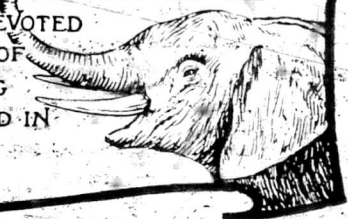


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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SULTAN SAIDI PENSIONED!

When we were advised some weeks ago by a usually reliable Dar es Salaam correspondent that ex-Sultan Saidi bin Tundilina, one of the most important Paramount Chiefs in Tanganyika Territory, had, after his deposition and the quashing of the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him, been granted a pension of £30 a month, we were so little prepared to credit the accuracy of the statement that we decided to withhold, until it had been officially confirmed, publication of what might prove to be mere rumour. Now, in response to a request for the facts, *East Africa* is informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Governor of Tanganyika Territory has formally deposed Saidi from his official position, has directed that he shall reside at Bagamoyo (which he may not leave without the permission of the local authorities), and that he is to abstain from any intervention or intrigue in the affairs of Unyanyembe. "As he is without means of any kind," continues the official statement to this journal, "the Governor has authorised the payment to him of a monthly subsistence allowance of £30, conditional upon his good behaviour and upon his obeying the directions given to him."

That this man, the public servant who, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust and the misappropriation of public funds, has escaped imprisonment only as a technicality, should receive any pension from the public purse will, we believe, strike East Africans as little short of scandalous, that he should be entitled to so substantial an income as £300 a year, which many a European in Tanganyika would be glad to receive, will seem to them ludicrous. What claim has this ex-Sultan on public

alms? Long held up to Europeans, Indians, and Natives as the outstanding case of enlightened chieftainship in the Territory, and as the shining hope of indirect rule, he has fallen from the pedestal on which he had been so hastily placed, found guilty of serious offences, which, though long publicly known in Tabora, the Administration took an inordinate time to investigate, he received no condign punishment, but the wherewithal to live at ease. The whole case, from the preliminary investigations onwards, has been wrapped in mystery which should be dispelled. The quashing of the sentence on a mere technicality will have been beyond the understanding not only of Saidi's own tribe, but of Natives far and wide, throughout the Territory, who will obviously attribute the chief's immunity to punishment to influence and favouritism. That they should believe British justice to differentiate between the chief and his meanest tribesman is bad, and now, to crown this tale of surpassing ineptitude, comes news of the generous pensioning of this unjust steward.

On what grounds is the Territory to be called upon to maintain this man false to his salt and his tribe? "Because he is without means," says the Governor. "Then let him work for a living," retorts the public. "It is not the custom of secretaries, British or African, to depose a man from his office for proved faithlessness, and then supply him with sufficient funds to live in idleness." And on what basis is this handsome eleventh-hour payment of £30 monthly calculated? Is it the measure of state which the Governor deems it necessary for the Native to continue to affect? If not, what can it be? The problem offers, we venture to propose, a fitting subject for interrogation in the House of Commons and in the Tanganyika Legislative Councils.

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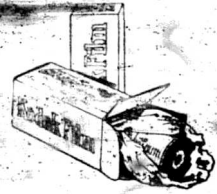
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A SCRAPPY FORESTRY REPORT.

CONSIDERING the very great importance of the subject, the Report of the Forest Department of Uganda for 1928 (Government Printer, Entebbe, 18) is a very brief and "scrappy" document of only eight pages. It is signed by the Acting Conservator who pays a tribute to Mr. R. Eyde, the retiring Conservator, who joined the Department in 1908, when it formed part of the Botanical and Scientific Department, and who became Chief Forestry Officer in 1916.

There is plenty of evidence of forest exploitation. Nearly 300 square miles of *myrtle* savannah are being worked under licence and close on 85,000 cubic feet of this unique timber were won during the year, helped by the lifting of the embargo on the export of *myrtle* but there is little record of reforestation, except by such woods as *Leucosyphus*. Some roadside plantings seem to have been done.

It is interesting to see from the revenue point of view that forestry fees rose to a total of £13,435 as against £3,011 in 1924, and that, in addition, forestry fees not paid amounted to £1,768 and the value of forest produce used free of royalty was as much as £4,050, while the total expenditure of the department was only £11,545. The Department is evidently a revenue-producing one but what of the future, when the *myrtle* and other forests are depleted. The present policy seems dangerous in view of East Africa's crying need for reforestation.

SETTLER-AVIATORS IN KENYA COLONY.

SHORTLY after his arrival in Kenya Colony Capt. T. F. Guest stated publicly that one of the objects of the National Flying Services party was "to re-establish confidence in flying in East Africa, which has been damaged by amateur pilots."

Mr. John F. Caherry replied through the columns of the *Standard*:

It seems a pity that those who should not as a rule make such assertions—Captain Blake, Mr. Swaine, and myself—are all holders of B.A. degrees, war and pre-war experience. I do not believe that our early efforts in aviation in Kenya have been so disastrous as to shake public confidence, although many of us may not be great at publicity or showmanship. In the category of "Amateurs," I feel to see how Sir Dyers' Mission would have adversely prejudiced the East African public.

It is a great pity when aviation is young in Kenya and all concerned have been trying to establish it on a safe basis, for a promoter newly arrived in the country to start his new enterprise by running down the ability of, and characterising as amateurs, pilots whose qualifications are equal to those on his own pay roll. Further, asserting a condition of distrust which does not exist.

The blame was thoroughly deserved for Kenya's settler pilots have done excellent work in creating an air consciousness in the country.

The successful Child Welfare Exhibition held by the Church Missionary Society at C.M.S. House, Salisbury Square, was notable for some fine medals of the Society's hospital at Mengo, Uganda, of the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School, Nanyuki, and of other centres of C.M.S. activity. It is worthy to note that the first hospital at Mengo was opened in 1862 but in 1867, the present hospital is situated, the finest in Central Africa. As the title-bearer of the Exhibition says: "It is very difficult to see also that for the vast majority of Africa there is no change whatever of any skilled help to call on in their time of need. This is true even for many of the English settlers in Africa, who may have to travel some hundreds of miles, overland or, at best, possibly through the most unhelpful paths to reach the nearest help."

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR NATIVES IN KENYA.

During the recent debate in the House of Commons on Native policy in East Africa it was suggested that the Government was not sufficiently active in the matter of providing medical attention for Natives in the Reserves. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Kenya Government recently appointed Dr. J. L. Gills, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Captain Vaughan Kenealy, one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, Mr. A. H. Malik, an Indian member, and the Rev. Harry Leakey, representing Native interests, to consider the question of the institution of facilities for the training of Native nurses, and that that committee has reported that the supply of suitably educated African women is inadequate. Yet so general a fact, obvious to anyone with real knowledge of East Africa, was not even mentioned in the House during the debate, and will certainly be unknown to the thousands of voters in this country who listen to street corner attacks on Imperial administration.

The Rev. D. H. Barber, the Honorary Secretary, states that the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, leaving the older societies in the fields of their occupation, is definitely attacking the hitherto unassailed strongholds of paganism, and lately has been encouraged by a gift of £40,000 for this work from one of its vice-presidents. Part of the money is being spent in thrusting out missionaries into the burning plains of East Africa, among the hitherto untouched Suk, Turkana, and Karimojo.

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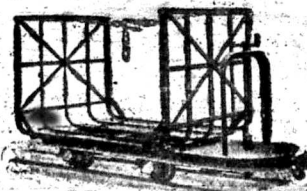
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ZOMBA AND BLANTYRE CRITICISED.

Health Problems in Nyasaland.

They show a town built on a hillside. What determines its site, layout, and climatic conditions? Just chance, it may very well be. See also the Annual Cal Report for 1928.

Most of the buildings have brown roofs, and are built on a hillside. They had no suburbs, and the only path for foot traffic was a narrow one that this was destined to be the nucleus of a town-site. Zomba has spread along a rocky mountain slope, bounded with hills, and has grown into a village with scattered buildings, making it very difficult. Essential services, such as electricity, drainage and water supply, have to be carried to the last degree, and very costly works would be necessary to improve them. Climatically, too, the site is bad, as the air is stagnant in the hot days following to the proximity of the mountain.

Blantyre straddles across a basin which is already fouled before it reaches the township and which resolves itself into a series of shallow, stagnant, muddling pools, swarming with mosquitoes. The inhabitants are at present unable to get any water from the pools of the basins and on a few private wells for their water supply.

That is not very cheerful reading in the present financial state of Nyasaland, the remedies, which must cost a great deal of money, are indefinitely postponed. The housing of Native semi-employees, too, is bad, even of those in Government service, and the wishes of the better educated Natives to obtain work elsewhere is attributed largely to this circumstance.

Endeavours to improve sanitation in the villages and to combat worm diseases were nullified by a characteristic Native habit, direct supervision by special inspectors was relaxed, the Natives returned to their usual habits, proving that enforcement of the measures would require a small army of men permanently employed.

The sanitarian's check of the moment says the Report, "is the appointment of European sanitary inspectors—qualified men of the best type—for townships. No real progress can be made to improve the sanitary condition of the Native villages without a large increase of staff, the first step would be to have the appointment of a health officer to each province with well-paid Native inspectors under their supervision."

Anti-Tsetse* Work.

Dr. W. A. Lamborn, the Medical Entomologist, reports on his efforts to stem the invasion of tsetse fly, which is proceeding in spite of all measures adopted. Clearing, settlement, and the removal of game still afford, he writes, the only means known at present of combating the fly. The invasion, which is so extensive as to suggest a wholesale migration, is not, however, associated with the movement of the game. His experiments to discover if ticks are in any way responsible for trypanosomiasis are most interesting, and it is a comfort to read that so far the results are negative.

Blackwater* Cases.

There were more cases of malaria during the year than in 1927—5,152, against 4,229—but only 877 cases of blackwater, against thirteen in 1927.

All the cases recorded were shortly afterwards attacked with malaria, and five out of the seven had had previous cases of blackwater. In only one case did the patient die, but he took quinine regularly. A prophylactic dose of the same patient, though, could not be given. In the other cases there was a history of irregular taking of quinine when suffering from fever. In all cases the patient was living in a thatched hut, quite near a stream, and in a position, as noted in the report.

In other words, every precaution, which science and experience have indicated as necessary to preserve health in Africa was neglected. Why blame the climate?

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION IN AFRICA.

Dr. Donald Fraser replies to General Smuts.

DR. DONALD FRASER, the well-known Nyasaland missionary who retired some time ago, referred at a recent meeting in Edinburgh to General Smuts's public statements regarding mission work in Africa.

It was, said Dr. Fraser, surprising that General Smuts found no striking results after a century's Christian service for Africa. Fifty years ago the interior and the coastal reaches were harassed by inter-tribal war. Slave gangs marched over the long routes to the coast, bleaching skeletons marking their way. The immense resources of Africa were unknown and untapped; there was no justice and no peace. Since then nine-tenths of the Continent had come under European administration. The slave-gang had disappeared, inter-tribal war had given place to peaceful security, and commerce had developed. Such progress had only been possible because Christian missions had been the ally of commerce and of government.

It was the Christian mission that had given warrior tribes the will for peace, that had turned people from drunken intolerance to progressive industry, that had given them the capacity for intelligent labour and progressive citizenship. There were greater results than these. In that land, where magic sat enthroned, 2,000,000 called themselves Christians, and of these 7,000,000 were communicants. He had stood in Africa, thrilled to tears before the transformation that the Christian Gospel had made in men and in communities.

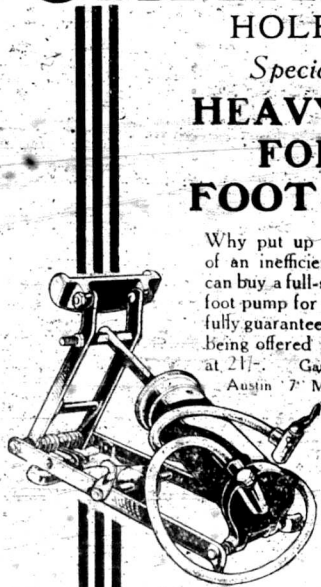
THE 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) has been moved from India to the Sudan.

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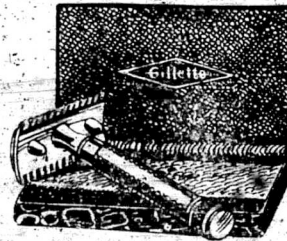
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LATE EAST AFRICAN NEWS ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of London has accepted the invitation of the Royal Empire Society to become an Honorary Fellow of the Society during his term of office.

A cable from Nairobi states that the period of office of the present Legislative Council has been extended for one year, pending the decision of the Imperial Government on Closer Union. The general election fixed for February will therefore not take place.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has appointed Messrs. L. E. Poffler and R. C. Wallace, both formerly on the staff of the South African Railways, to investigate the potentialities of the Simons-Kafue line. Their report is expected to be available within three months.

The latest rainfall cable received by His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office states that the short rains now ending have given an excellent outlook for next season's crops. The previous weekly telegram gave the following district falls: Songhor, 4.4 inches; Kericho, 3.4; Koru, 3.1; Naivasha, 2.9; Fort Hall, 2.3; Eldama Ravine, 2.2; Olthawa, 2.0; Voi, 1.8; Nanyuki, 1.7; Eldoret, Mbiten, and Nairobi, 1.5; Machakos, 1.4; Kiambu, 1.1; Lamuru, .9; Kitale and Njoro, .7; and Nakuru, .5.

No doubt emboldened by their success in securing the concession of the territories hitherto administered in Portuguese East Africa by the Companhia do Nyassa, Portuguese nationalists have, *East Africa* learns from a well-informed source in Lisbon, just established in Portuguese West Africa the "League of Defence of Angola," the principal object of which is understood to be to obtain the cancellation of the Benguela Railway concession granted to British interests. A similar "League of Defence of Mozambique" exists in the Colony of that name.

The Budget has undergone considerable revision at the hands of the Select Committee (which has a majority of elected members) who discuss details with the Departmental heads. The chief change is an addition of £9,000 for the European Defence Force. Reductions are effected in the Education, Medical, and Public Works votes. Apparently the elected members met with considerable opposition and were unable to obtain their full desires. The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, informed the Legislature that unless the Government remained in control of a policy it would be necessary to consider the securing of an official majority in the Budget Committee. — *Times* telegram from Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at 11 P.M. London, 20th Jan. on
 February 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, March 6, 13, 20, 27, April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 3, 10, 17, 24, August 7, 14, 21, 28, September 4, 11, 18, 25, October 2, 9, 16, 23, November 6, 13, 20, 27, December 4, 11, 18, 25, 31.
 Mail for Seychelles, the Rhodesia, South Portuguese East Africa, Aden, the G.P.O., London, at 11 P.M. on every Friday.
 Forward mail from East Africa is expected to be closed on January 15, 1980. The G.P.O. will be open in London on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st January 1980.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.
 Matiana " passed Perim homeward, December 28.
 Modasa " left Marseilles, December 28.
 Malda " arrived Dar es Salaam, December 26.
 Karagala " left Bombay for Durban, January 1.
 Kasapara " left Durban for Bombay, December 30.
 Khandalla " left Mombasa for Bombay, December 25.
 Karoa " left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Dec. 30.
 Elora " arrived Zanzibar from Bombay, Dec. 30.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.
 Rietfontein " passed Tas Palmas homeward, Dec. 20.
 Springfontein " left Cape Town homeward, Dec. 23.
 Meliskerk " left Aden for East Africa, December 22.
 Heugskerk " arrived Antwerp, December 24.
 Nias " left Antwerp outwards, December 24.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 Leronte de Lisle " arrived Zanzibar for Mauritius, December 23.
 Explorateur Granddieu " left Mombasa for Marseilles, December 22.
 Bernardin de St. Pierre " arrived Marseilles, Dec. 20.

UNION-CASTLE.
 Dundrum Castle " left Port Said for London, December 30.
 Glengorm Castle " left Plymouth for Lourenço Marques, December 29.
 Llandaff Castle " left Cape Town for London, December 24.
 Llandovery Castle " arrived London from East Africa, December 24.
 Llanguiby Castle " arrived Mombasa for Natal, December 30.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Our East African Produce Reports are held over this week on account of the suspension of business during the holiday season. They will re-appear with the re-opening of the markets.



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Mr. W. O. Higwell
Mr. and Mrs. C. G.
Miss E. J. Jones
Mr. and Mrs. L. Watson
Miss A. Watson
Gemra.
Mr. G. D. Debenham
Bishop of the Nile
Rev. and Mrs. C. Knowles
Mr. A. B. McOwen
Mr. E. M. Whitcomb
Mr. R. Leigh Wood
Malakoff.
Miss A. Budock
Mr. R. G. Baily
Master R. D. Bailey
Mrs. E. J. Bell
Mr. W. J. Borrow
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Miss M. C. Fletcher
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Mrs. E. L. Feast
Mr. and Mrs. G. R.
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Miss H. J. R. Fenton
Major W. R. Forar
Mr. and Mrs. E. Hooper
Mrs. J. H. S. Hooper
Master R. H. S. Hooper
Mr. R. D. Hoskins
Mrs. S. Hulbert
Lady Wyndham Knollys
Mrs. F. Cora Lawrence
Mr. D. B. Mahony
Mr. and Mrs. J. MacIntyre
Mrs. E. McCoy
Miss C. G. Miller
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Pon-ony.
Miss H. M. Reynolds
Mr. N. J. Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Stenner
Mr. H. E. Strickland
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Mr. R. L. Underwood
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Mrs. R. Atwood
Mrs. V. Y. Baranoff and infant
Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Boase
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. T. Barron
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. B. B. B.
Mr. H. B. B. B. B. B.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bell
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Mr. H. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacon
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Mr. W. D. D. D. D.
Miss M. M. D. D. D.
Mr. G. D. D. D. D.
Mrs. G. D. D. D. D.
Mr. A. E. E. E. E.
Miss L. E. E. E. E.
Mrs. D. E. E. E. E.
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Mr. V. M. McKean
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Mr. and Mrs. G. D.
Sir E. J. and Lady Sprout
Mr. A. V. Campbell
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Mr. A. M. R. R. R. R.
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Mr. S. Stirling
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Miss Cynthia Stockley
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Passengers marked * joined at Marseilles.
Passengers marked † joined at Port Said.
Passengers marked ‡ joined at Port Sudan.

The Tanganyika Government is to receive a second grant from Lake Tanganyika. Some three quarters of the estimated cost of £1,000,000 will be spent in carrying out the Colonial Development Fund is available.

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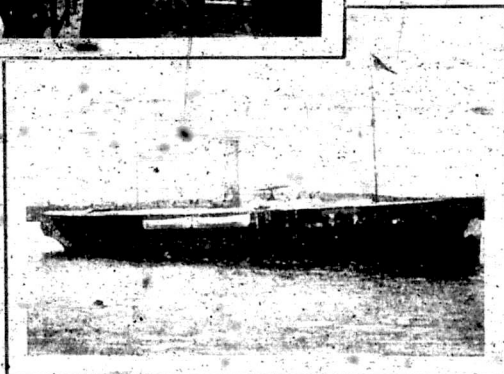
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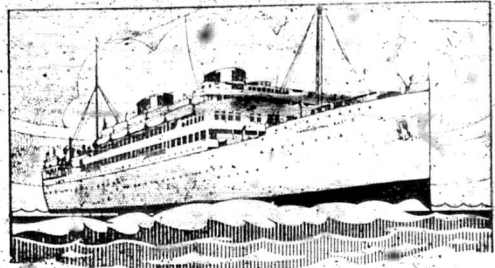
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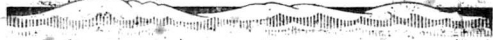
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

The close of the year 1920 was not a very cheerful time in England, and pessimists, what with the narrow escape of the Government, the slump on Wall Street, the uncertainty of the fiscal outlook, and the prospects

of another general election, were in their element. Whether should the public look for comfort? "The brightest ray of hope," wrote the London newspaper, "comes from Africa. Kenya and Rhodesia, in particular, are concerned with real developments in industry. Let us not cavil at the use of the term 'Rhodesia' when 'Northern Rhodesia' was obviously intended, or at the omission of other dependencies equally worthy of our attention." Enough that one of our great daily journals has echoed the timely reminder of the Mayor of Nairobi that Kenya is not dependent for its well-being on stock Exchange movements in London and New York, but upon the hard work of its people. The production of raw material is slowly being recognised as the chief basis of wealth in the agriculturalist, as has often been said but still more often forgotten; carries the main burden of the work on his shoulders. The miner does his share, no doubt, and the development of the great copper mines of Northern Rhodesia will free Great Britain from dependence on the United States. We gladly place on record the fact that when depression ruled at home some observers at least turned to East Africa for hope. The gospel of hard work is not popular in Great Britain to-day and East Africa must indeed be doing well for the Home Press to hold up even much maligned Kenya as a shining example.

That the African Native in tribal conditions suffers from malnutrition is the opinion of the

LABOUR IN TANCANYIKA.

Labour Commissioner for Tanganyika, who states in his latest report that the population in many parts of the Territory is for months at a time living on a diet seriously lacking in certain essential factors. The usual Native fare is at best apt to fall short of the elements represented by greenstuffs and fruit, while meat appears in the normal diet of very few tribes. Of very few also can it be said that the food supply is satisfactorily balanced throughout the year. The importance of this aspect of Native life, remarks the Commissioner, has been largely overlooked, and there is a widespread tendency to assume that the African is healthy and well-fed under normal conditions in his own home. Apart from these facts driving yet another nail into the coffin of the "back to the savage" food fanatics, they are a strong argument in favour of the plantation system; every one with East African experience has known of Natives stating that they mean to "look" for work because food is growing scanty at home. The practical effect, especially, relieve the situation in the villages, while good, well balanced rations supplied on estates really confer a real boon on the tribe concerned, the men themselves are well fed, while the families left at home can utilise their share of the scarce items. The Commissioner's conclusion is that the oft-repeated statement that a tribe suffers when any more than a very small proportion of its men folk leave to seek work must be considered in the light of the conditions which those men are leaving behind them. The migration may well be

for the benefit of the whole community, if it is not too prolonged—as in the case of Tanganyika, where six months is an average spell of work on a plantation.

But there is yet another and a most distracting phase to this bewildering problem of feeding the Native. The African is a most conservative and prejudiced feeder. Accustomed as the Native is to a very restricted diet in his own home, and with many tribal prohibitions relating to food, it is extremely difficult for the estate manager to arrange his labourers' diet in a way satisfactory to all. Many tribes refuse to eat perfectly wholesome species of game; others will not touch fish, almost all must be patiently and laboriously taught to use any strange vegetable which they have not been previously accustomed. And these seeming fads are not necessarily mere whims; they may have a physiological basis. That many tribes can eat with impunity flesh in a high state of decomposition proves that their alimentary system is quite differently constituted from that of the European. Banana-eating tribes, as is well known from our War experience, simply cannot digest maize or other forms of cereal.

Again Natives—and in this they do resemble the Aëolic Briton—like food which distends them "good and plenty"; "bulk in their

RESEARCH NECESSARY. Tommy Atkins who was being experimented on with German concentrated rations in an Indian Border campaign. They will eat huge quantities of meal, if issued to them, upsetting their digestion and impairing their capacity for work. In short, while the question of a really complete and satisfying diet for the Native workman is of the highest importance, it presents such difficulties that its solution can come only by the most careful, scientific, and extended investigations. Perhaps the many facile critics of the British in the African Colonies who have a remedy ready in inverse proportion to their knowledge of the country and its people, will remember this and hesitate to shoot at their countrymen in Africa. Like the Wild West pianist, they are "doing their best."

A step which showed insight and ingenuity was that of installing at a recent East African agricultural show Native dressers, withdrawn from the hookworm campaign, to describe to Native visitors, the exhibits which dealt with the prevention of helminthic diseases. The efforts of these demonstrators appeared to meet with marked success, and during the two days of the show the public health stall was continuously crowded with large numbers of Natives listening to exhortations on elementary hygiene delivered by members of their own race in their Native tongue. Natives are fluent speakers, and they do love declamation to an audience; we can believe that the demonstrators thoroughly enjoyed their brief spell in the limelight. Kenya's Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is to be congratulated on having utilised the Native talent at his disposal.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF NAIROBI.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

Nairobi, December, 1929.

ANYONE visiting Nairobi for the first time must marvel at the astonishing way in which the town has evidently grown in the past few years. Old-timers remark wistfully that in pre-War days everybody knew everybody, but that nowadays many strange faces are to be seen daily; more recent arrivals point out this building as new and that street as quite transformed in appearance. Kenya's capital, it is clear, is determined to equip itself worthily as the hub, not merely of a virile and optimistic Colony, but of three progressive Dependencies which await the appointment of a High Commissioner in common confidence.

So much has been heard of the much discussed Government House that many readers may be surprised to learn that the two Nairobi buildings which are most prominent to the aerial newcomer are not official buildings, but are the new, six-story hotels which tower proudly above the more modest business premises, usually two stories high. Yet as recently as 1914 the town consisted of nothing but a few tin-huts and a few tents! Its streets are now models of what a town's main thoroughfares should be—wide enough to allow for expansion of motor traffic, and with footpaths affording ample space to pedestrians.

I was at once impressed by Nairobi's air of prosperity and optimism. There is no repining over last year's bad times, no frittering away of energies in recriminations. This year's rains have been splendid, and there is a general determination to make the most of them. A few months ago the pessimists predicted that the motor traders would be badly hit, but car sales continue to increase; that business men have good grounds for faith is also shown by the many stone buildings now being erected in many parts of the town, while a few hours spent with some of the leading citizens are adequate evidence of a widespread conviction that Nairobi is destined to become in a few years a much more important centre of trade, commerce, and political activity.

The Mayor's Opinions.

Mr. C. Udall, the present Mayor of the town, who has taken a deep interest in Nairobi's public



ON TREK WITH OX WAGONS.

life for almost twenty-one years, predicted even more pronounced changes in the next half-decade, particularly in the matter of Government buildings, which, in his opinion, should be of outstanding design, and worthy of Nairobi as the capital of the Colony. Incidentally, he holds strongly that while the Departments themselves should be housed in the town, the departmental heads, whose time may frequently be interrupted by matters of minor importance, should have their offices in the Secretariat on the outskirts of the town.

There has been, and still is, much discussion as to the most suitable site for the new central offices. What does not appear to be generally known is that another important innovation now being seriously considered is the alteration of the office hours of Government. At present the offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and the suggestion is that they should open an hour earlier in the morning, namely, 8 o'clock. Such a step would enable settlers visiting the capital for a few hours or a few days to conduct their business more easily, and would benefit shopkeepers by giving their customers longer time in which to make their purchases.



Photo: Grafton Studios, Nairobi.

"Motorists' Avenue."

If Government Road may perhaps be regarded as the general shopping centre of the town, then it is well-appointed shops practically everywhere, and equally obtainable at home, may be found in the Sixth Avenue might be termed "Motorists' Avenue" for apart from three hotels, bars, clubs, and the New Stanley, the premises are devoted almost to the sales of motor cars, motor cycles, motor accessories, and the arrangements of motor transport and motor touring. On weekdays, the side roads (for the whole width of the Road is divided into three, with grass walks between each) represent a huge car park. A few yards away are the headquarters of enterprising motor dealers whose showrooms, it is no exaggeration to declare, compare favourably with some of the best up to date in London. There is nothing to do on Sixth Avenue.

The Memorial Hall, which is situated in Sixth Avenue opposite the Cenotaph, is the meeting place of the Legislative Council, and in the Council Chamber may be seen oil paintings of the late Mr. Northrup McMillan and Lord Drummore, presented respectively by Lady McMillan and the Association of Associations.

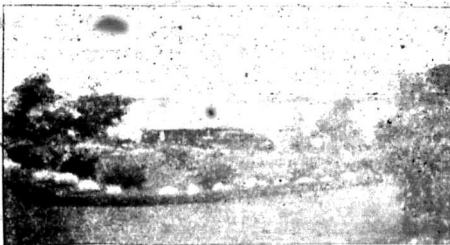
The tremendous amount of motor traffic passing through Nairobi, particularly just after 4 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays and about 3 p.m. on Saturdays, has naturally led to serious difficulties at that period, and I understand that plans for a one-way traffic system at the junction of Sixth Avenue and Government Road are being worked out, and will be put into operation in the near future. This is proof—if proof be needed—that motor car sales here have reached phenomenal proportions. It is, however, still quite a common sight at any hour of the day to see an ox-wagon drawn by a team of eight oxen, wending its way along Government Road.

Nairobi's Beautiful Gardens.

Social and home life in Nairobi is both interesting and delightful to the newcomer, who is surprised to find residential areas so reminiscent of a Surrey or Sussex beauty spot, even the roads, though their surface may not be as good, are replicas of a country road at home, until a Native appears and dispels the vision.

A little point that has struck me is that whereas in most British Colonies the time signals given by the twelve o'clock gun, Nairobi adopts the more novel means of dimming the electric light at seven o'clock each evening for a few seconds.

At the present time, we are in the short, rainy season—the gardens round Nairobi are perfect pictures of beauty. They too might easily be little bits of England, excepting that the soil has a rich, brown colour, richer even than that of Devonshire. Roses are the most popular of flowers, and excellent blooms can be seen everywhere.



One Nairobi business man, who has a small plot of land at the side of his bungalow, and who was good enough to show me his garden, has five or four year old coffee trees, flourishing, not mature, the Home reader may say, but the yield is sufficient for the needs of his family, each of the different processes of preparation being carried out by hand. Bananas are grown in another corner, pineapples are springing up, while nearby the "passion" fruit grows profusely, so, ever there is a black, green, and red, and these are the usual vegetable. Down in the valley in front of the bungalow he has fixed a hydraulic ram, by means of which water is forced up through pipes to his garden, and, in the dry weather, he has a house. This garden fringed bungalow, within three miles of Nairobi, but it might be thirty miles from any town, so little frequented is the pleasant spot.

Appreciations of "East Africa."

East Africa is being read appreciatively by everyone, one such and kindly reader, having told me yesterday a remarkable story showing how widespread is its circulation.

A certain well-known Government official was on his way back to East Africa, and, arriving in Genoa, put up at the Savoy Hotel. He had been in his room no more than two minutes when one of the staff knocked at the door, and, mentioning that he had just noticed that the visitor had signed his address as "Nairobi," asked whether he would like to see a copy of *East Africa*, the current issue of which had arrived a few hours previously.

That, of course, is exceptional, has an English hotelkeeper ever been known to study his casual guests to that extent—but on all sides Nairobi business men, settlers, officials, and others have expressed their keen satisfaction with the paper and its policy. They know my instructions are to ask for criticism rather than bouquets, but it is the paper which they persist in showering.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

This may be my swan song as, though I have implicit confidence in the intelligence of my electors, I understand there are others who wish to represent the forty odd voters in the Coast area.—*The Hon. Major R. W. Robertson-Eustace, in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

The one outstanding impression made on me is that socially, industrially, and commercially, East Africa is linked with Great Britain and looks overseas for everything, and that there is little in common between our East African neighbours and the Union.—*Mr. A. C. D. H. Hoops, Director of Publicity, in a report on his visit to the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.*

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

"Capt. H. C. Brett, the Editorial Secretary of *East Africa*," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

HONOURS FOR EAST AFRICANS.

THE New Year's Honours East contains the names of the following East Africans, whom our readers will join us in congratulating:

G.C.M.C.

BYATT, SIR HORACE, AVONDER, K.C.M.G., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

K.C.M.C.

BALFOUR, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, ANDREW, L.D.S., M.D., C.B., C.M.G., Member of the Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee, Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

BOTTOMLEY, WILLIAM, CECIL, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., C.M.S., Assistant Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MAXWELL, SIR JAMES CRAIGHEAD, M.D., K.C.B.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

Knight Bachelor.

DAVISON, NIGEL, Esq., C.B.E., Esq., Secretary to the Sudan Government.

C.M.C.

APLIN, HAROLD, D'ALMEIDA, Esq., Senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland Protectorate.
MATTHEW, JOHN GODFREY, Esq., O.B.E., Secretary of Education, Sudan Government.

C.B. (Military Division).

HARVEY, MAJOR-GENERAL, DAVID, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., K.H.S. (late R.A.M.C.), Director of Pathology, War Office.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

CLOUTH, MAJOR (TEMPORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL), ARTHUR, BUTLER, M.C., Royal Engineers, lately employed with 2nd Rhodesia-Gambia Boundary Commission.
GREEN, MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, D.S.O., formerly The King's African Rifles, Staff Officer, Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

D.B.E. (Civil Division).

BAILEY, THE HONORABLE, MARY, LADY, For services to aviation.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

GOODSHIP, HAROLD EDWIN, Esq., Chief Accountant, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.
WILLIS, CHARLES ARMONY, Esq., C.M.G., Governor of Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

Honorary C.B.E.

SULEIMAN, SHUKRI BIN NAKURU'EL, FEMLE, M.B.E., senior Arab Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar.

O.B.E.

ADAM, PIERRE, Esq., Nominated Member of the Council of Government, Mauritius.
BALESKOMPE, CHRISTOPHER, FRANCIS, Esq., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.
CROUCH, HAROLD, VICTOR, Esq., M.C., Medical Inspector, Upper Nile Provinces, Sudan.
JOHNSON, BYRON, RICHARDS, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Zanzibar.
LA, ESTANISLAO, DE, HERBES, Esq., D.S.O., M.C., District Officer, Kenya.
LAMBORN, WILLIAM ALBERT, SPOWELL, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.C.P., Medical, Pathologist, Nyasaland Protectorate.

LEGG, ARTHUR ALEXANDER, Esq., Manager of the National Bank of India in Kenya Colony. For public services.
LATA-KOYU, WILLIAM, Esq., For public services in the Nyasaland Protectorate.

M.B.E.

AVANAGI, ALFRED, Esq., Chief Clerk, Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.
HARRISON, MISS, ESTHER, Lady, Superintendent in charge of the Northrup McMillan Nurses Institute, Kenya Colony.
JULIENNE, EDGAR, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council and Council of Government, Mauritius.
MORGAN, FRANCIS GARCHER, Esq., Cashier, Treasury, Seychelles.
TAYLOR, COMMANDER CECIL GRAHAM, R.N.R. (Retd.), R.D., Marine Superintendent, Nyasaland Protectorate.
VIADER, RENÉ, Esq., Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.
WARREN, EDGAR HERBERT, Esq., Controller of Customs, Nyasaland Protectorate.
WEDDERBURN-MAXWELL, HENRY GODFREY, Esq., Assistant District Commissioner, Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

Companion of Honour.

SARKIS, THE RIGHT HONORABLE, VALANGIMAN SAKKARAYANAYAN SRINIVASA, For eminent services in Indian affairs and, as first incumbent of the post of Agent of the Government of India in South Africa.

The King's Police Medal.

SPICER, ROY GODFREY BULLEN, Esq., M.C., Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

Sir Horace Byatt's long service in Africa began as an Assistant Collector in Nyasaland in 1899. After nearly losing his life from blackwater fever, he was invalided; but in 1905 was transferred as an Assistant Political Officer to Somaliland, where he did excellent work in very trying times. Promotion was rapid, and after a period as Secretary to the Administration he became H.M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Somaliland, in 1911. A brief spell as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar (1911) was followed by a tour as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary in Malta (1914-16). When, in 1916, the Germans were being driven out of their East African Protectorate, Sir Horace was appointed first British Administrator of the conquered Territory, with headquarters at Lushoto, in the West Usambara Mountains. In 1926 he became Governor of the newly-named Tanganyika Territory. His four years of office, before he was moved to Trinidad, were marked by much public discontent, caused particularly by the restrictions placed upon commerce and the unsatisfactory manner in which land was alienated, but he has probably been blamed for certain matters beyond his control. That he is able was freely admitted by his foremost opponents. His promotion to G.C.M.C. relates, of course, to his services in the British West Indies.

Sir Andrew Balfour, who was Scientific Advisor to the Inspecting Surgeon-General of the British Expeditionary Force in East Africa in 1917, is perhaps best known as the Director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum, a post he held from 1902 to 1913, during which time the first four famous reports of the Laboratories were issued under his direction. He is the author of a long series of works on tropical medicine, and has, in addition, published quite a number of papers.

East Africans will unite in hearty congratulations to Sir William C. Bottomley, whose distinguished career at the Colonial Office has been rewarded with the K.C.M.G. A mathematical (major) scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and third Wrangler in 1900, Sir William did good work as a member of the East African Currency Board in 1920. Private secretary to a number of great men, from Lord Crewe to Lord Emmott, he became a first class clerk in 1911 and a principal clerk in 1917. Later he was given charge of the Kenya and Uganda Department at the Colonial Office, and, while Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore were at the Department, was sent to East Africa on an official visit.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, whose K.C.M.G. will be welcomed by East Africans, has had a remarkable career. A doctor by profession, he was District Medical Officer in Sierra Leone from 1897 to 1900, when he was appointed a District Commissioner. Promoted to First Class Resident in Nigeria in 1914, he served as Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, from 1921 to 1922, and on the Gold Coast from 1922 to 1927, in which year he was made Governor of Northern Rhodesia. He is also a barrister, having been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. He was knighted (K.B.E.) in 1925.

Sir Nigel Davidson has been Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government since 1926. Educated at Charterhouse and New College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1899 and was appointed a Judge of the High Court of the Sudan in 1917. He acted as Counsellor to the High Commissioner for Iraq in 1923-24. Sir Nigel is a good sportsman, fond of shooting and golf, and was at one time a great lawn tennis player, having represented his University (Oxford) in 1896.

Mr. H. D. Aplin's C.M.G. will give great pleasure in Nyasaland, in which he has served since 1923, having been one of the first Provincial Commissioners appointed (1928). After being in charge of the Northern Province, with Mkata Bay as his headquarters, he was moved to Blantyre to control the Southern Province, and then to Zomba as P.C. of the Zomba Province. For the past two and a half years he has filled that office, doing work which in other Dependencies would fall to the Chief Native Commissioner. He is a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Aplin, who is a keen tennis and badminton player and very popular socially, enjoys the esteem and confidence of the whole of his staff and of the general public European and Native.

Mr. John Godfrey Matthew, O.B.E., Secretary for Education and Health to the Sudan Government, who receives the C.M.G., first joined the Sudan Service in 1905 as a member of the Finance Department.

Major-General Harvey, a graduate of Glasgow University, served on the Royal Society Commission on Sleeping Sickness in Nyasaland from 1911 to 1914.

Major Clough has for two years been the Senior Commissioner on the Rhodesia Congo Boundary Commission.

Major H. E. Green, formerly Staff Officer to the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, now adds the O.B.E. to the D.S.O. received in the South African War, when he was a Captain in the Camerounians. He saw active service in Sierra Leone in 1898-99, and during the East African Campaign he fought with the K.A.R. in British, German, and Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, being wounded and mentioned in despatches.

Lady Bailey made history when in 1928 she flew alone in a Moth aeroplane from London to Cape Town and back. Always modest about her own achievements, she has done an immense amount of good in popularising flying. Her D.B.E. will be popular in East Africa.

Mr. H. E. Goodship, whose C.B.E. will give much pleasure to many people in Kenya and Uganda, was transferred in 1908 from the Sierra Leone Railway to the Kenya Uganda Railway as Assistant Chief Accountant, being promoted Chief Accountant above seven years later when Mr. Eastwood became General Manager. Mr. Goodship did much useful work for Sir Christian Felling during the period of reorganisation, and acted as Deputy General Manager while General Rhodes was last on leave. Mr. Goodship plays golf, and used to be a keen cricketer and footballer.

Mr. C. A. Willis, who has been promoted C.B.E., is now Governor of the Upper Nile Province, was formerly Director of Intelligence, and has been nearly twenty-five years in the Sudan.

Mr. Battiscombe, who accompanied the Sultan of Zanzibar on his recent visit to England, was tutor to Prince Seyyid Abdullah, the Sultan's son, until 1923, when he became Secretary to His Highness. A graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, he joined the East African service just before the outbreak of the War, in which he served with the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the Grenadier Guards. His appointment in the Colonial Service terminating in 1919 on account of wounds, he re-entered the service as headmaster of the Machakos Industrial School and Inspector of Schools, Ukamba Province, in 1921. He is always accessible, always cheerful, and popular with all communities.

Mr. H. A. Crouch, M.C., who receives the O.B.E. for good medical work in the Upper Nile Province, has been in the Sudan for rather more than six years.

Mr. B. C. Johnstone, now Provincial Commissioner, first went to Zanzibar in 1913 as an Assistant Collector, on transfer from Ceylon. For a little while he was on active service during the East African Campaign, but was soon sent to France, where he served from the end of 1916 until after the Armistice. He then returned to Zanzibar, has been a member of the Legislative Council, and holds the Third Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. He was this year's President of the Zanzibar Caledonian Society.

Mr. S. H. La Fontaine, who won his D.S.O. and M.C. for good work in the Intelligence Department during the East African Campaign, and who now receives the O.B.E., was for some time stationed at Kitale, has served in the Secretariat, and is now District Commissioner at Fort Hall.

Dr. Lamborn has had wide experience of medical work in the tropics, having begun as an M.O. in British Guiana, thence passing to Nigeria, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and the Federated Malay States. Having taken up the entomological side of his profession, he has been medical entomologist in Nyasaland since 1921, where he has done and is doing great work in tsetse fly investigation, now rewarded by the O.B.E.

No bank manager in East or Central Africa is more highly regarded or has done more public work than Mr. A. A. Legat, superintendent for East Africa of the National Bank of India and in charge of their Nairobi office. He has spent over twenty years in East Africa, first, we believe, as manager of the branch in Entebbe, where he met and married a sis... then Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate. Later Mr. Legat was transferred to Nairobi, was in Dar es Salaam for a considerable period during the War, and then returned to Nairobi, where he has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, has served on various Commissions, and as a member of the committee of the Nairobi Club. He is a good and keen golfer, and any good cause is assured of his support. The only feeling about his O.B.E. is likely to be that the Kenya authorities might well have urged its bestowal long ago.

Mr. W. Tait Bowie, formerly an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, and first President of Nyasaland's Convention of Associations, is this year's Mayor of Blantyre, and has been prominent in every good public cause. One of the best known and most generally trusted settlers in the country, he is general manager of Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., a company with extensive interests, particularly in tea planting. Mr. Tait Bowie contributed a most valuable article on that subject to *East Africa's* Special Settlement Number of 1927. His O.B.E. has been well and truly earned.

Mr. Alfred Cavanagh, Chief Clerk to the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, who is made M.B.E., entered the Sudan Service in 1912.

Commander Tonge served as a naval transport officer from August to December, 1914, and was then lent for service in the gunboats on Lake Nyasa, becoming Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyasa. He holds the R.N.R. decoration.

Mr. E. H. Warren, who joined the Nyasaland Customs over twenty-one years ago as a clerk and is now Comptroller, has made a point in his annual reports of stressing openings for British trade. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War and with the South African Constabulary from 1903 to 1908.

Mr. H. Godfrey-Wedderburn Maxwell, Assistant District Commissioner in the Upper Nile Province, who has been made M.B.E., has been in the Sudan Service since 1921.

Mr. Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, visited England in 1923 as chairman of the deputation appointed by the unofficial members of

the Indian Legislature to represent the case of Kenya Indians. Later he was the first Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, and after resigning that office he accompanied Sir Samuel Wilson during his mission to East Africa, in order to help state the Indian case. Unfortunately, he did not receive the support which might have been expected from the local Indian community, whose sanest members now realise, we gather, that the attitude of their members was a great blunder.

Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, who wins the King's Police Medal, has shown himself devoted to his duties since he was transferred from Ceylon to Kenya as Commissioner of Police. He lost no time in inculcating in all ranks a spirit of keenness and improved efficiency, and at his instance a helpful monthly journal was established. He is a good cricketer and an all-round sportsman.

THE PRINCE BEGINS HIS HOLIDAY.

Outward-bound by the "Kenilworth Castle."

THE holiday of the Prince of Wales began on Friday last, when His Royal Highness left London for Southampton to embark on the "Kenilworth Castle" for the Cape en route for Central and East Africa. The Prince was accompanied to Victoria Station by the Duke of Gloucester, who visited East Africa the year before last, and Prince George. Among those whom he received before his departure were Lord Kysant and Mr. Robertson Gibb, of the Union-Castle Line, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Colonel W. H. Franklin, Commissioner for H.M. Eastern African Dependencies in London.

The Prince's suite consists of Major-General Sir John Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, and Captain J. R. Aird. Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter, who had to be invalided home from Uganda during the last tour, accompanies His Royal Highness on the first stage of the journey, but whether he will leave the ship at Madeira or, as is more likely, at the Cape, is not definitely known as we close for press.

The liner met bad weather and heavy seas from the start of her voyage, conditions which are certain to have troubled the Prince much less than many of the other passengers, of whom there are about five hundred. The only special arrangement made aboard for the Royal traveller is that two cabins on the top deck have been thrown into one for use as a sitting room; the rest of his accommodation is an ordinary first-class cabin with the usual dressing room and bathroom attached. As the vessel, which is well over twenty years old, does not boast a gymnasium or a swimming bath, the Prince is expected to perform his regular morning "physical jerks" on deck. He will dine in the saloon with the other passengers.

On his arrival at Cape Town the Prince is to be met by, and will stay with, the Earl and Countess of Athlone, but there will be no formal receptions; and the fortnight spent in the Union is to be devoid of official functions. It is thought that His Royal Highness may stay for a day or two at Muizenberg with Sir Abe Bailey, and it has been suggested that he may find time to pay a brief visit to Durban.

Dr. J. C. Frankling, the surgeon of the "Kenilworth Castle," has inoculated the Prince against paratyphoid.



FEMALE EDUCATION IN AFRICA.

Important Work in the Sudan.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The importance of educating African women has frequently been emphasised by administrators, missionaries, educationalists and settlers. May I be allowed to say a few words which all interested in the subject can be recommended to study the memorandum by Miss J. D. Evans published by the Sudan Government in the Education Department Report.

Nine years ago Miss Evans was appointed to take charge of female education in the Sudan, where, evidently owing to her wisdom, insight, and sympathy, the work has proved very successful. She asserts that a thorough acquaintance with anthropology, psychology, and modern methods of teaching are essential to the work, and emphasises that "the sensitive primitive mind which develops early must not be used as a subject for experiment." She finds that the girls in her *kuttubs*, or elementary vernacular schools, are extremely sensitive to the slightest antagonism, disapproval, or superiority, but that they respond to sympathy, respect, and liking. They are generous and loyal to each other, courteous and patient, and remain good-tempered in trying circumstances. They are, she says, cheerful and friendly, seldom quarrelsome or resentful, and never bitter or sulky.

From the educational point of view they can learn perfectly where imitation or memorising are called for, but very rarely—and she italicises the *very*—can they develop any new ideas from what they learn. Their powers of reasoning are negligible, they have the greatest difficulty in seeing the relation between cause and effect; to them it is sufficient that there is a custom, no reason being sought for or wanted. They are far too reliant on authority. They have no clarity of thought or expression; most of their stories are pointless, consisting of a long preamble which leads to no climax—in which, by the bye, their tales differ in no way from those of their men relatives, for Native stories have just those characteristics.

To plan a scheme of education for such pupils obviously requires unusual gifts. Miss Evans makes the work as practical as possible, and does everything to draw out ideas from her girls. Above all, she respects their inherent traits. Repression of any kind, she declares, is harmful; she never judges them hastily—condemns them for what seems, to the English mind a lack of moral sense, for she realises that their standards are different from ours. Their mother instinct, one of their strongest traits, is used and developed in giving them the care of the sick and smallest children, and every effort is made to retain their natural simple frankness in matters relating to the facts of life.

Miss Evans's principles and experience should be of real help to all engaged in the, at times, heart-breaking task of educating Native girls.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.1.

"EDUCATIONALIST."

IS THE "CROWING COBRA" A LIZARD?

A Reader's Contribution.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The enclosed (photograph of a lizard) was sent to me by one of your readers in Uganda. His description is as follows:—

"It is about thirteen inches long and smooth-skinned, the back is brown, the sides red, the belly is almost white, and there are black markings that go from the bottom of one side right over the back to the bottom of the other side."

Now this answers very much to that described by me, only the one I saw killed in Nigeria had some green markings and was probably another variety of the same species.

The best description of its call, mentioned in an article in one of your earlier numbers, is that of a long-drawn-out note struck on a tuning fork. Could you publish this photograph, as we should like to get some more information on the subject?

Yours faithfully,

Tukuyu.

W. G. CUBITT-CURRIE.

[Mr. Cubitt-Currie's original letter, published in *East Africa* of March 7, 1929, suggested that the cry of the "crowing crested cobra" was really the note of a lizard. The photograph sent with his present letter was not suited for reproduction, but was submitted to Miss Jean Procter, Curator of Reptiles at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, who kindly replied:—

"The photograph you sent is that of a skink, either *Makaya* or *Lygodina*, but perhaps you are not aware that both these genera comprise vast numbers of species very similar in outward appearance and impossible to identify unless one can count scales and work out a quantity of morphological characters by which they differ one from the other.

"Skinks are not nocturnal and I should not imagine that they have a voice; if they had, they would use it in the daytime, especially when frightened at capture. Species of these skinks are known all over America, Africa and Australia and are one of the most ancient groups of lizards. One can only identify from a description furnished by a proper herpetologist. For instance, to mention one point alone, your informer describes it as smooth-skinned, whereas one can clearly see that it belongs to the group that has tricarinate scales. It is also untrue that any of these lizards are poisonous, and the colours, being very variable, are not a good guide."—*Ed. "E.A."*]

A STUDY IN IRRIGATION.

Reply of our Reviewer to a Critic.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I suggest that in the review of a technical book one is entitled to expect guidance as to the qualifications and experience of the author of the book in the subject with which it deals. Under the heading, "A Study in Irrigation," your reviewer A. L. describes "The Thirsty Earth" as "readable," but in "an excellent introduction to the problems of irrigation" surely accuracy should come first. Since your reviewer describes the section on Babylonia (page 48) as "particularly interesting," may I ask whether he found that section and its continuation (on page 111 *et seq.*) particularly accurate?

Yours faithfully,

AUSTIN EASTWOOD.

47, Shawwukah, Baghdad.

[Our correspondent's letter was submitted to our reviewer, who has replied:—

"Mr. Eastwood is wrong in describing 'The Thirsty Earth' as a 'technical book,' and this fact destroys at once the whole basis of his criticism of my view. The author, Mr. E. H. Carrier, M.A., M.Sc., F.R.H.S., in his Preface makes this point clear. He declares: 'In

writing this book, which makes no pretence of being a technical treatise on the engineering side of the subject, my constant aim has been to present to the general reader, and in particular to the student of geography and history, a simple and yet adequate account of the more important aspects of irrigation in different parts of the world. Naturally, alongside the plain statement of fact, some controversial matter has had to be introduced. On such topics I have usually taken what seemed to be the 'majority opinion,' fully realising that the point of view expressed may not meet with agreement in every quarter. My review was written with the author's object clearly in mind, and affords sufficient guidance to East African readers.

"I must add that I did not describe the section on Babylonia as particularly interesting, but wrote: 'Particularly interesting is the author's account of the irrigation empires of the ancient world—a much more general statement, to which I adhere. As to the section—page 111 *et seq.*—referred to by Mr. Eastwood; the answer appears to be contained in the paragraph from the author's Preface quoted above. Finally, I wrote: 'The book can be recommended to agriculturists in tropical Africa'—in relation to the problems of irrigation—and I had no reason to alter my opinion."

THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN.

Commander Craufurd's Curious Slip.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

FOR a man of wide experience of Muhammadan countries and familiar with Muhammadan customs, Commander C. E. V. Craufurd makes a curious error in his book, "Treasure of Ophir." Commenting on the wisdom of eating little and drinking less during the heat of the day, he writes: "Muhammad the Prophet, on whose name be peace, knew his lands, and left many sound instructions to his disciples. He bade his followers fast from the first ray of dawn until sunset during the whole month of Ramazan, which comes in the middle of the hot season."

As Ramadhan is a lunar and not a calendar month, it tends to creep round the almanac as time goes on and can occur at any point of the calendar year. Naval officers have so sound a knowledge of astronomy and the mysteries of solar time, sidereal time, Greenwich Mean Time and Universal Time, that his slip in the matter of Ramadhan is remarkable.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.I.

"YOUR REVIEWER."

IN PRAISE OF MPULUNGU.

Was It Northern Rhodesia's "Show Spot"?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have just returned from a month's trip up north, having visited Ndola and then Abercorn and Lake Tanganyika. Mpulungu I regard as Northern Rhodesia's "show" spot. Yet not 1% of the population of the territory has any idea of its beauties. Visitors from overseas go there, while Northern Rhodesians go south to the Cape for a glimpse of water, bays and headlands!

I found the moist, soft air at the lakeside most soothing and relaxing after the intense dryness, with its accompanying "nerviness," of this part of the world. Though our visit was paid at the hottest time of the year, Mpulungu was less trying and decidedly cooler than any place south of Broken Hill, while Abercorn, as we expected, was really chilly.

Yours faithfully,

Mazabuka

"NORTHERN RHODESIAN"

SHOOTING BY ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT.

Confirmation from the Congo.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

While reading *East Africa* of December 5 my attention was drawn to a paragraph entitled "Shooting by Artificial Moonlight." Permit me to say that this method of hunting does exist, for I have seen it with my own eyes. It is, moreover, well known to our poachers and is called "hunting with a *bag à lumières*."

In June this year when I was at Boende, in the Equatorial District of the Belgian Congo, I went out with a professional hunter who used this method. The hunter had a complete installation up in the trees near a swamp on the river Chuapa. In this swamp the elephants were accustomed to bathe themselves every night. At sunset the hunter, with one or two Natives, took cover, patiently awaited the arrival of the herd of elephants, and illuminated them when they came near enough. The animals did not seem much disturbed by the light, and the hunter had ample time to take aim. In one night this hunter killed three elephants—which meant a fortune for him, for the meat, when smoked, is sold at a high price to the employers of Native labour for feeding their boys. As a matter of fact, as much as sixteen francs a kilogram is paid for this smoked meat.

This man used as a light the head-lamp of a motor car connected up to accumulators, and from all I hear this method of hunting is employed by other professional hunters in the district.

Yours faithfully,

Brussels.

H. LEMAIRE.

[According to Mrs. Flandrau, from whose book, "Then I saw the Congo," the original incident was taken, the artificial moon was used as an *attraction*, the explanation being that "elephants love moonlight." M. Lemaire's professional hunter, on the contrary, used his illumination merely as an aid to aiming. East African opinion generally will, we believe, deprecate night hunting of elephant by the aid of powerful lamps.—Ed. "E.A."]

BEIRA-BLANTYRE TRAIN SERVICES.

MR. H. G. DUNCAN, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, has been good enough to draw our attention to an error which appeared in *East Africa* of October 31 last, when we stated that "under the new time-table the Nyasaland mail train would leave Beira at 6.30 p.m., reaching Blantyre at 7.30 next morning, thus reducing the time of travel from forty to twenty-five hours." The error is obvious, as from 6.30 p.m. till 7.30 next morning is not twenty-five hours, but we are glad to publish the correction lest anyone who read the original note may have gained the impression that the journey from Beira to Blantyre takes one night only, whereas it takes a night and a day. Mail trains now leave Beira at 6.40 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays, reach Murraca at 5.15 a.m. on the following morning, leave Chindio at 8.15 a.m., and reach Blantyre at 7.55 p.m.

Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, leader of the British Museum East Africa Dinosaur Expedition, who arrived back in England just before Christmas, states that probably all last season's finds were sauropoda, which were vegetarian in their diet, and were noted for their small heads. Eighty feet is not an unusual length for such a dinosaur, which was almost brainless, a beast the weight of two or three elephants having a brain the size of a man's thumb!

THE MIND OF THE SAVAGE.

"Mentality arrested by Magic."

THERE has been more than one theory as to the relation of the savage to the civilised mind. In the eighteenth century arose the idea of the "noble savage," developed by Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and revived in our own days by certain food enthusiasts whose actual knowledge of savage life and conditions is in inverse ratio to their dogmatism. Psychologists leaned to the notion that human nature is everywhere and always the same, and that the difference between uncivilised man and the civilised is only one of culture and development. The theory had no scientific basis and was founded on no accurate or extended observations. Opposed in the nineteenth century by the French school of Taine, Renan and, above all, now by Lévy-Bruhl, the idea was accepted by English anthropologists such as Lubbock, Tylor, Frazer, and Andrew Lang.

Now comes Professor Raoul Allier, Doyen of the Faculty of Protestant Theology at Paris, an acknowledged authority on the psychology and sociology of uncivilised races. In his latest work, "Le Non-Civilisé et Nous," he develops the thesis that the mentality of the savage has been completely arrested in its development, and arrested, by the all-pervading belief in magic. The book, translated into English by Mr. Fred Rothwell, is published under the title of "The Mind of the Savage," by Messrs. G. Bell & Sons at the price of fifteen shillings. It is worth careful and sincere consideration.

First, as to the actual mentality of the African Native the Professor quotes missionary evidence:—

"The African, Negro or Bantu," writes W. H. Bentley, "does not think, reflect, or reason if he can help it. He has a wonderful memory, has great powers of observation and imitation, much freedom in speech, and very many good qualities; he can be kind, generous, affectionate, unselfish, devoted, truthful, patient and persevering, but the reasoning and inventive faculties remain dormant. He readily grasps the present circumstances, adapts himself to them and provides for them; but a carefully thought-out plan or a clever piece of induction is beyond him."

This opinion is confirmed from missionary experience of the Hottentots and of the Basuto, and the author states the problem thus:—

"Without going so far as to deny the existence of mental functions, devoid of which they would no longer be men, it must be stated as a fact that they are but little given to reflection or abstract reasoning, in a word, to intellectual effort. Thus presented, they constitute an enigma, one to which it is our duty to find the key."

He then proceeds to consider magic in relation to uncivilised man, giving among a host of examples one taken from the iron-workers of Tanganyika:—

"As a rule, this is the speciality of definite clans addicted to the working of beds of ore, who with undoubted skill manufacture agricultural and craftsman's tools and weapons for the chase. Their entire art, whether it be the extraction of the ore, its treatment in blast furnaces or crucibles, or its forging, reveals a wealth of observations dating from bygone ages, handed down from father to son. The inheritance bequeathed with these observations, however, includes various practices intended to aid technique, though, in reality, they are strangers to it."

These practices are magic: if something goes wrong, evil influences are to blame, not the workmen; and a ritual is devised for averting the evil:—

"While the blacksmith's art has attained to a high level among these Natives, and while this progress is due to ingenious discoveries and to the observations which have paved the way for them, it is checked and brought to a deadlock by all the magic which complicates the various processes and disinclines the mind from seeking the true cause of the failures encountered.

"We have now put our hand upon that which, by starting the mind upon a false trail, prevents it from setting itself problems which, however modest and humble they may be, would dispose it to criticise observations, to follow them up, to supplement them, and to weigh them; the mind is warped, and the intelligence is thereby prevented from making real conquests, from profiting by those conquests; in a word, its development is stopped."

So far, so good; but turning to Western Europe, which is by hypothesis "civilised," the author finds superstitions held among ordinary people which are no whit above the most primitive mumbo-jumbo. The examples quoted range from the belief that every evil involves the invocation of some particular saint—quinsy being cured by Saint Martin, insanity and vertigo by Saint Nazarius, dropsy by Saint Quentin, and so on—to lucky tokens, holy medals, the horseshoe, clairvoyance and the multitudinous superstitions which have flourished since the War.

"At the stage which we have reached in our analysis," writes the Professor, "we feel justified in asserting that, between uncivilised man and ourselves, there exists not an irreducible difference but a fundamental identity. One feels inclined, after a study of the above-mentioned facts, to maintain that there exists only a difference in degree between the belief in magic as found in uncivilised peoples, and the belief in magic which can be detected among ourselves. All the same, this would be advancing rather too quickly, and neglecting a vital fact, that for the sake of which we have stated this problem; there are, on the one hand, the civilised, and on the other the uncivilised. It is possible that the civilised in their evolution have had the same starting point as the uncivilised, but they have become what they are, and their progressive intellectual advance—we do not say their moral advance—does not seem to be near the point of ceasing. The uncivilised, on the other hand, have not succeeded in rising above a certain level; there is not a single group which, at the time we came into contact with it, was found to be steadily advancing towards something better, something new, in process of transformation and expansion."

Briefly put, the author's argument is that the mentality of uncivilised man is dominated by magic; it masters him, giving a precise and never changing form to his inner life; while, though belief in magic really exists in civilised man, it is not the sole element in his constitution. Why this should be is discussed by the author, who comes to the conclusion that no progress by the uncivilised is possible without a radical transformation of the entire being through Christianity.

"The Christian mission represents a systematic effort to call forth in living souls a reformation of the spirit, a radical subversion of habits that keep human beings imprisoned like ore in the gangue, and prevent them from developing their powers, a revolution which gives back to the individual the capacity of initiative, restores his responsibility in his destiny, and evokes within him—to call things by their right name—the birth of a new self."

This is not the place for a discussion of Professor Allier's theory. It may be said, however, that a careful study of his book leaves the impression (on the present reviewer, at least) that he has not proved that the mental state of the uncivilised is not due to some fundamental defect which has prevented them, in their evolution, from breaking away from magical influence, as the civilised have, at least in some degree, done. In other words, there may be a real constitutional difference between the one group of mankind and the other.

The problem is a perennially interesting one for East Africans who come daily into such close contact with the African Native and so are qualified in varying degree to discuss it. *East Africa* has given much space to the views of authorities like the Rev. E. W. Smith, and the Editor would, I am sure, welcome the opinions of all serious students on Professor Allier's interesting, well thought out, and most temperately discussed thesis. A. I.

TRADE OPENINGS IN EAST AFRICA.

Points which Manufacturers should Note.

THAT a market of immense possibilities awaits the enterprise of British merchants in the British East and Central African Dependencies—by which is meant the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia—has been recently emphasised by the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Royal visit focussed the attention of the whole world on East Africa and did a great deal to kill the time-honoured notion that that part of the Empire was a vast malaria-stricken waste inhabited by a few white men of the strong, silent type, and a great African population consisting of a cross, between the cannibal of the story-books and the objectionable Native product of an educational programme. East Africa has been discovered, is one of the most fascinating and most progressive Marches of the Empire.

As an indication of the rapidity with which East Africa's demand for manufactured goods is increasing the case of Uganda is illuminating. In the last ten years her exports of Native-grown cotton have quadrupled; this year they have touched the 200,000 bale mark, and, when more knowledge of seed selection has been gained, to-day's acreage under the crop should produce 500,000 bales, representing, of course, a corresponding increase in Native purchasing power.

Already Native peasant growers in Uganda have received as much as £4,500,000 in one year as their share of the sale of the cotton crop, and of that amount much has come to Great Britain in the form of orders for bicycles, gramophones, cotton piece goods, silks, artificial silks, and satins, and there is a growing demand among the well-to-do Natives for motor cycles and motor cars.

The economic position of the Native has thus been revolutionised in Uganda, which wisely determined not to remain a one-crop country, is stimulating peasant production of coffee. Similarly, Tanganyika Territory, its southerly neighbour, is encouraging the Native to plant coffee, groundnuts, simsim, cotton, and copra; Nyasaland is pushing Native production of tobacco; maize is being increasingly grown in the Kenya Native Reserves; and the exploitation within the last year of the vast mineral deposits of Northern Rhodesia is increasing immensely the demand for Native labourers, many of whom, having previously had little or no purchasing power, are now for the first time in possession of the wherewithal to gratify their taste for manufactured articles both useful and decorative.

The old idea that any shoddy article would do for the Native must be abandoned. True, the Native, like the poor man anywhere else, has often to buy the cheap article because he cannot afford a better, but when he can afford the better—as tens of thousands can to-day and millions will to-morrow—he has shown definitely that he means to purchase it. One illustration of this point may be cited from Uganda, into which German manufacturers dumped large quantities of bicycles, which, on account of their cheapness and gaudy paint-work, promptly won a market. But within a few weeks every Native dweller in or visitor to Kampala and Jinja had heard that the machines were unreliable, and so for many months the stock remained almost unsaleable even at bargain prices, while high-priced British cycles passed rapidly out of the retailers' hands.



BALES OF COTTON AWAITING RAIL TRANSPORT FROM VICTORIA NYANZA TO THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Let the British manufacturer realise how the Native outlook is changing and he will recognise the immensity of this new market. Instead of walking, the African now wants a bicycle; instead of shaving with broken glass and sharpened soap-iron he demands a safety razor; if in the old days he drank out of a pumpkin gourd, now he asks for a mug or a cup; his womenfolk, who used to clothe themselves with bark cloth and later with the cheapest of calico, now wear gaily coloured cloths, artificial silks, and silks; and similarly, the Native is no longer content to exist on a diet of mealie meal or bananas. His desire for more and more European commodities has expanded and will expand in direct ratio with his increased purchasing power; for instance, in some districts he is becoming a tea-drinker, with teashops in some of the Native Reserves—a development which will bring an increased demand for crockery; it is likewise certain that jams, sauces, tinned meats and fish, tinned milk, biscuits, and other edibles will sell more and more readily.

Besides the Native market is that represented by the European settlers, officials, and business men, practically all of whom have high spending power, and whose personal needs are largely those of the well-to-do in this country and in the tropics generally.

For their estates they buy motor cars and tractors, agricultural machinery of all kinds, tools and implements, corrugated iron and other roofing materials, concrete block presses, concrete mixers, wood preservatives, paints, disinfectants, sprayers, cattle and sheep-dips, tanks, tarpaulins, typewriters, drugs and medicines, oil engines, electric lighting plants, safes, weighing machinery, lamps and torches, household equipment, and many other articles which this country can supply. This European market is one well worth exertion to gain and is treated briefly in this article only because it is better known to most British manufacturers than the vast Native market which present developments are creating.

How is business in this market to be won? By an adequate study of East Africa's individual needs; by foresight and enterprise; by closer personal contact with wholesalers and retailers; by proper distribution; of well illustrated and priced catalogues; by sales letters of a personal nature, not form letters obviously broadcast in thousands; and by well-planned Press advertising, which, to be productive, should be over a lengthy period—better half-pages weekly for two years than full pages for one year.

About 46% of the total trade of East Africa is done with Great Britain, but other countries are increasing their competition in numerous lines, and there is urgent need of more enterprise on the part of British principals, who can be assured that no portion of the British Empire is more anxious to buy British than East Africa, if only the right article is offered at a reasonable price and with reasonable service.

Invited by "Lang's Monthly," a new journal which aims at increasing British overseas trade, to write on East African opportunities, the Editor of "East Africa" supplied the above article. It is reproduced as likely to interest many readers in the Dependencies.

PERSONALIA.

Earl and Countess Buxton are on the Riviera.

Mr. E. Orme has arrived home from Dar es Salaam.

The Bishop of the Nile has arrived from East Africa.

Sir Philip Richardson was in Tanga when the last mail left.

Lieutenant Mittelholzer, the Swiss airman, flew over Mount Kenya a few days ago.

Mr. M. E. Coombs recently holed out in one on the thirteenth hole of the Nairobi Golf Club.

Sir William Simpson, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia, has returned to London.

Mr. Bernard Eckstein has left London for the Sudan, and will be away about three months.

Donna Elisa Corni, wife of the Governor of Italian Somaliland, recently passed through Zanzibar.

Captain A. E. O. Black and Mr. G. K. Mitchell, Assistant District Officers, are now on leave from Uganda.

Mr. Benjamin Dickinson, Senior Puisne Judge, Cyprus, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

The Hon. J. W. Downie, Minister of Mines and Public Works of Southern Rhodesia, recently visited Livingstone.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, who are now visiting the Sudan, expect to be back in London in about three months.

King Fuad has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail on Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan.

Viscount and Viscountess Furness, who are now visiting East Africa, expect to be back in London about the end of March.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., has been elected Chairman of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire for 1930.

Mr. H. Keppel Compton, who has arrived in England on leave, was until recently in charge of the Zomba district of Nyasaland.

Mr. H. Pellew-Wright, Uganda's Labour Commissioner, being now on leave, Mr. W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse is acting in his stead.

Lord Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has joined the board of the International Sleeping Car Company.

Pandit Kunzru, who has been in London with the object of representing the standpoint of East African Indians, has left England for India.

Mr. Sepriya Kadumukasa, a partner of the Uganda News Press, is the first Native to be elected a member of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Colonel the Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, P.C., D.S.O., who has shown so much interest in East African affairs in Parliament, is outward-bound for the Cape.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided at the recent session in Nairobi of the East African Indian National Congress, was president of the same Congress in 1924.

Dr. K. Edmundson, of Hutton, Lancs., and of the East African Medical Service, Tanganyika, and Mrs. A. E. Walker, of Vancouver, were recently married in Zanzibar.

Colonel George Hamilton Sim, C.B., C.M.G., late of the R.E., who died suddenly from heart failure a few days ago at the age of seventy-seven, served in the Sudan in 1885.

Mr. J. Campbell and W. G. Reid have been appointed members of the Mombasa Municipal Board in succession to Messrs. E. C. Phillips and A. M. Campbell, resigned.

Lieutenant-Commander Bernard de Missenden Leathes and Miss Corrie de Villiers, daughter of Senator and Mrs. de Villiers, Cape Town, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. Guy Radford, chairman of Messrs. Durant, Radford & Co., Ltd., whose East African interests are considerable, leaves to-morrow for the Cape, accompanied by his son, Mr. Harold Radford.

Mr. Sanderson, until recently a member of the staff of the Blantyre branch of Barclays Bank (D. C. and O.), is home from Nyasaland, preparatory to undertaking missionary work in Nigeria.

Mr. V. W. Beattie has left England for Dar es Salaam to undertake the management of the new bookshop in the Tanganyika capital which is being opened by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. G. H. Lepper, whose contributions on East African subjects are familiar to our readers, and whose first novel, "Lion's Hold," we reviewed a few months ago, has been appointed editor of *The Electrician*.

Major C. K. Cochran-Patrick, D.S.O., who is especially well known to our Northern Rhodesian readers, gave a Christmas lecture for young people in the Æolian Hall on Monday last on "Places Seen from the Air."

Mr. J. Remi Martin, ward of Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., and Miss Joan Constance Vale, elder daughter of the late Mr. G. H. Tidd and Mrs. Tidd, of the Hermitage, Weybridge, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Niblock-Stuart have for the second time won the Denham Cup, competed for annually by members of the Nairobi Golf Club. The only other couple to have won the cup twice are Mr. and Mrs. Blacklaws.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden gave a dance at Chirk Castle, Wrexham, last week for their eldest daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis. Among the guests were the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore.

Sir Percival Phillips, K.B.E., who was in East Africa last year as special correspondent of *The Daily Mail* during the visit of the Prince of Wales, is a passenger for the Cape by the "Kenilworth Castle," on which vessel His Royal Highness is travelling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jack Brand, of the Coldstream Guards, who was killed in the hunting field the other day at the age of forty-four, served with the Egyptian Army before the War and proved himself an efficient administrator when in charge of a large district in the up...

The R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle," which left Southampton on Friday last, carries for Cape Town His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, C.M.G., and Captain J. R. Aird, M.C.

An engagement is announced between Captain James Robert Bargrave Armstrong, R. of O. 8th Hussars, of Kiambu, fourth son of Henry Bruce Armstrong, of Deans Hill, Co. Armagh, and Kathleen Marion, eldest daughter of the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Napier, of Nairobi.

An engagement is announced between Kenneth de Planta, youngest son of Captain and Mrs. Duncan Beaton, of Woodburn, Nairobi, and Hill House, Portree, Isle of Skye, and Vera, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Greves, Launey, Bourne End, Bucks.

Miss Hilda Stumpf, an American member of the African Inland Mission at Kijabe, Kenya, is reported to have been murdered by a Native. Miss Stumpf, who was over sixty years of age and stone deaf, was found dead in bed, and bore signs of a fierce struggle with her assailant.

By the election to the board of Kagera Tinfelds Ltd. of Mr. W. A. M. Sim, which appointment *East Africa* is able to announce—the directorate of the company will be considerably strengthened, for Mr. Sim is generally regarded as one of the soundest and most experienced of East African business men. Of the four members of the board three—Messrs. G. C. Ishmael, A. C. Knollys, and W. A. M. Sim—are now East Africans, and the development of the company's operations will on that account be watched with increased interest.

Mr. H. R. Warner, who, after some thirty years of service in India, settled in the Tukuyu district of southern Tanganyika, and who was the first honorary secretary of the local Planters' Association until he sold out rather more than two years ago, was in London last week. He is now living near Battle, Sussex.

Mr. P. Gethin, Director of Surveys of Tanganyika, who, with Mrs. Gethin as a passenger, was recently flying to Nairobi, had a forced landing some sixty miles east of Moshi. It is understood that Mr. Gethin was to have flown Sir Donald Cameron from Arusha to the Kenya capital, but the proposed flight had to be abandoned.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Richard Archer Wallington, of the Education Department, Tanganyika, eldest son of the late Mr. G. P. Wallington, of Cheltenham, and Mrs. Wallington, of Harborne, Warwickshire, and St. Clair, younger daughter of Bishop and the late Cecilia Hamilton Baynes, of Birmingham.

The 2nd Battalion the West Yorkshire Regiment, which has been on foreign service for the last eleven years, arrived last week from the Sudan under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Davenport, D.S.O., M.C., who has had long experience in the Sudan, having for some time been seconded for duty with the Egyptian Army.

At the recent session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council it was announced that the Hon. C. C. Dundas, formerly a Provincial Commissioner in the Territory, and now Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas, would have been entitled to a pension from the Territory of £493 per annum, but that he is drawing only a portion, namely, £208, on account of his re-employment in the Colonial Service.

Miss Dorothy Leechman, daughter of the first British Director of the Amani Institute, Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the Medical Department of the Straits Settlements, and is now on the water for Singapore. Miss Leechman was trained at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and the Royal Infirmary, Dundee, and holds the Diploma in Tropical Nursing of the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has refused to provide £1,000 for tobacco growing delegates to come to London to confer with the authorities and with commercial interests. The Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments had intimated their willingness to make such contributions, but the Northern Rhodesian Administration considers that everything possible is being done. There is considerable disappointment at the official attitude, especially in the Fort Jameson district, but further representations are being made, especially as the Hon. H. L. Goodhart, M.L.C., who is now in England, and Mr. H. B. Spiller, chairman of the North Charterland Company, have agreed to act for Northern Rhodesian planters, thus making it unnecessary to send over other representatives at considerable expense.

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NATIVE LABOUR IN TANGANYIKA.

"As Independent as any in the World."

"The African in Tanganyika is in perhaps as independent a position as any worker in the world. He is entirely free to go to seek employment or not, as he pleases, and if he does so, it is to suit himself and to gratify the desire for increased comfort or additional luxuries; economic pressure is but slight, and there is no industrialised class who are dependent on wages for their means of subsistence. . . . What European population is nearly so fortunate?"

That is the conclusion reached by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, as recorded in the Annual Report of the Department for 1928. (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 4s.). There are many points still to be considered, many improvements to be made, but the fact is definitely established that the Native in the Territory is free to go to work as a matter of detail, five-sevenths of the total estate labour is enthusiastically voluntary, the professional recruiter playing but a small part in the supply of labour.

Policy of the Department.

"While the year 1927 may be regarded as the first year that the Labour Department was really undertaking practical work," writes the Commissioner, "1928 served to consolidate and extend its work, and it was possible to determine with greater accuracy the directions in which development was most desirable." The various aspects of the labour position are so numerous and the ramifications so extensive that it is not easy to select the points of salient importance upon which to concentrate."

So the Report is divided into sixteen sections, under each of which is given a calm and considered statement of the facts, accompanied by equally reasonable comments and criticisms. In this respect the Report reaches a high standard.

The Department's policy of aiming at co-operation and discussion, rather than compulsion, has resulted in a definite growth of public support; the position and functions of Labour Officers are now understood; and they find themselves regarded with confidence and welcomed while on tour. Their knowledge of the different tribes is often of the greatest assistance to new managers of estates, for, as pointed out under "Tribal Characteristics," the Natives range in quality from the Wanyamwezi, who have had generations of contact with the white man and his demands, and the Angoni, who are one of the best tribes for estate labour, to the Wahaa, who have left their homes to seek work only within the last three years and are naturally the rawest of the raw. This point, well emphasised by the Commissioner, is of great importance, though it is ignored by home critics of African labour conditions, who lump all Natives together in their ill-informed criticisms of British African colonists.

The Detribalised Town Loafer.

Of the vital problem of the detribalised "town loafer" the Commissioner says:—

"Renewed attention has been devoted to the question of the town loafer and his control; in particular, the ricksha puller has been studied. This problem is a difficult and elusive one; while it is admittedly desirable to discourage the formation of the detribalised, demoralised element which is unfortunately common in the towns, it is nevertheless far from easy to devise any system of regulation and control that will not in practice prove oppressive to the innocent and unsophisticated Native, while easily eluded by the type which needs it most. It has, unfortunately, proved impossible to effect much progress in the towns, as no Labour Officer was available for Dar es Salaam; while the problem is one which has to be studied in conjunction with the whole question of urban administration and development, the control of the liquor traffic, the erection of quarters for municipal employees, the provision of adequate accommodation for

travelling Natives, and the general catering for the various needs of the Native population, are all bound up together."

It will be seen that these points are just those dealt with in the series of articles recently published in *East Africa*, in which are set out the steps taken by the city of Durban to deal with urban Natives. The attention of the Tanganyika Labour Department is drawn to these contributions.

The waste of time, energy, and health in Natives walking for many miles in search of work is, of course, discussed. The railway is being more extensively used, and motor transport depends on the extension of the road system which the Government intends to undertake, but much improvement is still possible. The rest houses for travelling Natives, medical inspection, and the provision of suitable food are proving their value, and scurvy is now no longer a factor in the problem. Useful advice is given to estate managers in the matter of newly arrived labourers, and it is emphasised that good and sensible feeding of the boys fresh from their long journey is a most paying proposition.

Identification of Natives.

Identification of Natives is one of the points which is seized upon by home critics for condemnation:—

"The subject is, unfortunately, one which is liable to misrepresentation and prejudiced description," writes Major Orde Browne. "It is very frequently regarded as being connected wholly with the problem of the contract-breaker, and any measure introduced with a view to facilitating the identification of the Native when away from his home is liable to be branded as a method of enabling some harsh employer to trace and arrest an absconding employee. While the tracing of contract-breakers might be facilitated, there are many other, and more weighty, reasons for desiring some measure of the sort."

Among these reasons are the prevention of substitution after medical inspection, which is often a farce in present conditions; the protection of the Native taxpayer while on a journey; the tracing of the relative of a man who dies or is taken seriously ill while away from home; and enabling the Native on an estate to communicate with his relatives at home.

As for the contract-breaker, the Commissioner distinguishes two types:—

"The present-day contract-breaker is perfectly free when making his contract; obligations are undertaken on both sides, and it is important that all concerned should realise this. But there are two very different types of offender; there is the ignorant and inexperienced newcomer who generally offends through sheer lack of comprehension of the situation; and there is the professional deserter who is a conscious and intentional swindler. The first type probably leaves the estate to which he has gone on engagement owing to something having upset him and his friends; or through panic at some epidemic; or owing to meeting a party of friends whose company seems more festive than that of his own labour lines; or because he suddenly realises that the planting season is approaching, and that he should be at home; or many other reasons.

Deliberate Contract Breakers.

"The second type deliberately engages on contract without any intention of fulfilling it in the least degree; probably the object is to obtain the railway fare to the coast, with an advance for as much as the recruiter is foolish enough to give him. A party of this type will travel comfortably to the estate to which they are sent, will rest there for a few days on the plea of fatigue after the journey, will then try to persuade the employer to give them a further advance, and will finally decamp with such tools as may have been issued to them for work."

The "advance" mentioned is a most vital matter. Indiscriminate advances are the curse of Negro labour, especially in the West Indies, where "ticklin' de advance" has been brought to a disreputably fine art. The Tanganyika Government

has very wisely made the regulation that the amount of the advance is to be restricted to the value of the tax and half a month's wages; any amount above this is irrecoverable and the recruiter cannot charge the employer for it. That is, a most sensible and timely regulation.

Forced labour has continued to dwindle, and cases where its use is inevitable are becoming rare. In only two instances was permission granted: one, the construction of the important Ruaha bridge, a vitally necessary link in a most useful road, on which work had to be carried on through the wet season; the other, the repair of the Arusha-Moshi road, an essential artery of communication. The men were conscripted for one month at a time, the call being distributed as fairly as possible; conditions were satisfactory and the wages were at the market rate. With these exceptions there was no resort to compulsion beyond the inevitable portage in those areas where no other means of transport. It is pleasant to read that this portage, recognised by everyone as a wasteful form of effort, is decreasing with the development of roads.

MAPPING THE SUDD BY AEROPLANE.

The Beginning of a Great Work.

With the departure for Mongalla last week of a Fairey aeroplane a beginning has been made of a colossal piece of work which has for its object the mapping from the air of the sudd region of the Nile. This is preliminary to a scheme for the canalisation of the sudd, to prevent the present great loss of water by evaporation, and a step towards converting Lake Albert into a reservoir to secure a more uniform flow of water throughout the year.

The air survey, which is being undertaken by the Air Survey Company, Ltd., of London, is to cover 20,000 square miles of country, some 30,000 photographs being taken at a height of 15,000 feet and "fed in" with the traverse survey being made by a ground party. The whole area is to be mapped on a scale of 1/50,000, and photographic plans will be made to a scale of 1/20,000.

COMPLETION OF THE "TRADER HORN" FILM.

Mr. W. S. Van Dyke, who directed the filming in parts of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture "Trader Horn," passed through London a few days ago on his way back to the United States, to which he is taking two Masai warriors. Mr. Van Dyke estimates that his company had spent between £80,000 and £100,000 in East Africa, and that the finished picture will cost some £300,000. The field party, which was accompanied at times by thirty-five whites and 130 Natives, used some thirty motor vehicles, carrying ninety tons of equipment, including sound recorders, and travelled 8,000 miles during the seven months spent in East Africa. It is expected that the studio work will be completed so quickly that a trade show of the film may be possible in London by March next.

Co-operation between the Sudan Defence Force and the R.A.F. flight now on its way from Cairo to the Cape had a tragic sequel in Khartoum when a bomb exploded and killed two Natives and seriously wounded Major Hall, a doctor, Mr. Oakley, a political officer, and an aircraftman.

THIS WEEK'S GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

Protective Tariffs and Preferential Railway Rates.

Nairobi, Jan. 5.

THE Governors' Conference on Tuesday is to discuss a long agenda of matters of common interest, the chief of which are the Customs protection policy of Kenya and the general question of the principles of railway rates, particularly whether preferential rates should be given to local products against similar imported articles. At present, "country produce rates" are in operation on the Kenya-Uganda Railway in respect of certain Kenya products. It is estimated that if the distinction were removed it would mean a loss of railway revenue amounting to £40,000.

The protection policy of Kenya was fully outlined in the report of the Tariff Committee issued last June, in which the majority supported the retention of the principle in order to give local industries a measure of security. They also supported an East African Customs Union provided that the principle of adequate protection was retained, and favoured the continuation of the principle of the use of railway rates to encourage development. All the recommendations are qualified by the opinion that the policy should not be changed pending the consideration of the whole question of the basis of economic co-operation in East Africa. It was pointed out in the report that while protection is at present only applicable to Kenya, its success in connexion with the development of the Colony suggested the wisdom of its retention as a necessary form of assistance in the development of similar industries in other portions of East Africa. The minority report, representing Mombasa opinion, took the opposite view. Protection in Kenya is applied to dairy produce, sugar, timber, wheat, and wheat flour, and the committee recommended reductions in all except timber.

Tanganyika accepts the Kenya View.

Since the publication of the report every effort made by Kenya to ascertain the opinion of her neighbours has been unsuccessful. At the last moment the elected members of the Kenya Legislature, after consultation with the president of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce and Lord Delamere, arranged an unofficial conference, which opened on Friday at Nairobi. Lord Delamere presided, and the conference was attended by the elected members of the Legislature and planters and commercial representatives from Tanganyika, but representatives from Uganda were unable to be present at such short notice. After a frank exchange of views in private, the conference announced its unreserved acceptance of the principle of protective tariffs, and of protective railway rates pending a review of the position by the Federal authority. The agreement reached by the conference embodied resolutions (1) supporting a strengthened Customs Union provided the principle of adequate protection is retained; (2) preferential railway rates; (3) the application of Kenya's principle of low railway rates for export to the Tanganyika railways; and (4) the institution of low through railway rates in East Africa in order to facilitate the marketing of local produce. This unofficial conference marks Lord Delamere's return to active politics.

The decisions of the conference will undoubtedly influence the Governors' discussions, and will probably ease not only the threatened deadlock but also the difficult personal position in which Sir Edward Grigg has been placed by the failure of the Colonial Office to adopt his suggestion of an independent chairman, for which Mr. Neville Chamberlain's name was mentioned locally.—Times telegram.

BIG NEW N. RHODESIAN COMPANY.

Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation has been registered with a nominal capital of £330,000 in £1 shares and is entering into an agreement with the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, The British South Africa Company, Rhodesian Anglo-American Limited, and Rhodesian Selection Trust each has the right to nominate three directors.

Sir Alan Cobham, who reached Southern Rhodesia by air at the beginning of this week, was bogged for three days at Mpika, but did not abandon his aeroplane, as has been widely reported in this country.



Announcement

THE requirements of the Colonies and Dominions for British goods can only be met by enterprise on the part of the British manufacturer, and his ability to carry out orders with speed, economy and satisfaction to the customer.

In pursuance of the progressive policy which they have always endeavoured to maintain, Dorman Long and Company, the largest iron and steel manufacturers in Great Britain, have pleasure in announcing the visit of Commander W. R. Gilbert to the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika territories during the months of January, February and March 1930.

Commander Gilbert will investigate every method by which BRITISH STEEL can be of greater service to East Africa, and as it is the Company's desire to meet in the fullest possible manner the requirements of their customers, it is hoped that those who are interested in the products of Dorman Long & Company will communicate with him at Barclay's Bank (D., C. & O.) Nairobi.

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Camp Fire Comments.

"Jazz" not really African.

Some while ago, in reviewing a work on African music, we quoted the author as stating that modern jazz was in no way derived from African music. Confirmation of this opinion comes from a correspondent of a Belgian Congo newspaper, who writes: "Recently we and some friends of ours were present at a performance given by some American Negroes. Our friends, old Congolese, recognised nothing, absolutely nothing, African in the jazz and the gestures, the music and the dances of these other 'Germans'. The only thing that could be said was that the Americans showed something of their civilised education—or at least of civilisation as it is understood at Harlem. They certainly demonstrated that there is nothing Congolese about jazz."

More Mystery Animals.

Sir Hector Duff's letter to *The Morning Post*, in which he suggests that the persistent tales of mystery animals in African lakes may be explained by the existence of large pythons and floating corpses of hippos, brought a letter from an Irish correspondent who detailed the legends of huge "serpents" living in remote and dark mountain lakes in Ireland. As there are no snakes in Ireland—a fact known from the story of St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland, to every peasant in that country—it is remarkable that any Irishman should assert that "serpents" do live in those lakes. The parallel with Native African legends is extremely close and discounts the African cases in rather disconcerting fashion. Are all these yarns really pure imagination exaggerated by superstition and ignorance?

A "Charging Rhino."

The departure of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to resume his interrupted *safari* in Africa has produced the usual spate of "expert" articles on the animal. The Prince is, out to shoot. One article in a well-known evening paper is illustrated by the most delightful photograph of a "charging rhino" it has been our good fortune to come across. The beast depicted is seemingly a baby just off a ship, for it still has round it a "belly-band" of soft rope for handling purposes; it has no horns at all, that one can see; its ears are perfect, which proves that it has had no experience of living in its native thorn scrub; and its tail is invisible, whereas a charging rhino never fails to come at the photographer with his "caudal appendage" vertically erect. It looks as if the original was a pet coaxed to the camera by the offer of, probably, a potato, as one can see any

time at Regent's Park when the keeper wants to get his charge out into the yard. If that is the kind of "charging rhino" the Prince is to encounter, he, good sportsman that he is, will probably pat it encouragingly on the head and offer it a biscuit.

Death of Amani's "Oldest Inhabitant."

Most people who have visited Amani will remember "Lulu," the little white and lemon-fox terrier bitch which since German times has been the property of successive Directors of the Institute. Mr. Nowell sends us the sad news that at last Lulu has had to be sent on her journey to the happy hunting grounds. For the last year she had been stone deaf, though she still kept her appetite and her interest in rats. A few weeks ago she developed paralysis in the hind limbs and had to be destroyed. Lulu had the reputation of being the oldest inhabitant of Amani, and by Mr. Nowell's time was credited with phenomenal length of days. As a matter of fact, she was, at the outside, four years of age when Professor Zimmermann, the German Director, handed her over to Mr. Leechman, the British Director, in August, 1920. In 1924 she passed into the keeping of Mr. Rogers, who looked after Amani so well during the interregnum. She was then fat and flourishing. Her real age at her passing may be put down at thirteen years. She was a wise and sporting little tyke, a cheerful companion and a great pal. *Astarehe kwa Amani.*

Freedom and the Slave.

In her impassioned plea for the abolition of slavery in all its forms, Lady Simon is at times apt to become more rhetorical than convincing.

"The free man, even among primitive peoples," she cries, "is entitled to his due share of the God-given gifts of land and water. He may fish in the waters of his own country; he may roam the forests in search of oil-bearing or edible nuts; he may plant and reap crops of cocoa, coffee and sugar; he may buy and sell in his own interests; he may defend his rights before the Native Councils. The slave is a property, not a person, and all these rights have been taken from him—upon the brow of these millions of slaves there has been branded the mark of private property."

A fair comment on that stirring passage is that it is unfortunately worded. Perhaps it is true that the free man in England—and are not all Englishmen free?—can defend his rights before his Native Councils, but he dare not appear in *propria persona* but must engage lawyers at great expense; he may buy and sell, but he must get a licence for this and that; he may plant and reap if he can get the land; but if he starts roaming the forests for nuts he will soon find himself in trouble with a gamekeeper, who will order him off in double quick time; and if he fishes in the waters of his own country he will encounter the water-bailiff, who will run him in summarily for a poacher. The brand of private property may not be on the brow of millions of Englishmen, but it is very conspicuous on most of the English countryside.

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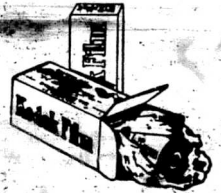
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East Africa in the Press.

AN AMAZING CASE OF PREMONITION.

MR. FRANK SCUDAMORE, the well-known war correspondent, says in the course of one of his interesting articles in *World's Pictorial News*—

"When, in a night march before a scrap (it has happened several times) a man has said to me, quite calmly, 'My number is up,' or 'There's a bullet with my name on it,' I have never known that man to be wrong. It wasn't nerves. It was premonition. Millions of men have been killed without having that fore-knowledge, but I am convinced that the man who has it is never mistaken. Indeed, I do not think any man would say the thing unless he were certain."

"But never," he said, "I heard put forward so confident a prophecy as was made by Freddy Forester-Walker on this night of our scratch meal beside the mud fort at Trinikitat, near Suakin. Someone had called on him for a song (he had a voice like the creaking of a Sakeyah wheel) and he rose to the occasion. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I can't sing; and I can't make a speech, and I haven't a story here.' But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll give your fortunes for to-morrow."

"He drew the bag of almonds towards him and spread it out.

"'Left to right,' he said, and taking a nut cracked it in his fingers. The nut had two kernels, one withered. Walker passed it to Colonel Fred Burnaby. 'Not your time yet, old man,' he said. (Burnaby was killed a year later at Abou Klea.) He cracked another nut and handed it to Messadaglia Bey—he had been one of Gordon's officers at Khartoum—'You'll be hit up, Colonel,' he commented, 'but you'll pull through.' He passed on to the next two men. One was young Tewfyk Bey (whom I had known at the time of the deposition and murder of Abdul Aziz in Constantinople). 'There's no luck for you, Tewfyk,' he said; 'you're for it.'

"By now the joke had become sinister and we all protested, but Forester-Walker persisted and handed out his forecast to each one of us. To me he said, 'You'll be all right, Sandie, the devil won't have you.' To my chum, Walter Goodall—later secretary to the Khedive—he foretold 'a let-off.' To one after another round the plank he allotted his fate. Then, taking the last nut, he held it aloft. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I do not need to crack this to know my destiny.' Before midday to-morrow I will be lying beside my guns."

"Forester-Walker, strange as it may seem, was right in each prediction. Before next evening, of that party of eighteen (himself included), thirteen had been killed and three wounded, while I was one of the six European survivors of Baker's ill-fated square."

This case from the Eastern Sudan is truly amazing. Have any of our readers authentic cases of premonition in East or Central Africa to narrate? We should welcome such correspondence.

A PEN PICTURE OF ZANZIBAR.

In the course of an article in *The Blue Peter* on Zanzibar, Mrs. Elinor Mordaunt writes:—

"Whichever way you approach Zanzibar—and it is well to make landfall at sunset; or, better still, at dawn, when all is rose and pale grey, pearl and pale gold—you will at once realise it, and rightly, too, as a Faerie Town; as the one place in the world of which you have not expected too much; as a true Arabian Nights' city of the sea; a city set among the deep, shining, metal-like green of palms, the myrtle-like green of giant clove trees; the feathery green and scarlet plumes of the flamboyant; a city of tall, white, flat-topped houses, many of them with their feet in the sea; of dark arches and pillared balconies; of mosques and towers, with an occasional slope of red tiles. A city set, as it were—for softness and brilliance—in the very heart of a pearl. For there is something in the air of Zanzibar which gives it all a sort of soft delicacy, such as I have never seen elsewhere."

"The streets—happily narrow and shaded, for the heat is intense—are intricate, amazingly angled and involve a jumble with brass, with tin and silver-workers, hammering with tailors, madly working at their sewing machines—a whirl of sewing machines—cutting and fitting in the open road; with cooks and case-makers and sweet-makers, cooking and crying their wares; with the frizzling of hot fat and the sound of grinding coffee; with the constant cry of the water-seller, the rattle of tin cups; with the cry of children; with the braying of donkeys and the shouts of the men."

AN EGYPTIAN BATTALION FOR THE SUDAN.

MAJOR BARCLAY BLACK, who spent some twenty years in the Sudan Service, and who was in political charge of Omdurman during the riots of 1924, referring in *The Morning Post* to the proposed return of an Egyptian battalion to the Sudan, recalls that the Egyptian troops were expelled on account of the murder of Sir Lee Stack, and continues—

"For some time previous to this grave disturbance, fomented if not originated by Egyptians, had occurred in Omdurman, to be succeeded shortly afterwards by a mutiny of Sudanese troops, which involved the death of several British officers and men. In consequence, the British Government inflicted certain penalties on the Egyptian Government. Amongst them was the withdrawal of all Egyptian troops from the Sudan."

"The Sudanese notables and chiefs were fully informed as to the reasons for this compulsory withdrawal. It is now proposed to return Egyptian troops to the Sudan, and it is difficult to see what reasons are to be given to the Sudanese for this step. The African mind will not readily grasp such a *volte face*, and will be inclined, to attribute it to one thing, and one thing only—inability to keep the Egyptian troops out of the Sudan."

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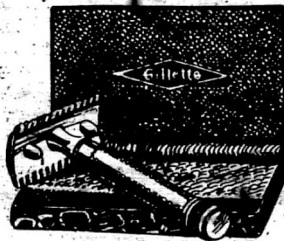
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NYASALAND NEEDS AN AIR MAIL SERVICE. IN TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK JACKSON.

In a leading article on the subject of African air mail services *The Nyasaland Times* wrote recently:—

"Of any territory in Africa, British or foreign, Nyasaland is most in need of an air mail service. There is no other territory with a European population, and consequent mail, anything like the size of this Protectorate, that has to endure such vexatious delays in the receipt of letters and parcels from overseas. It is really nothing less than ridiculous when one considers the journey of a letter from London to Blantyre. London to Cape Town, Cape Town to Bulawayo, Bulawayo to Salisbury, Salisbury to Beira, Beira to Blantyre. A journey occupying twenty-six or twenty-seven days. So much for mails transport by sea and land. Let us consider mails by air. The post could be flown from London to Blantyre direct in a maximum period of one week. Admittedly such a scheme is highly ambitious, but it would not be justified for several years, but there is no doubt that arrangements could be made to link up the Nyasaland postal service with the trans-African air mail which is to be inaugurated next year. Abercorn, at the foot of Lake Tanganyika, is going to be an important base on the London-Cape Town route. A plane could be flown from there to Nyasaland in a very few hours."

The Batcleur, the African ornithological journal which Captain H. F. Stoneham and Mr. A. H. Paget Wilkes edit, says of the late Sir Frederick Jackson:—

"During Sir Frederick's service in East Africa and Uganda he made large collections of birds, adding over a hundred new species or forms to the African list, all the types of which are now in the British Museum at South Kensington. His publications were not numerous. Besides contributing to the *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society*, of which he was President, he published in 1926 his book on the 'Game Birds of Kenya and Uganda.' He also wrote on big game in the Badminton Library and in Bryden's 'Great and Small Game in Africa.'

Frederick was of a retiring nature and was happier out in the bush on safari conversing with the Natives and getting to know them in their own surroundings than at the seat of Government. His name has been immortalised by Sir Rider Haggard in 'Alan Quatermain,' in which Captain Good there portrayed was none other than Sir Frederick Jackson. By his death African ornithology has lost a valuable worker, and the Empire a great sportsman and administrator who held the reins of office with a firmness and fairness that won for him the highest esteem of all who knew him."

THE TREATMENT OF TAPEWORM.

In a thesis on the incidence of helminthic infestations in Natives of Kenya, with special reference to taeniasis, accepted by the University of London for the degree of M.D. and published in *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* for November 15, Dr. J. A. Carman comes to the conclusion that carbon tetrachloride cum oil of chenopodium, especially when administered between two doses of saline such as magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts), have been shown to cure a large percentage of even multiple tapeworm infections; and if each case is treated on its merits, there seems to be no danger of poisoning and no need for any but the simplest preparation. The remedy is not disliked by the Natives, who can see for themselves how effectively it relieves them of their worms, and it has the added virtue of being fairly cheap. It is, however, definitely recommended that wholesale treatment of large numbers of cases should not be carried out unless each patient can be scrutinised and questioned as to his health at the time and for the few preceding days.

THE SPEED OF AN ELEPHANT.

MR. C. R. PITMAN, Game Warden of Uganda, says in the course of a letter to *The Field*: "I note that Mr. Cherry Kearton's statement that an elephant can overtake a motor car travelling at a speed of twenty miles an hour is challenged. I consider that an elephant can attain a remarkably high speed for an extremely limited distance. Some years ago I read a discussion on the relative speeds attained by several of the fastest known animals. My recollection is that it was claimed that an elephant can travel at a rate of 100 yards in eight seconds for a short distance only. I do not doubt the accuracy of this claim. This is equivalent to a speed of 125 yards in ten seconds, or 25 1/2 miles an hour."

An interesting booklet on the development of the port of Beira has been issued by Beira Works Ltd. All the information therein contained has, we believe, already appeared in our columns, but the brochure is very useful for reference purposes.

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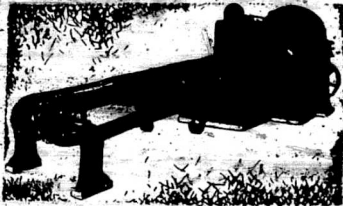
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THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY (1910).

The Case against the Crown.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited, was recently held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Harvey B. Spiller, the Chairman of the company, presided, and after dealing with the accounts stated that the stagnation of the home market for Empire-grown tobacco had seriously affected the financial position of the settlers in the company's concession, and naturally reflected adversely on all the company's operations. As the result of over-production prices had slumped, but now production had decreased to a very considerable extent, and it was hoped that if sufficient measures were taken to co-ordinate supply and demand a more normal market for Empire-grown tobacco would prevail. The present year's crop of tobacco was of first-class quality, and was in a very good condition.

Mineral Discoveries in North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Referring to the agreement entered into with the Mining Trust and the measures that that company were taking to explore systematically the mineral deposits known to exist in many parts of the concession, the Chairman said that the work had been placed in the hands of Mr. C. H. White, a geologist of world-wide reputation, who was assisted by Mr. Donald Gill and a highly technical staff. Mr. White's report indicated that already there was very good reason to hope that copper deposits comparable with the large mines in Northern Rhodesia would materialise. Should that eventuate, it was impossible to exaggerate the important bearing it would have on the prosperity of the company and the effect it would produce on all operations—agricultural, trading, and otherwise.

The benefits the company derived from the agreement with the Mining Trust included, in the first place, 20% of the share capital in the company now being formed, and which would be known as the Mining Trust of Northern Rhodesia; and, secondly, the company obtained 10% in any subsidiary companies which might be formed. The company would also receive royalties on all minerals recovered.

The Petition of Right.

Proceeding, the Chairman said:—

Referring to the dispute about the land taken from the company for Native Reserves under an agreement between the Crown and the British South Africa Company, on the advice of counsel a Petition of Right was lodged on April 23 last, but no reply was received until August 12, when we heard that the Attorney-General desired this company to make two amendments to the petition. Our legal advisers would have been prepared to agree to one of the amendments, but submitted reasoned arguments why they considered the other amendment should not be made. I am pleased to inform you that the Attorney-General has met us fairly, and upon his advice His Most Gracious Majesty has granted his Fiat to the Petition, in the form in which it was presented. We are satisfied with the position. Of course, I must not discuss the merits of a matter which is now *sub judice*, but we at least feel that we are fighting for right against might, and we are submitting our cause with confidence to the judgment of the greatest Court of Justice in the world. There are many things which, if I were at liberty to do so, I should like to say with regard to this claim.

However, it is right that I should inform you why we lodged the Petition of Right. We have taken proceedings because we decline to be bound by an agreement between the Crown and the British South Africa Company, whereby that company, for valuable consideration, not one penny of which did we receive, agreed that the Crown might take as much of our land for Native Reserves as the Crown might deem proper. Beyond our grievance as shareholders, we believe we have something to complain of as taxpayers, in which capacity we have helped to pay the British South Africa Company for rights we contend that it neither owned nor possessed the power to sell. That, however, is a matter which, if we are successful in our proceedings against the Crown, will no doubt be taken up by the Crown with the British South Africa Company.

The report and accounts were adopted; Mr. H. B. Spiller and Mr. J. Clifford Rowe were re-elected as directors; and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper, Brothers & Co., were also reappointed.

NYASALAND'S NEW GOVERNOR

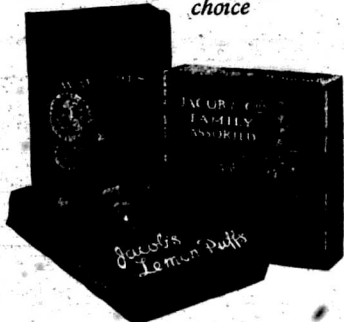
Prefers East Africa to West Africa.

MR. T. S. W. THOMAS, Nyasaland's new Governor, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by the Town Councils of Blantyre and Limbe, said that he preferred East Africa to West Africa and that he thought West Africa was going too fast in the matter of education. He indicated his determination to build better roads and more of them; emphasised the urgent need for a thoroughly equipped agricultural research station; and urged members of the general public to come direct to him with their requests or grievances.

Mr. R. S. Hynde, who expressed a welcome to His Excellency, said that Zomba was out of touch with affairs and that the Government headquarters should some day be moved to a more convenient spot; expressed the view that the tsetse fly could not be eradicated until the game laws were changed; and suggested that the export of cotton seed should be prohibited, since, though its commercial value was small, it was of great value if returned to the soil as a green manure.

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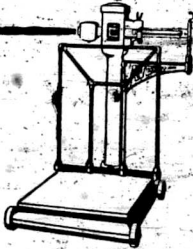
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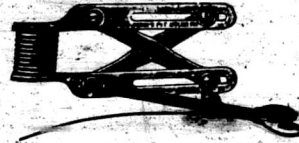


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POINTS FROM CALEDONIAN DINNER SPEECHES IN EAST AFRICA.

LAST week we reported Mr. J. McCrae's inspiring address at the Caledonian Dinner in Nairobi. Hereunder we refer briefly to other Caledonian Dinners held in East Africa:—

The Hon. B. C. Johnstone, President of the Zanzibar Caledonian Society, referred to the imminent departure for Trinidad of the British Resident, Sir Claud Hollis, who had directed policy "with firmness and ability, and yet with a kindness and personal interest which has captivated us all. In the six years that he has been with us as our Resident he has accomplished more than had even been dreamed of. The roads, with all their attendant benefits, he has planned with foresight, and has seen them practically completed. The Harbour Works that were commenced before his day needed much reorganisation to make them a satisfactory proposition. These he has now also seen brought to completion under his guidance and care, and they already show signs of being a valuable asset. In many other directions, too, will his valuable work remain with us; but perhaps above all by his personal interest for every one of the Zanzibar community and by his human touch, which so appeals to every man, has he made his mark."

The Dar es Salaam dinner, though the largest dinner ever held in the Tanganyika capital, was deprived of the presence of the chief officials and a number of leading unofficials, who were travelling to Arusha for the opening of a session of the Legislative Council there. Mr. J. Lindsay Allen presided and the guest of the evening was Mr. P. E. Mitchell, the Governor's Deputy, who said it was not for him, a mere *karani*, to express opinions on policies and politics. The Rev. A. Melville Anderson, who responded to the toast of "The Kirk," defined a rigid economist as a *dar es Salaami*.

Arusha's first Caledonian Dinner was attended by some eighty people, including Dutch, Germans, and Greeks. Mr. Goodall Bloom, who proposed the toast of the evening, described himself as the next best thing to a Scot, namely, "a Gordon Highlander." The most favourably received remark of the evening was the statement of Mr. G. F. Webster, the Provincial Commissioner, that he had suggested that Government should alienate 150,000 acres in the district.

Mombasa was amused at Mr. Warren Wright's story of an Irishman in the Public Works Department, who, while on his way from Cyprus to Nyasaland, was asked in Mombasa what the cost of living in Cyprus was, and replied, "Seven shillings a bottle."

The Hon. E. J. O'Shea declared in Eldoret that Kenya was not overtaxed, though the incidence of taxation might be inequitable, and though the Colony was certainly not getting full value for its money. Mr. J. W. Newton urged that Eldoret should be developed as a holiday centre for Uganda officials and unofficials.

Mr. Hugh Cameron Coltart, the Chieftain, speaking in Nakuru, said Kenya must get away from parochialism and look not only to the future of the Colony but to the future of the Continent.

"The cause of Christ will be better advanced by emigration than by missionaries."—David Livingstone.

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. ARTHUR.

THE resignation from the Executive Council of Kenya of the Rev. Dr. Arthur, O.B.E., has drawn from the Governor the following statement:—

"Dr. Arthur is head of the Church of Scotland Mission, which has its headquarters at Kikuyu. The rules of that Church entail an absolute prohibition of the practice of female circumcision by its members, and disobedience of the rules entails suspension from church membership. This goes much further than the accepted policy of Government in that connexion, which was enunciated by the Conference of East African Governors in 1926 in the following terms: The Conference considered: 'That the practice of female circumcision, which was of very ancient origin, should not be interfered with, but that the respective Governments concerned should endeavour to persuade such tribes as practise the more brutal forms of it to return to the more ancient and less brutal forms.'"

"In the circumstances, Dr. Arthur feels that his position as a member of the Executive Council is embarrassing both to himself and to the Government—to himself in that he feels bound to maintain an attitude which is at variance with the considered policy of Government; to Government in that an impression appears to have been created among Natives that in advocating the total abolition of this Native custom he is acting as the emissary of Government, which, of course, is not the case. He has therefore considered it best to resign."

A. LEGAL FARCE IN UGANDA.

A FARCE worthy of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera was, says a Kampala Correspondent of *East Africa*, recently acted there with all the solemnity of legal procedure.

A local barrister, having made application to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa for bail in the case of an Indian whom he defended in the High Court of Uganda and who had been convicted by that Court, was informed that the application would be dealt with by two Uganda judges. The only judges available were (a) the judge who had originally tried the case and (b) the Attorney-General (then Acting Chief Justice of Uganda) who had, as the Law Officer of the Crown, given instructions that the original application to the High Court for bail should be opposed. Thus neither could grant the application without contradicting his previous decision, even if he could dispose of the application! But the farce did not end there, defending counsel being told that his application could not be disposed of in Uganda because it was impossible to form an Appeal Court in the Protectorate, owing to both judges of the High Court of Uganda being acting judges.

Which may—or may not—satisfy the legally minded, but is scarcely likely to commend itself to the man in the street—or to the accused appellant.

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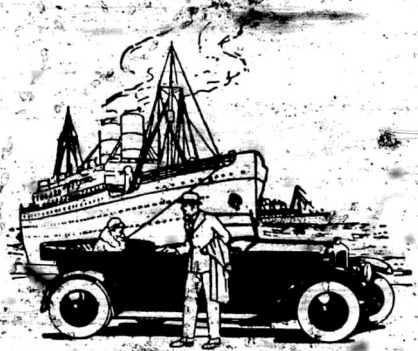
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A continuous wireless service is now in force at Mombasa.

The establishment of a co-operative creamery at Thomson's Falls is proposed.

Nairobi General Cash Stores and Maragua Ltd. are being voluntarily wound up.

Livingstone's new municipal offices were recently opened by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

East Africa learns that Messrs. John Calvert and Co., of Uganda, have gone into voluntary liquidation.

Messrs. C. C. Moncton & Co. have been appointed sub-agents of the Union-Castle Line in Moshi and Arusha.

Captain F. E. White has resigned his appointment as manager of the International Motor Mart, Dar es Salaam.

Mr. T. E. Scammell, an architect who recently resided and carried on business in Eldoret, has filed his petition.

The Chief Veterinary Officer of Northern Rhodesia is henceforth to be known as the Director of Animal Health.

The Rosehaugh Company is paying a dividend of 6%, free of tax, on its Cumulative Preference shares for the half-year ended December 31.

Plans for a new wharf at Tanga at a cost of £125,000 are being considered by the technical advisers to the Tanganyika Government.

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 3% on the Ordinary shares in respect of the year 1929.

Nyassa Plantations Ltd., the annual meeting of which is to be held at 3, Fenchurch Street on Tuesday next at 2.30 p.m., reports a profit of £694 for the year ended September 30 last, the lower returns being due to a fall of £2 17s. 6d. in the average price of copra. The company's issued capital is £68,250. Its properties consist of perpetual leases of some 37,030 acres of land in the districts of Ngochi, Mueve, Mecuanja, and Marere, P.E.A.

The fare by air from Cape Town to London, once the regular air service is open, will be about £100, according to a report from Johannesburg.

The latest issue of the Nyasaland Gazette to reach London contains a useful road report compiled by the Director of Public Works, giving particulars of the conditions of the all-weather and seasonal routes in the Protectorate. It is proposed to make such reports a monthly feature.

The Foundation Company, which has done considerable contracting work in East Africa, has been unable to pay the January interest and dividends on their secured notes and preference shares. A receiver has therefore been appointed. The company's capital is £425,000.

The great recuperative power of Kenya Colony has just been forcefully demonstrated by the success of the Nakuru Show. No part of the Colony was more severely hit last year by locusts, and by the failure of the rains than the Nakuru district, which has nevertheless been able to stage an agricultural exhibition surpassing all its previous records. All concerned are to be cordially congratulated.

Opening the first meeting of the third session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor, expressed a special welcome to the two newly-elected members, and said he hoped they would realise that the influence and authority exercised by elected members of a Council with a permanent official majority were not a question of voting power, but were nevertheless real and could be of the greatest value.

TANGANYIKA RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

Great Floods west of Kilosa.

At the moment of closing for press we learn from Dar es Salaam that great floods at Kidete, west of Kilosa, have stopped all traffic on the railway, which in some places is submerged to a depth of five feet. The bridge at Kilosa is reported to have been destroyed, and it is now anticipated that railway communication can be re-established for at least a month. This interruption of traffic between the coast and the central and western areas of the Territory will inevitably entail heavy loss of revenue, and may lead to the diversion of some outward mineral traffic from the Katanga.



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<i>Mombasa.</i>	The Earl of Lovelace
Conte Dolfin Boldo and family	Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas
Mrs. E. Foljambe	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Mrs. Greswolde	Signori Cavenaghi
Mr. Knox	Mr. Louis Hanegraef
Mr. Lomax	

ON her last outward voyage the s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini" carries

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mrs. Shannon
Mr. Anthoine	Mr. and Mrs. Cecil T.
Mr. De Baux	Conte T. Soames
Mr. Cantameza	Conte T. Soames
Mrs. Curran	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Mr. and Mrs. Drion	Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt
Mr. and Mrs. Demoen	
Mr. Frere	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Mr. Van Geem	Mr. E. Bordiaux
Mrs. Greswolde-Williams	Mr. A. Fiore
Mr. and Mrs. Hammer	Marchese Glinori Venturi
Conte Khevenhuller	Mr. and Mrs. Moreau
Prince and Princess Melikoff	Mr. Norris and party
	Mr. U. Norza

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

ON her last voyage from East Africa the Italian liner "Francesco Crispi" brought to Genoa, which was reached on December 20, the following passengers from

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mr. A. A. Knäuss
Brigadier Ivan Urnston	Mr. Richard Markus
Battye	Mrs. H. A. Mitchell
Mr. C. G. Busby	Mr. H. C. Sherwell
Mr. James Castrell	Madame S. B. Southey
Mr. R. H. P. Collings	Mrs. Caterina Piarra
Mrs. Laura Giorgini	Mr. Charles Brion Weller
Mr. M. D. Kampf	

NEW MESSAGERIES MOTOR VESSEL.

THE Messageries Maritimes are building a new motor vessel for their East Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius route. She will be named "Marechal Joffre," in memory of the great Marshal of France, who, long before the Great War, took part in various French Colonial campaigns. The company thus continues its policy of giving to its steamers on this service the names of famous French officers connected with the establishment of the Colony of Madagascar.

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"Matiana" arrived Suez homewards, January 3.
 "Modasa" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Jan. 3.
 "Malda" arrived Beira for the Cape, January 3.
 "Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, Jan. 7.
 "Ellora" arrived Bombay from Mombasa, January 10.
 "Karoo" leaves Durban for Bombay, January 17.
 "Khandalla" leaves Bombay for Durban, January 15.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Billiton" left Lourenço Marques for Cape ports December 31.
 "Meliskerk" left Mombasa for the Cape, December 30.
 "Sumatra" left Hamburg for East Africa, Dec. 31.
 "Rypperkerk" left Marseilles for Rotterdam, Dec. 30.
 "Giekerk" left Lourenço Marques for East Africa, December 30.
 "Jagerfontein" left Cape Town for East Africa, December 30.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Governor" arrived Mombasa, January 2.
 "City of Bath" left Suez for East Africa, January 4.
 "Haliartus" left Glasgow for East Africa, January 4.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Zanzibar for Marseilles, January 5.
 "Chambord" left Marseilles, January 3.
 "General Duchesne" left Newlyn homewards, Jan. 5.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" left Port Said homewards, January 3.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Carlow Castle" left London for East Africa, Jan. 2.
 "Dundrum Castle" left Port Said for London, Dec. 30.
 "Hlangibby Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, January 5.
 "Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira, January 5.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

January	9	per s.s. "Morea."
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"	23	" s.s. "Viceroy of India."
"	29	" s.s. "Ville de Strasbourg."
"	30	" s.s. "Rawalpindi."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11:30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 11 per the s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," on January 13 per the s.s. "Usaramo," and on January 18 per the s.s. "Malwa."

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Our weekly East African Produce Reports will be resumed next week.

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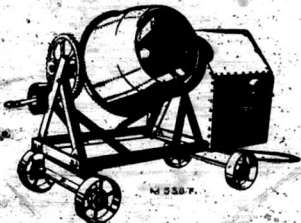
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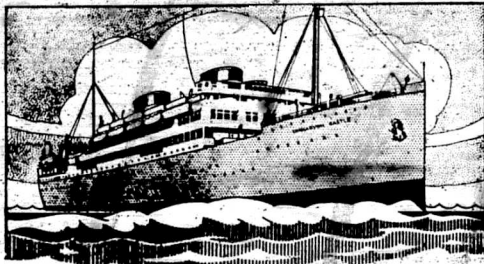


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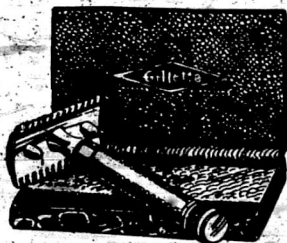
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