite undistinguished as spoorers, little better than intelligent Europeans." It was my experience when living in N. Rhodesia that a very small percentage of Natives, even when living in a good game district, were much good at this art, and Native experts were few and far between." When fortunate enough to find such an expert—and I have only met about half a dozen—no European could possibly equal him.

Sporing needs a life-long experience by men living where game is abundant, for practice is essential; although I once found a nipper of about twelve years of age who was a marvel. He had eyes like a hawk, and, being keen, concentrated on his job.

To spoor well needs not only quick observation but good eyesight; and when the sun is blazing out of a swollen sky—as it does, for instance, in the Luangwa Valley in September and October—the glare is very trying and a great strain to the eyes, not to mention the necessity of bodily endurance in bad country. Often a fine tracker lacks the tenacity of purpose necessary, and soon tires, while a slower man may be able to plod along the whole day, and be as fresh at the end as he was at the beginning.

It is natural to expect expertness from the denizen of the wilds, who goes about with a goat or buck skin round his loins, and does not parade in European dress, and the latest in "double Terai" hats and patent leather shoes!

I have seen a Native follow a spoor backwards, and others who could not identify a kudu from a hartebeest track, so when a European fond of shooting is looking for a good tracker it will be a case of elimination until he gets the right man. But when he is lucky enough to have found him, he is worth retaining, even when he wants a rise in pay or an extra blanket.

To a European living far from civilisation and fond of the bush and its natural denizens, the study of tracking is a fascinating pursuit, for it is wonderful how much can be learnt of the habits of game by concentrating on the art. Its accomplishment makes all the difference as to whether a man can consider himself a real hunter or merely a shooter; for I would not designate a man an expert hunter who is unable to follow an animal from dawn until he gets up to it about midday, when most animals rest in the heat of the day. It is hard work, but better for a young fellow than going soft with too much ease.

Bimant, Yours faithfully,
Moffat, N.B. DENIS D. LYELL.

Detecting Snakes by Smell.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In reply to the letter from "Tanganyika" on the above subject, which appeared in your issue of July 5, I might say that it is possible to detect certain species by their scent.

During the breeding season in England the common grass or ring snakes emit their cloacal secretions upon the herbage when wandering about in search of mates. This would enable another snake crossing such a trail to follow up the wanderer. Such is my assumption in explanation of the fact that in springtime, when rambling along suitable hedgerows, I have halted on my nostrils being assailed by the odour, and by proceeding cautiously rarely failed to locate the snake within a few yards.

Doubtless in East Africa many species use their cloacal secretions for the same purpose. I confess that I have never found them by this means; perhaps in Africa the faint scent is overlooked in a multiplicity of odours.

On capturing snakes in the bush one is usually subjected to the stench resulting from the generous discharge of the cloacal secretions by the agitated reptile. One of the worst smells is produced by the sandboa found in the Voi-Moshi region, but many species of both colubrine and viperine snakes void the fluid, which should have a defensive value as against ophiophagous enemies.

I am inclined to think that the writer quoted by your correspondent, however, is drawing on his imagination. The statement that certain Australian snakes "possess a subtle and fearsome odour which strikes terror into the nerves of the intended victim" sounds like popular journalism, and ill-expressed at that. An odour calculated to induce fear and terror in the victim must be connoted with some association in the victim's brain.

Helensburgh, Yours faithfully,
Dumbartonshire. A. LOVERIDGE.

The Black Shadow.

Disadvantages of Uniformity.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It is very interesting and arresting letter of the Bishop of Groucester, Mr. Young rests upon a broad principle, and receives sympathetic treatment, or do his ideas trend in the direction of a social equality—the uniform pattern of modern mentality?

For this idea of uniformity is part of the mentality engendered by the modern system of education. Everything is to be standardised to a drab uniformity. Dr. Headlam, the present Bishop of Groucester, well known as an educational authority, designates this trend as the "black shadow of organisation," and points out how it tends to destroy individuality.

Out of this arises a dictum that we are to have one standard orthography for Africa made compulsory. By all means discuss the subject theoretically; in practice it will cost a large sum of money. I do not know how the Native newspapers will respond. This I do know: that in South Africa the compulsory adoption of this standard would cost one of our mission societies the loss of stereo plates worth £2,000. I also know that very much heavier losses of the same kind are anticipated by another well-known society.

Is it right that this heavy cost should be borne by Christian missions? Money is given voluntarily for a definite object—the teaching of the Christian faith. Meetings are held and the Christian public appealed to. Why should their gifts be diverted to a merely secular matter—the educationist's dream of a uniform orthography?

Yours faithfully,
Bristol. W. A. CRABTREE.

Cairns of Stones in Africa.

Their Meaning in Somaliland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the correspondence in *East Africa* regarding cairns of stones, and the various explanations regarding their origin.

Such cairns are common in Somaliland—that is, piles of loose stones, as distinct from the regular mounds which mark the graves of the Gallas, forerunners of the present Somalis. I observed that Somalis used to add a stone whenever they passed one of these piles, at the same time muttering a curse. They were reluctant to give any information on the subject—as the Somali always is with regard to his language and customs.

But as I spoke Somali I managed to find out that these piles were in memory of a notorious Queen Aruwhele, who was said to have mutilated or massacred most of the menfolk of her realm; and in this manner a sort of hostile tribute is paid to her memory.

Renhold, Yours faithfully,
Bedford. G. OLLIVER.

"I read in the last Uganda paper to hand that an application has been made to build an hotel in Entebbe, where the lack of such an establishment has been a source of annoyance to many visitors—and to residents. Dear me! I stayed in Entebbe in 1910 and heard exactly the same remarks then. How quickly Africa moves! I believe that the Chief Secretary's house was once an hotel, but that was before I knew the Protectorate." From "Fundi."

Practical Help for Farmers. Will Kenya's Critics Note?

Imperial Mycological Conference.

THE third Imperial Mycological Conference, which is now sitting in London, deals with subjects of vital importance to all farmers, whether in Eastern Africa or elsewhere. For instance, virus diseases in potatoes in Great Britain alone cost £4,000,000 a year; Australia loses £7,000,000 annually from crop diseases; and so on throughout the world.

Anyone can see the damage done by locusts or other insects, but it has to be a very heavy shower of rust spores to be visible; and it is harder still to persuade people that invisible cryptogamic parasites are eating crops; and because of the imperfect knowledge of the pathological factor, it is even more difficult to persuade Governments to vote money for plant diseases than for insect-pests. Yet the avoidance of waste is as important a factor in prosperity as is the increase in positive production. Besides diseases in growing crops, this study is also concerned with mould injury to stored produce, in butter, cheese and cured tobacco for instance, and in fabrics, and in the soil itself.

There will be less talk of "bad seasons" when the agriculturist knows more about the fungi that are destroying the roots of his crops, less bemoaning poor and irregular returns when the various pathological problems are understood and conquered; wherefore it is a matter of real concern to all farmers to see that mycological research receives adequate support from their local Administrations.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is the only delegate from East Africa.

England Captain for Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Jardine Outward-Bound.

East Africa is able to state that Mr. D. R. Jardine, who captained the last England cricket team to tour Australia and India, and who was married last week to Miss Margaret Irene Peat, younger daughter of Sir Harry and Lady Peat, has left with Mrs. Jardine to spend their honeymoon on a trip to and through East Africa. They will probably land at Mombasa, motor to Tanga, and see something of that district and the Usambaras before going to Arusha to stay on Sir Milsom Rees's Nduruma Estate. Then they will visit the Kenya Highlands.

Southern Rhodesian Exhibition.

An exhibition of Southern Rhodesian products, arranged by *The British Trade Review*, was opened on Monday by Mr. Downie, the High Commissioner, at No. 1 St. Paul's Churchyard, an address known officially as "No. 1 London."

Although tobacco in various forms, from the leaf to the manufactured product, predominated, since it makes the greatest appeal to the man in the street, minerals, cereals and other products of the Colony were also fully displayed. Rhodesian tobacco now appears, either alone or blended, in 700 brands; and is sold in 10,000 shops in Great Britain.

Among the speakers at the opening ceremony were Sir Edward Crows, Sir Ian MacPherson, Sir Cecil Rodwell, The High Commissioner, and Mr. F. C. Goodall, editor of the journal responsible for organising the exhibition. Many Rhodesians were present, as well as many others who had come to learn about the Colony.

Medical Services for Natives.

It is not possible here can be for the publication in the second half of 1934 of Kenya's Medical Report for 1933. It is difficult to conceive. In such cases the content is generally out-of-date at the time of publication, but this particular document embodies not only a record of the year's work, but also an illuminating summary of the progress made in the decade 1922-32; and that deserves publicity.

Critics of Kenya are always alert to call attention to any omissions in the Colony's work on behalf of the Native population. They are not so ready to focus public opinion on the work that has been done, and, in this case, maintained and even improved, during the years of depression. The following extracts give some idea of the medical work which stands to the credit of Kenya:—

"In 1920, in his first annual report, Dr. Gilks stressed the need for the substitution of medical work in the Reserves. He emphasised the necessity of a trained African staff."

"In 1932, ten years after these reforms first began to be undertaken on an effective scale, there were fourteen medical units in the Reserves, comprising well-equipped hospitals under the charge of medical officers, and over one hundred subsidiary dispensaries; the European personnel in these Reserves had risen from one medical officer to seventeen medical officers, nine European nursing sisters, and six European sanitary inspectors where before there were none; and, in addition, a fairly highly trained, literate, and efficient African staff of about one thousand strong had been brought into being. The large amount of medical relief now rendered, and the equally large amount of educational work directed towards the improvement of domestic environment now undertaken, is the result of the administrative measures which began to be introduced in 1920-22."

Good Work Maintained.

Owing to the depression there has been a reduction in actual expenditure on medical services of £40,000 per annum from the peak figure of 1930—it now stands at about £200,000—but "the total amount of relief provided has not diminished; on the contrary, has continued to increase. Not only has this been so, but the standard of hospitalisation, and of the medical relief provided, which, through the prosperous years, was steadily rising, has throughout the period of depression not only been maintained but has been raised still further; nor has this improvement in the amount and quality of the medical relief been achieved at the expense of any other branch of public health activity, for in the fields of sanitation, environmental hygiene, and health propaganda there has also been increase both in the quantity and quality of the work performed, even though here, just as in the field of medical relief, there has been in certain cases, and with regard to certain types of work, almost complete cessation of activity."

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr. A. R. Paterson, then proceeds to show how this has been achieved.

"Of the factors which have made this possible by far the most outstanding is the part which the African himself has in the last ten years become able to play, and is now playing, in the public health service. To-day, as hospital assistants, dressers, health workers, dispensers, laboratory assistants, storekeepers and clerks, Africans are rendering increasingly efficient service, which ten years ago could not have been rendered at all, except by Europeans, or, in some cases, by Indians."

"To-day the standard of nursing by Africans in almost every hospital is, taking everything into consideration, a very high one, and as a result the amount of medical and surgical assistance which only the medical officer can render is correspondingly greater. Mr. Africans have provided the medical officer everywhere with a hundred hands where before he had only two, while in some fields, and particularly in the field of propaganda, the new hands are the more effective because they are African."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO

Mr. George Henry Nutting.

"Next to the witch-doctor the missionary is the medical adviser of the tribe."—From "*Western Civilisation and the Natives of South Africa.*"

"The African priests whom their people acclaim so joyously spend eighteen years in preparation for their sacred priesthood."—From the *Journal of the White Fathers' Mission.*

"A very low fence suffices to stop a hippo, who will not step over even a low obstacle and does not seem to push through a wire fence."—Colonel J. Stevenson-Hamilton in the annual report on the Kruger National Park.

"Civilisation is making it harder for men to keep out of prison. Especially do the weak and ignorant suffer, and that environment is constantly creating more inhibitions."—Mr. Clarence Darrow, in "*Crime: Its Causes and Treatment.*"

"Mr. F. E. F. Jones and I are the only two Europeans who know how the Copperbelt was acquired in 1900, and I assure you that it was not 'submissively concurred in.'"—Mr. J. E. Stephenson, writing in "*The Livingstone Mail.*"

"Kenya has come to us in Uganda to learn about our Native Administration; South Africa is copying our system of Native medical education; and Tanganyika has benefited by the mistakes we have made in the production and marketing of cotton."—Dr. H. H. Hunter, speaking at a public luncheon in Kampala to the Parliamentary Delegation.

"What is believed to be the only plantation of *coco-de-mer* in the world is to be found on the island of Praslin, in the Seychelles. These palms rise as straight as masts to a height of 130 feet, and bear large double nuts, the gelatinous contents of which are valuable for their medicinal properties."—A correspondent of the "*Crown Colonist.*"

"The outstanding feature in African education has been the progress of African girls' schools. The only obstacle that remains to a rapid expansion of African female education is the serious dearth of African women teachers. Steps have been taken to train African women teachers at Tabora and Malangali."—From the *Annual Report for 1933 on Tanganyika Territory.*

"The real foundation of Kenya life goes unchronicled. It is only the knotty problems and occasional scandals that have the limelight thrown upon them; for newspapers as a rule do not concern themselves with the hard work, the immense courage and cheerfulness in the face of difficulties that are the backbone of white settlement."—Mrs. Beatrix Bevingham, writing in the *English Farmers' Weekly.*

"If we have no complete records with regard to the numbers of the population, its birth- and death-rates, and the incidence of disease, how are we to estimate the state of the public health, the probabilities as to progression or regression, and the effect of such measures as we have been able to take up to the present time?"—Dr. A. R. Patterson, in the *Kenya Medical Department Annual Report for 1932 (just issued).*

"Of birds and beasts the longest lived which I have known well, and the age of which was authenticated, was a parrot of Colonel Ferris. It was taken prisoner by the British in an action in India in January, 1801, and brought to England when Colonel Ferris retired after fifty years' service, and was alive and lively when Ferris died in 1920."—Sir Alfred Pease, writing in the "*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*"



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To Mr. G. H. Nutting, as much to any single individual, must be attributed the credit for the development of reef mining in the Lupa district of Tanganyika Territory, to which he went from Nyasaland in 1924, being the first man (in partnership with Mr. J. I. Kelly) to take up reef claims and work them on the Luika and Saza formations. At that time, and for years afterwards, the great majority of prospectors in the area concerned themselves solely with the winning of alluvial gold, but Mr. Nutting's dogged persistence and unwavering faith in his reefs have been amply rewarded by the latter-day developments on the Lupa, where East African Goldfields, Limited, have an option over his interests for £55,000.

Born in Australia; he had spent ten years with cattle, horses and sheep on the big pastoral properties of Queensland; and three years in mining in Western Australia, when the War broke out. From 1914 to 1921 he served in Egypt, Gallipoli, Palestine, Macedonia, France and Germany, first with the Australian Light Horse, and then successively with the 3rd and 1st County of London Yeomanry.

He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1921 to engage in cattle farming and tobacco planting, but in the following year he moved on to Nyasaland to grow tobacco, cotton and sisal. Then news that gold had been struck in the Lupa took him north to that then isolated and inhospitable region in search of reef.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Northrop are on their way back to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. M. T. Hincks has been appointed Registrar of the High Court in Zanzibar.

Mr. Quellhorst has purchased a coffee estate in the Oldceni district of Arusha from Mr. O'Byrne.

Dr. R. A. W. Procter has been promoted Senior Medical Officer to the Medical Department of Kenya.

Major Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., M.L.C., is leaving for South Africa to-morrow, en route for Cape Town.

Captain K. G. O'Morchoe, commanding the 4th King's African Rifles in Uganda, has been promoted Major.

Dr. McElroy, accompanied by Mrs. McElroy, has returned to Kampala, and resumed his duties as Health Officer.

Mr. A. H. Pike, the Tanganyika District Officer, is on his way back from leave, and will probably be posted to Songea.

Sir William Clark, the new High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, left Ottawa last week for London.

Sir Arthur Morley, K.C., a former Commissioner of the High Court in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Recorder of Sheffield.

Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., former Chief Justice of Kenya, who underwent an operation a few days ago, is progressing favourably.

Sir Hubert and Lady Young are staying at 7 Park Place, St. James's, until October 3, when they will leave by air for Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to hear of the death in Mombasa of Mrs. Tarlton, wife of Mr. Elliot Tarlton, formerly of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Crewe, who served during the East African Campaign, and Lady Crewe, left England last Friday for South Africa.

The Rev. Llewelyn Hughes has been selected to join the South African Church Railway Mission as Chaplain on the Northern Rhodesia section.

Captain Kenny-Dillon and Messrs. Teale and Koenig have been appointed a Publicity Subcommittee of the Usambara Planters' Association.

Mr. F. A. Chastell, of the Northern Rhodesian service, is on his way home on leave pending retirement, accompanied by Mrs. Chastell and their son.

Doctors B. O. Wilkin and D. E. Wilson, of the Tanganyika Medical Department, have been transferred to Dar es Salaam from Moshi and Mpwapwa respectively.

Mr. C. M. Barton, who has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, began his career in Kenya in 1913, serving there until 1922.

Mr. Harold Quail, Chairman of the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, who is on his way home from South Africa, recently touched at various East African ports.

Sir Henry Birchenough, who recently returned from a visit to the Rhodesias, underwent an operation last week in a London nursing home. His condition is very satisfactory.

Miss Valerie Abrahams, only daughter of the Chief Justice, and Mrs. Abrahams, was recently married to Dr. J. R. Spicer, of the Uganda Medical Service, at All Saints' Church, Kampala.

Mr. Kingsley Martin, of the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika, has just travelled by car, accompanied by his wife and child and Miss Brabazon, to Lindi in Blantyre and back.

Lieutenant D. M. Shaw, of the K.A.R., was recently mauled by a leopard while on patrol in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya. He was carried by aeroplane to the European Hospital, Nairobi.

Mr. E. A. Copeman, of Lusaka, will return to Northern Rhodesia on October 20. We are glad to state that he has now completely recovered from his operation, and that his general health has improved.

We regret to hear that Archdeacon Lloyd, who stepped into the gap created by the death of Canon Apolo Kivebulaya, thus returning unexpectedly to Uganda, has had to go into Kampala for medical treatment.

The marriage took place recently in Zanzibar between Mr. Eric A. Sweatman, District Officer, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sweatman, of Oakham, and Miss Isobel Goold Walker, of London and Jersey.

The following have been selected as Probationers in the Sudan Political Service: Messrs. J. B. Bowers, P. Hogg, C. L. MacDonald, R. H. Strachan, M. B. Stubbs, W. P. Thesiger, and J. P. S. Watson.

Mr. E. J. Hall, of the Veterinary Research Station, Kabete, who is spending his holiday in this country at Bacup, was a member of a Veterinary Research Expedition in South America before being appointed to Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa from blackwater fever of the Rev. Herbert T. Harris, who was in charge of the C.M.S. work at Teita. He first went to Kenya in 1907, and had served in many parts of the Colony.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Alan Wilfred Hunter, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter, of Nairobi, and Miss Diana Graham, daughter of Captain Nigel Graham, of Nairobi, and Mrs. Graham, Beaulieu, Hants.

A Kikuyu who assaulted Mr. W. L. N. Slade at his home in Nairobi nearly two years ago has just been sentenced in the Kenya capital to ten months' hard labour. The Native had struck Mr. Slade on the arm with a heavy walking stick.

Many of the delegates to the annual conference of the Chambers of Commerce recently in session in Bulawayo paid a visit to the Victoria Falls and Livingstone, where they were entertained by the Acting Governor, Mr. C. C. F. Dundas.

Mr. H. M. Gough, attached Sudan Defence Force, only son of Major and Mrs. R. Gough, of Worthing, and Miss Nancy Burton, elder daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. Colin Burton, of Farnborough, were married in London on September 19.

Mr. Malcolm Fergusson, M.Inst.M.M., has left England to return to Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. F. B. Wade, Assoc.Inst.M.M., has left for Tanganyika. Mr. G. M. S. Leader, also an Associate of the Institute, has returned to England from Kenya.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Brown, D.S.O., and Mr. H. P. Fraser, M.B.E., Parliamentary representative of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, recently spent a week in Nyasaland. Colonel Brown is a great worker for ex-Service men in South Africa.

Mr. Lewis Hubert Barraclough, son of Dr. and Mrs. Barraclough of Lowestoft, has been married at St. John's, Elgon, to Miss Suzanne Therèse Munch, daughter of Madame Munch-George and of the late Monsieur J. B. Munch, of Versailles.

The Hon. C. C. F. Dundas, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, following the example of his predecessors, has lost no time in going up-country. He arrived in Livingstone on August 16, and on August 23 left for the Copperbelt and other places up the line.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, Dr. S. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. D. Maidment, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. M. Mettam, and Dr. H. W. Watkins-Pitchford.

The wedding of Mr. Colin Alfred Stuart Parker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Liverpool, and Miss Daphne Louise Fichat, youngest daughter of Mrs. Fichat and the late Mr. S. C. Fichat, of Nairobi, has taken place at Mombasa Cathedral.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. Crauford-Benson, of the Provincial Administration, Northern Rhodesia, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Taylor, of Kapara, Fort Jameson. The marriage will take place in the latter township on October 15.

Mr. M. H. Pearce, of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, left Salisbury before dawn one day recently and flew to Broken Hill, where he picked up a passenger for Johannesburg, which city he reached two hours after dark, having thus covered 1,300 miles in thirteen hours.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Graham—who have been known as Mr. and Mrs. Graham during their residence in Rhodesia, where the former was on the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries—have returned to Scotland. The Marquess is now Viscountess and Duchess of Montrose.

Mr. Gordon Principal of the Shimo-le-Tiwa Secondary School on the Kenya coast, was presented with an illuminated address by the Afro-Asian Association of Mombasa before his departure on leave. The school, his own creation, represents many years of hard work for young coast Arabs.

It is proposed to start a United Services Club in Mombasa, membership being open to members of the K.D.F., the K.R.N.V.R., the Kenya Police, and all ex-Service men. The first Committee consists of the Provincial Commissioner, the Officer Commanding the K.R.N.V.R., Mr. Finch, Mr. Hay and Major Nichol.

Between three and four thousand people attended a British *Pete Seid* in Nairobi during the early part of this month. Sir Joseph Byrne attended on the opening day, and was welcomed by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Modera, D.S.O., Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the Legion; and by Mrs. Lucie Smith, the Vice-President of the women's section.

Lieutenant A. Woelffersdorf, secretary of the *Deutscher Bund* in Tanganyika, has left the Territory for Europe to rejoin the German Army, and has been succeeded by Herr Schiller, who before the War owned a coconut plantation on Mafia Island. Commander von Schoenfeld, former leader of the *Bund* in the Territory, is, we understand, not to return to East Africa.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, is to address the East African Group of the Over-Sea League at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, this afternoon on "Some Aspects of Uganda," and will show some of the excellent big game films he has taken in the Protectorate. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15 p.m. All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Arthur Wilson-Filmer, of Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, and East Sutton Park, Maidstone, eldest son of Captain A. S. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of Tranby Croft, Hull, was married in London on Saturday to Miss Lettice Mary Ward, only daughter of the Hon. Robert and Lady Mary Ward, of Sussex Gardens, W. After a brief honeymoon on the Riviera, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson-Filmer will fly back to Mazabuka, where they are due on October 3.

The death has occurred in Lamu of Seyyid Mohammed bin Seif bin Salim, son of the late Liwali of Lamu, and nephew of Sir Ali bin Salim. Seyyid Mohammed spent several years of his youth in England, where he finished his education under a private tutor. He served as an Honorary Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles, and afterwards acted as Liwali in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. He had taken a deep interest in Arab welfare work in Lamu, and was a member of the local District Council.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

"Slave Colonies of E. Africa."**A Farrago of Nonsense.**

In his disregard of the truth Mr. Ralph Fox completely eclipsed any previous writer on East Africa of whose books I have any knowledge. His ignorance or perversion of facts is so colossal that it would be futile to waste space on refutation in these pages; the following extracts from his book, "The Colonial Policy of British Imperialism" (Martin Lawrence, 5s.), are sufficient condemnation. The heading of this review is that which he has given to his East African section.

"In the whole of the huge territory of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, Somaliland, and Northern Rhodesia there is a population of just 13,000,000. The bulk of this is simply and solely the appalling exploitation of the negro population by their British rulers, which is driving them rapidly along the road to total extinction. Much has been made of the horrors of the Arab slave traders in East Africa, but those horrors are nothing to those perpetrated by the 'civilised gentlemen' for whom Livingstone prepared the way.

"Here (there are) simply vast slave plantations worked by forced labour. . . . The tribes, unable to keep themselves from starvation on the limited and unproductive tracts . . . are compelled to send their surplus population to work on the colonists' plantations. Here they are simply worked to complete exhaustion and rarely live to return back to their tribal reserve. Corporal punishment, even murder, of the plantation workers is a frequent thing, and goes completely unpunished. . . . The number of white planters who have such unlimited power of life and death over thirteen million Natives, unarmed and herded like cattle in a pen, in their close unhealthy reserves is not more than 200 thousand in all. . . ."

Of Kenya the writer says "a large area was at once seized for exploitation and its inhabitants driven with their flocks to the scanty lands of their neighbours."

More innocent books than this have been confiscated by the police and destroyed. This farrago of nonsense will seem ludicrous to East Africans, but it is, perhaps, as well to remember that such falsehoods may easily fall into the hands of people who will believe them. Even when it hurts his case Mr. Fox cannot be accurate, e.g., his 200,000 settlers. A man who carelessly multiplies by ten in such a case is hardly likely to be careful of facts on the other side. It should be added that a third of the book—on similar lines—deals with India.

F. H. M.

[The worst possible condemnation of the book is that even Mr. J. F. Horrabin, reviewing it for *The Plebs*—which is certainly not tender in its treatment of East Africa—has to accuse the author of "carelessness, hysteria, deliberate distortion, and wild exaggeration." He describes the book as "Communist propaganda" and as "an insult to working-class readers." *Ed. "E.A."*]

"The Path of Ivory"**Major Foran on the Lado.**

MAJOR ROBERT FORAN'S "The Path of Ivory" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) is a very pleasing story of the last days of the Lado Enclave as a sort of No-Man's-Land, wherein Jim Sutherland, "Karamoja" Bell, John Boyes, and their contemporaries gambled life and liberty against vast bars of poached ivory; and because the author not only knows his subject but also how to write about it, it is of more than a little historical value, besides being a very pretty tale.

That much of it is founded on fact would be apparent even without the publishers' announcement. There is one quite delightful episode in which the hero, after being captured with a great store of ivory and imprisoned by one Belgian official, turns the tables on him most outrageously,

and straightway proceeds to sell the whole of his loot to another. This is altogether too good not to be true, and I have little doubt that in describing the almost miraculous escape of one of his characters after being seized by an infuriated elephant, Major Foran draws on a personal experience—and is consequently lucky to be able to do so.

What one must about the book is that this and all the other dealings with the actual hunting of elephants are treated with a restraint which is admirable, yet lacking nothing in effect, and giving to the uninitiated an absolutely true picture. This is the first African yarn I remember reading in which the blue pencil could not be employed advantageously in deleting adjectives.

The leading characters are two inveterate ivory-poachers—but *sahibs* otherwise—and two sisters with a craze for big game hunting. It is almost incredible that any sane man could be quite so obtuse with regard to a girl's feelings: under the circumstances as was Neil Stanworth, but on this slender peg the author manages to hang a good deal of clever characterisation, enough love interest to satisfy the greediest of flappers, and withal so deftly as not to bore a middle-aged misanthrope.

So far as dialogue is concerned, he is, curiously enough, happier with a man and a girl than when his two heroes chat together over the camp fire. Then they are apt to orate rather than just talk—and on a single sundowner too! Also, as critics must carp, I beg to point out to Major Foran that a cricketer does not speak of having his wickets shattered—or of playing with a square bat.

The merit of this book is that it presents a bit of Africa and its people as it really is—or was. East Africans will read it with pleasure, however much they may happen to know of the subject.

F. R. H.

Prince George in Africa.

MR. A. A. FREW, Reuter's correspondent throughout Prince George's tour, is well qualified for his task, and in his book "Prince George's African Tour" (Blackie, 7s. 6d.) proves an agreeable guide. He has succeeded in varying his descriptions, and the book is no mere catalogue of places visited and people seen: rather is it a panoramic story, in which the Prince appears as a human being, while an intelligent and well-informed commentary on local history and conditions provides the right background, without ever focussing too much attention on such matters to the detriment of the principal figure. It is particularly to Mr. Frew's credit that he has avoided obsequiousattery, while giving His Royal Highness full credit for the admirable way in which he performed his part. The illustrations are well chosen, and admirably varied in subject and in presentation.

Salisbury is described by Mr. Frew as one of the prettiest towns south of the equator, while of Lusaka he says that when completed it will probably be the best capital in the tropics. The chronicler was also greatly struck, as is everyone, with the new townships in the Copperbelt. He says "Prince George liked Rhodesia." The book conveys the impression that Mr. Frew did also.

"VIATOR"

Roman Catholic Church in East Africa.

"The Catholic Directory of East Africa has just been published at Shs. 2.50 by the Raiki Yetu Press, Mombasa. It gives comprehensive details of the activities of the Catholic Church in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, together with historical notes on the various missions.

Latest Mining News.

Two Good Progress Reports.

The leading mining companies operating in East Africa might well follow the example set last week by the Kimiringi Gold Mining Company, Ltd., and Kentan Gold Mines, Ltd., in the immediate issue of such full progress reports. In the present case detailed maps showed the reader the general area to which the company is at work, while the Kimiringi report also included an aerial survey photograph of the property and surrounding district. Such progress reports, in addition to keeping shareholders well posted, obtain widespread publicity in the Press, thereby keeping East Africa gold mining in the public eye. From the reports we take the following extracts:

Kimiringi Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—On the Kimiringi mine the overall value on the adit level for 1,127 ft. length driven on to date over an average width of 39.4 in. is 12.64 dwts. gold per ton, as shown by about 500 samples from drives from five shafts. Boreholes have already proved the reefs to extend below a depth of 500 ft., and as the Kimiringi reef occupies a portion of a shear zone already known to extend at the surface for more than 10,000 ft., there is every probability of depth extension of this reef. The new main three compartment haulage shaft has been put in hand and is being sunk to serve Nos. 1 and 2 being deepened to 200 ft. level. To serve Nos. 3 and 4 shafts, and about a new shaft has been started on the western end of the reef. Development winzes are being sunk from the surface to block-out the reef above adit level for exploitation; one of these assays for 25 ft. depth over 36 in. 7.8 dwts., 280 inch-dwts., while another winze for 35 ft. from the surface gives an average of 7.2 dwts. over a width of 42 in. 3,662 inch-dwts., from twenty samples. This is after excluding a rich sample of 1,803 dwts. gold over 30 in. Sinking plant, compressor plant, main hoists and other plant have already been shipped, whilst a preliminary Diesel-electric power plant of 90 h.p. site-rating has already been ordered, and should be working on the site in nine months. When the final metallurgical tests on the bulk samples of the ore are completed within a few days, the design of the treatment plant will be decided upon and the order placed. Tests show that very high recoveries (up to 90%) may be expected. Development, exploitation and stocking of ore will proceed simultaneously, so that it is hoped production on a scale of 100 tons of ore per day will begin within ten months' time.

Musgrave's Reef.—A cable states that an underground adit drive over a length of 500 ft. over 9 in. average of reef assays 33 dwts., or 207 inch-dwts.

Alluvial Gold.—A total of 15,200 oz. has so far been proved. Preliminary work for sluicing has been started and production should very shortly begin.

"Large New Tanganyika Goldfield."

Kentan Gold Mines, Ltd.—News of valuable discoveries to the west of Mwanza, Tanganyika, are given in this report, which says that it appears likely that further development will prove not one or two gold mines, but a large goldfield. The report states: "Further results from the Sanza Concession, the 220 sq. mile exclusive prospecting area under option from the East African Engineering and Trading Company, continue to be most encouraging. Owing to the general country rock being banded with some of the reef outcrops being gossans, which are frequently cloaked by beds of laterite, the area does not lend itself to easy discoveries, and systematic prospecting should reveal many additional gold bearing reefs. The preliminary work has already disclosed bodies with not only long strike lengths but exceptionally dwt. inch tenors."

In the Kavirondo No. 1 area, the aerial survey has been completed and Dr. Parsons states that it has considerably speeded up surface prospecting. Sinking is being begun on the gold galena reef discovered near the Uganda border, which gave on the surface 121 dwt. gold over 44 in. width. On the Kibiri property in Kakamega the unleached portion of the ore body has a width of from 15 to 75 ft. with an average gold content of 2.35 dwts. to 75 ft. with an average gold content of 2.35 dwts. The gold-lead vein on the Kaimosi property outcrops over a distance of some 1,500 ft., while on the Ovombu mine a reef which at surface assayed 84 dwts. over 33 in. has been cut at 50 ft. depth assaying 64 dwts. over 26 in.; another parallel body intersected in shaft sinking assayed 74 dwts. over 60 in. On the Tintax Reef diamond drill-hole No. 4, at a depth of 160 ft., cut a reef true width 351 in., average value 16.6 dwts.

Kenya-Uganda Minerals Exploration.

Kenya-Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 15%.

Andura Syndicate.

The power of attorney granted by the Andura Syndicate, Ltd., to Tanganyika to Mr. Malcolm Dillingham Caldwell has been cancelled, Mr. S. O. Hutton having been appointed the attorney of the company in his stead.

Pakaneusi.

From Nairobi we learn by air mail that the Pakaneusi Gold Mining Company is reported to have been successful in obtaining the tender for an exclusive prospecting licence over one square mile in No. 2 Area of the Kavirondo Reserve.

Uganda Gold and Silver.

During the first six months of 1934, 4,066,911 oz. of gold, valued at £27,680, was won in Uganda, as against 1,166.8 oz. valued at £7,300, in 1933. Silver also showed a big increase, though the figures are still small, being 270.94 oz. (£25) for the first half of this year, as against 55.30 oz. (£4 10s.) in 1933.

Nyasaland Minerals.

The chapter on "Physiography, Geology, and Mineral Resources of Nyasaland" contributed to the latest edition of "The Nyasaland Handbook" by Dr. F. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey of the Protectorate, has been reprinted as a pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained from the Geological Survey Department, Zomba.

African Gold Areas.

African Gold Areas, Ltd., has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £100. The objects are to acquire in any part of the world any concessions, grants or claims for mining purposes. The solicitors to the new company, the first directors of which are not named, are Messrs. G. and W. Webb, of 5 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.

An extraordinary general meeting of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd., is to be held in Johannesburg on October 25 to consider resolutions that the capital be reduced to £105,000, divided into 600,000 shares of 3s. 6d. by writing off 1s. 6d. per share, and thereafter increased by 200,000 reserve shares, to be issued at 3s. 6d., and 100,000 new shares to be created and issued at 3s. 6d. The capital to be raised should be sufficient to meet the company's requirements, both in regard to expenditure on place, further exploration and development, and liquidation of existing bonds amounting to approximately £16,000.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.

Revenue of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., for the first half of this year totalled £7,641. Preparations are being made to continue sinking the main shaft on "Blackhall's Reef, while on Steel's Reef the 100 ft. level drive west is being continued in disturbed country. On the M.K. Reef No. 6 day winze was sunk to 43 ft., an average assay value being 55 dwts. over 15 inches; the 100 ft. level drive east from No. 2 shaft was advanced to 212 ft., the average assay value from 150 ft. to 212 ft. being 18.8 dwts. over 5 inches. On the Kisumu Reef, which was recently acquired by the company, the reef was cut below the old workings at a vertical depth of 73 ft. On the east side of the shaft the reef assays 34.1 dwts., over a width of 36 inches; on the west side the reef assays 20.7 dwts. over 34 inches. There is a shortage of water for milling purposes.

Outputs.

Globe and Phoenix Gold.—Output for August: Tons treated, 6,053; recovery, 5,052 oz. Profit, £10,114.

Gabit Gold.—August, ore crushed, 418 tons; value, 340 fine oz.; value at 140s. per oz., £2,380. New cyanide plant began operations at end of August.

How rapidly the gold output of Tanganyika is increasing is evident from the fact that, whereas the total production in 1933 was officially returned at £201,886, that for the first seven months of this year has been valued at £178,441.

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

MINING		Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	...	9s. 3d.	9s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	...	50s. 3d.	55s. 7½d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	...	39s. 0d.	42s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	...	11s. 9d.	11s. 9d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	...	7s. 1½d.	7s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	...	28s. 0d.	29s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	...	14s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	...	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	...	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Kwana (10s.)	...	12s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	...	9s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Kenya Syndicate (5s.)	...	9s. 0d.	9s. 6d.
Kiminki (10s.)	...	14s. 9d.	16s. 3d.
London Concessions (5s.)	...	2s. 4½d.	2s. 4½d.
Lornet (5s.)	...	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	...	3s. 4½d.	3s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	...	5s. 9d.	5s. 10½d.
Machaka (1s.)	...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rezende (11s.)	...	62s. 6d.	60s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	...	18s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Katanga	...	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	...	12s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	...	10s. 4½d.	10s. 4½d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	...	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Rhofana (11)	...	82s. 6d.	80s. 0d.
Ruan Antelope (5s.)	...	23s. 6d.	23s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	...	10s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Sherwood, Starr,	...	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	...	13s. 3d.	13s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	...	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	...	7s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	...	4s. 10½d.	4s. 9d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	...	£107 5s.	£106*
Wankie (5s.)	...	19s. 6d.	19s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	...	5s. 9d.	5s. 10½d.
Zambesia Exploring	...	16s. 0d.	16s. 3d.

* Ex Dividend.

GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 3d.
Dalgety (£20, 45 paid)...	£7 4s. 6d.	£7 5s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	33s. 6d.	34s. 3d.
Imperial Airways	40s. 3d.	40s. 3d.
Kenya Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kenya Cotton (Bearer) (10s.)	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.
North District Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1½d.	1s. 1½d.
North District Exploration (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations	33s. 0d.	32s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	£6 7s. 6d.	£6 7s. 6d.
Pref.	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gatskell, the Nairobi stock and share broker:—

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	17s. 50cts.	17s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Ventures (Ord.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	39s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Koa-Mulimu	40s.	40s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	2s. 25cts.

Lupa Diggers

The Lupa Gold Diggers and Miners Association has elected the following officers: Chairman: Mr. C. S. Leighton; Committee: Messrs. A. C. Brinker, T. H. Bayldon, E. V. H. Cresswell-George, R. A. Fawcus, J. Hophan, J. C. Molteno, H. O'Neill, S. Shaer, Dimitrius Thomas, W. van der Walt, and J. Wolle. Mr. Cresswell-George will act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Colonel Llewellyn was also elected, but resigned owing to his impending departure for England. The Association now numbers 269.

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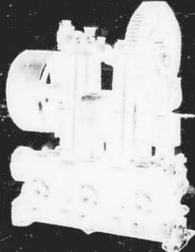
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East African Forest Policy.

News from Uganda and Nyasaland.

THE Annual Report for 1933 of the Forest Department of Uganda shows, naturally, that the work being done is cramped by lack of funds. Yet it is vital work. There are believed to be 2,877 sq. miles of forest, of which 1,407 have been gazetted Crown forest; 985 sq. miles are *musile* savanna on Crown land which can never be constituted Crown forest; 70 sq. miles are privately owned; and the balance of 382 sq. miles have either not been properly examined or else present peculiar difficulties which cannot yet be overcome. The total expenditure of the Department was £12,814, and the revenue (up by £1,124) was £10,467; this was supplemented by £2,106 from loan funds, and £1,252 provided by the Medical Department for an ancillary work.

Recently we quoted strong criticisms made locally about the destruction of timber, especially on the roadsides by Natives. In that connexion it is interesting to quote what the Conservator of Forests has to say:—

"The position is that, instead of charging the African population for the produce of Crown forests and, from the money so obtained, maintaining an adequate staff for the protection of forests, Africans can obtain their requirements free, and in return are expected to assist a skeleton staff in this protection. Unfortunately the development of a forest conscience has not progressed very far, and the average Native does not yet realise that he is in a very large measure the guardian of his grandson's timber and fuel. In this development every District Officer, every school-mission or government—from the village school to Makerere College; plays an important part, and it is on them, rather than on the few forest officers, that the inculcation of forest-mindedness depends. The only alternatives are the disappearance of the forests or the provision of a large paid protective staff."

Within the limits of its resources good work is being done on the economic development of forest resources, on afforestation, and in the study of the trees and shrubs. In this last connexion data for a book is being collected.

Nyasaland.

Nyasaland is in a somewhat different position. Here the total revenue for 1933 was £8,380 (1932, £11,802), while the expenditure was £5,907 (£5,855), giving a surplus balance of £2,482 (£5,947).

The principal work is the continuance of the scheme, first instituted in 1926, for the establishment of communal forests, and this has proceeded satisfactorily. During the year 378 village forest areas, with an acreage of 19,578, were demarcated and allotted to villages, bringing the total up to

2,352 areas with an acreage of 127,913. In the immediate future educational work in the management of existing village areas will take precedence over endeavours to extend the scheme. *East Africa* is particularly pleased to call attention to the fact that because the majority of people are completely ignorant of many of what might be considered the methods of our work in and for Africa.

An important part of experimental work in silviculture is being carried out to ascertain the most suitable methods of treatment for improving growing stocks in various main types which constitute the greater part of the State and communal forests. Here also, as in Uganda, it is hoped before long to publish a book on forest flora.

Planting progresses steadily—the total staff for all the work consisting of a Conservator, three Assistant Conservators, one European and 26 Native foresters, 80 forest guards, and 3 clerks. The personal emoluments of the staff (white and black) amount to no more than £4,425.

Trout fishing comes under this Department, and although only in its infancy, it is interesting to record that the licences yielded £33 10s., while £23 was spent on brown trout imported.

Pioneers.

Members of the original 1890 Pioneer Column were present last week in Salisbury for the celebrations held in connexion with the anniversary of the Occupation of Mashonaland. The Union Jack was hoisted on the Rhodes Statue.

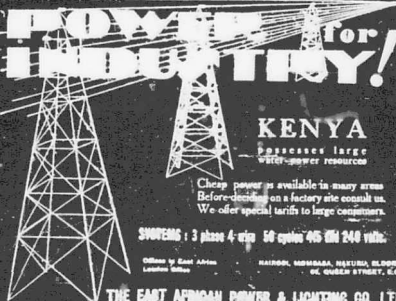
Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson, of Brundall, Norfolk, is anxious to get in touch with all survivors of the B.S.A. Company's Pioneer Corps under his command in 1890, together with the next-of-kin of those members who have died.

A reunion dinner in honour of the 1890 Pioneers and to commemorate the forty-fourth anniversary of the occupation of Mashonaland will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on November 3, when Major-General the Earl of Athlone will preside. Further particulars may be obtained from Major T. J. May, at the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

Deaths from Auto-Suggestion.

We recently quoted the statement alleged to have been made to a reporter of a Sunday newspaper by Mr. Dauncey Tongue that he "knew of no fewer than seven clear cases of people having been killed by witchcraft." Mr. Tongue now informs us that what he actually said was that he knew of "several" cases in which Natives had died from nothing but auto-suggestion on being told that they had been bewitched.

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Distribution of Antestia.

The wide distribution of the *Antestia* bug in Africa is not perhaps sufficiently known among coffee planters in the East African territories, and the following extracts from an article written by Dr. R. E. Lloyd for *The Farmer's Weekly* will certainly be of interest to many of our readers. Dr. Lloyd, who experimented with coffee planting in Serenje, Northern Rhodesia, for many years, and who is now settled in the Orange Free State, says:—

"I had occasionally found *Antestia* not far from my coffee plantations at Serenje, but I was never quite sure that it had not come from that source. However, I found it last year as far south as The Wilderness, Cape Province, and this led me to inquire from the Natal Museum for information as to its distribution. In reply to my inquiry, Dr. E. Warren, Director of the Museum, wrote: 'We have a bug in the Museum collection called the *Antestia* bug (*Antestia variegata* Thunb). It injures pears and especially peach trees. I see from Carolus Stål's Hemiptera Africana that *Pentatomia lineaticollis* Stål, 1853, is a synonym of *Antestia variegata* and so there can be no doubt that your *Antestia lineaticollis* and our *Antestia variegata* are the same insect. The insect is abundant here, and it is stated to be a serious pest in the Western Province.'

Ate the Table Cloth.

"Just after a feast day in Ethiopia I was taken to visit the wife of one of our servants. . . . The table was brought in, and over it lay a very dirty table-cloth on which stood a dish containing red sauce. Suddenly, to my astonishment, my companion tore a bit off the table-cloth, rolled it up, and after dipping it into the sauce ate it with great relish. What I had taken for a table-cloth was *injera*, their bread. I was bidden to help myself and tore a bit off and tried it without sauce first. It tasted sour and felt clammy and spongy. The next piece I dipped into the sauce and nearly choked, for the sauce was made of red pepper and was horribly hot."

Thus Miss Amy J. Drucker, writing in *The Listener*.

Peppermint Oil.

Writing editorially on the prospects of the essential oil industry in Kenya, the *Chemical Trade Journal* says:—

"Unusual interest attaches to the peppermint oil from Kenya, for the analytical results show that the oil, although obtained from peppermint plants of English origin, gives considerably higher figures for specific gravity and the amount of esters present than those ever recorded for normal English peppermint oils. These samples only confirmed the earlier findings as to the unusual constants of the Kenya oil, particularly that distilled from black peppermint plants grown at Ngong."

Sir Arnold Hodson—Angler.

Sir Arnold Hodson, who served so long in Ethiopia, and who has many friends in East Africa, described a "fishing paradise" in Sierra Leone in *The Times* last week. He says:—

"We stopped at Sulima for several days and had glorious sport. I did not see any tarpon, so my ambition to catch one was not fulfilled, but I caught one barracouta, 52 lb. in weight and 5 ft. 4 in. long, which compensated me. This fish gave me great sport. Once it leapt right out of the water, exposing its great size. I was in hopes that I had beaten Sir Joseph Byrne's record of 58 lb. caught in these same waters, but my fish was 6 lb. under."

"Nyasaland without Prejudice."

The *Beira Review*, in the course of an extremely favourable two-column review of "Nyasaland Without Prejudice" (published by *East Africa* at 5s. and post free), says that the book gives "the most substantial settler and the intending settler the information that can possibly be given. It adds that no higher praise could be given. . . . In this book fully maintains the standard set by 'Kenya Without Prejudice' and 'Tanganyika Without Prejudice.'"

Mr. L. S. Norman, the author, is said to "write lucidly and in an attractive, and sometimes biting, style. He is masterly at making his point without circumlocution."

With one devastating paragraph he disposes of the Exeter Hall mentality, with its preconceived and misconceived notions and false sentimental values."

A True Lion Story.

No one likes meeting lions at night. Here is a story vouched for by Captain Pitman in his 1933 Game Report from Uganda. A party of three Europeans, including a lady, went out after dark in a car from . . . to look for a huge wolf-hound which had been lost. The car stowed up for what appeared to be the truant returning—but it turned out to be a lion, closely followed by two other lions. The car got by, and the dog was found. Returning, the lions, now numbering five, were once more encountered, and when in the midst of them the driver stalled his engine! Luckily nothing untoward occurred.

Faithful Eland.

Writing from Peshawar, India, a correspondent of *The Field* says:—

"I once had occasion to shoot a very old bull eland in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya late one evening. On returning to the kill the next morning I found an old female eland standing over the remains of what perhaps had been her lord and master, which she was very reluctant to leave. I have similarly observed kudu, once finding two old cows mourning the loss of their bull."

Dairying.

Useful information on dairying can be found in the Union of South Africa Bulletin No. 125, "Some Important Aspects in the Manufacture and Marketing of Dairy Products" (Government Printer, Pretoria, S. Africa). The author is Mr. H. B. Davel, who, assisted by the Dairy Control Board of the Union of S. Africa, has obtained information from New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Holland and the United States.

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should now be given for 1934 cubs. Clients can have their foxes kept at the farms until they are prepared to take them over.

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

A scheme has been prepared for the establishment of a reformatory near Tabora.

Uganda exported 254,603 bales of cotton between January 1 and July 28 this year.

Southern Rhodesia exported 174 tons of beef export in June, as against 48 tons in May.

The Societa Italiana per l'Africa Orientale has moved to new Zanzibar premises opposite the English Club.

The new Zomba offices of the Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland, built at a cost of £4,625, have been opened.

During May 157 Europeans and 51 Asiatics and others visited Nyasaland. In transit there were 57 Europeans and four others.

The Kenya and Tanganyika Governments now prohibit the importation of all condensed milk containing less than 9% of milk fat.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during May last totalled 188, of whom 37 were Germans, 15 Britons, 6 Greeks, and 111 Indians.

The minimum quota of British films to be shown in Southern Rhodesia during the year ending May 30, 1935, has again been fixed at 15%.

Through bookings for passengers and goods are now issued on the Nyasaland Railways for any port on Lake Nyasa, the lake connexion being made by the "Gwendolen."

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed two Soil Conservation Advisory Councils, one for Matabeleland and the other for Mashonaland. The Agricultural Unions have been asked to co-operate.

The latest crop report from Tanganyika gives the following estimated yields (in metric tons) for the 1934-35 season: Sisal, 72,700; coffee, 10,190; cotton lint, 5,879; groundnuts, 12,994; copra, 4,940; and maize, 6,500.

Kenya and Uganda exports to Tanganyika during 1933 included maize and wheat (with flour), hams and bacon, butter, coffee, cheese, ghee, lard, sugar, potatoes, tea, cigarettes, wood and timber, hats and shoes, hats and caps.

Kilimanjaro has a bumper maize crop this year, and local growers are co-operating with the Kenya Farmers' Association in the marketing of the grain. The Tanganyika Government has been asked to erect an elevator and drying apparatus in Moshi.

We have received from the Government Printer, Zanzibar, a copy of "The Clove Industry of Madagascar," being the report of a visit to that island paid by Mr. A. J. Findlay, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar. The report is priced at Rs. 2.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first half of 1934 totalled £1,093,137, compared with £800,959 for the corresponding period of 1933. Imports over the same period totalled £1,008,697, as against £834,874. Thus exports showed an increase of 22.69%, and imports of 20.8%.

Tanganyika's domestic exports in May reached the value of £367,202, a considerable increase on the £142,372 in the corresponding month of 1933.

Beira port returns for the first six months of the year show tons shipped, 174,804 (1933—184,403; 1932—200,000), and tons landed, 119,176 (1933—89,327; 1932—170,000). Total, 293,980. (1933—273,730; 1932—431,953.)

The import of motor cars is still increasing into the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the port of Beira having landed 1,516 tons in June, as against 971 tons in May, a large proportion being in transit through Portuguese territory into the British Colonies.

The export trade in iroko timber from Uganda increased in 1933, the amount shipped to England being 11,476 c. ft., compared with 8,164 in 1932, and 2,375 in 1931. The average price obtained in England for iroko was 6s. 6d. per c. ft., and in Nairobi 5s.

Earnings of the Rhodesia Railways during the seven months ended April 30, 1934, rose by 35% compared with the corresponding period of last year. They totalled £2,050,118, or £74,006 above the figures for 1933. Expenditure was only approximately 3% higher.

Since the beginning of this year twenty-two new companies have been registered in Kenya. Altogether they have a nominal capital of over £160,000, the more important including Kenya Bus Services (£20,000), Kenya Sisal Manufacturing Company (£15,000), Gibbs' Auto Transport, Ltd. (£10,000), E. J. Bell, Land Agents (£10,000), Stephen Ellis & Co., Ltd. (£12,000), Rangi, Ltd. (£15,000), and Ibrahim Karimbux, Ltd. (£20,000).

The selection of suitable names for the principal streets of Omdurman is in progress.

Sergoit Polo Club recently won the Cranworth Cup at the annual polo tournament in Nairobi, their opponents being Nairobi "B" team.

The German training cruiser "Emden" is to leave Wilhelmshaven in November on a cruise round Africa. She will visit a number of East African ports.

For the second time only during her commission the flagship H.M.S. "Hawkins" has been beaten at rifle shooting, by Dar es Salaam, whose team scored 642 to the "Hawkins's" 616.

The exchange of Notes between the British, Egyptian and Italian Governments respecting the boundary between the Sudan and Libya has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper (Cmd. 4694, 1d.).

The eclipse of the sun which recently occurred in Central Africa was not visible in Nairobi owing to the heavy clouds which obscured the sky all day. It was not possible to make any observations at Kabete Observatory.

The King's medal for Native chiefs has been awarded in silver-gilt to Tomasi Serumaga, of Uganda, and in silver to Sefania Okanya, of Uganda, and Edward Lwajumba and Abdiel Marsi, of Tanganyika Territory.

H.M.S. "Enterprise," which has long served in East African waters, and in which the Prince of Wales travelled from Dar es Salaam to Brindisi when he returned home in 1928 owing to the illness of the King, has been taken into dock at Chatham for large repairs. An aircraft catapult is to be fitted.

East African Market Reports. Kenya Agricultural Census.

Castor Seed.—Steady at £9 12s. 6d. per ton. (1933: £9 10s.; 1932: £12 5s.)

Cloves.—Steady, with Zanzibar spot 6d. per lb. (1933: 5 1/2d.; 1932: 7 1/2d.)

Coffee.—There was an irregular demand for the small supplies offered last week. Kenya "A" sizes sold at from 70s. to 80s.; "B" from 50s. to 61s. 6d.; "C" at 51s. 6d.; and "Peaberry" from 95s. to 111s. per cwt. London stocks: 63,124 bags, against 64,130 last year. 23,544 bags of *arabica* and 49,077 of *robusta* coffee were exported through Bukoba during the first six months of this year.

Copper.—Quiet, standard for cash selling at £27 5s., and electrolytic at £30 10s. (1933: std. £35 0s. 3d.; elect. £38 10s.)

Cocoa.—Steady, with fair sun-dried quoted at £8 10s. per ton. (1933: £10; 1932: £14 5s.)

Cotton.—Fair business has taken place in East African at from 61d. to 84d. per lb. according to quality. (1933: 5 1/2d.; 1932: 7d.)

Gold.—Steady at £3 10s. per ton. (1933: £3 10s.; 1932: £3 10s.)

Groundnuts.—Steady at £10 10s. per ton. (1933: £9 15s.; 1932: £15.)

Rubies.—Mombasas are unchanged at 41d. per lb.

Waxes.—No. 2 white flat East African for Oct.-Nov. has sold at 24s. 3d.

Simsim.—About steady at £11 7s. 6d. per ton. (1933: £12 5s.; 1932: £14 15s.)

Sisal.—Dull, with East African No. 1 futures quoted at £13 15s., No. 2 at £13 10s. and No. 3 at £13 per ton. (No. 1, 1933: £17 15s.; 1932: £16 5s.)

Tea.—900 packages of East African were sold at auction last week. Uganda realising 11d., Nyasaland 10 1/2d., Kenya, 10 1/2d., and Mianje dust, 8d.

Tin.—Dull, standard for cash being quoted at £228 10s. per ton.

Tobacco.—The crop of the Northern Province of Nyasaland is reported not of particularly good quality as a result of abnormally rainfall.

Tanganyika Sisal Board.

The two official members of the new Tanganyika Sisal Board are the Director of Agriculture (as Chairman) and the Treasurer. Unofficial representatives are: *Tanga and Northern Provinces.*—Major W. C. Lead, Mr. J. V. Gray, Mr. H. Tanner, Major E. von Brandis, Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee. *Eastern Province.*—Messrs. H. Pfeng and C. E. Lane. *Lindi Province.*—Major A. King and Mr. Mathuradas Kalidas.

Songea Tobacco Progress.

Largely as a result of the efforts of Mr. A. F. Twells, the Nyasaland tobacco grower, Native growing of the crop in the Songea district of Tanganyika has made very considerable progress, and we are told that this season's output will probably be some 30 tons, which is more than four times that of last year. His personality made a great impression upon the Angoni, and from the Tanganyika standpoint it is regrettable that he should have left the district to return to Nyasaland. The quality of this new leaf from Songea is reported to be excellent.

Latest Kenya Locust Report.

The latest locust report received by air mail from Kenya states: "During the past fortnight several small swarms of young flies have been reported from various parts of the Colony. Swarms of varying dimensions have visited the Kisii-Sotik-Kericho triangle, but no serious crop damage took place until the advent of a very large swarm in the Buret district on August 29. This huge swarm extends to twenty miles in length and eight miles in width and has already caused heavy damage, the maize crops in the Buret neighbourhood having been wiped out. The swarm is now stationary in the Kipsongoi-Letein-Ngomu area."

Rainfall in the Coast Province of Kenya this year has been heavy and prolonged, over twenty inches above the normal having fallen in April, May, and June.

Advance extracts from the Kenya Agricultural Census (European) for 1934 show the extent to which drought conditions in 1933 adversely affected the agricultural industry.

Kenya's cultivated fell to 556,182 acres, against 590,000 in 1933, and the area under crops decreased from 510,000 acres to 428,112 acres. The areas under individual crops are as follows: Maize, 112,040 acres (164,018); wheat, 35,001 acres (30,114); coffee, 102,238 acres (100,387); sisal, 141,495 acres (130,834); tea, 12,471 acres (12,034); and sugar cane, 12,704 acres (12,088). Crop production was as follows: Maize, 746,893 bags (1,139,016); wheat, 145,581 bags (69,498); coffee, 235,000 cwt. (303,998); sisal, 20,127 tons (17,360); tea, 3,063,687 lb. (2,421,050); and sugar, 112,080 cwt. (106,320).

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories:—

- Kenya (Week ended September 4).*—Eldama, 0.45 inch; Kaimosi, 5.43; Kericho, 2.01; Kinkarren, 0.31; Kitale, 0.89; Kori, 1.14; Lumbwa, 1.87; Mombasa, 0.57; Nairobi, 0.05; Naivasha, 1.83; Nakuru, 1.83; Nandi, 1.90; and Songhor, 1.72 inches.
- Tanganyika (Week ended September 3).*—Amani, 0.78 inch; Dar es Salaam, 0.00; Kigoma, 0.31; Kilwa, 0.89; Tanga, 0.39; and Tukuyu, 2.58 inches.
- Uganda (Week ended September 2).*—Butiaba, 0.01 inch; Entebbe, 0.05; Fort Portal, 0.86; Kampala, 3.57; Kololo, 3.10; Lira, 1.48; and Tororo, 0.67 inch.

A Sound Native Polity.

"Western Civilisation and the Natives of South Africa," with which we deal editorially, is published by Messrs. Routledge at 15s.



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ADMISSION FREE

Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Llangibby Castle," which arrived at Southampton on August 8, brought the following homeward passengers from—

Mombasa.	Miss A. M. Pedley
Miss E. G. L. G. C. Squire
Mr. & Mrs. Salaam.
Mr. C. M. McArthur
Mr. J. F. H. Hamilton	Mrs. F. E. McKenzie
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Harston	
Mr. & Mrs. W. Johnson	
Mr. G. B. Kettle	
Mrs. F. H. Newman	
Mr. D. O'Bagan	
Mr. H. G. Oldfield	
Mr. & Mrs. C. Lillingston	
Tanga.	Price
Mr. & Mrs. C. MacPherson	
Zanzibar.	
Miss M. J. Hampson	
Miss N. G. Miller	

Beira.

Captain H. S. Anderson
Mr. N. H. Davies
Mrs. J. de Meza
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Devine
Mr. H. C. Ducker
Mr. W. E. L. Jennings
Mr. W. W. May
Mr. B. R. Peters
Mr. H. W. Ross
Mr. R. T. Shepherd
Mr. F. J. West

BRITISH INDIA.

"Matiana" left Gibraltar homewds., Sept. 16.
 "Mantola" left Beira homewds., Sept. 13.
 "Malda" left Aden outwds., Sept. 15.
 "Kenya" left Mombasa for Bombay, Sept. 13.
 "Karania" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Sept. 18.
 "Takiwa" left Bombay for Durban, Sept. 10.
 "Tairea" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, Sept. 18.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Musician" psd. Perim homewds., Sept. 12.
 "City of Durban" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Sept. 14.
 "Hesione" left Pt. Said outwds., Sept. 14.
 "Counsellor" leaves Birkenhead for E. Africa, Sept. 22.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Meliskerk" arr. Cape Town for E. Africa, Sept. 10.
 "Nijkerk" left Amsterdam outwds., Sept. 11.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Pt. Said homewds., Sept. 8.
 "Chantilly" left Mombasa homewds., Sept. 11.
 "Explorateur Granddier" arr. Tamatave homewds., Sept. 13.
 "Jean Laborde" arr. Djibouti outwds., Sept. 11.
 "Lecôte de Lisle" left Marseilles outwds., Sept. 13.

TI RRENIA.

"Giuseppe Mazzini" arr. Suez homewds., Sept. 14.
 "Francesco Crispi" left Pt. Sudan outwds., Sept. 14.
 "Cagliari" left Pt. Sudan homewds., Sept. 14.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" arr. Lourenço Marques for Beira, Sept. 16.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Pt. Said homewds., Sept. 13.
 "Durham Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Sept. 15.
 "Landaff Castle" left Genoa outwds., Sept. 15.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Lourenço Marques outwds., Sept. 16.
 "Llangibby Castle" arr. Southampton, Sept. 17.

Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which left London on September 13, carries the following passengers for—

Beira.	Miss B. Metcalfe
Mr. & Mrs. B. C. M.	Mrs. J. A. Taylor
Cantor	Miss A. H. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Hudson	Miss P. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Lacey	

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included Mr. J. Norman Wynne and Mr. D. S. Benson, to Kisumu; Mr. and Mrs. Nebolsine, Mr. Borrey, Mr. and Mrs. Mortier, Paris to Juba; Earl and Countess of Carrick to Nairobi; Mr. Gibson, Cairo to Nairobi; Miss A. H. Gamwell, Miss J. M. Lee, and Mr. W. Davis, London to Mbeya; and Mr. Guillaume, Brindisi to Broken Hill. Inward passengers last week included Mr. E. R. Orme, from Dodoma; and Captain J. D. Truman, Mr. G. H. N. Tirie, Mr. F. R. Fear, and Mr. W. R. Carr, from Nairobi.

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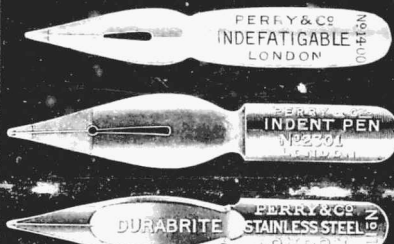
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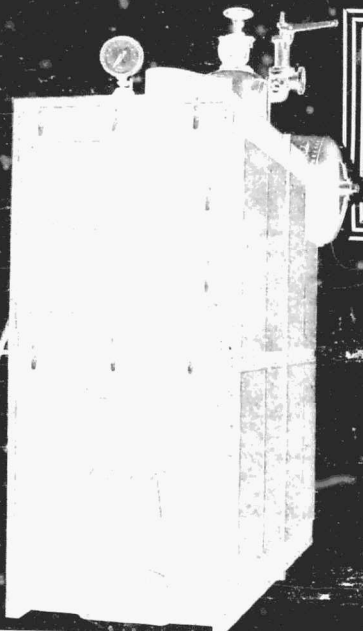
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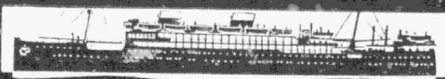
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Some astonishing official correspondence which *East Africa* has been shown states that His Majesty's Government has decided to impose prohibitive duties on certain articles manufactured in East Africa, and couples with that strange declaration the specific notification that similar articles of Dominion origin will be exempt. It might have been added, to heighten the absurdity of the idea, that the same articles imported into this country from various foreign States are at present subject to only a moderate rate of import duty. Had we not seen the official documents which set out these intentions, we should have refused to give credence to a report of this nature, for it is manifestly ridiculous that this differentiation should be made, first, between Dominion and Colonial manufactured goods, and, secondly, that any Colonial product should be more harshly treated on entering the Home market than the same product of wholly foreign origin. Issues of the greatest public importance are thus raised, and there can be no doubt that the matter will be fiercely fought. For the moment we forbear even to mention the commodity in question, in the hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail in official circles. Though the correspondence refers to the intentions of "His Majesty's Government," we can neither conceive that the Cabinet has discussed the subject, nor that its individual members have expressed agreement with the plan formulated by the one Department of State so far primarily concerned. As a Bill will have to be introduced into Parliament to give effect to the declared intentions, the responsible Minister will doubtless acquaint the Cabinet with his words and actions at an early date—and we shall then expect him to find a majority of his colleagues steadfastly opposed to his curious conception of how the Colonies should be treated. If that should be the

case before details are made public, so much the better for the Minister concerned. If not, a battle royal on questions of the greatest importance to the Colonial Empire in general and East Africa in particular will shortly be joined.

** ** **

In his address to the East Africa Group in London last week Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, made, we believe, the first public speech in which the Bushe Report has been linked with the Native Courts. Though he recalled the fact that those Courts were outside the terms of reference of the Commission, he felt impelled to read between the lines of its recommendations, and to suggest that the Commissioners would be likely to condemn them from motives alien to their very nature. Native Courts are as much part of the judicial system as the High Court itself, only they are at the other end of the scale; but it must be obvious that, while degrees of latitude may be permitted, radical differences cannot be sanctioned in a system in which appeals may go from the lowest to the highest Court, and this admission must necessarily affect our whole attitude towards the law. Sir Bernard favours educating the Native up to our ideal of justice, the essential of which is, that the guilty should be punished and the innocent saved from wrongful conviction. That raises the point whether we are to set ourselves to dictate to the Natives as to what constitutes guilt. It is well known that the Native calls torts some acts which we class as crimes, and that, on the other hand, some marriages which with us are legal are with them illegal and incestuous. Here, then, is a big issue at stake, not only as a matter of justice but of policy, for dictation on such matters must

react on the whole social fabric. Native ideals will presumably change as the African assimilates more of our culture, but it is surely definitely impolitic to impose such changes hastily from outside, and in advance of Native thought and wishes.



Turning to procedure, as distinct from the law itself, Sir Bernard reiterated what he wrote in his dispatch published with the Report; and his opposition to the views of the Commission is unequivocal. None serves the Native races more disinterestedly than District Officers: none is more anxious to give them real justice; and every one of them must feel encouraged in his life-work by the outspoken attitude of the Governor of Uganda. His views on education and administration prove him an analytic and deductive thinker, and we doubt if any authority could cavil at his theses on these two subjects. They are not to be chary of rejecting his views on procedure, because it is impossible to isolate this from the others. Government and the administration of justice are inseparably linked in Native minds, and evolution as regards both is dependent on education. Changes in law and in procedure must come from within as education gradually changes Native outlook. Superimposed from above they will cause discontent. Sir Bernard showed himself so statesmanlike in advocating an evolution in administration which would anticipate demands instead of deferring action until Government's hands were forced by agitation, that we feel sure he accepts the corollary: that excessive haste in moulding up is as dangerous as lagging behind in building up. Now that we have taught the Natives to think about their evolution, they should know in which form we intend to administer justice, and we submit that the path to be followed is not that envisaged by the Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State.



Some of the soundest men in both the Rhodesian and the Reform Parties of Southern Rhodesia have in recent months assured us that there was no single serious subject upon which they were divided—apart from the remote possibility that Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister and leader of the Reform Party, might be driven by his extremists in unwise directions. Those who knew him best realised that he would never succumb to such danger, and now that he had shown himself a leader who would not be stampeded, and had, moreover, proved the one thing that he set out to do—that Southern Rhodesia could produce an alternative Government—there remained no reason for continuing the rule of the Reform Party, and leaving the "Rhodesian" stalwarts in fictitious opposition. So, as we briefly chronicled last week, the United Party has been formed under Mr. Huggins's banner. In about six weeks it will go to the poll for a mandate, which it should get by a considerable majority over a small compact opposition composed of what is designated the Labour Party, plus a few discontents. We congratulate both Mr. Huggins and the leaders of the Rhodesian Party on having put country before an illusory party advantage. Being in a minority of only two seats in a House of thirty members, any trifling incident might have given the Opposition undivided control again, and it is to their credit that this bait has not proved alluring to men who have shown that they place their country before lesser sectional interests.

To take a parallel case. What should we think of a cricketing country which picked up two sides—playing the same game and having the same ideals—staged a match between the two, and then faced the season, with all its impending contests, with the winners only: a team representing only a fraction over half the full season, and excluding some of the best players, and including inevitably several whose proper places were in the second XI? In a large and populous country like Great Britain, in which tradition and training have given men differing viewpoints and ideals, and in which conditions foster an earnest belief on either side that its own way is good and that of the others bad, there is much to be said for government on such lines; and virile opposition is salutary to any Government; the lack of it generally proving detrimental. But slavish imitation of the Home model is farcical in a young and sparsely peopled Colony. Where there are barely enough good men available and willing to devote their time to the service of the State to man one Ministry, to dissipate such limited material among the Ins and the Outs is wasteful, and may even be dangerous.



The essential creation of party Government is the existence of a sharp dividing line on a major matter. In such a case it is clearly necessary, whatever the difficulties, for it is wrong to expect men to work against their convictions. But, since in Southern Rhodesia there is no disagreement worth mentioning, common sense called for unity, and for a Cabinet of the most capable Rhodesians. In his brief tenure of office Mr. Huggins has shown himself a leader—more candid, more persuasive, more thoughtful, more direct, and more successful than even his best friends had expected of one who has nothing in common with the ordinary politician; and even those who are somewhat disturbed by some points of his policy will appreciate the value of these qualities and congratulate Southern Rhodesia on having a man of his calibre to lead the United team. One thing may be confidently asserted: that Mr. Huggins will rule, not in the interests of one class or of one race, not even for the sole good of Rhodesia, and for the good of British Eastern Africa as a whole, of which, as he emphasised while in London recently, it is a component part. "Southern Rhodesia," he then declared, "is an Eastern African State." The most closely the other Eastern African States co-operate with her, the better for all of them.



Kenya Governments have a somewhat unenviable reputation for tactlessness. The latest example is the proposal to appoint Indians to District Councils, an idea as superfluous as it is dangerous in stirring up racial feeling. Indians can serve a useful purpose on Municipal Councils, but as they are not resident in the White Highlands with which the District Councils deal, they have no direct concern with such bodies. Yet at the very moment when the Carter Commission has redefined the Highlands vested for all time in Europeans, the local Government proposes a direct violation of that principle. It is a blunder both gratuitous and fatuous, and we are not surprised that the Usasin Gishu District Council has unanimously resolved that such an appointment would not be in the interests of the district.

ANOTHER KENYA BLUNDER.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon

Addresses East African Group in London.

SIR BERNARD BOURDILLON, Governor of Uganda, showed his excellent films of Native and animal life in that Protectorate to a largely-attended meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League in London last week.

There were splendid pictures of elephant, white rhinoceros, hippopotamus, crocodile, giraffe and buck of various kinds, and two animals—the potto and the pangolin—which we, at any rate, had never before seen on the films.

Mr. Joelson, Chairman of the Group, said when introducing the lecturer:—

"The aeroplane, wireless, and the films have transformed East African life. The aeroplane brought home Sir Bernard Bourdillon and is shortly to take him back to Entebbe, saving him three weeks on each journey. I am sure he considers it of enormous advantage to East Africa. He has heard a Governor stigmatise it as an invention of the Evil One, since it placed him under the compunction of answering Colonial Office dispatches with undue rapidity. (Laughter.) Most of us regard the aeroplane as a great gain to East Africa on balance. Whether the film has so far been an equally useful servant to us is not so sure. Unfortunately, most of the East African films hitherto shown in public have been taken by individuals and companies, most of them non-British, possessed of a small sense of responsibility and a desire to make money. On the other hand, there have been a number of excellent films taken by enthusiastic amateurs—most of them British—and friends who have seen Sir Bernard's films tell me that they rank high in the list. I ask you to give him a hearty welcome."

The Governor's Films.

Sir Bernard said that when the Chairman had asked him to address the Group he had been reluctant, since in his experience a Governor found it difficult to speak about his territory without being incredibly dull or indiscreet. "However, Mr. Joelson persuaded me; and he suggested that I should show you some of my films, which are rather a mixed grill of wild animals and Native dances. A little while ago Mr. Joelson took me to task in his excellent paper because he thought I was photographing gorillas instead of entertaining a distinguished visitor. I promise not to show him either gorillas or millionaires!" (Loud laughter.)

After the films had been shown—to the evident appreciation of the Group—Sir Bernard spoke of the educational, administrative, and judicial problems of his country, saying *inter alia*:—

"As I have served in a good many other places in the Empire, with problems similar to those of Uganda, you might be interested in my personal reactions to some of the main issues which we have to face in Uganda.

"Wherever we have been set the problem of governing alien races, our inevitable political difficulties have depended largely for their intensity on the way in which we have tackled the problem of educating that race; wherever we have tackled it in the wrong way, it has led to a good deal of trouble. We are, I hope, tackling it sensibly in Uganda, because we started with a clean slate and are fortunately in a position to learn by other people's experience and profit by their mistakes and their successes.

"To-day it is not sufficient to say that we are justified in governing a people by right of conquest; we are justified ourselves only by saying that our government is necessary to ensure that security and economic stability which our own legitimate stakes in the country and the interests of the people themselves alike demand. "Why are you so much more fit to govern than we may be asked. "Because we have had the advantages of saying that we are justified answer. The natural sequel to that answer is our obvious need for that education; if we say they are not fit for it, they reply: "Well, give us the chance. Though it is very difficult to resist that demand, the response must be made in certain directions in the Native's own interest.

"We are going ahead as fast as possible with primary education, but very, very slowly, with higher education, for bitter experience in other parts of the world shows

that too wide an expansion of advanced education before the people are ready to receive it yields a large crop of discontented unemployables, who produce all sorts of political troubles and do no good to themselves or the country. I do not say we should hold back education for fear of its producing political difficulties. These are bound to come, and it is right that they should, but it is our duty to the people to see that the education is not of the type which will produce a discontented population which cannot satisfy.

Education of the Right Kind.

It is not to produce a class of people who have learned to rely on education as a means of bettering themselves in the sense of making themselves something different from their forefathers, something which makes them despise the jobs their fathers did. Education in the East has too often created nothing but a class of people who desert agriculture and look only for a comfortable job on an office stool. And there are not enough such stools to go round. Our policy must be not to hurry secondary education, and to concentrate upon primary education, one, above all, with an agricultural bias.

"The Secretary of State told me how impressed he was by what we are doing in Uganda by combining the work of the Agricultural and Educational Departments. We are just quite the same as those that are being followed in any other part of the world. At all *hazard* in Uganda I tell the people that because they are better educated than their fathers they must not look down on their occupations, and on the whole I do not find the tendency that is manifest elsewhere for the man who has a smattering of schooling to look for a job as a clerk and to despise his own thing. There is definitely a demand for agricultural education, for we realise that the whole prosperity of the country depends on agriculture. I do feel that we have profited by other people's mistakes in the matter of education, and that we are somewhat near the middle of the right road.

"We owe an enormous debt of gratitude to the missionary societies, which have done, and are doing, a magnificent job of work. There is not a single Government primary school in Uganda; all are run by missionaries. We have Makerere College, but no Government secondary or primary school, and only a few technical schools. All the rest are run by missionaries, who have nobly resisted a tendency to rush ahead too fast with secondary education; and I think nearly all of them would agree with every word I have said.

"Beside the Provincial Administration, we have all over the country Native Administrations, with their own budgets, which require the approval of the Governor but are not under the control of the Legislature. These Native Administrations, theoretically of one kind, are in practice of various kinds. We have four kingdoms with hereditary chiefs: Buganda, Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro. In these districts the power is vested in the hereditary Native chief, with his Council of Ministers. Elsewhere it is based on a District Council, presided over in the Eastern Province by an elected President, but elsewhere by the District Commissioner, who is thus at the same time head of the Native Administration and the servant of the Provincial Administration.

The Native Administration System.

"This system has two very great advantages. The first is that it is almost infinitely elastic; though nominally the same, in practice it varies enormously in the extent of its application. In Buganda, for instance, the Native Administration does a great deal of administrative and other work without ever consulting a Protectorate Commissioner. At Karamoja, on the other hand, the District Commissioner has practically to run the Native Administration himself. The nucleus of the system is the separate finance provided by the nucleus of the system is collected in the district and by a rebate on the poll tax the district gets more prosperous the rate of poll tax is increased, the taxpayers become more numerous, and the money at the disposal of the Native Administration larger, thus increasing their actual responsibility. The extent to which they exercise these responsibilities independently or under the advice and direction of the District Commissioner depends both on the personality of the District Commissioner and on Government's policy in regard to that particular district.

"The whole point is that the system is elastic, allowing a gradual change at each stage and no jump from one to another. In other countries the difficulties have arisen when the moment for some political advance has clearly arrived; then the squabbling begins. "How much should we give? And in what way should we give extra power? These squabbles have led to a great number of mistaken experiments. In Uganda we have something

which can grow on sound lines without our having to squabble. Since the whole thing is gradually developing, no one can ever say at any given moment that there has been a change from the moment before. Secondly, it keeps the Native, as he gets more politically-minded, thoroughly occupied with the administrative and political problems with which he has shown himself capable of dealing. We can give him something which he can do, and keep him from wanting something for which we believe he is not yet suited.

"The third aspect of the Native problem is the judicial. Some of you will have read the report of the Inquiry into the Administration of Criminal Procedure in East Africa. The Secretary of State was good enough to allow the Governors to express their views on the report, and none of us found ourselves in complete agreement with it. In fact, some of us disagreed rather strongly. (Hear, hear.) Actually, although that report did not touch the main problem—it was precluded from doing so by its terms of reference—I think one can read between the lines what the Commission would have said if the Native Courts; and I am disquieted.

Native Courts.

"We have three classes of Native Courts; the *gombo* court, the *goma* court, presided over by the chief; the *gama* court; and the district court. Each court has original jurisdiction and the two higher have appellate rights from the courts below them. There is an appeal to the District Commissioner, and above all is the High Court with powers of revision.

"There has been a great deal of discussion as to whether these powers should be exercised by the Governor or the High Court; after much reflection I feel that they ought to be exercised by the High Court. The extreme administrative view is that the High Court should have nothing to do with the Native Courts, which ought to be supervised by the Governor through his administrative officers. I disagree with that view, but I do believe that the Provincial Commissioner ought to come in. Control ought to be with the High Court, but should be exercised very sparingly.

"What I fear, reading between the lines of the Bushe Report, is that the view is held in certain quarters that the Native Courts would be held unsatisfactory, not because they produce unsatisfactory results, but because their methods do not fit in with British ideas of the way in which criminal justice should be administered. Our ideals are complete impartiality and incorruptness, equal accessibility for rich and poor, and the ensuring that as far as possible no innocent man is ever convicted. I think that in England we unquestionably get nearer those ideals than in any other country, but that does not necessarily mean that our methods are suited to other countries. We should hold up our ideals as those to which the Native Courts should strive to attain, but I do not think we ought to tell them that the forms of procedure which help us to carry out our ideals in our country are necessarily correct for them.

"Any English criminal lawyer would be amazed at the procedure in a Native Court of Uganda. I attended a Native Court the other day. The case was tried, not by one or two men, or even a jury of twelve, but by a hundred. Everybody asked the witnesses questions; everybody gave evidence; nobody thought of taking the oath. Yet the President kept good order. When he gave his judgment, it was manifestly the judgment of the whole people there assembled. It is an excellent system, in that it affords a very strong safeguard against any form of corruption. It has its defects in cases such as witchcraft, where the whole mass is swayed by superstitious fear, and in such cases the District Officer must keep his eyes particularly wide open. But, generally speaking, the Native Courts procedure can produce as good and as just a result as any other.

Using Existing Machinery.

"A danger which I realise when I say that the ultimate power should be with the High Court is that the Court would insist on the keeping of records in the form in which we keep records at Home. That is impossible; we must realise that if we are going to maintain Native procedure, records, such as we demand, are an impossibility. In an appeal supervision is difficult, where the only possible record is a mere statement of the conviction and of the witnesses, but if we tried to make supervision easier by demanding our own form of record, I feel sure we should destroy something which we cannot replace. There we get to the root of the whole problem; that we must not destroy unless we can replace with something that we are definitely satisfied is better. Sometimes I think that the French may have something to teach us in Colonial Administration in this particular matter.

In our passion for efficiency we are perhaps too prone to say: "This is all wrong; you must not do this sort of thing, without waiting to see what the alternative is. In all Native policy we should see whether we can use what already exists, and introduce our own principles only when we are certain that the existing principle is wrong." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Michael Moses, upon whom the Chairman called to move the vote of thanks, as having been resident in Uganda for a longer period than anyone else in the room, complimented Sir Bernard Bourdillon's work in Uganda, and complete agreement with his educational and administrative policy; on judicial affairs there were two opposite views.

Anthropological Anthology.

Tribute from Disciples to their Master.

A FEW weeks back *East Africa* reported Mr. Edwin Smith's presidential address on anthropology, in which he referred to the many-sided nature of the study of mankind. It is so obvious that it must be, when one thinks of the soul, the mind, and the body; but its comprehensive character is not always realised. If anyone really wants a picture of how all-embracing anthropology can be and is, let him read "Essays Presented to C. G. Seligman" (H. K. Lewis, Pauls 21s.).

These essays come from thirty different pens, wielded by some of our greatest living anthropologists, everyone of whom has tried to give of his, or her, best, because many are ex-pupils of Seligman, and all are his friends and admirers. On the occasion of his retirement the other day he was made Emeritus Professor of Ethnology, and was presented with an inscribed copy of this book. It is a worthy tribute, and a very happy idea.

It is, however, more than that. It is a revelation of the real truth about a much misjudged science, and that should please Seligman as much as the tribute to himself. (That was probably rather a surprise to him, for though it would have been clear to any ordinary man, I really do not believe he had hitherto realised how much he is loved.) It is yet something more, because, for an anthology, it is a surprising storehouse. Each one will find some essay or other that will specially delight and help him, but in the others, which at first reading he will skip, he will later find fresh light on many things.

The man to whom this book was dedicated was worthy of so fine an idea, and the authors have taken pains that the execution of the project shall be worthy of its conception. I can say no more, for one cannot pick plums out of a pudding that is all plums; but I would add that I am delighted that Sir William Rothenstein's portrait of the dedicatee which hangs in the meeting room at the R.A.I. is here reproduced as a frontispiece. It is good to have it.

F. H. M.

"Uganda is a land of great potentialities. Our cotton crop is in good demand; the coffee output is increasing; tobacco growing is on the up-grade, and indications seem to point to this crop becoming increasingly important; tea is in the early development stage, but gradually extending, and becoming more firmly established; the rubber industry is beginning to revive under the stimulus of increased prices; and, not least, we have accumulating evidence of mineral riches in varied form."

Thus Mr. Fenton, one of the nominated unofficial members, speaking in the Uganda Legislative Council.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

Gordon: The Last Word.**The Truth at last About a Great Crusader.**

ENGLAND is fortunate in Mr. Buchan—granted that he is a Scot—and it is a pity that his pen is as good as the best, and better than Mr. Strachey's for all his blarney, and he has as fine a sense of perspective as any English writer. If ever a case cried aloud for good perspective, it is that of Gordon in Khartoum. Cromer's view, for instance, was not only "coloured by his strong prepossessions against Gordon's type," but he was much too near the scene of action to view it all aright. Mr. Buchan has a further qualification: without striving for effect he achieves it. One never feels that he has been fore-conscious of references to "Mr. Buchan's masterly analysis." John Buchan does not count in this book; it is Gordon's story, and a Great Occasion if there ever was one. The author gives us balanced history in "Gordon at Khartoum" (Peter Davies' Great Occasions Series, 5s.).

Yet Mr. Buchan, despite himself, is ever present, and fortunately. The trained dramatist that was in the pages of romance given us in figures in place of puppets, presents to us as living men the main characters in this great drama of real life. It is impossible to avoid recognising the Buchan touch. What other writer would, for instance, have written:—

"He (Gordon) had heard that the Mahdi was a nephew of a Dongalawi who had once been his guide, and he believed that no good thing could come out of that Nazareth. So far as the movement had a popular appeal he could counter it by his own prestige, offering himself instead of this obscure Wat Tyler as the people's saviour."

There stands, for all time, to those acquainted with our island story of young King Richard and his rebel reformer, the true picture of Gordon: Gordon gravely under-estimating the Mahdi's power and over-estimating his own. Yet almost on the same page, and with equal truth, we are told that "in all major matters the crusading soldier"—two words that tell the tale—"was as staunch a realist as the shrewd diplomatist (Baring) and infinitely more so than Her Majesty's Government."

Profuse quotation would be pleasant but not fair, but there is justification for showing how the characters are put before us. Mr. Buchan is far fairer to Gladstone than the customary in telling this oft-told tale (Thus "Lord Granville's supineness in the autumn of 1883 was the seed of all future misfortunes," and "Unfortunately Lord Hartington in reporting the decision meeting at the War Office) to his chief did not explain the significant words at the end of the instructions. . . . Mr. Gladstone had not grasped the change, and when later he was compelled to accept executive action on Gordon's part, he was naturally aggrieved." One may commend the adjective "naturally" without substituting "justifiably." Yet this is Mr. Buchan's presentation of the Prime Minister to whom he is so fair:—

"As compared with the riches of his great rival, Mr. Gladstone's mind was equipped like a Victorian dining room, a few heavy pieces of furniture, and these not of the best pattern. He had nothing of the artist in him, and little of the philosopher. He . . . has left no spoken or written word by which the world can remember him. We cannot recapture the impression of his uncanny House of Commons dexterity, or his Sinaitic platform thunderings, or his wonderful presence—the grim lips, the

wonderful nose, the flashing, aquiline eye. He was the supreme master of a talent by which Britain was governed for two hundred years."

Then, for a contrast, take the Mahdi, who

"saw the practice of his faith clogged with impurities, saw the children of Islam ground under the heel of foreign oppressors who in the name of the Prophet betrayed the Prophet's cause, and so retired into the solitude to wait for a revelation. . . . He was an impressive young man, of great physical beauty, with a voice which thrilled his hearers, and a power of oratory which turned their heads. . . . Legends grew of his miracle working. . . . People journeyed from great distances to sit at his feet. . . . In all likelihood he was wholly sincere in his claims, for years of seclusion and introverted thought may well pervert a man's vision. He . . . was no mere charlatan. He had put life into a dead people, and turned beasts of burden into warriors, and such a feat is beyond the common impostor. . . ."

Limitations of space prohibit further quotations, for to be fair one cannot cut them much when they come from such an economiser of words as Mr. Buchan; so of Baring himself I must content myself with one sentence referring to his wanting "a man who would act as well as report. The change was right, for when the floods are out a bare report by a hydraulic expert is folly."

It may be truly said that Gordon is always good copy, and by stealing Mr. Buchan's thunder it were easy to serve up such copy, but I think that Gordon and his biographer deserve more than this. It is their right that we should profit by the lessons of Gordon's life and death, and by this classic telling of the tale. "What Gordon did not realise was that behind the Dongalawi was the flame of a religious faith, savage and maleficent but as fierce and forthright as his own. He communicated to Ministers and officials his own confidence, and his known foibles did not alarm them."

Is there not definitely a lesson for us there as regards East Africa? There is already, even if inarticulate, something that will be one day both fierce and forthright which we must not underestimate, and we must beware lest the confidence of some Africa Views—by white observers—be not communicated to Ministers, unalarmed by the known foibles of the writers. (I am not indicating Mr. Julian Huxley specifically by this reference, though I do include him as representative of what I mean.) I suppose one reason for our sneaking admiration for President Kruger is that he represents in an extreme form a national characteristic, as canonised in Gordon, of concluding that we always know best what is right for those we govern. How often is this pride of ours to go before a fall?

As for this particular spectacular tragedy—and it was spectacular, for had an Egyptian been sent to Khartoum in Gordon's place we might have forgotten it by now—it is true that great, and if God will, lasting good came from it, but that is not justification for our national complacency. Still, the tale of that good can be reproduced in Mr. Buchan's words with thankfulness if not with pride:—

"The end, as in all great tragedies, was peace—the Gordon College at Khartoum, a just law for all, protection for the weak, bread for the hungry, square miles of tillage where once the Baggara raided. In 1910 the son of the Mahdi offered his father's sword to the British King as a token of his fealty. The old unhappy things had become far off and forgotten."

There is, however, much in this story that we should not forget. To Mr. Buchan our thanks for writing it, and to the publishers for putting it in such attractive form within the reach of all.

F. H. M.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF (Continued.)

Nyasaland Native's Book.

Realistic Story of Life in Africa.

The deepest impression left by reading "Man of Africa," by Samuel Y. Ntara (R.T.S. 3s. 6d.), is the tremendous gulf that lies between our life and the African's. Human nature is a heritage common to both—here we see it in its strength and in its frailties—but the environment and resulting outlook are divided by the centuries which have passed since our race was in a somewhat similar stage of development to that prevailing to-day in East Africa. The moral, I think, is in the appreciation of the shock which the uprooted Native must undergo when he emerges, either up the educational ladder to college, or to the priesthood, or to the environment of a highly organised mine or other industry, even to be a house-boy, or store assistant. One is inclined, after reading this wonderfully ingenious story of Nyasaland, to admire more than ever the African's unique adaptability to strange surroundings, and to realise that he mostly adapts our paraphernalia only as a coat which he wears but can discard. Not for some generations will he adopt instead of merely adapting.

This is a valuable book, and I echo Professor Julian Huxley's thanks to the International Institute of African Languages for eliciting it by competition, the R.T.S. for publishing it, and Mr. Cullen Young for his unspooling translation. Its *novelité* is delightful; the pettiness (to us) of the African's "daily round and common task" is clearly demonstrated, as is the importance of that round to the Natives in their hand-to-mouth existence. I fear, however, that one has to know Africa to appreciate this book: to the uninitiated it may appear a dull story, as would the unedited life of a shepherd or ploughman in this country, but there is much in it for those who can find it.

Take, for instance, Nthondo's travels. There is no reference to any scenery as such, for that sort of thing does not impress or interest the African. How true of any Native describing his journey! Food, above all; fatigue and weight of loads are the things that give rise to comment. The *motif* of food runs all through the book (Dr. Richards will be pleased to note this!). Even Nthondo's thieving is just for food; later, his good name with his mother-in-law is earned by food.

The application of tribal sanctions is also prominent from beginning to end, but to me the most illuminating incident is the way in which the chief and elders give way, against their unanimous wishes, to the younger generation's desire for a school. Autocracy in Africa has mostly been by consent of the governed: that is a lesson we need constantly to bear in mind.

One often wishes the author had the skill to develop some parts more fully, for though it would then have lost in faithful adherence to Native narrative, it would have made the book more valuable. However, as Mr. Cullen Young remarks, we have to be content with what we have.

The book is, I think, a hopeful sign that Africa may develop a literature. May succeeding authors keep as closely to the life they live as has Mr. Ntara. Although he is a certificated teacher in the white man's school, he has not ceased to be a natural African, and he has not modelled his writing on what he has read in the white man's books.

F. H. M.

Fine Zanzibar Romance.

ONE up to Zanzibar! Who would have thought that the best African thriller for a long time would have been cast in the Isle of Cloves? And yet, why not? No corner of Africa has more of romance or more hidden thrills in its untold history than this, but right that such a romantic story should have this island for its background, and that it should deal more than a conventional background.

"What a city to sack!" has been said of London, of Canton, and other great cities. If Zanzibar does not rival them in wealth, the pickings from a complete sack would still be pretty considerable. But fancy thinking of such a thing, not in the days of Seyyid Said or of his Persian predecessors, but in this year of Grace, with the great tourist steamer "Luxuria" (a happy name that lying in the harbour. That is a fine idea for a book of this character, and it lifts Miss Jill Spencer's "A Bow at a Venture" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) right out of the common rack.

But she is not content with that. Granted that her hero and heroine are a trifle conventional, she counters by giving both villains redeeming features, so that they cannot help some speaking sympathy to them. Indeed, the hero, Philip Maunsell, himself sympathises with Public Enemy No. 1, Paul Chanter, while the author's picture of Enemy No. 2, Ferid bin Said, in perfunctory servitude in La Guyane ensures him his meed of sympathy. (Parenthetically, we see too little of him in Zanzibar; he gets crowded out, which is a pity.) The minor characters, if somewhat conventional, like their betters, are all alive, and definitely entertaining; and Miss Spencer has managed to convey the atmosphere of Zanzibar in a most effective manner.

This is in every way a book with which to while away the time and forget the worry of the moment; it is conceived and carried out in the best traditions of thrilldom, and entirely free from eternal triangles and innuendo. It is not a classic, and has no such pretensions. After all, we cannot all write classics, and all do not want to read them, but everyone can appreciate a workmanlike job like this.

People who have never been away from England will revel in it. Those who know East Africa, and particularly those who are lucky enough to have been in Zanzibar, will want to keep it on their shelves. It solves the problem that confronts the East African host implored to give a guest something "really readable, and not too heavy."

"ΚΙΒΟΚΟ,"

"The East African Sportsman's Handbook," by Messrs. Hugh Copley and R. F. Mayer (*East African Standard*, 6s.), contains in handy form a mass of information of value to big game hunters. Chapters are devoted to camping and camp kit, to medical treatment and equipment, Customs tariffs and procedure, postal and telegraph information, and game laws and regulations in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Vital shots at big game, with diagrams showing the position at which to aim, are given, as well as illustrations of the spoor of the better known animals. In the chapter on common birds the Native names are given, in addition to a detailed description of numerous species, while in the section on snakes the distribution and distinctive features are also well set out. The volume, in short, is a useful guide and companion of convenient size and at a reasonable price.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Huggins's Address.

Appreciation of "East Africa's" Attitude.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

STR.—I wish to congratulate you most heartily on the true vision you have shown as regards the real import of things, in *East Africa* of July 19. Your leading article on the address in London of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia places in its proper place the most vital matter which has ever happened to East Africa, for such a declaration from such a source is to all of us a wonderful thing, and its import is tremendous.

So far the newspapers and public here have not "caught on," apparently because the matter is too big for them to see. But it will not be long before they realise it in its entirety; when they do, it will be the best thing in the way of security for the future of these countries.

"You have helped much." May you also be helped in like measure.

Moshi, Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory. P. J. SINCLAIR.

An Adaptationist "Policy."

The Real Cause at Work.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

STR.—Some while ago a subscriber of yours in Kenya fastened upon a sentence I had used in reviewing a book for you to the effect that every European in Africa, however involuntarily, was a missionary—and endorsed very strongly the views which I had expressed, and which I have held for many years.

He and others may be interested in the following brief extracts from an article in *The Rhodesian Herald* by the Director of Native Development, Mr. H. Jowitt, which I think deserves wider publicity, especially as it emphasises the point you have made quite recently that adaptationism cannot be a "policy" of a Government; most of it lies beyond the control of Government, being in the hands of all of us, that is to say, of the ordinary white man, woman and child. Mr. Jowitt wrote:—

"Since there are over 50,000 Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, it is obvious that there are over 50,000 points of culture contact, or radiating centres, from which over a million Africans are being informally educated, (but the average European rarely gives a thought to his own responsibility for culture change within the Native Reserve, a change which he tends to put down at the door of the missionary, the teacher, or the itinerant official, a change which he has come to believe is entirely undesirable."

I trust that you will agree with me that these words will bear repetition in your columns.

London, W.1.

Yours faithfully,
"VIATOR."

POINT FROM LETTERS.

Tanganyika's Riviera.

"We are having the most marvellous weather in Dar es Salaam just now. It is like the Riviera at its best—clear, sparkling, cool days and quite cold at night; just as Dar es Salaam always is for at least three or four months. Why doesn't the Publicity Board advertise this, and the lovely bathing and yachting facilities in and around Dar es Salaam?"—From a subscriber in the Tanganyika capital.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

220.—Mr. Abdul Wahid, M.E.C.



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Mr. Abdul Wahid, the Indian Member of the Executive Council of Kenya since 1933, has extensive interests in agricultural and other properties, owns the only large private zoo in the country, has been a generous donor to public causes irrespective of race, and was primarily responsible for the cessation of political non-co-operation on the part of Kenya Indians.

He first went to East Africa in 1900, but it was not until 1921 that he began to take a prominent part in public affairs, being a member of the Protesting Commission of that year, and then in quick succession of the Labour Commission, of the Kenya Indian Delegation to London in 1923, of the Municipal Corporation Commission, of the Feetham Local Government Commission, of the Board of Agriculture, of the Asiatic Civil Service Housing Committee, and of the Native Betterment Fund Committee, and other bodies.

In 1924 and again in 1931 he was President of the East African Indian National Congress; and in the latter year he was elected an Indian Member of the Legislative Council; and shortly afterwards he went to Simla to interview the Viceroy on Kenya Indian problems.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. C. V. Braimbridge is on his way back to Nairobi.

Sir Montague and Lady Barlow have returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. K. H. R. [unclear] has arrived home from Mombasa, having [unclear] [unclear].

Sir Henry Birchenough, who recently underwent an operation, is progressing satisfactorily.

The promotion of Mr. H. R. Hirst to be Senior Assistant Treasurer in Kenya has been gazetted.

Mrs. M. H. Dewar has died in the European Hospital, Nairobi, after a long illness bravely borne.

Sister Perry is leaving for Tanganyika on October 4 to take up Church Army work in the Territory.

Mr. C. L. Foot Gaitskell and Miss H. McL. Rabagliati are to be married in Nairobi on October 3.

Captain H. E. Schwartz leaves London in a few days for Italy, but will be back soon after the middle of October.

We regret to hear that Mr. D. O. Malcolm is suffering from an attack of phlebitis, and is confined to his room.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had the honour of staying at Balmoral Castle last week.

Captain E. C. F. Lane, C.M.G., the B.S.A. Company's representative in Ndola, is on his way home on retirement.

Dr. B. K. Tenison Collins, who died in Cardiff last week, served with the R.A.M.C. in East Africa during the Campaign.

Mrs. Abrahams, wife of the then Chief Justice of Uganda, won the Hunter Cup for golf just before leaving the Protectorate.

We regret to learn of the death in Hindhead, Hampshire, of Miss Jane Margaret Thom, of Ruwazi, Southern Rhodesia.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, sailed last Friday for South Africa in the "Balmoral Castle."

Mr. P. K. S. Menon, Deputy Secretary for Education, Health and Lands in India, is visiting Zanzibar on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. C. Hay Dale, manager of the Uganda Bookshop, Kampala, who is now at Home on holiday, will leave London for East Africa on October 3.

Mr. F. E. Baily, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, has written his autobiography, which is entitled "Twenty-Nine Years' Hard Labour."

Mr. W. D. Purves, Governor of Halfa in the Sudan, has been spending his short leave in Kenya.

Mr. G. R. H. Webster, who served in the Kenya Education Department for two years, has been appointed Second Master at Oswestry Grammar School.

Sir Samuel Wilson is due to arrive back in London to-day from a cruise in the Mediterranean. Lady Wilson will return to London from Scotland next Tuesday.

Mr. H. H. Robinson having resigned from the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board, his friend and colleague Mr. W. G. Nicol has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. A. S. Stenhouse, District Agricultural Officer in Songea during his last tour, is on his way back to Tanganyika, and is likely to be posted in the Biharamulu district.

Mr. Douglas J. Jardine, former Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, and now Governor of British North Borneo, was formally sworn in as Governor in Sandakan last week.

Dr. H. A. Gilkes, Medical Officer of Health in Ndola, accompanied by Mrs. Gilkes, has arrived in England, where he intends to spend a year studying public health problems.

Two of the party of six members of Parliament who have been touring Uganda and Tanganyika, Mr. V. McEntee and Mr. C. W. H. Glossop have arrived back in this country.

Mr. R. Napier Clark, the Dar es Salaam advocate, has had to postpone his departure for Europe, but hopes to be able to leave Tanganyika before the end of September.

We much regret to hear of the death in Broken Hill of Mrs. H. B. Anderson, and express our sympathy to her husband, Mr. "Jock" Anderson, and to Mrs. Ben Moore, her sister.

How he was chased down wind for three miles by six hundred elephants is described in *The Field* by Mr. C. Whitaker. The incident took place in the Rejaf district of the Southern Sudan.

We regret to record the death of Major John Stewart Liddell, C.M.G., D.S.O., for many years Inspector-Engineer in London to the Egyptian and Sudan Governments. He retired in 1924.

Dr. H. H. Mann, who visited East Africa some time ago to report on tea development, is to address the Planters' Group of the Royal Empire Society on October 4 on "Tea Planting in the Caucasus."

Brigadier E. H. Kelly, of the General Staff, British troops in Egypt, is now in Kenya. Major-General T. F. Patterson and his son, Mr. L. F. Patterson, are also visiting the Colony from India.

Mr. J. Kaye-Nicol, general manager of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Kaye-Nicol leave London to-day by the "Llanstephan Castle" on their way back to Nyasaland from leave.

A sixteen-year-old German boy, Hans Konrad Tepper, who was accused of shooting a Native in a dhow near Mikindani in Tanganyika, has been sentenced to be detained during the Governor's pleasure.

M. Tschoffen, the Belgian Colonial Minister, and MM. Gorlia and G... who accompanied him on his recent journey to the Congo, were entertained to luncheon last week by the British African Colonial Club.

Mr. H. J. Pink, Treasurer of Cyprus, whose death is announced, was formerly an Assistant Treasurer in Kenya, and was in charge of the Income Tax Department during the first experiment in that direction in 1920-22.

Mr. Paul Lamotte, at present serving in the Belgian Foreign Office, has been appointed Belgian Consul-General for Kenya, in succession to Mr. F. F. A. Jansen, who has been promoted to a Consulate-General in Europe.

Mr. C. C. Reed, who will be known to many of our readers as a director of Messrs. Davis & Soper, Ltd., the London merchanting house, has undergone a serious operation, from which he is making good progress towards recovery.

Mr. Wilfrid Sanderson, who has just returned from East Africa after conducting examinations on behalf of the Trinity College of Music, has composed many well-known songs, including "Until," "Drake Goes West," and "Shipmates o' Mine."

One of Nairobi's senior residents has passed away in the person of Mrs. Blanche Valentine, who traded under the title of "Valerie." Widow of the late Mr. Percy Valentine, she came from India many years ago, and had been in business in Nairobi ever since.

Dr. Vernon Ardagh, who went to East Africa as a missionary in 1885, and after staying there for four years, went to British Columbia, has just retired at the age of seventy. For over thirty years he has been medical adviser to the Red Indians in that country.

"Isak Dinesen," who will be better known to our readers, particularly those in Kenya and Northern Tanganyika as Baroness von Blixen, is to visit London next month. She is the author of "Seven Gothic Tales," claimed to be the first "best seller" of the autumn.

Canon E. W. Crawford, who is at present on leave in this country after having served for over thirty-two years as a missionary in Kenya, recently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity (*honoris causa*) from his alma mater, the University of Western Ontario.

Mr. W. A. Workman, general manager of the Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd., and managing director of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., is on his way to South Africa, whence he will make a tour of the Societies' offices and agencies in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Mr. H. H. Allsop, the Tanganyika District Officer, is on his way back to East Africa. We hear that he will probably be stationed in Tabora.

Mr. E. J. Wayland has been elected President, and Mr. P. L. Fenton Vice-President, of the Uganda Literary Society. Mr. E. Twining has been reappointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Carl Spencer Couchman, younger son of the late William Venning Couchman and Mrs. Couchman, of New York, and Miss Ruth Mathers Balfour, only daughter of Mr. George Balfour, M.P., and Mrs. Balfour, of Chislehurst, Kent. The wedding will take place early in January.

Expressions of affection and regret at his departure, far exceeding the formal words called for by the occasion, testified to the deep sense of loss felt in Northern Rhodesia, and especially at the Bar, on the departure for Uganda of Mr. Justice R. E. Hall. The spokesmen were the Attorney-General (Mr. W. J. FitzGerald, M.C.) and Mr. Barry Warner.

The Rev. A. C. Hobson, who was for many years attached to the Rhodesian Railway Mission, and well known and liked in Northern Rhodesia, after a spell at home in an Oxfordshire parish, has returned to Rhodesia, this time as padre on the Copperbelt. He will be principally at Luanshya, but will also minister in other parts of the neighbourhood. He travelled out *via* Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Fernand de Bock, who has been appointed Acting Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, served with the Belgian Forces in East Africa during the Campaign. To commemorate his work in Leopoldville, where he designed the park separating the European city from the Native areas, Governor-General Tilkens recently decided that it should henceforth be called "Parc Fernand de Bock."

Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, who has acted as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Joseph Byrne since May, 1933, has been appointed to the Tanganyika Administrative Service, and is now on his way to this country to take a year's course at Cambridge before proceeding to the Territory to take up his duties. Mr. Maitland Edye has succeeded him as A.D.C. to the Kenya Governor. Mr. O'Hagan is the son of Major C. O'Hagan, of Nyeri.

Mgr. Roelens, Apostolic Vicar of the Upper Congo, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood. The occasion was marked by special commemorative services in Baudouinville, the headquarters of the White Fathers on Lake Tanganyika. Father Roelens built this famous mission—claimed to be one of the finest mission stations in the world—a few years after he reached East Africa in 1891.

His many friends in Northern Rhodesia will congratulate the Hon. R. S. W. ("Dick") Dickinson, D.S.O., on his promotion to be Chief Secretary of the Bahamas. He first went to Northern Rhodesia as private secretary to Sir Herbert Stanley, being later gazetted an Assistant Chief Secretary, and has often acted as Chief Secretary. He had previously served in Nigeria. Accompanied by Mrs. Dickinson, who is a cousin of Lady Stanley's, he is now on his way home in the "Armada Castle."

Lions in National Parks.

Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton's Warning.

"BECAUSE lions recognise motor-cars as inedible objects, have become accustomed to regard them as harmless, have hitherto not associated them with human beings, and in consequence betray usually only a mild interest in them, some people think the animals are tame and can be approached on foot with impunity."

These words of warning, which might be applied to districts in East Africa where lions have become less aggressive than normal, appear in the interesting annual report of the Kruger National Park, the game reserve which is increasingly popular with visitors to South Africa. Colonel J. Stevenson-Hamilton, the Warden, comments critically on the behaviour of some of the visitors, many of whom, however, regard the regulations against driving off the roads in order to get nearer to animals and against getting out of cars; this, unless it is stopped, will, he says, sooner or later almost certainly end in a serious and probably fatal accident.

"A lion is an animal which exists by killing other animals. The only reason he does not regard man as legitimate prey, but on the contrary does his best to keep out of man's way, is because he has had ingrafted in him through many generations a wholesome dread of man, as his most dangerous enemy and his acknowledged master. Once eradicate that idea and teach him that he has nothing to fear from man, and it is only a matter of time and opportunity for the lion to begin experimenting with human prey."

"By repeatedly getting out of their cars and showing themselves in close proximity to lions, and especially by sometimes causing panic and running back to safety as they often do, it will not be long before people teach the local lions that (a) motor-cars are definitely associated with human beings, and (b) that human beings are definitely not only harmless but actually afraid of them."

"On August Bank Holiday, for instance, the story goes that the occupants of several cars saw a lion asleep by the roadside, and having come to the unwarranted conclusion that the animal was dead, they left their car, approached to close quarters, and threw something at it. When the lion sprang to its feet they consummated their folly by making a wild dive for their cars. Why the lion did not seize and maul one or more of them, as it could easily have done, must be put down to the immunity which fools in common with drunkards sometimes enjoy."

"On the other hand, a lion suddenly startled at close quarters by a human being on foot is quite likely to attack the intruder in fancied self-defence. On cold days or in the early mornings or late evenings lions wake up and become active; in the case of the younger ones, playful. There is far more danger from these young kittenish lions up to two years of age than from the older ones. In a fit of playfulness one of them is quite likely to jump suddenly on some person foolishly standing in the roadway and very likely watching another lion. Having once caught hold of their victim, the young lion and its com-

panions would treat him or her much as half-grown cats would a mouse.

"So long as people will only stay in their cars in presence of lions there is no risk whatever, and inconceivable liberties may often be had, and are, taken, at close quarters and in complete safety."

"Then among the public there occur cases of an opposite mentality. When a lion gets up and walks a few paces towards the occupants of a motor-car, he treads on the car and drives in camp with the most alarming tales of his ferocity. It is, of course, very natural indeed that the general public Wild lions at close quarters for the first time should feel a certain amount of nervousness, but if they would remain quietly in their cars they are perfectly safe."

Indians in Zanzibar.

When en route to India the Rev. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Rhys Jones broke their journey at Zanzibar to discuss with the Indian Association the Indian case as regards recent legislation. They met Messrs. Tayabali, Topan, Ghulamali and others, and also had interviews with the Acting British Resident and H.H. The Sultan.

Mr. Menon, of the Indian Civil Service, has also been visiting Zanzibar on behalf of the Government of India to inquire into the grievances of Indians touching the new laws. He has been Agent for the Government of India in Ceylon and has considerable experience of Indian overseas problems. He took the place of Kunwar Maharaj Singh, who was prevented by indisposition from undertaking the mission.

Death Sentences in Semini Case.

Seven Lumbwa Natives were last week sentenced to death in Nairobi for the murder of Mr. Alexander Semini, a settler who was brutally attacked and five weeks later died in hospital. The accused admitted taking part in the raid, but said that they had only intended to steal. Two of the accused maintained that they acted only as sentries, but all were found guilty. Mrs. Stella Semini, wife of the dead settler, described being dragged into the garden and outraged while several times the Natives threatened her with death.

Cruelling Tennis.

Ndola beat the Rean in the tennis final for the Albertson Trophy by five matches to three. The match in which the Roan first pair, Muirhead and Robertson, beat the Ndola first string, Bertmont and Albertson, will not easily be forgotten, the scores being 6-3, 6-4, 21-123, 10-8, and the match lasting over three hours in a gruelling sun.

The Rev. A. B. Fisher.

The well-known veteran Uganda missionary, the Rev. A. B. Fisher, has been appointed Vicar of High Hurstwood, Crowborough, Sussex. It is to be hoped that he will still be able to attend the monthly meetings of the East African Group in London, to whose discussions he has contributed most interestingly.

Mission Union.

The Nyasa Mission, the South Africa General Mission, and the Zambesi Industrial Mission, conferring in Blantyre, have recommended to their respective Councils in London the formation of a united Church to be called the Evangelical Church of Central Africa.

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Why Eastern African Maize Nyasaland Tobacco Policy.

Is Preferred by Home Buyers.

Quality of Darks to be Maintained.

The advantages of using Eastern African maize for various manufacturing purposes are made clear in the twenty-eighth issue of the Commercial Economic Committee, East Africa, (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s.).

"During the years 1926-30, 90 per cent of maize products imported into the United Kingdom came from the Argentine. Empire supplies amounted to 16%, or a quarter of those from the Argentine. In pre-war years Argentina supplied a half, and the Empire only a twentieth, but imports from the United States, Roumania, and Russia have since declined. Empire sources of supply are now almost entirely from the Union of South Africa, Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

"The acreage in Kenya reached its maximum in 1929, when the 254,000 acres harvested represented nearly 40% of the land under cultivation. The agricultural depression has led to a curtailment of maize growing, and in 1933 only 164,000 acres were harvested, which is rather more than 25% of the cultivated area. Exports reached 200,000 quarters in 1923, and the trend was upward until 1932, when the crop suffered severely from locusts and the exports were the lowest for ten years. The bulk of the exports are arranged by the Kenya Farmers' Association, which sells overseas through an agent who employs a broker on the Baltic.

"Nearly a hundred and forty different things can be prepared directly from maize. The list ranges from buttons, cob-nines and cornflour to hay, salad oil and whiskey. From ripened maize grain alone it is possible to make a wide variety of products, but the industries in the United Kingdom annually using any considerable quantity of maize are few. The chief of these are engaged in making maize starch, glucose and distilled spirits.

"As a final product, maize starch has two principal uses: first, for human consumption in such products as cornflour and custard powder; secondly, for industrial purposes, such as in finishing textiles and in laundries.

Maize for Glucose.

"The high-starch content of maize makes it especially suitable for the preparation of glucose. The product is principally used by some food manufacturing firms for making certain kinds of jam, hard-boiled sweets, fondants, centres of chocolate, etc. The annual reports of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise show that, in the last twenty years, consumption of glucose has only three times fallen below 100,000 tons, and three times has exceeded 120,000 tons.

"United Kingdom manufacturers importing and grinding whole maize for the preparation of glucose are able to use either white or yellow maize, but for technical reasons they prefer to use white dent maize, but this preference does not justify more than a small premium being paid over the price of yellow (which is why the price of yellow Plata affects the price of East African white).

"For distilling grain whiskey maize has become indispensable. Here, the use of maize is an industry in which maize though not strictly essential, is unlikely to be displaced, but the demand by the distillers naturally depends on the consumption of their product. With the improvement in general trading conditions, there may be some recovery in home demand for whiskey, and this, together with the reopening of the United States market, may result in a keener demand for maize by distillers. Some of the larger United Kingdom companies prefer flat white Empire maize and are prepared to pay a small premium for it. Should the premium greatly increase, or adequate supplies not be conveniently available, the distillers turn to other sources for their supply. The need to maintain stocks of maize, and the danger that, when stored in bulk, it may overheat if broken, result in manufacturers generally preferring supplies available in bags. Further, it is necessary to ensure that supplies are free from weevil.

"Whilst flat white maize is widely preferred by manufacturers, alternative maize and starch supplies are available and suited for their requirements. White maize has thus no monopoly in industrial use, but its advantages are such that, so long as supplies of white maize are not in excess of their requirements, manufacturers are prepared to pay a small and varying premium to obtain it.

"Kenya and Rhodesian maize is preferred to South African because it has not passed through elevators."

The Government of Nyasaland has issued the following statement with reference to the position of the tobacco industry in the Protectorate.

"On the advice of the Native Tobacco Board, and after consultation with the representatives of the Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Exporters' Association, the policy of Government in regard to the fire-cured tobacco industry is a gradual increase of production up to the full absorption point in the United Kingdom market, and that for the season 1934-35 production shall be encouraged up to a maximum of 10,000,000 lb.

"It is also considered that Nyasaland dark-fired tobacco could not compete with Indian tobacco on the present price basis, and that any attempt to compete by reduction of quality, though feasible, would not be in the best interests of the industry.

"The position of the flue-cured industry is under investigation and Government awaits the decision of the Tobacco Association in regard to the resolution passed at a meeting held on July 27, to the effect that a scheme should be formulated for grading, packing, shipping and marketing surplus tobacco and terms of reference prepared for a representative of the Association to investigate home and foreign markets."

"Nyasaland Without Prejudice."

"'NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE' is invaluable and indispensable to anyone intending to visit Nyasaland. The style always holds our attention. Altogether a valuable book for the tourist and all interested in our East African possessions."

Thus the *Glasgow Observer* in a review of Mr. L. S. Norman's book, which is published by "East Africa" at 5s. 3d. post free.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

Roads and the Tourist.

WE commented recently on the need for better roads to meet the requirements of modern tourist traffic.

The *Bulawayo Chronicle's* Northern Rhodesia section has since contained a very strong letter of complaint from a correspondent about what he calls "The Great North Rut," which has, he admits, now good bridges, but to arrive at these in the rains it is necessary, he alleges, to travel through a storm-water drain; or, in the dry season, through a long rut interspersed with holes, gullies and miles of sand. Northern Rhodesia's other artery he impolitely calls "The Great East Go Track." Of only one road in the territory is he enthusiastic—the Abercorn-Mpulungu road built by Mr. [unclear] that he praises unreservedly.

Of Tanganyika Territory he says: "The roads are splendid; it is a pleasure to travel over them, and the engineering of the difficult mountains is not to be bettered in the whole of Africa." He adds that this is due to the fact that Mr. Burdett, who did the traverse, surveyed the road and completed it—at one-third of the cost of the Great East Road—because he stayed in the field on his job and completed it.

We cannot speak from personal experience of these particular roads, but several travellers have in recent months commented to us strongly of the difference between the roads in Tanganyika and in Northern Rhodesia, in each case to the detriment of the latter. That seems to support our suggestion of co-operation between the different road authorities, study of each other's methods, and some striving for a common standard.

Death After Flogging.

Mrs. Helen Eugenie Selwyn, widow of Major Geoffrey Selwyn, who was for several years a farmer in the Kitale district, stood on trial at Eldoret on Monday charged with the murder of a Native of the Suk tribe. The Native's death is alleged to have been caused by a flogging on Major Selwyn's farm on June 8.

The Crown asserts that the flogging was given on the instructions of Mrs. Selwyn, who directed it in every detail, being present thereat. With her are five Kitsh, four of whom are alleged to have held the victim down while a fifth beat him. All the accused are charged with murder, and pleaded "Not Guilty." The Crown case is being conducted by the Attorney-General. A European jury has been empanelled. Major Selwyn, who was arrested with his wife in July, died shortly afterwards in hospital.

The case arose out of the theft of cow bells from Major Selwyn's farm. As a result four Suk were arrested on a neighbouring farm by Major Selwyn and sent to his house in charge of his Native employees. Major Selwyn himself, who was partly paralysed through War wounds, fell behind. The Crown alleges that on arrival at his house the Natives were beaten on the instructions of his wife. A piece of rubber-used for the beating was broken before the last man was flogged, and the Crown contends that Mrs. Selwyn ordered him to be flogged with a leather thong. The man died in hospital on June 25.

Today one of the accused Natives collapsed and was taken to hospital. The case was adjourned for a medical report. Later it was continued in his absence, the Attorney-General entering a *nolle prosequi* in respect of the sick man.—"Times" telegram from Nairobi.

Cleanliness next to Godliness.

The Maternity Welfare Clinic, Dar-es Salaam, held an extremely successful baby show the other day, Lady MacMichael attending to give the prizes. Over two hundred Native babies competed, and the majority of the better-tended infants were those of Christian mothers.

Threat to Kenya Angling.

"I FIRMLY believe that unless something drastic is done, Kenya trout fishing will be still another East African tragedy," writes Mr. N. E. F. Corbett to the *Fishing Gazette*. He says:—

"I have been in most of the more accessible streams in East Africa in the last two or three years, and with the exception of the high water and one private—which would be worth the expense of getting to, except for close residents.—Distances are considerable and petrol is 2s. 6d. in Nairobi and up to 3s. further along (though less expensive in Uganda). I have heard, though, that there is a very good trout river in the remote interior unreachable by car.

"I understand that the mammoth trout, of whose capture one hears sometimes, are the original fry which had the run of all the food at first, and that nearly all the rivers are deteriorating very quickly from overbreeding, underfeeding, and underfishing. I believe that the private river referred to above is going the way of the others. Surely, by the way, the Nyeri Chania was stocked long after 1905—more likely 1920?"

What have Messrs. Hately and Copley to say?

Publications Received.

Kenya.—

Judicial Department, Annual Report, 1933.
"A Simple System of Farm Accounts and Records." (Department of Agriculture.)
Report of Committee on Coffee Berry Disease. (Department of Agriculture.)
Report of Committee on Juvenile Crime and Kabete Reformatory.

Public Works Department, Annual Report, 1933.
Report on Audit of Accounts, 1933, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Financial Report and Statement for 1933.
Suggestions to Prospectors concerning Development, Sampling and Valuation of Gold Mines in Kenya. (I.S.)

Nyasaland.—

Annual Report on External Trade, 1933. (2s. 6d.)
Financial Report, 1933.
Veterinary Department, Annual Report, 1933.

Tanganyika Territory.—

Trade Report, 1933. (4s. 50 cents.)
Report of Enemy Property Department, 1917-1933.
Proceedings of Legislative Council, 1933-1934. (Parts I and II.)
Memorandum on Education in Tanganyika. Land Department, Annual Report, 1933.

General.—

Annual Report, Overseas Nursing Association, 1934.
Bulletin of Imperial Institute, No. 2, 1934 (containing article and reports on essential oils in East Africa).
"Empire Forestry Journal." (Empire Forestry Association, 7s. 6d. net.)
Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, Annual Report, 1933.

Zanzibar.—

Annual Trade Report for 1933 for Zanzibar.
Proceedings of Legislative Council, 1932-1933.

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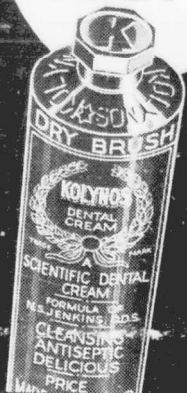
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BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS. A new issue of Bumpus's BOOKSHOP NOTES, a commentary on the best new books for the Autumn and Christmas of 1934, is now ready and will be sent on application.

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Latest Mining News.

Points from the Tanganyika Mines Report.

731 Europeans, 48 Asians and 11,099 Natives were engaged in mining in Tanganyika during 1933, and prospecting rights were issued to 864 persons, of whom 446 were Europeans, 63 Asian and 354 African.

There were twenty-eight companies engaged in mining and prospecting in the Territory, nine of them having been formed locally.

Native wages on the Tanganyika goldfields are stated to have amounted to £60,035, giving an average wage per month of Shs. 9.01, in addition to which a ration worth from Shs. 4 to Shs. 6 was also issued.

The mining revenue of the Territory was £17,098, of which £9,391 was from royalties on gold. The expenditure was £7,411, including £6,127 on emoluments.

Only seven civil suits were heard in the Court of the Commissioner of Mines, and of these two were withdrawn.

The tin exported from Tanganyika goes to Singapore and Holland. None has been sent to England.

Tributes to Mining Population.

"Musoma has been most fortunate in the type of prospector and miner it has attracted, and relations between the mining and Native communities have been most harmonious."—From the Report of the District Commissioner, Musoma.

"In many cases labour has been satisfied to continue working without pay until the employer was 'on gold,' when the labourers knew they would receive all wages due."—From the Report by the Acting District Officer, Mbeya.

"The experience of this Territory is that mining operations are initiated and carried out not only without friction with the Native population, but generally to their great satisfaction."—From the Report of H.M. Government to the League of Nations on Tanganyika Territory, 1933.

Tanganyika Mining Policy.

We gave the exclusive information some little time ago that the Tanganyika Government was contemplating the suppression of its Mines Department. The objections to which we then gave utterance are evidently widespread in unofficial circles, for we are now advised by air mail that the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has reiterated a previous resolution "that the Mines Department should be retained as a separate entity, and that in view of the increasing importance of the mining industry, the present post of Commissioner of Mines should be filled as early as possible."

At the same meeting it was unanimously resolved "that in view of the recent promising mining developments in the Territory, this Chamber is of the opinion that Government should undertake a large development scheme utilising loan funds for road construction, topographical survey, geological survey and motor transport facilities; and that this Chamber is convinced that such expenditure is immediately desirable and would be an excellent investment for the country."

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Co.

Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Company have been appointed consulting and technical engineers to the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. Mr. E. C. Bloomfield has been appointed manager in Tanganyika, and is leaving immediately to take up his appointment.

Sanza Concession Developments.

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., have received the following further information concerning the Sanza Concession, near Mwanza, Tanganyika:—

"*Conet 32nd Reef—Shaft No. 1.*—Drive No. 1 north, first 20 ft. assays 10.7 dwts. per ton across 30 in.; drive south, first 25 ft. assays 1.7 dwts. per ton across 36 in.; drive No. 2 north, first 20 ft. assays 11.8 dwts. per ton across 42 in.; drive south, first 15 ft. assays 2.8 dwts. per ton across 36 in." *Loni Cone Reef* north-eastern extension in the same place encouraging results along nearly 1,000 ft. strike across large width followed by 1,000 ft. underground extension, then 1,000 ft. promising indications. South-eastern extension. Reef surface works defined 900 ft. reef averaging about 4 dwts. per ton conserved.

Transport to the Lupa.

As a result of mining developments on the Lupa gold-field, we hear of an energetic motor vehicle distributor who, having been established in Iringa for some time, has opened branches in Dodoma, Tabora, Mbeya, and on the Lupa itself. He is now reported to be the largest transporter in Tanganyika—and though he is not of British nationality we are glad to be able to report that over 50% of his lorries are British-built Bedford.

Tanganyika E.P.'s.

The powers contained in section 16 (4) of the Tanganyika Mining Ordinance, 1929, which authorise the grant of exclusive prospecting licences over areas exceeding 8 sq. miles, will not normally be exercised in respect of the Mbeya district.

Copper Refining.

The new tinister refinery at Prasot, near Liverpool, was last week visited by a party of engineering and electrical experts. The refinery produces daily 150 tons of high-conductivity copper from "blister pigs" imported from the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian-Congo Border.

An agreement defining the frontier of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo has been signed in Brussels. The work of demarcation has taken five years, Lieutenant-Colonel Peake being the British member of the Commission.

Kilo Moto.

Kilo Moto Mines in the Belgian Congo have produced 4,245 kilos of gold during the first eight months of this year, against 3,966 kilos. during the corresponding period of 1933.

Pakanuesi.

From well-informed quarters we hear that the Pakanuesi Company has been granted what is known as the Kitson Reef, of which high hopes are entertained.

New Tungsten Discovery.

A new discovery of tungsten is being developed near Wankie, Southern Rhodesia. With tungsten at about £200 a ton it is a promising venture.

Tin Discovered in Tanga Province.

Cabled news has reached London of the discovery of tin in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika, but details have not yet been received.

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RIFLES

East African Share Prices.

London Mining Market Movements.

MINING.		Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	...	48. 44d.	55. 0d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	...	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	...	55s. 7 1/2d.	56s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	...	42s. 6d.	42s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	...	11s. 3d.	11s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	...	7s. 3d.	6s. 10 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	...	29s. 6d.	30s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	...	14s. 9d.	14s. 4 1/2d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	...	9s. 0d.	9s. 1 1/2d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	...	4s. 11d.	4s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.)	...	13s. 6d.	14s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	...	10s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Syndicate (5s.)	...	9s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Kimngini (10s.)	...	16s. 3d.	18s. 0d.
Loanzwa Concessions (5s.)	...	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Lomah (5s.)	...	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	...	5s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	...	5s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Masaba (1s.)	...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rezende (11s.)	...	60s. 0d.	60s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	...	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	...	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	...	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	...	11s. 1 1/2d.	11s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	...	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Rhokana (41)	...	80s. 0d.	85s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	...	23s. 0d.	23s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	...	9s. 9d.	9s. 10 1/2d.
Sherwood, Starr,	...	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	...	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	...	32s. 0d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	...	9s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	...	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Union du Haut-Katanga 6% Deb.	...	410s.	410s. 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	...	19s. 3d.	19s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	...	5s. 10 1/2d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring	...	16s. 3d.	16s. 9d.

GENERAL.		Last week	This week
British South Africa (15s.)	...	20s. 3d.	20s. 7 1/2d.
Dalgety (£20. 6s paid)	...	67 5s. 0d.	67 5s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	...	34s. 3d.	34s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	...	40s. 3d.	40s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	...	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Manbre and Garton	...	55s. 3d.	55s. 3d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	...	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
North-Western Exploration (5s.)	...	18. 1 1/2d.	18. 1 1/2d.
South-West Rhodesia (5s.)	...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations	...	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Uganda Electric Power	...	66 7s. 6d.	66 5s. 0d.
Uganda Cotton (1s.)	...	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaitskell, the Nairobi stock and share broker:—

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	17s. 50cts.	18s. 0cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Ventures (Ord.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	39s.	39s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	9s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 25cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Koa-Mulimu	40s.	40s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Pakanusi (5s.)	2s. 25cts.	2s. 50cts.

Mining in Kenya.

Mr. J. Nutting left London yesterday for a brief visit to Tanganyika Territory, but expects to be back in London by the end of November.

Mr. De Ganahl (senior), the American millionaire and sportsman who brought the first big capital into Kakamega, buying out the Njoro-Soy ("Joy and Sorrow") Syndicate, and established the Risks Mine, is said to be making a good recovery from his illness. He is over seventy years of age.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, the first mining engineer to advise large-scale operations on what are now the properties of East African Goldfields, Ltd., and whose departure for East Africa by air we chronicled last week, has been commissioned to report upon certain properties in Kakamega for a London group.

Mr. Pryor, who some years ago shared with Mr. J. Norman Wynne the distinction of being the first qualified consulting engineer to be sent by a London mining house to report upon the then newly discovered reefs in the Lupia district of Tanganyika, is again visiting that goldfield, having recently flown down from Kenya after reporting upon properties at Kakamega. He is expected to return to England by air at an early date, probably next week.

Since two of the newly nominated unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Messrs. A. B. Massie and J. J. McHugh, have considerable experience of mining and extensive mining interests, the industry should have two good spokesmen in Council. Hitherto the burden of its representation fell upon Colonel J. M. Llewellyn.

Health in Tanganyika.

DR. A. H. OWEN, who was promoted Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika on January 1, 1933, has signed the report for 1932, which has only just been issued. This is considerably shorter than was the case before the slump, but it is better to economise in the production of a report than in essential work, and it is good to note that, despite financial exigencies, all essential medical services were maintained, no medical station was closed, and one new dispensary (at Kororwe) was opened, while the number of patients treated at Government hospitals increased by 33,711.

The fact that no fewer than 35,220 cases of syphilis and 114,115 of waws were treated in the year gives some idea of the magnitude of the purely clinical work, apart from research, sanitation and other branches of the Department's activities. Ninety-six African dispensers were employed, some as medical assistants, and the attendance at Native dispensaries was 374,614.

Within its limits, the report is a good one, and the work which it records is good without any qualification; but at this late date much space can manifestly not be given to it in the pages of a journal the readers of which expect current news, not information nearly two years old.

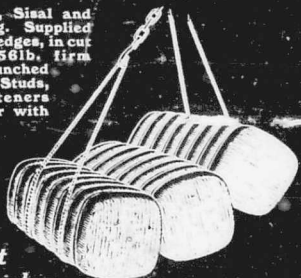
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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

When in Mombasa recently the Governor of Kenya visited the local aluminium works, and inspected articles in various stages of manufacture.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during the three months ended June 30 numbered 458, of whom 122 were British Home-born nationals, and 213 British South African born.

British aviation company has offered the South African Government to run a new fast air service to Cape Town, covering the journey from Paris in 44 days. The service would operate *via* the West Coast.

Mr. Carvalho, proprietor of the Mubendi Stores, has acquired Victor's Stores at Kabale, and under the title of Kabale General Store will conduct there a general business, and also run a weekly motor transport service to Kampala.

Although the Nairobi Municipal Tender Board recommended that a new valuation of rateable property in the Municipality should be postponed for twelve months, the Municipal Council has rejected the suggestion, and preparations are being made to proceed at once with the new valuation roll.

Mr. A. E. Val Davies and Mr. A. W. Greatheart have been in Blantyre for the purpose of reporting for the Town Council on the Municipal electric light and power plant. A local correspondent says that this was partly in connexion with the installation of machinery for Blantyre Kinema, Ltd., the formation of which we recently reported.

The Chief Secretary's house in Northern Rhodesia's new capital, Lusaka, has been completed, as well as other future homes for departmental heads, and the first of the blocks of flats. Good progress is being made with Government House, which is expected to be ready for occupation by next May. Building will shortly begin on the Central Offices and the Hospital. The roads and avenues, drainage, water and electricity supply are also making good progress.

Half a million passengers have been carried on the Nairobi omnibus services since the scheme was inaugurated six months ago.

The statistics of trade in Northern Rhodesia for the first five months of this year are gratifying. Exports increased in the month of May from £240,000 to £359,000, or by 45%. Imports rose from £220,000 to £278,000, or by 66%, and of these imports, merchandise accounted for £248,206 in the month as compared with £166,717 in May, 1933. The grand total of imports for the five months was £1,082,021, an enormous increase on the corresponding figure of £432,057 for 1933. The exports for the same period rose from £1,268,253 to £1,730,749.

With one dissentient (Mr. Folkes), the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has adopted the report of a sub-committee which could "see no need for the appointment of a business manager to the Uganda Government. In fact, we go further and consider that such an appointment would be harmful, in that it might tend to turn the various Departments from the study of the commercial side of their work." Mr. Folkes held that there was a vast difference between a "business manager" and an "economic adviser."

"Shamrock I," the yacht with which Sir Thomas Lipton made his first attempt in 1899 to lift the America's Cup, has foundered off the Seychelles while engaged in a Danish scientific expedition.

As from October 7 changes are being made in the time schedule of the Empire Broadcasting Service, and Transmission 4, which is intended for East and South Africa, will be radiated from 6 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.

H.M.S. "Norfolk" will leave Bermuda on November 21 for service on the East Indies Station as flagship, in place of H.M.S. "Hawkins." The vessel will first return to Devonport to refit and recommission.

A meteorite weighing 58 lb. 11 oz. which fell near Salisbury in March is now on exhibition in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, to which it has been presented by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

By a curious coincidence the amateur dramatic societies of Broken Hill and Luanshya both produced "Rookery Nook" last month, and, so it is said, with great success. Mr. D. G. Sander was responsible for the former production; and Mr. G. C. Smith for the latter.

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East African Market Reports.

Castor Seed.—Firm but rather lower at £9 5s. per ton. *Clowes*.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 6½d. per lb. and Aug-Oct. at 5½d. (1933: 5½d.; 1932: 7½d.)

Coffee.—Small sales were made last week, Kenya sizes realising 64s. to 83s. 6d. "B" 51s. to 63s. 6d. 4s. 6d. to 57s. 4d. and Peaberry, 63s. London 100 lbs. 61.50 bags, against 62.80 bags last year.

Copper.—Firm, standard for cash selling at £27 10s. and electrolytic at £30 10s. per ton. (1933: std. £34; elect. £37 5s.)

Copra.—Fair sun-dried is steady at £8 10s. per ton. (1933: £10; 1932: £14 5s.)

Cotton.—Increased business in spot and forward at from 5½d. to 8d. per lb., according to quality. (1933: 6½d.; 1932: 6½d.)

Cotton Seed.—Steady at £3 10s. per ton. (1933: £3 15s.; 1932: £3 10s.)

Gold.—Steady at 140s. 1½d. per oz. (1933: 132s. 6d.)

Hides.—Heavy unbatched Mombasa are quoted at 4½d. per lb. (1933: 3½d.)

Wool.—Easier. No. 2 white flat African, Oct.-Nov., selling at 23s. 6d.

Sisal.—Firm. East African No. 1 for Oct.-Dec. is rather better at £13 15s. per ton, with buyers offering £14 for Nov.-Jan. shipment, and £14 5s. for Oct. to March. No. 2 for Oct.-Dec. is quoted £13 7s. 6d., and No. 3 at £13. (No. 1, 1933: £17 10s.; 1932: £16.)

Tea.—365 packages of Kenya realised 10'45d., and 555 packages of Nyasaland 10'25d. per lb. last week. (1933: 10'45; 1932: 10'35)

In 1933 Nyasaland produced 30,79,760 lb. of tea from 15,800 acres.

Rubber.—Rather higher, with business passing at £23; 12s. 6d. per ton.

Tobacco.—Rhodesian flue-cured has been most active of African types recently. Prices paid have been: Leaf, dark, 6½d. to 14d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 5d. to 9½d.; medium bright, 10d. to 15½d.; good to fine, 16d. to 18d. Strips: dark, 8d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; medium bright, 13d. to 17d.; good to fine, 18d. per lb.

Nyasaland's European grown tobacco dropped from 6,252,288 lb. (from 14,311 acres) in 1932 to 3,488,016 lb. (from 7,862 acres) in 1933.

Tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia have been advised by the Minister of Agriculture to limit their production during the 1934-35 season, it being stated that if next season's crop amounts to more than 80% of the 1933-34 production it may be in excess of market requirements.

N. Rhodesia Co-operative Creamery.

It is good to hear that a new local co-operative society has been formed to take over the Northern Rhodesian (Lusaka) interests of the Rhodesian Co-operative Creameries.

This new body has been formed on the initiative of the N. Rhodesian Government by the N.W.R. Farmers' Co-operative Society taking up 250 £10 B. redeemable shares, and the Rhodesian Co-operative Creameries taking up 240 of the same. The balance of the capital is in 201 £100 A. shares, to be issued to cream producers; every supplier of cream must become a member and take up one of these shares, which will be subscribed not by payment in cash, but by the deduction of 10% from the member's monthly cheque. The B. shares will be redeemed from the proceeds of the sale of the cream producers' shares, and when these have been completely redeemed the control of the new society will be entirely in the hands of the local producers.

The first board consists of Mr. H. Woodrow Cross and Mr. Harry Rich (nominated by the N.W.R.F. Co-operative Society), Mr. C. T. G. Cooper and Mr. E. A. Maxwell (for the Rhodesia Creameries), and Mr. C. E. A. Teagle, Minister of the Government. Mr. Rich is Chairman and managing director.

The board appears to be a strong one, and should inspire the confidence essential to success. The cream producers are fortunate in this, as also in making over an up-to-date factory in good working order. This year's output of butter is estimated at 137,000 lb., and next year's at not less than 200,000 lb.

We congratulate all concerned on having evolved this scheme, and on having successfully weathered a very serious storm in this important industry.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Provinces' Trade and Information Office has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

Kenya (Week ended September 11).—Kaimosi, 1'40 inches; Kericho, 0'73; Kilini, 0'50; Kitale, 0'40; Lumbwa, 0'84; Mombasa, 0'73; Nairobi, 0'50; Naivasha, 0'00; Kisumu, 0'00; and Songhor, 0'34 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended September 10).—Amani, 0'54 inches; Salama, 0'00; Kilosa, 0'26; Kilwa, 0'37; and Tanga, 0'40 inch.

Uganda (Week ended September 9).—Butiaba, 0'06 inch; Entebbe, 0'12; Fort Portal, 1'50; Jinja, 0'88; Kampala, 0'43; Kololo, 1'73; Mbale, 0'70; Mbarara, 2'02; Namagali, 1'83; and Soroti, 0'98 inch.

Latest Kenya Crop Report.

The latest European crop report from Kenya gives the following estimated areas under coffee, maize, and wheat as at the end of July. The total acres harvested last season are given for purposes of comparison.

Maize.—712,000 acres harvested last season; 122,724 acres planted up to September this season.

Wheat.—35,000 acres harvested last season; 42,576 acres planted up to September this season.

Coffee.—102,238 acres harvested last season; 104,710 acres planted this season.

Yellow Fever.

The occurrence of a case of yellow fever in the territory some 300 miles or so from the Uganda-Sudan border, the taking of precautionary measures in the Protectorate has become a matter of importance. Local authorities have accordingly been notified that the Medical Department takes a serious view of the contravention of certain regulations directed against mosquito breeding in townships, and particular instructions have been issued to ensure strict observance of the Rules covering that subject.

Developing the Kenya Coast.

Anxious to stimulate coast production, the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has suggested to the Kenya Economic Development Committee that to increase the number of Native agricultural instructors would give the quickest and most economical results; that Provincial Commissioners should have authority over the entire agricultural policy of their Provinces; and that progress might be made with regard to cashew nuts, cotton, pineapples, tobacco, and vegetables. It also advocates attention to hides and skins, reptile skins, fishing, the collection of gum animi, and to the question of transport.

Progress on Killmanjaro.

"The Chagga tribe play a very large part in the prosperity of the Northern Province. In hut and poll tax they pay approximately £27,000. The number of coffee growers has increased in 1933 by 20%. Their purchasing power is high. The bazaar area is rarely stagnant, and money is kept in circulation. New motor roads to facilitate the evacuation of crops are being constructed purely on the initiative of the Natives. Signs of progress are manifest everywhere on the southern side of the mountain. European type houses with corrugated iron roofs are largely on the increase."

So says the Annual Report on Tanganyika Territory for 1933.

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CAWNPORE	NUWARA ELIYA	ENTEBBE	Uganda
CHITTAGONG	RANGOON	JINJA	
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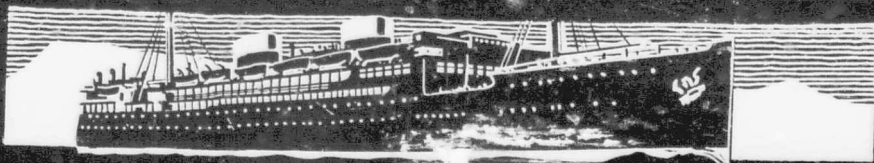
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