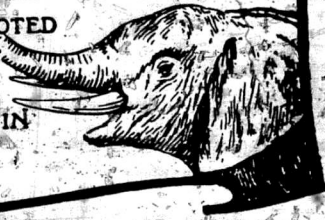


EAST AFRICA

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



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LEARN A NATIVE LANGUAGE WELL.

THERE is an old story of the Native who, failing to comprehend the perfectly grammatical coastal Swahili of his *bwana*, excused himself with the declaration: "I do not understand Kiswahili. I know only Kisetler." The term "Kisetler," is both neat and descriptive; it avoids the unpleasant implication of the "Kitchen Kafir" of the South, and if it carries a sting, the pain it inflicts is at least salutary. The East African settler does not realise that in the matter of language he is unusually well off. His lines are cast in pleasant places, for the Bantu group of languages with which he comes into contact are simple in structure, free from the clicks which complicate pronunciation in the Southern vernaculars, such as Zulu, and, above all, are written in Roman script. Compare his task with that of the Indian planter or Civil Servant, who is faced with ancient tongues whose grammar is difficult, whose vocabulary is extensive, and whose script may vary from the confusing circles of Burmese or Sinhalese to the spidery writing of Persian or the stiff and forbidding characters of Gujerati.

The great majority of our readers have thus no excuse for debasing a tongue contrastingly easy to acquire. Even in Africa itself their position might be far worse. The many who have sat at the feet of Professor Alice Werner, and have heard her lectures on African languages, know that of the three groups indigenous to Africa, the Bantu is by far the easiest. In the Sudanic group, of which Shilluk, Dinka, and Luo (or "Nilotic Kavirondo") are examples, we have the "isolating" type, mono-

syllabic in basis and relying on "tone" for distinguishing between words otherwise similar. This character they share with Chinese, and anyone who has tried Chinese will realise what "tone" means: the tyro may think he is talking of "angels" and find that by missing the right "tone" he is discouraging of "angels"—which is embarrassing. The Hamitic section, which includes Ancient Egyptian, Somali, Galla, and Bedaue, has the pleasant trick of dropping its vowels, so that some words seem to consist entirely of consonants and to be unpronounceable by the ordinary European speech-organs. It should therefore be with immense relief that the East African settler, official, or missionary turns to his Bantu task and tackles a language lavishly prodigal of vowels, with no sounds which his European speech-organs cannot compass, and with no letters that he cannot read. To mention only one point: East Africa is full of men who have had a Public School education and who recall with a shudder their efforts to memorise French, Latin, and Greek verbs, some of them "irregular to the verge of impropriety"; in Swahili there are, by a merciful dispensation of Providence, no irregular verbs, and, moreover, none of those irrational genders which provoked Mark Twain to indite his famous "Essay on the German Language." These are facts which must appeal even to the most amateurish of linguists.

But there is another and a more serious side to this question. Only by understanding a Native language thoroughly can a European hope to understand the mentality of his Native servants, to get into real touch with them, to avoid the unmitigated evils of an interpreter, and to have power to make the apt remark or quote the homely proverb which establishes contact between mind and mind. It is well worth the trouble.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

If General Hammond's recommendations are adopted, we shall soon see the ancient British system of toll-gates and turnpike roads established in Tanganyika Territory, as the **TOLL-GATES PROPOSED IN TANGANYIKA.** only feasible means of combating the competition of the motor car with the railway. In his Report on the Tanganyika Railways he points out that already motor competition has brought to a standstill the growth of passenger traffic on the Tanga line, and that with the completion of the bridge across the Ruvu River similar competition will be severely felt on the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro section of the Central line. If the Government, he argues, improves rates, fares, and facilities, or institutes its own combined rail and motor service, it will lay itself open to the charge of competing with private industry; if it adopts the American system of licensing all transport services and granting such licences only where new services can prove that existing ones are inadequate, it will be introducing a cumbersome method into a new country, while if it puts on motor cars a tax calculated to make them pay for the total maintenance and capital charges of the roads over which they run, it will be putting a heavy burden on an instrument which is peculiarly fitted for development purposes.

His *via media* is the road toll. "Until recently," he writes, "road tolls have been looked upon as an anachronism, but with changing means of transport views on this point are changing also. It has the merit in a country like Tanganyika Territory that it can be applied to certain roads and not to others, and it can be varied according to whether the vehicle plies for public transport or not. Thus a stiff toll could be placed on all vehicles using roads competing with the railway, and still higher tolls could be levied on vehicles carrying public passengers or goods thereon, while any roads radiating from the railways or in districts away from them could be exempted altogether. If this were combined with a moderate vehicle or petrol tax, definite assistance would be given to the man who is genuinely trying to develop the country, but the man who chooses to compete would have to pay in full for the facilities which he requires in order to enable him to do so. This is the lowest figure which he should be called upon to pay; in a new country I think it should be fixed higher, so that he would pay also for a share in the upkeep of the development roads, in order to give definite encouragement to those who wish to open up the country and definite discouragement to those who merely want to enter into wasteful competition to the detriment of the country as a whole. The collection of a toll on these good competitive roads should present no difficulties, as they could be levied at bridges and drifts where it would be hard to evade them."

The suggestion is not a new one, but, backed by General Hammond's weight of authority, it is more likely to receive attention than in the past. One comment which may justifiably be made is that a motorist paying toll would expect to find a road on which to travel. Our Special Correspondent who has just returned after motoring some 5,000 miles in East Africa is emphatic in his

verdict on the majority of the alleged roads in Tanganyika, and that verdict is "Guilty." It is true that he was unfortunate in the weather and in striking a record rainy season, but from his account the Tanganyika roads, where recognisable as such and distinguishable from mere tracks, are pleasantly punctuated with boulders, pitfalls, crevasses, patches of black "cotton soil," and little diversions of that nature, while drifts are far more frequent than bridges. And whom would the Government get to staff their toll-houses? It will be remembered that Mr. Tony Weller threatened to "keep a pike" as a final and crushing argument when Mr. Pickwick hesitated to take charge of his money; and from other remarks by the Wellers, *père et fils*, we gather that in the palmy days of the turnpike in England the essential qualification of the gate-keepers was that they should be disgruntled persons who gratified a grudge against their fellow-men by collecting the unpopular tolls and indulged their spleen by a general attitude of incivility and surliness. Where in East Africa would the Government find such men?

Fifty years ago Dr. Alphonse Laveran saw, described, and figured the malaria parasite in the blood of a human patient; thirty-three years ago Major (now Sir) Ronald Ross answered Laveran's query: "How does the parasite enter the human economy?" Then the mosquito took its place among the major pests of mankind. It is worth while recalling the difficulties placed by Authorities in the way of these two great pioneers. In spite of his wonderful find, a "narrow and paltry militarism" detailed Laveran for administrative work at Lille and Nantes, where he had no hospital and no laboratory for his researches; and that same militarism even prevented him, the one man who knew, from acting as director of medical services to the expedition to Madagascar in 1895, when the ravages of malaria among the French troops were terrible. Ross, having in 1897 found the malaria parasite in the spotted-winged mosquito, was promptly sent on official duty to Rajputana, and his researches thus stopped for six months. Even when, at the urgent instance of Sir Patrick Manson, he was transferred to Calcutta, he had to go on plague duty, and so few were the malarious patients available that he had to fall back on the details of mosquito transmission in the allied parasite of birds; then, when he had worked out the cycle in birds, he was sent to Assam to investigate kala-azar. It would be difficult to find more glaring examples of bureaucratic interference hindering the progress of humanity than these examples from the lives of the two great founders of the "mosquito theory." With the growth of bureaucracy in these latter days, and its great post-War development, East Africans who have no love for Government domination, either in Africa or at home, should note the experience of Laveran and Ross. It provides ammunition that may be valuable.

"I find your magazine by far the most informative and interesting of any East African periodical that I have seen."—Thus writes a subscriber from Nyasaland.

FROM THE KENYA FRONTIER TO JINJA.

A Tribute to Uganda's Roads

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa"

THE amazing difference in some respects between Kenya Colony and the Protectorate of Uganda is brought forcibly to the attention when motoring from Kitale to Jinja, for immediately he passes the border of the two Dependencies at Malakisi the traveller finds conditions drastically changed.

The road surface has improved as by a miracle. He has been crawling along at between five and ten miles an hour, avoiding pot holes here and boulders there; now he finds himself on a perfectly straight and well-made road, so good that he can step on it without fear. At first a caution learnt in Kenya will make him wary, but soon he finds doubt unnecessary, except, of course, when approaching corners; he can forge ahead at high speed without fear of ruts and other obstructions. The whole countryside is more luxuriant; blank, barren patches give place to tall elephant grass, and as far as the eye can see everything is a healthy green. Now and then a Native approaches on a bicycle, and groups of Native villages near the road become more frequent. And ahead, some fifteen miles distant, is to be seen the curious hump-shaped rock of Tororo, now an important station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway. For miles the road runs in a straight line to the foot of the hill, where the *boma*, with the Union Jack flying at the masthead, is situated. At the time of my entry into Uganda the smell of burning plants pervaded the air, for it was the period at which all cotton plants had to be burned to keep down disease in the following season.

Need for a Signpost.

After passing through Tororo the road turns to the left for Jinja, a hundred miles away. In Kenya or Tanganyika such a distance is often a great trial, but a hundred miles is nothing on roads such as these highways of Uganda. The temptation to speed is great, for the road is good enough to allow the car to travel at her highest pace. Few Natives are to be seen on this stretch of road, one part of which does not deviate an inch for over seven miles! In such conditions it is perhaps not surprising that

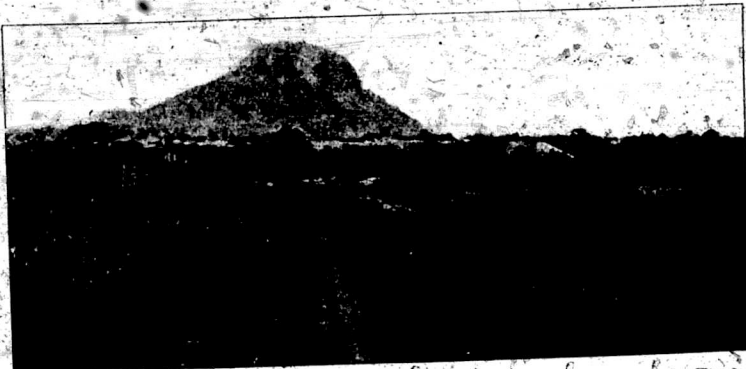
many motorists omit to see a signpost "To Jinja" pointing down a road at right angles to the highway from Tororo. Yes, many motorists—including, I regret to say, myself—do fail to spot this guiding sign, and it was not until I had covered another twenty miles, and found the road terminating abruptly on the shores of Lake Victoria, that I realised I had reached Port Mjanji, and not Jinja. A brief chat with an Indian shopkeeper disclosed my mistake, and provided the comforting excuse that many other East African motorists have fallen into the same error. As this cross-road leading to Jinja is of such importance, I feel sure that Mr. Galton Fenzi, who is always appreciative of proposals from motorists, will forgive my suggesting that a more prominent signpost should be erected at Busia by the R.E.A.A.A.

Through papyrus swamps, dense forest, banana groves, and a country thickly covered with tropical vegetation of all kinds, the road leads on until in the distance appear the placid waters of the Lake and the housetops of Jinja. Cotton being the staple crop of the Eastern Province, of which Jinja is the chief town—it is but natural to find numerous cotton-buying stations by the roadside, with scales ready to weigh the small quantities brought in by Natives from their plantations.

New Enterprises.

Jinja, as, indeed, the whole of the Eastern Province, has received a serious setback from this year's reduced crop and the fall in the price of cotton; how serious may be gauged from the statement that in an average year the Eastern Province—generally spoken of as the "E.P."—produces about two-thirds of the total cotton crop of Uganda. At the time of my journey many of the wealthier Natives were still withholding their cotton in the hope that the price would improve later on. A secondary source of Native income is provided by the trade in hides and skins, which are unfortunately also experiencing poor market prices.

For the Native to concentrate all his energies on one crop has always been regarded by thoughtful people as a dangerous policy, and it was therefore encouraging to learn that one Indian firm in Jinja is now establishing a sugar factory just outside the township. This factory, which is to have an initial capacity of fifteen tons of sugar per day, will be equipped with the most modern machinery, and the enterprise is being planned to allow ample room for further development. About 500 acres had already been planted with cane, but as the company owns



TORORO.

Photo: E. W. Hattersley.



THE RIVER NILE AT JINJA.

some 7,000 acres in the neighbourhood, it is likely that this estate will in the comparatively near future become an important unit in the young sugar production industry in East Africa. It is, moreover, the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to encourage sugar cultivation by individual Natives, who will be able to sell their cane to the factory.

Tobacco is another crop recently grown by Natives under official encouragement, and it is fortunate that they have as an outlet for the leaf a thoroughly up-to-date and well-equipped factory owned by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. by the courtesy of their manager for Eastern Africa I was enabled to view the cigarette making machinery which has been installed—machinery by which millions of cigarettes can be manufactured in a very short space of time. What is equally remarkable is that Natives are employed to operate this machinery, yet another tribute to the intelligence of the Uganda Native. At present the factory, which overlooks Lake Victoria, manufactures only cigarettes for Native consumption.

The Birth of the Nile.

One of the most attractive features of Jinja is, of course, the world-famous Ripon Falls and, a mile or so farther down the river, the Owen Falls. In neither case is the height of the falls great, but the onlooker is fascinated by the seething waters as they rush from the Victoria Nyanza over the Ripon Falls. This is the birth-place of the great River Nile, which here begins its thousand-odd mile journey to the Mediterranean. On both sides of the river the banks roll smoothly down; many a patient man has stood here and watched great fish leaping up from the rapids to the calmer waters of the lake.

Hippopotamus and crocodile are plentiful; in fact, too plentiful for the liking of those who reside near the lake shore, for at night the hippo is wont to wander round the gardens, trampling beautiful flower-beds underfoot and spoiling the green lawns. The Jinja Golf Club is said to be the only one in the world which includes in its rules instructions as to the procedure to be adopted if a ball falls into a hole made by a hippo's foot! These animals frequently stroll at night near the shore, but they are not considered dangerous unless they find mankind to be between them and the water. During my stay in the township one of the beasts killed a Native woman near the spot where the new railway bridge is being built.

As a township Jinja is exceedingly pretty. The roads in the residential quarter run between shaded avenues of trees, and, seen from the ferry, that carries travellers to the west side of the river, the bungalows spread gracefully over the rise. Here,

I understand, is the oldest aerodrome in East Africa, situated just on the outskirts of the town and not far from the Ripon Falls. It was also interesting to be told that there existed in Jinja a cinematograph film of the departure of the "Knight of the Grail" from the aerodrome on the occasion of our flight from Croydon to Nairobi. The film, taken by Captain F. Roberts, the energetic Police Superintendent of the Eastern Province, showed with remarkable clearness our aeroplane banking and climbing up above the Falls at seemingly dangerous angles. On our first day out they would have scared me, but after the long flight from England my confidence must have grown considerably, for I had forgotten that we have performed any aerobatics.

Uganda's Police.

Mention of the film recalls that a subject which I found under frequent and general discussion among the European community, not only in Jinja, but in other parts of the Protectorate, was that of the Uganda Police Force. Indeed, many disquieting comments were made to me by people in widely separated spheres of life as to the relations existing between the Government and the police—who, of course, would not discuss the matter—whom I must be aware of the public concern. One point which was several times emphasised was that the last Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police has not been made available to the general public, as is the case in the neighbouring Colony of Kenya. However, I learnt that an inquiry into the working of the force was recently made by an official from another Colony, and the hope was expressed that his report will be published after it has been considered by Government.

The non-official community complained that in many districts in Uganda no European officer is in charge of the Native police, who act under the supervision of the District Commissioner. That serious crime is on the increase was suggested by many people, and I was told that representations by local bodies have produced somewhat curious official replies. One, for instance, was that burglaries have increased only in corresponding proportion to the increase in the number of houses to be burgled, and I was assured that another set forth the proposition that it is not the duty of the police to protect property!

These statements I am setting forth in response to the many suggestions made to me in different parts of the country that East Africa should direct the attention of the Government to a subject under constant discussion by "the man in the street." If, as was put to me by some readers, the



Photo: C. W. Hattersley.

A NATIVE DANDY.

Government is unsympathetic in its attitude towards the police. It is, to say the least, very regrettable. During the time I spent in the Protectorate I was much impressed by the smartness of the individual *askaris* on and off duty, who struck me as being every bit as smart in their appearance as those in Kenya or Tanganyika, and all three States, I feel, have every reason to be proud of their police. It is generally hoped in Uganda that, following the report of last year's inquiry, efforts will be made to increase the strength of the local force.

On the other hand, one of the leading business men in the town rather felt that the Police viewpoint had not been explained sufficiently fully to the Government, though I understand that the local Chamber of Commerce took up this question many months ago. Arising out of this matter, in several commercial quarters, keen appreciation was expressed of the cordial relations existing between the local Chamber of Commerce and the Government, for on many occasions when suggestions and resolutions have been passed on they have received very careful consideration. The high regard in which Mr. R. G. D. Rankine was held by everyone during his term of office as Chief Secretary was very evident, and his successor, Mr. P. W. Perryman, is also highly esteemed.

Hospital Accommodation.

Hospital accommodation at Jinja is not considered at all adequate for the needs of residents, and I learned that for the past three years the matter has been raised, but the decision to rebuild it has on each occasion been postponed. The Government admit the building to be inadequate, and six years ago designed a new structure at a cost of £8,000—a figure which was later reduced to £5,700. They point out, however, that altogether £100,000 is required in the schedule of medical buildings in the Protectorate, and that that schedule is being completed as funds become available. It is, however, interesting to note from an

answer given in the Uganda Legislative Council recently that the Eastern Province contributed £362,000 to the general revenue of the Protectorate from cotton and poll tax alone during 1929, while the amount spent on medical buildings in the Eastern Province amounted to only £3,824 on account of new buildings and £105 on account of maintenance. This year £1,000 has been allocated for new buildings.

These details contrast strongly with the neighbouring Buganda Province, which contributed some £223,800 to the general revenue from its cotton and poll tax, yet received £3,529 for the erection of new buildings. This year, moreover, some £18,500 is being allocated to new buildings in the Buganda Province. It must, of course, be borne in mind that Buganda Province contains the capital of the Province and supports many central institutions such as the Laboratory Service, the Research Institute, Mulago Medical School and Medical Stores.

From the above details it does appear that Jinja is in need of a more modern hospital, particularly for Europeans, and now that it has been brought up in the Legislative Council, efforts in that direction may be started.

Bridging the Nile.

The combined road and rail bridge across the Nile at present under construction at Jinja at a cost of about £76,000 will revolutionise both road and railway traffic between Jinja and Kampala, for up to now everything has had to be ferried across to Jinja from the Kampala side. The bridge, which is being built between the Ripon and Owen Falls, is to the layman, a marvellous feat of engineering. Over 2,500,000 cubic feet of earth have been excavated in order to build the banking approach to the bridge, which is 250 feet wide; there will be a 100 foot span in the centre, and a twenty-four-foot road bridge will be suspended below the railway bridge. Construction, which was started in April last, will probably be completed by the end of this year.

The railway from the bridge to Kampala has already been built, and, at the invitation of the railway authorities, I was enabled to travel by trolley over the new extension, which is fifty-seven miles long, has taken just over fourteen months to construct, and has provided employment for some 6,000 Natives. There will be three stations on this section of the line, which follows roughly the main Jinja-Kampala road; on account of the undulating nature of the ground, many embankments and cuttings have had to be constructed, one of the former being 42 feet high. From the railway can be viewed varied kinds of tropical agriculture, including cotton fields, coffee *shambas*, the huge sugar estate at Lugazi, and great banana groves. Thick forests have had to be negotiated, and the gap in the dense mass of trees indicates the tremendous work which has been involved in its clearing. The new extension cannot, of course, be opened for traffic until the bridge over the Nile is completed.

FORTHCOMING FEATURES.

During the next few months Capt. H. C. Druett will continue his series of articles describing his tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Early contributions will include pen pictures of Kampala, the Mountains of the Moon, Motoring in East Africa, Lake Victoria, etc. Limited supplies of the issues containing his past articles are still obtainable.

HONOURS FOR EAST AFRICANS.

HIS MAJESTY'S Birthday Honours List, published on Tuesday last, contained the names of many recipients well-known to East Africans, who will join with us in congratulating the following:—

Baron.

BUXTON, THE RT. HON. NOEL EDWARD, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

G.C.M.G.

RENTON, SIR ALEXANDER WOOD, K.C.M.G., K.C.
STANLEY, SIR HERBERT JAMES, K.C.M.G., Govern-
or and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.

G.C.V.O.

PULTENEY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

K.C.M.G.

PALMER, COLONEL FREDERICK, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E.,
of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, Consult-
ing Engineers to the Crown Agents for the
Colonies.

Knights Bachelor.

MARSHALL, GUY ANSTRUTHER KNOX, Esq., C.M.G.,
D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Imperial Bureau of
Entomology.

DAVIS, STEUART SPENCER, Esq., C.M.G., Treasurer,
Palestine.

C.M.G.

BUCHANAN-SMITH, CAPTAIN WALTER, M.C., Senior
Resident, Nigeria.

DICKSON, THOMAS AINSWORTH, Esq., M.C., Resi-
dent Commissioner, Swaziland.

HARDING, ALFRED JOHN, Esq., C.B.E., Director of
Colonial Audit.

HEWINS, HAROLD PREECE, Esq., Director of Com-
mercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic
Board, Khartoum.

JACKSON, HUGH MARRISON GOWER, Esq., O.B.E.,
Chief Native Commissioner, Southern Rho-
desia.

KEANE, MAJOR GERALD JOSEPH, D.S.O., M.D.,
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services,
Uganda.

MOORE, HENRY MONCK MASON, Esq., Colonial Sec-
retary, Kenya Colony.

SQUIRES, HERBERT CHAVASSE, Esq., M.D., Direc-
tor, Khartoum Civil Hospital.

C.M.V.O.

BRAIMBRIDGE, CLIFFORD VINEY, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer, Kenya Colony.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

DUNCAN, CLAUDE WOODRUFF, Esq., Inspector-Gen-
eral of Police, Nigeria.

EVERETT, RICHARD HORACE, Esq., Auditor-General,
Southern Rhodesia.

WALSH, GEOFFREY, Esq., Commissioner of Cus-
toms, Kenya and Uganda.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

CRAIG, CAPTAIN FALCONER, M.C., 3rd. The King's
Hussars, attached Sudan Defence Force.

LEARMONT, CAPTAIN DUNCAN ALEXANDER, R.N.A., for
Services on the Congo-Zambezi Watershed
Boundary Commission.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

BARTY, THOMAS PATRICK WILLIAM, Esq., Lecturer
in Civil Engineering, Gordon College, Khar-
toum, and Principal Engineer, Khartoum.

DUTTON, MAJOR ERIC ALDHELM TORLOGH, Private
Secretary to the Governor of Kenya.

FAZAN, SIDNEY HERBERT, Esq., District Officer,
Kenya.

JOLLIE, MRS. ETHEL TAWSE, formerly Member of
the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rho-
desia, for Public Services.

MORGAN, ARTHUR RAY, Esq., Senior Agricultural
Officer, Uganda Protectorate.

N.B.E. (Civil Division).

CORIAT, PERCY, Esq., D.C.M., Assistant District
Commissioner, Sudan Political Service.

OAKLEY, ARTHUR STAFFORD, Esq., Assistant Dis-
trict Commissioner, Sudan Political Service.

British Empire Medal (Military Division).

SHAWISH (SERGEANT) ABDULLAH EL KHEDIR, Veter-
inary Department, Sudan Defence Force.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division).

AMIM, MOHAMMED, EFFENDI, Sudan Police.
CLARK, ALFRED, Esq., Sudan Government Rail-
ways.

LAMPITT, ALFRED, Esq., Sudan Government Rail-
ways.

LUMLEY, JAMES MADDY, Esq., Deputy Commis-
sioner of Police, Kenya Colony.

ONUL, MOHAMMED, EFFENDI, Muayin of Arabs,
Sudan.

SAVY, GUSTAVE, Esq., lately Inspector of Police,
Seychelles.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel Edward Buxton, who receives a Baroncy, is the son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, who has long been keenly interested in East African development.

* * *

Sir Alexander Renton, on whom has been conferred the G.C.M.G., was responsible for drafting the rules of the Supreme Court of Mauritius in 1904.

* * *

Northern Rhodesian readers will congratulate Sir Herbert J. Stanley on receiving the G.C.M.G. Sir Herbert first went to Rhodesia in 1905, and three years later was appointed Imperial Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner for South Africa. In 1924 he was appointed the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia, being transferred three years later to the Governorship of Ceylon.

* * *

Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., served in Uganda from 1895 to 1897, during which time he saw service in the Unyoro Expedition of 1895. In the following year he took part in the Nandi Expedition, during which he was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches. In 1899 he was appointed Vice-Consul to the Congo Independent Free State. During the Great War Sir William commanded the 3rd Army Corps in France, and in 1918 he accompanied Prince Arthur of Connaught on his mission to Japan.

* * *

Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, C.M.G., served in the Gold Coast Colony for sixteen years before his transfer, as Treasurer, to the civil administration of German East Africa in 1916, and three years later was appointed Treasurer to Tanganyika Territory.

During 1919 and 1920 he acted as Secretary to the Administration and Deputy Administrator, and in 1922 was transferred to Palestine as Treasurer.

Captain Walter Buchanan-Smith, M.C., who receives the C.M.G., served with the Nigerian Regiment in the East African campaign.

Mr. Thomas Ainsworth Dickson, M.C., first went to Kenya in 1909, being promoted Assistant District Commissioner two years later. In 1928 he was appointed Resident Commissioner of Swaziland.

Mr. Alfred J. Harding, C.B.E., acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Mauritius in 1909. He has been Director of Colonial Audit for the past two years.

Mr. H. P. Hewins, who receives the C.M.G., has been Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch at Khartoum since 1904, having entered the Sudan Civil Service twenty-six years ago. He is a member of the Governor-General's Council.

Major G. J. Keane, B.S.O., M.D., entered the Uganda medical service in 1908, and has been Director of Medical and Sanitary services in the Protectorate for the past three years. During the War he was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches.

Mr. Henry Monk-Mason Moore, on whom the C.M.G. has been conferred, served in Ceylon from 1910 to 1920, and in the following year was appointed Colonial Secretary of Bermuda. In 1924 he was appointed Principal Assistant Secretary of Nigeria, and three years later was transferred to Kenya as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson, M.C., who receives the C.M.G., served in Kenya Colony for nearly twenty years, during which time he won personal popularity and admiration for his courtesy, helpfulness, and efficiency as an official. During his service in Kenya he was largely responsible for the town-planning scheme in Mombasa. In 1928 he was promoted Resident Commissioner of Swaziland.

Dr. C. V. Braimbridge, who receives the M.V.O., has served in the Kenya Medical Department for many years past. It will be recalled that Dr. Braimbridge attended the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's illness during his recent visit to East Africa.

Major E. A. T. Dutton, who receives the O.B.E., has been Private Secretary to the Governor of Kenya for the past five years. During the War he served in Gallipoli, and in 1918 was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Basutoland, being transferred to Uganda in 1920. Major Dutton's recent volume, "Kenya Mountain," was reviewed in last week's issue of *East Africa*.

Mr. S. H. Fazan, who receives the O.B.E. (Civil Division), has served in the Kenya Administration for the past nineteen years, chiefly in Kyambu. He was appointed a District Commissioner in 1920.

Mr. A. R. Morgan, Senior Agricultural Officer of Uganda, who has been awarded the O.B.E., was Commissioner of the Uganda Section of the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925.

Mr. M. Lumley, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya, who has received the Imperial Service Order, served in South Africa before his appointment to the Kenya Police Force in 1909. In 1919 he was awarded the King's Police Medal.

East Africans will congratulate Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, on whom has been conferred the C.B.E. (Civil Division). Mr. Walsh has served in the Kenya Customs Department for the past seventeen years, for seven years of which he has been Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. C. W. Duncan, Inspector-General of Police in Nigeria, served in Mauritius from 1912 to 1915.

KENYA AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

Legislature sanctions £100,000 fund.

Nairobi, June 1.

AN emergency Session of the Kenya Legislature yesterday voted £100,000 for the purpose of creating a fund to provide short-term agricultural credits. Legislation was adopted creating a central board of three officials and two non-officials, who are empowered to make advances and control the purposes for which they are made.

Applications will first be verified by district boards, on which the applicant's bank manager will serve. Owing to the lack of first-class security, the rate of interest has been fixed at 8 per cent. This high rate is also explained as due to the Government's desire to avoid competing with existing credit facilities. The Bill also makes provision for the infliction of penalties, fines, and imprisonment in respect of any misapplication of funds or the disposal of crops and produce in a manner contrary to the instructions of the board. Advances will be secured on the land, crops, and live-stock of the borrower.

At the same Session £40,000 was appropriated for the repair of flood damage to the roads. Both sums have been taken from surplus balances, which, it is estimated, will be reduced to £220,000 at the end of next December.—Times telegram.

*Is it
East African Coffee?*

If every East African on leave, or now resident at Home, would ask that question in every hotel or restaurant at which he orders this stimulating beverage, he would be doing excellent work at no trouble to himself.

CAN EAST AFRICA COUNT ON YOU?

Issued by the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

Bill on Leave.

No. 15.—On Going Highbrow.

"Oh, he's some writer chap." That's how they used to describe anyone from a lesser novelist to a junior reporter when I was a kid. And then they would regard him very much as, through a magnifying glass, an entomologist inspects a squirming beetle at the end of a pair of forceps. Writers, especially reactionary ones, and journalists were, in fact, considered freaks. "No doubt very clever, but not one of us, you know. Probably don't know a good glass of port when they taste it, and they never go to bed at the recognised hours." Altogether, they were not the sort of people with whom a young man of gentle upbringing should mix.

Nineteen thirty and the whole process is reversed. There is a fetish for anyone who writes—especially poets, as they are understood actually to make money from it. Everyone, it seems, has either written something (unpublished), is about to write something, or hopes one day to write. Even an amateur free-lance journalist like myself comes in for a little reflected glory.

"Oh, really," they exclaim, "but how interesting! How did you manage to find a paper that wanted anybody? One has to be so frightfully clever these days to get away with anything."

"I only write a sort of weekly diary," I reply, "and try to be funny occasionally."

The Secret of Success.

The word passes. There is a man in the room who has actually got something into a paper. What paper? Oh, it doesn't matter what paper. How clever to get anything into any paper these days! And so it goes on.

I have now discovered the secret of social success in artistic circles. If you wear ordinary clothes, a tie of sombre hue, and hair cut to the requisite length, you become "a journalist, I believe. Yes, he's got a job on some paper or other. No, I don't know which one." A broad brimmed, black felt hat, on the other hand, a scarlet tie, and black suede shoes, accompanied by an expression of saturnalian bitterness and there are mysterious whisperings. "Don't you know? Why, he's terribly clever. Writes, of course. No, I don't know what exactly, but he's probably a playwright. Too highbrow for words. Can't you see it in his face?"

All this has set me thinking, and I have come to the conclusion that until now my life has been wasted. Long years have I been wandering up and down Africa, known in every town from Johannesburg to Kampala as a sort of congenial "stiff." Now I have discovered that hidden within me are all sorts of emotions of which I never dreamt.

Apparently everyone has some sort of complex within his subconscious self, and many suffer from various inhibitions and repressed emotions. Personally, I am all, for repressed emotions. They sound so interesting, and I am now walking about repressing them, for all I am worth. I have got so good at it that I even repressed them so far as to accept my last cheque from *East Africa* without even a tinge of disappointment coming over my face.

I am not yet clear as to what other emotions I possess from which I suffer repression, but I have noticed that when one sits still and says nothing, one is regarded as being in the act of repression. I haven't yet reached the black hat and side-whisker

stage, but I feel sure that soon it will be considered abnormal to dress normally. You see, I am beginning to think in terms of paradoxes already. Or is it paradoxical, or paragon?

Derwent looks at me in suspicion, and puts it down to love. Jerry Highman, on the other hand, is convinced that a lemonade orgy in which I indulged the other day is responsible for my changed outlook. But I don't care what either of them thinks, for now I have discovered that I possess a SOUL. Long years has this precious possession been swamped by an intricacy of repressions and inhibitions, but with the gradual awakening of the inner me—I mean the ultimate ego—I am discovering that there is an infinite capacity for—well, anyway, there is an infinite capacity.

An Inferiority Complex.

It is wonderful what you can find wrong with yourself when you start delving into the mysteries of the mind, and the first thing I have discovered is that I have an inferiority complex. Oblemov tells us—or he should have done anyway—that the series of the mind works in a phlanz of duodecimedical ranges, and therefore what recordings of sublimated irrationality are registered on the more sensitive portions of the brain are either superlative impressions, or otherwise, as the case may be. There you have it in a nutshell. No words of mine could make it clearer.

Then, of course, there is Turgenev. *What a man! What a brain! What an understanding of the inner workings of the more sublimate emotions, and how well does he express, in the penultimate chapter of his book "Stinx"* (Mannlicher Schoonaur-Maatschappij, 500,000,000 kopecks) the vague and unbalanced patronymic inherencies of the Slav temperament?

Ah! well, I suppose we must all go through this purifying process before we can really find our true selves, and emerge from the phantasmagoria in which we have spent our earlier years in floundering in helplessness and vain longing.

A New Power.

I hope all that is quite clear, but to me, you see, it is all so interesting. The new vistas opened up by the entirely novel form of mental operation which I am now undergoing will make me realise things as never before, and when I get back to Tanganyika I am determined, from my new power, really to analyse the Native mind.

"Ah!" I shall say to the old scoundrel who has tended me these last ten years, "have you a complex?"

"*Mimi mtu wa Blantyre,*" he will reply, "*Si-jiyi maneno ya complexi.*"

"But, Ali, don't you sometimes feel that you ought to be a chief instead of an *mpishi*?"

"*Ndio, bwana,*" he will grin. "*Labuda baba yangetu atakufa,*" and he will tell me that with the demise of his sire he will be chief over a large territory. And I am sure Sultan Saidi will be able to teach him nothing in the manipulation of accounts, either!

However, I have not yet reached the stage of mental development necessary, and amongst the intelligentsia with whom I am now studying I am considered of somewhat low mentality. Next week I am buying a complete set of Freud, Oblemov, Dostoievsky, and one or two others whose names I can't spell, and as a result I expect a complete transformation in my mental outlook, reactions, and impressions.

But I don't think I shall ever be able to wear a black hat, a scarlet tie, or black suede shoes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FORCED LABOUR TO REPEL LOCUSTS.

Not a Paying Proposition.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The news that the *corvée* has been re-established in Egypt to enable the authorities to cope with the locust plague which is threatening the country from Sinai is of interest, for of all forms of "forced labour" it will probably be considered the most justifiable. Few people will argue that it is not the duty of every man, woman, and child to turn out and defend their land from invasion, whether by insect pests or human enemies, and it is likely that similar steps, more or less modified, may be taken to fight locust swarms in East Africa.

May I venture to point out that there is another side to the question, which is not quite such a simple one as it looks. My authority is Dr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, who has had great practical experience of locust work in Russia, is very widely read in the subject, and really deserves to be called an expert.

Dr. Uvarov maintains that the two essential principles necessary to successful locust destruction are (a) centralisation of the work in the hands of specialists, and (b) the use of paid labour. The latter point alone concerns me for the moment, and the points which he makes are these. The system of unpaid labour is unfair, for it compels a population already suffering from locust damage to abandon for several weeks all current agricultural work, with results which are disastrous. This is especially absurd where the population of breeding areas is not agricultural and is therefore not personally and directly interested in the control of locusts. Apart from the possible exploitation of the workers by unscrupulous lower-grade officials, the results of forced labour are always inadequate, and in the end cost more in actual locust damage than they are worth; all the labourer cares for is to do his job as quickly as he can and get off home. There is no inducement for him to do his best, and the only punishment—dismissal—is just what he hopes for. A further disadvantage of forced labour in these days of more scientific, and therefore complicated, methods of control is that it takes time to teach the labourers to manipulate the apparatus or understand the method; and as each gang works for only a limited period the trained men are always being replaced by untrained, and the teaching has to be begun all over again—a huge waste in time, money, and efficiency.

Even from the point of view of the State, argues Dr. Uvarov, the policy of using forced labour has no justification. He knows of no single case in the whole history of the locust problem where an invasion was speedily and effectually checked by forced labour; in South Africa, where peasants and farmers are obliged by law to exterminate locusts on their land, the Government supplying machinery, chemicals, and technical advisers, the results are most unsatisfactory, and in practice the invasion does not end except in the natural course of periodicity. As for cost, he quotes figures to show that the South African system is at least seven times as expensive as the Russian, where all locust labour is paid. Under expert control, paid labour, he concludes, will in the long run be cheaper than forced, owing to the much greater productiveness of work and the saving of waste of material. These views of Dr. Uvarov are worthy of careful consideration by any East African Dependency planning a locust campaign.

Yours faithfully,

"FORTY YEARS IN THE TROPICS."

London, N.E.1.

THE BAOBAB AS A FEBRIFUGE.

Mr. B. Ritchie's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I notice with interest your query as to there being two kinds of baobab trees; I have frequently noticed two kinds, usually growing from sea-level to 1,700 feet.

The fruit of the larger kind is usually from nine inches to a foot in length. The contents, mixed with water, form a refreshing drink which is used by Natives as a preventative of malaria. As an old Native doctor said to me, "When you are thirsty, drink the mixture and you will never get fever." I did so for years, and never got fever though living in a most unhealthy district. My "boy" used to collect a supply each year. Whether the fruit rendered me immune I cannot say, but the fact remains that I never had a "go" of malaria. When I moved into a healthy district where there were no baobab I went down with a bad attack within six months.

Baobab trees grow only in fever-stricken country, and often have a hole at the top; the branches catch the rain, and the hollow tree forms a natural tank of excellent water in country where no water is found, and is a godsend to the Natives and travellers.

Yours faithfully,

Constitutional Club,
W.C.2.

A. BAINBRIDGE RITCHIE.

ELEPHANT'S TWISTED TUSK.

A Livingstone Re-lit.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I confirm the information given regarding the natural curiosity by Mr. Granville Squiers in your current issue regarding the spiral tusk brought home by David Livingstone on his first return visit to England in 1856. The tusk belongs to a grandson of Professor Owen, who has generously lent it to the Memorial. It makes an exhibit of much interest, remarkable not only in itself, but because of the romantic story connected with it.

You will be glad to know that the Blantyre Memorial is rapidly establishing itself as one of the chief centres of pilgrimage in Scotland, the attendance being over a thousand a week. As a Memorial it is something quite unique, for it is a great story made vivid and impressive, and a permanent inspiration for the youth of Scotland.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES I. MACNAIR,
Chairman, Scottish National Memorial to
Glasgow David Livingstone.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE SMALL ARROW."

Their Method of Bleeding Cattle Questioned.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your quotation from Mr. J. M. Driberg's great book on "The People of the Small Arrow" says that these folk "fired the arrow into an artery" of their cattle in order to obtain blood for drinking. Should this not be "vein"? I have always understood that the Masai tapped the large vein in the neck of their cattle, and I do not quite see how an artery could be reached by a small arrow. Will Mr. Driberg explain?

Yours faithfully,

Kensington, W.8.

"DOUBTFUL"

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

Mr. Chamberlain to be Guest of Evening.

THE RT. HON. MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN is to be the guest of the evening at this year's East African Dinner, which is to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on June 25. Tickets for the function, which is held under the auspices of the East African Dinner Club, may be obtained from the Secretary, Major J. Corbet Ward, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, 34, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. Members of the Club, their families and guests, are charged 10s. per ticket, while for non-members the cost is 18s. 6d., both prices including gratuities but excluding wines. In view of the considerable demand, early application should be made for tickets.

Mrs. Arthur Fawcus is representing the East African Women's League at the Imperial Red Cross Conference now being held in London.

FLYING IN EAST AFRICA.

MISS WINIFRED SPOONER, writing of aviation in East Africa in *The Bystander*, says:—

"Certainly Kenya and Tanganyika are ideal countries for flying. The pilot's worst enemy, fog, simply does not exist; poor visibility is almost unheard of, and rainstorms in the majority of cases are local, with distinct walls or sides which can be flown round with ease. The distances from one town or settlement to another being great, and the roads indifferent, if not downright appalling and impassable in bad weather, the full advantages of flying can really be appreciated. There are, however, two very important factors which are hindering the progress of aviation in these Colonies: first, the lack of money, and, secondly, the fact that time in East Africa is of no account whatsoever; therefore hours saved by flying rarely represent hard cash as is the case in England and Europe."

Joie de Vivre!



Silvery strains of a lovely waltz
mellow voices singing jazzy melodies
the real thing

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enables you to meet the present-day demand for really good dance music in a simple and inexpensive way.

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THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

Lord Lugard talks to the Anti-slavery Society.

WITH characteristic precision and clarity and with all the authority of his great experience, Lord Lugard last week expounded the Mandatory System, and particularly the functions and work of the Permanent Mandates Commission, to the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society at the Central Hall, Westminster. That the Society needed the exposition was clear from the fact that at the special request of Mr. J. H. Harris, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Society, Lord Lugard began with a summary of the origin and nature of the Mandates. He particularly emphasised the fact—so often forgotten or suppressed—that the Mandates were awarded by the Allied and Associated Powers and not by the League of Nations. The latter was merely the agent of the Powers and had delegated to the Permanent Mandates Commission the supervision of the way in which the Mandates were carried out.

Success Undoubted.

This body, of which Lord Lugard is the British representative, meets twice a year at Geneva and examines the reports submitted by the fourteen Mandatory Powers—seven at each meeting. The twelve (originally nine) members are in no sense delegates of the Powers they represent, the Committee has no power to enforce its decisions, and it meets behind closed doors so that its discussions are not open to the public. Lord Lugard confessed that when he took Mr. Ormsby-Gore's place on the Commission he was sceptical of its success, but experience had proved that his fears were groundless. On the whole the Commission had met with public approval and it had certainly shown great tact. Only twice had it caused any embarrassment to the League, and both cases were really due to a misunderstanding; one was the question of the right of audience to be given to petitioners, and the other the matter of the Questionnaire. Lord Lugard emphasised the point that there was no right of petition to the Commission, for that would be fatal to the authority of a Mandatory Power by constituting the Commission a Court of Appeal. There was an inference, but not a definite proposal, that in certain very rare instances oral evidence might be received, but the general procedure was for petitions from responsible bodies to come before the Commission for consideration.

Limitations of the P.M.C.

Lord Lugard defended the privacy of the Commission's discussions, explaining that the reports of the Mandatory Powers could not be discussed freely in public as they often dealt with very delicate matters and involved confidential statements. Very full minutes, however, of the meetings of the Commission were published and distributed widely and free of cost. In conclusion Lord Lugard condemned in no equivocal terms the idea that members of the Commission should make visits of inspection to mandated territories. He pointed out that, apart from the question of expense, only three of the members had had any colonial administrative experience, and he, for one, would not be prepared to accept the decision of any man so unqualified. The Commission has always been most careful to confine itself to its duty as a purely advisory committee. On the whole, declared Lord Lugard, the Mandatory System had been as successful as could reasonably be expected.

The discussion which followed was remarkable for a proposal by Mr. G. J. M. Mander, Liberal M.P. for East Wolverhampton, that our difficulties in the Sudan might be removed by our applying to the League of Nations for a mandate for the Sudan and that we might place all our non-mandated possessions in Africa under mandate as a lead to other nations to do the same.

These suggestions amused Lord Lugard, who declared that in no conceivable circumstances would France ever put her colonies under a mandate, and that if we did, it would only be another instance of our setting an example which no other nation would follow. Great Britain had declared that trusteeship of the Natives was our guiding colonial principle, and that was as far as we could go. As for a revocation of a mandate, suggested by another member of the audience, he could not conceive of any circumstances in which revocation could arise, and as for voluntary renunciation of a mandate, that would raise questions of grave international import into which he could not go. The point of these suggestions will be seen in the second paragraph of the resolution which was put to the meeting by the Chairman, Mr. Charles Roberts, and adopted *mem. con.*

1. That this Meeting desires to place on record its appreciation of the success which has attended the Mandatory System of control, and cordially endorses the Mandatory System of control, and cordially endorses the pronouncement of His Majesty's Government in the White Paper of 1923, repeated in that of 1927, that the principle of Trusteeship for the Natives is as applicable to a Colony or Protectorate as it is to a Mandated Territory, and trusts that this declaration will continue to be regarded as a Non-Party statement of National policy.

2. In the event of any nation in control of tropical or subtropical territories outside existing Mandated areas voluntarily consenting to a change of administration, steps should be taken to bring the future Government of such territories within the Mandatory System.

3. This Meeting desires to express to the Members of the Mandates Commission its high appreciation of the self-sacrificing efforts made, and the devotion shown by them, in carrying out their great and difficult task of supervising a system which explicitly declares that the races which are as yet unable to stand alone form a Sacred Trust of Civilisation.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

209,043 Books in the Library.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Empire Society it was stated that during the year a total of 2,330 members was elected, of whom 443 were Resident Fellows, and 1,673 Non-resident Fellows. This compares with a total of 2,945 in 1928. Honorary Fellowships were conferred on H.R.H. Prince George, and to 35 Rhodes Scholars during their presence at Oxford. The excess of income over expenditure for the year amounted to £1,317, which, after various transfers to capital account, reserve for contingencies, etc., was reduced to a carry forward of £108.

The library and periodical department of the Society now constitutes one of the most valuable collections of Empire books on record. During 1929, the number of new books and pamphlets totalled 8,154, making a grand total of 209,043. The number of periodicals received regularly is now 1,026, representing 183 daily newspapers, 348 weeklies, 340 monthlies, and 155 quarterly publications. These involve the filing of over 82,000 separate parts, of which 10,000, mainly Government Gazettes and monthly periodicals, are kept permanently. A considerable portion of the others has been sent to the British Museum.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. D. Aplin is a recent arrival in Europe from Nyasaland.

The death is announced from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. Alexis Helm.

Captain H. H. Cowie left London last week on his return to Nairobi.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Vaff, of Kampala, on the birth of twins.

Mr. E. Morison left England last week for Nakuru, accompanied by Mrs. Morison.

Sir Charles and Lady Griffin recently attended the Silver Jubilee of the Goan Institute at Entebbe.

Mr. E. A. Leakey, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory from leave.

Mr. C. M. Reece, Crown Counsel in Uganda, is a recent arrival on leave, prior to transfer elsewhere.

H.E. Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has arrived in England to attend the Colonial Office Conference.

The Council of the African Society has awarded its Gold Medal to Lord Buxton for past services rendered in Africa.

Mr. P. W. Perryman has assumed administration of the Uganda Government during the absence of Sir William Gowers.

Lord Delamere, General Rhodes, and Colonel Tucker recently paid a visit to Uganda on Railway Commission business.

The marriage recently took place in Mombasa Cathedral of Mr. George Pedler and Miss Brenda Raper, both of Nairobi.

Chevalier Egon Fr. Kirschstein has returned to Tanganyika and has established an office in Kigoma as a consulting geologist.

Mr. R. Sale recently defeated Mr. Hemsted in the finals of the Trans-Nzoia annual golf championship on the Kitale golf course.

Mr. T. A. Penfold, formerly manager of the Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd., is now settled in the Kivu district.

Mr. B. J. Mathews, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, has been posted to Abercorn on his return from leave.

Mr. J. L. Berné has been promoted Acting Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, and has taken charge of the Central Province.

Mr. M. A. F. Bocking has been appointed a member of the Tanga Township Authority in place of Major Lead, who has resigned.

H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda is now in residence in his new palace, a description of which appeared in a recent issue of *East Africa*.

Miss Barbara Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, of Nyasaland, was recently married in Glasgow to Mr. James Grieve.

General G. N. Colville and Messrs. Hubert Buxton and Scholofield, and Mrs. Worthingham are recent arrivals in Europe from Nakuru.

Captain F. A. Hopkins and Lieutenant W. Tysoe, of the Northern Rhodesian Police, are recent arrivals in Europe on long leave.

Mr. R. Selig, the Nairobi manager for Remington Typewriters, recently returned to Kenya from a business visit to the United States.

Mrs. and Miss Griffiths, wife and daughter of Colonel Griffiths, of Nakuru, recently arrived back in Kenya from a visit to England.

Mr. Michael Moses has been appointed to the Uganda Local Advisory Committee, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Allen.

Rotherham and District Round Table Club was recently addressed by Mr. C. Swire on "Through East Africa by Rail, Road, and Water."

In response to numerous requests we have decided, when possible, to devote further space to our Personalia notes, which are accordingly continued overleaf.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private-not trade-advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for two or ten years at special rates.

HOUSE TO LET.

DEXHILL-ON-SEA, furnished house, four bedrooms, dining room, lounge hall, garage, and tennis court, to be let. Moderate terms to good tenants. Apply Box No. 195, *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

RECOGNISED AUTHORITY

ON (Sub)Tropical Planting, Agriculture and Stock, world wide practical experience; 10 years South and East Africa, open to manage or advise on East African estates. Write Box 206, *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

MAN, 27, good birth, experience Native labour, proficient Swahili, extensive knowledge dog and poultry breeding; secretarial qualifications, desires post with prospects; willing work for keep at commencement. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 202, *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

HELP US TO IMPROVE 'EAST AFRICA'!

TEN GUINEAS FOR CRITICISMS FROM READERS

There are, of course, various means of improving *East Africa*. Some are practicable at present; others must be deferred until the paper grows larger—as it shows every sign of doing.

With the object of learning the opinions of his readers, the Editor requests their candid criticisms. Will those who do not generally enter newspaper competitions accept a special invitation on this occasion? No one need hesitate because he or she does not wish to compete for the prizes; entrants in the past have asked that anything they might win might be sent to charity, and St Dunstan's, the East African branch of the R.S.P.C.A., and other splendid causes would certainly be glad of anything *East Africa* might have the privilege of paying. So will YOU send YOUR criticisms?

Our desire is to learn the real views of our readers, we leave the conditions of entry as elastic as possible, mentioning only that in his decisions—which shall be accepted as final by all entrants—the Editor will give preference to constructive suggestions and to well-reasoned and briefly stated opinions.

The task we set our readers may be divided into two parts:

List in order of your preference, and give briefly your critical opinion of the following regular features: Leading Articles, Matters of Moment, Pen Pictures of East Africa, Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Personalia, Saa Sita, Camp Fire Comments, Bill on Leave, East Africa in the Press, Mining and Financial pages, Information Bureau, Produce Prices, Passenger and Shipping Lists.

B.

(a) Suggest any new features. (b) Would you welcome a crossword puzzle? It has been requested by a number of subscribers, and it would be helpful to know how many support and oppose the idea.

WE OFFER A

FIRST PRIZE OF FIVE GUINEAS (or Three Guineas if won by a reader who is not an annual subscriber to *East Africa*);

SECOND PRIZE OF THREE GUINEAS (or 31s. 6d. in the case of a non-subscriber);

THIRD PRIZE OF TWO GUINEAS (or 21s. in the case of a non-subscriber);

Up to Six Annual Subscriptions to *East Africa*, the number to be decided by the Editor according to the number of entries.

For the guidance of readers we append a specimen entry:

A.

Personalia: Always interesting. Often contains news of East Africans unobtainable elsewhere. Cannot you give three pages, instead of two, to it?

Passenger Lists: I turn to them immediately after reading Personalia.

Letters to the Editor: Well selected, but too much space given to animal controversies, e.g. crowing crested cobra and diet of tsetse flies. Two half-column letters better than one of column length.

Matters of Moment: A new feature of wide appeal. Should like two pages of Matters each week.

Leading Articles: Usually express what I think. Are a guide without being dictatorial. Perhaps you have something that undermined the standing of your leaders by introducing leaderettes as Matters of Moment.

Reviews: Good, authoritative, and discriminating. Recently you have cut them shorter. Prefer the old length. Could you start "Books in Brief," giving readers immediate news of E.A. books and some idea of their contents. Further particulars would appear later in your reviews.

Camp Fire Comments: Always read with interest, but the page varies somewhat in calibre.

Pen Pictures: Well chosen. Are real Pen Pictures of East Africa. Prefer two of three-quarters of a page each to one of three columns. Nearly all deal with bush life. Give us one of town interest now and again.

Saa Sita: Excellent, but too infrequent. Cannot you make your contributor supply one a fortnight regularly?

Bill on Leave: Strikes the right note. Make him continue his weekly causerie when he returns to Africa.

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Information Bureau: Interesting. You might feature each week one definite trade opening for British merchants.

Mining Page: To me the least interesting feature in the paper, but I respect your contributor's outspokenness. Don't let him overdo his criticisms of some of the Northern Rhodesian magnates.

B.

(a) **Life Stories:** Why not a regular feature of life stories of East Africans? You often publish column stories about men in the public eye, but one or two columns a week would be welcomed.

Photographs: More pictures would increase interest in the paper.

Sport: Have you tried to find a good gossip on East African sport?

(b) Please spare us a crossword. Those who want it can find it easily enough elsewhere. *East Africa's* appeal is in its editorial pages. You do not need the adventitious aid of such competitions.

To enable readers in remote parts of Africa to compete, the competition will not close until September 1, but we urge readers to dispatch their entries without delay. Compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the work of judging. For the convenience of readers who are not yet annual subscribers, an enrolment form is printed in this issue.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. G. N. Eeles, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, has been posted to Bukoba, where he built the school, on his return from leave.

Mr. H. Mason, Deputy Chief Accountant to the Tanganyika Railways, is at present on leave before proceeding to the Gold Coast on transfer.

We regret to announce the death in Zanzibar of Captain H. B. E. Gordon-Smith, who had business interests both on the island and in Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant are expected in England soon on leave from Monga, Northern Rhodesia. They are travelling via Angola and Lobito Bay.

The death recently took place of Mrs. Griffith-Boscawen, mother of Sir Arthur, Griffith-Boscawen, who has just returned from a visit to East Africa.

Dr. C. J. MacOhillan, who before his appointment to the Tanganyika Medical Service in 1927 served in Iraq, left London last week for Dar es Salaam.

Lord Francis Scott has been elected president of the Nakuru Race Club, with Major B. F. Webb and Colonel C. B. P. Fitzgerald as vice-presidents.

Mr. H. D. Hinde, of Nanyuki, was recently married in Mombasa to Cicely, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Keble, of Tehoe, New Zealand.

Mr. W. H. Baines, Chief Accountant of the Bombay-Uganda Company, has been promoted General Manager on the retirement of Mr. W. E. Holl.

Mr. Eric and Lady Betty Sherbrooke Walker have arrived home from Nyeri, and during the next two months will be staying at 29, Montpelier Place, S.W. 7.

Major W. J. Graham, of the King's African Rifles, is at present on leave from Kenya, as are Captain G. Auten and Lieutenant B. F. Montgomery.

Mr. Claude H. Dobree, Treasurer in Northern Rhodesia, is acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of H.E. Sir James Maxwell.

The marriage of Mr. Luke Renton, son of Major Leslie Renton, the well-known Uganda planter, and Miss Francis Reynolds, is to take place in South Africa on June 18.

Mr. T. D. Maitland, for so long in the Uganda Agricultural Department, and now in the Cameroons, expects to arrive in this country on leave about the end of June.

Mr. E. H. Lawton, who has returned to Scotland from a business trip through Rhodesia and Nyasaland, recently addressed Aberdeen Rotary Club on his experiences in Africa.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, who is leaving for Tanganyika shortly, served in China for twenty years before his appointment as Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika in 1929.

Mr. Yusuf Ali A. Karimjee and his nephew, Mr. Tayab Ali Karimjee, have donated £10,000 towards the establishment of an Asiatic Maternity Home and an Asiatic Hospital in Zanzibar.

Nakuru District Council has proposed that Mr. E. J. Coudrey should be made a Justice of the Peace, so that there should be a resident J.P. in the town to attend to necessary affairs.

Mr. J. Parnall, Administrator-General in Zanzibar, who is at present home on leave, has served in East Africa for the past fifteen years, most of which time has been spent in Zanzibar.

Dr. Frank Dixey, the Director of Geological Surveys in Nyasaland, is a recent arrival in England. Before his appointment to Nyasaland in 1921 he was Government Geologist in Sierra Leone.

Mr. D. W. Bishop has arrived in Northern Rhodesia from Tanganyika to inspect and report on the Sable Antelope and Silver King Mines, near Mumbwa, for a group of London financiers.

Subukia Farmers' Association has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. W. B. Aubrey; Vice-President, Captain H. A. Stringer; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Alec. Ross.

Major Cochran-Patrick, the director in charge of the Aircraft Operating Company's work in Northern Rhodesia, is at present visiting that country, before proceeding to Tanganyika on aerial survey business.

Major G. H. Kirkham, Commissioner of Police and Prisons in Tanganyika, is a recent arrival in England on leave. Major F. A. B. Nicoll has been promoted Acting Commissioner during his absence.

Air-Commodore C. R. Samson (Retired), suggests in a letter to the Press that slaving and gun-running dhows in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf could be far more effectively dealt with by flying boats than by naval craft.

Amongst the Unofficial Members elected to serve on the Select Committee to inquire into the alienation of Crown Lands in Kenya are: the Hon. Conway Harvey, Colonel W. K. Tucker, and Captain H. E. Schwartz.



"SMALL CHOP" (FIRST TOASTIE) will be gladly sent GRATIS on request to anyone interested. It is a small publication, written and issued to be of interest to those who serve in the tropics and those associated with the tropics. It deals with topics and matters of particular interest to those with such associations. Volume One has reached every part of Africa. Volume Two, more interesting and digestible, is ready. Send names and addresses to:

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The engagement is announced between Mr. John W. T. Allen, of the Education Department at Tanga, and Miss Winifred E. E. Brooke of Beaconsfield, England. The marriage is to take place in Tanganyika in the autumn.

Mr. E. L. Scott has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary in Uganda during the absence of Sir William Gowers. Mr. Scott was first appointed to Uganda in 1908, and during the War served as Assistant Director of Transport in East Africa.

Mr. H. G. Hoey, for long the London Secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who paid a visit to East Africa a few years ago, and who is now in the Cape Town office of the bank, is to become one of the deputy general managers as from July 1.

The Morogoro branch of the Tanganyika Rifle Association has elected the following officers for the present year: President, Mr. F. Leslie Orme; Committee, Mr. L. S. Waterall, Mr. J. R. Dyer (Range Officer), and Mr. R. Maine (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

A party of ex-Service men from Northern Rhodesia, headed by Captain H. Clayton, V.C., recently placed a wreath on the Belgian Congo War Memorial which has been unveiled at Elisabethville. They were the guests of the Belgian Congo Government.

The representative of Kenya and Uganda at the forthcoming Isle of Man T.T. Races, Mr. Human, has arrived in Europe. Owing to the impossibility of finding a suitable machine for Kenya's representative, Mr. Butler, Mr. Human is representing both countries.

Major-General Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., late of The Gloucester Regiment and The Rifle Brigade, who died on March 21, aged 81, left unsettled property valued at £8,403, with net personalty £1,040. General Howard served both in South Africa and the Sudan.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Kenya Colony in June, between Ronald Buddery, of Kisumu, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buddery, of Relton Terrace, Durham, and Charlotte Elsie May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hitch, of Affydown, Toys Hill, Kent.

Mr. C. B. Goss, the well-known big game hunter, is at present leading a safari into Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, and the French Congo, accompanied by Mr. Packhard, Dr. Menzies, and Captain Leseur. Apart from shooting the party will study entomology and the habits of gorillas.

Amongst the committee formed by the Liberal Summer School Executive Committee to inquire into Imperial development and relations is Sir Robert Hamilton, who served in East Africa as Chief Justice, President of H.M. Court of Appeal, and Registrar to the East African Protectorate.

Captain C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C., Game Warden of Uganda, who is at present on leave, has brought with him a game tape belonging to Sir William Gowers, which is to be presented to the London Zoo. During the War Captain Pitman served in Egypt, France, and Mesopotamia.

An appeal has been made in Zanzibar for funds for a memorial to Father L. de Sa, who ministered in the island for over twenty years. Amongst the committee elected to administer the funds are Bishop Neville (Patron), Dr. H. Sperriger (President), and Dr. F. Albuquerque (Secretary and Treasurer).

The Amateur Boxing Championships recently held in Kenya resulted in the following champions for the year: Fly-Weight, C. Woodley; Bantam-Weight, F. Tighe; Feather-Weight, I. Somen; Light-Weight, J. Squibb; Welter-Weight, S. Ellis; Middle-Weight, R. K. Allen; Light-Heavies, R. E. Rodseth; Heavies, R. Sinclair.

Mr. L. E. Skinner has been appointed Acting Commandant of Police in Zanzibar on the retirement of Colonel Murphy. Mr. Skinner served in the British South Africa Police from 1910 to 1913, when he was transferred to the then East Africa Protectorate Police Force. In 1922 he was appointed Superintendent of Police in Nyasaland, and in 1924 was transferred to Zanzibar.

The retirement is announced of Captain Stanley, the commander of the "Carnarvon Castle," who has served for forty years with the Union-Castle Company, and has had a total of fifty years at sea. Captain Stanley was in command of the "Gascon" during the War, and was sailing into Zanzibar harbour at the time of the shelling of H.M.S. "Pegasus" by the German cruiser "Konigsburg." Very wisely he thought discretion the better part of valour, and turned his ship back into Mombasa. On behalf of the passengers travelling on the "Carnarvon Castle," a presentation was made to Captain Stanley by the Archbishop of Capetown, whilst he was also the recipient of a rose bowl presented by the stewards of the ship, and a cheque presented by his brother officers.

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Camp Fire Comments.

"Kapsabit."

Lord Kitchener having now centred all his interests in his estates in Kenya Colony, discussion has arisen as to the origin of the name "Kapsabit," the post office of which settlement is stated to be Lord Kitchener's only and official address. According to the story which is being told, the name is the Native version of "Keep us a Bit"—a request made to Lord Kitchener by two friends of his, who asked him to keep a bit of room for them in his car. Amused at his Native boy's repetition of the phrase and seeking a name for the station, Kapsabit was adopted—and has stuck.

"Back-slang" in African Magic.

The subject of East African dialects, it is worth noting that Captain W. Hichens declares that witch-doctors in some parts of Africa "find it useful to speak to the awe-struck Natives in a magic language, called *kinyume*. It is really only ordinary talk spoken backwards." "Back-slang" has long been known in England as one form of thieves' talk, though it is sometimes imitated by schoolboys and others who find a "mystery language" useful for private communications, and it is very interesting to learn that the trick has been employed in Africa. One would like to hear more of the custom.

Young Crocodiles and their Habits.

"I very much doubt," writes A. N. G., "whether baby crocodiles, just hatched, fasten on to their mother's scales and are carried by her to the water as stated by Mr. W. S. Chadwick and quoted by *East Africa* in its review of his 'Life Stories of Big Game.' It is surely not the habit of female crocs. to stand guard over their nests and to wait the hatching out of the eggs. That baby crocs. make straight for the water is well known; they simply defy any attempt to divert them from a straight course to the river; but they do so without any help whatever from their maternal parent, who is quite indifferent to their existence."

Dialects of Swahili.

"Your mention of Kisettler as the dialect of Swahili spoken in certain parts of Kenya," writes "Babel," reminds me that there are quite a number of such dialects recognised by East African linguists. That of Mombasa is known as *Kinyita*, that of Zanzibar as *Kiunguja*; but the modification of the latter spoken in the interior of the mainland is known as *Kiungwana* or *Kingwana*, meaning the educated language of the strangers. In Ituri another form of *Kingwana* is used, and in the Congo *Kingwana* takes on a most distorted aspect. Finally, the Natives of the East Coast have a special term for the strongly arabicised Swahili used in the Bible and religious books—they call it *Kimisiani*."

The "Pelele" Again.

Of all the mutations practised by African tribes the "pelele," or women's lip-plates, is perhaps the most incomprehensible. The Saba-Caba women of the Shari district, Middle Congo, use it in its worst form, for both upper and lower lips are disfigured to an incredible degree by wooden discs. M. André Gide publishes a photograph of such a woman in

which the lower plate, streaming, of course, with saliva, is quite eight inches in diameter and the upper, half that dimension. "This is one of the most disconcerting of aberrations," he writes; "nothing excuses or explains it; none of the theories that have been put forward (depreciation of the women to save them from raids, for instance) holds water for a moment. These unfortunate women, with their continually streaming lips, look stupid, but not at all unhappy; they laugh, jig and sing, and seem to have no suspicion that they are not captivating. Every single one over the age of fourteen or fifteen is disfigured in this way."

Crocodiles and Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. G. W. Grabham states that crocodiles do not occur in Lakes Kivu, Edward, George, and Tana, the last, of course, in Abyssinia. He confirms Dr. Hale Carpenter's suggestion that the great monitor lizard, *V. niloticus*, is sometimes mistaken for a crocodile, and he continues:

"The sulphuretted hydrogen and also the black sediment of iron sulphide, etc., found in the samples of Lake Edward water examined at the Government Laboratory in London almost certainly arose through the reduction of sulphates by organic matter originally present in the water during the period of transit from Central Africa to England. The presence of fish in the lake and of marsh vegetation on parts of its shores does not seem to tally with the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen or iron sulphide. Sir William Garstin, who visited Lake Edward in 1903, described the water as very clear, light green in colour, and slightly brackish, but mentioned no odour or indication of sulphuretted hydrogen."

This letter completely confirms the opinion of our own correspondent, and goes directly against the theory advanced by Capt. Tracy Philipps to account for the absence of crocodiles in the waters of Lake Edward.



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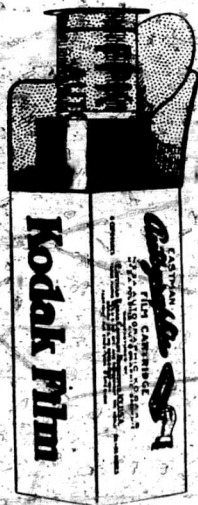
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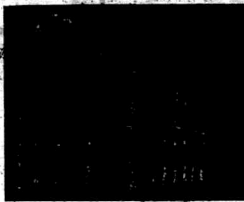
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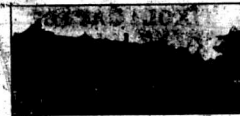
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EAST AFRICAN SISAL FREIGHTS

Discussed at Meeting of London Sisal Sub-Section.

At last week's meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, the Chairman, extended a welcome to Mr. W. C. Hunter, who is closely interested in the Kenya sisal industry.

In view of the depressed state of the sisal market, the desirability of making application to the Conference Lines for a further freight reduction was discussed by the Sub-Section. Mr. Campbell Hausburg said that the Conference Lines had recently granted the industry a reduction of 5s., though they had applied for a reduction of 10s. The price of sisal had now dropped to £6 per ton. They must, however, act with caution in again raising the matter, for if reductions were asked for when the price was bad, on the occasion of a rise in the price of the shipping companies, might say that the freight rates must also increase. Both in Kenya and Tanganyika the small profits they made were being wiped out altogether, in some cases, and he felt that if some estates did not make a reasonable profit, they would have to shut down—a prospect which would, of course, lead to a considerable loss to the shipping lines.

A Delicate Matter.

Major Walsh said that he agreed with the Chairman in that they had a common interest with the shipping companies, but the question of asking for a further reduction was a delicate matter, particularly as the Sub-Section had already accepted a lower rate. He did not see how they could ask for a further reduction. He did, however, feel that the Sisal Sub-Section should meet more frequently than heretofore, a suggestion which Mr. Johnson agreed called for close consideration.

Mr. McNeish recalled that the Committee which had arranged the reduction in freight rates had gone to the Conference with the object of making the best arrangement they could, and from the first it had seemed likely that they would get a reduction, though not what they had asked for. He personally did not think they would obtain any further reduction on the present rates, which were to remain in force up to the end of this year. Major Walsh pointed out that if the present rates were to continue, quite a number of sisal estates would have to consider closing down altogether. Mr. Hunter pointed out that £28 was about the price of last year's working costs, including depreciation, and on that figure, of course, there was no margin of profit at all.

Major Walsh asked how far the Committee which had approached the Conference Lines were in touch with producing centres in East Africa, and Mr. Johnson recalled that at the meeting at which the Committee were selected he had urged that every care should be taken that the Committee in question should go to the Lines with every degree of authority. Mr. Hunter pointed out that it was in order that growers on the other side should be represented that Lord Cranworth had been invited to become a member of the Sisal Sub-Section.

Mr. Johnson said that as long as possible should be given before the question of further freight reductions was raised. Such a point should be discussed well in advance, for it was a vital matter to producers, and he felt that six months was too short a period in which to make their arrangements. In regard to the period for which they should apply, he thought there should be a definite number of months, and suggested that every twelve

months the position should be reviewed. Mr. McNeish, however, pointed out that if they suggested to the Conference Lines that the arrangement should be continued until the middle of next year he felt they (the shipping companies) would agree, but that they, as sisal producers, really wanted a cheaper rate next year. At the moment, however, he felt that they might be able to get a still lower rate later. It was resolved that the matter be brought up again at the next meeting.

Lighterage Rates.

On the subject of lighterage rates, Major Walsh said that the time had come when they should tackle this question. The increase in sisal production in East Africa was considerable, and there had been discussion in the territories of Government taking an interest in lighterage concerns. He urged that application should now be made for a reduction in lighterage rates. They had never been reduced, and had handled an increasing amount of cargo. The shipping companies had reduced their rates on sisal, and he felt that the fact that the lighterage rates had not been reduced was due to the fact that no such application had been made. At present he believed the rates were 5/60 cts. for sisal and 5/- for sisal tow, and, in addition to having to send the sisal to the pier they had to pay 10/- a ton on machinery imported. "The Lighterage companies," continued Major Walsh, "are making a considerable amount of money, and can definitely reduce their charges. There are three companies concerned, and I suggest that Mr. Wigglesworth be approached while he is on the other side, in order that representations may be made to the right quarters." It was also agreed that the matter be raised with the Colonial Office.

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COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA

Lord Derby Reviews Position.

LORD DERBY, speaking at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association last week, made the following references to the East African cotton industry:—

"In Uganda we had a record crop of 204,057 bales, the previous highest figure being 106,038 bales in 1925. The acreage under cotton for the season was a record for each Province, as well as for the Protectorate, being 608,800 acres, or an increase of nearly one-third on the previous season's plantings. In the early part of the year it was anticipated that the crop would be around 220,000 bales, but this estimate was eventually reduced to around 200,000 bales.

"For some years we have pressed the necessity of an improvement in the methods of cultivation of cotton, and the importance of improving the yield per acre. The Managing Director dealt with this in his report on his visit to Uganda in 1926, and the matter was again stressed in our annual report of 1928. Moreover, the Governor of Uganda, in a speech to the Legislative Council in October last, stated:—

"The most important matter as regards the cotton crop is the improvement in the yield per acre, with which I have bowed up the question of the quality of seed. Every effort has been made this year to encourage more thorough methods of cultivation by direct instruction to the grower."

"During the year a Committee of Inquiry into the cotton industry was appointed by the Governor, and its report is a very valuable document, providing a practical scheme for the more economical organisation of the industry, whilst fully protecting the Native growers.

Tanganyika Territory.

"In Tanganyika Territory the year 1929 was not an encouraging one for cotton, and there was a smaller crop than in 1928, the principal causes being the failure of the light rains, locusts, and the long period over which the planting extended. In the coastal areas, considerable damage was done by large swarms of locusts, and large areas had to be replanted. For the whole territory the production was about 29,500 bales, as against 32,965 bales for 1928. The Association's interests are centred on the N.W. circle embracing Mwanza and Bukoba. Production in Mwanza showed a big decline, being 7,178 bales against 11,055 bales for 1928, while in the Tabora district, which adjoins Mwanza, the crop was a comparative failure. To guide the future of the industry, agricultural experimental and demonstration farms are now established in many of the Provinces. These are run by Native Instructors, trained at headquarters and supervised by Agricultural Officers, and they are teaching modern methods of cultivation and ploughing.

"Coming now to Nyasaland, here there has been a healthy increase in production. The Native crop totalled 5,750 bales, which is the largest Native crop so far produced in Nyasaland. In addition, about 300 bales were grown by planters, making the total crop just over 6,000 bales. The growing season started under favourable climatic conditions and a record acreage was planted. Unfortunately, late rains in the highlands caused floods, and practically the whole of the first plantings were destroyed; re-planting took place and some good weather helped the crop on. Had conditions been altogether favourable the crop would have exceeded 7,000 bales, as increases were reported from nearly all the

districts. The district of North Nyasa was re-opened for cotton growing this past year; this was a very promising district in 1925, and we anticipate good results.

"As regards Northern Rhodesia, there is an increasing feeling of optimism that cotton may yet become a permanent industry, provided of course that it can be firmly established as a paying rotation crop, when it would do much to increase the stability of the whole agricultural industry. The policy of the Government is to limit the acreage under cotton until such time as a suitable variety of seed can be evolved for the territory. With this object in view experiments are being conducted at the Research Station at Mazabuka.

The Sudan.

"In the Sudan, I again have to chronicle further progress and another record of splendid achievement. The total production of cotton during the year in the Sudan constituted a record and amounted to 148,000 bales of irrigated 'Sakellarides', 13,000 bales of irrigated American, and 9,000 bales of rain-grown American, being the equivalent of about 170,000 bales of 400 lb. each.

"In the Southern Provinces of the Sudan the authorities have now had several years' experience in the growing of cotton, and they have decided to concentrate their efforts for the time being on those areas which have shown the most promise. The rainfall during the past season was good. Broadly the output has risen from 400 bales in 1925 to an estimated crop of 6,000 bales in 1929. This may be considered fair progress, and marks some economic advance in these areas; hitherto unproductive so far as a money crop is concerned."

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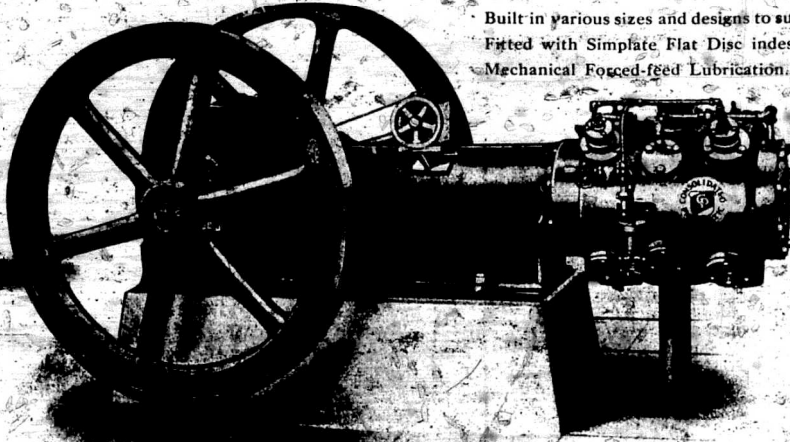
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**MUFULIRA
PROGRESS REPORT**

**RHODESIAN
ANGLO-AMERICAN
PROFITS**

MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

**ROAN ANTELOPE
ISSUE**

**MINERALS IN
SOMALILAND**

THE progress report for Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., for the quarter ending March 31 is now issued, and states that total footage drilled during the quarter approximated 6,500 feet. As an indication of the depth to which soft ground extends in this neighbourhood, the following extract from the report will be found interesting:

"A hole 214 has been started by churn drill near which was carried down to 501 ft. by shot drill and had to be abandoned, subsequent attempts to carry on having failed owing to the difficult nature of the ground. The churn drill did not find solid ground till below 700 ft. (The italics are ours.)"

Native labour employed rose from 1,007 on December 31 to 1,485 on March 31, whilst of the total underground strength of 300, some 200 were imported from Southern Rhodesia, but the report adds, "the rapid development on the surface calls for a much larger monthly increase than we are at present able to get." The number of European employees (exclusive of contractors) totalled 216, compared with 150 at the end of December.

THE first annual report of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, issued after sixteen months' trading, discloses a net profit of £323,603, derived from "share dealings, interest, dividends, and other sources." The names of the companies in which the corporation is interested are not stated, but from a list previously announced only one produces dividends, so that presumably most of the profit comes from share dealings. The underwriting of various issues is not mentioned as an item, and probably this also accounted for considerable revenue. No dividend is declared. The company has now announced its intention of asking for a further £1,500,000, by the issue of 3,000,000 shares of 10s. each.

NCHANGA report, also recently issued, shows a similar phraseology and result to the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, although differing, of course, in figures. With a capital of £1,000,000, the share premium account stands at £439,619. Following the announcement of Sir Auckland Geddes at the Rio Tinto meeting held some weeks ago, when he stated that several mining engineers and experts from Rio Tinto were visiting Northern Rhodesia in an advisory capacity, Mr. G. C. R. Stewart, Chief Mining Engineer at Rio Tinto, has now been appointed General Manager of Nchanga, and arrived in Northern Rhodesia a few days ago. As announced previously, Mr. A. Chester Beatty has retired from the board "owing to pressure of business."

A PROPOS of the publication last week of the announcement of the increase in capital of the Roan Antelope Mine, underwriting of this is now in progress, and it is understood that Messrs. Cull and Co. have guaranteed the subscription of the whole issue of £1,000,000. The issue itself is to be made on June 11, and will be utilised on further development of the mine. It is estimated that already £2,925,000 has been spent on bringing the

mine to the stage at which it is now, and the further capital now to be raised is hoped to be the last required for some time.

THE Annual Geological Report for Somaliland (Crown Agents for the Colonies, 2s. net) shows that although there have not as yet been any outstanding discoveries of payable minerals in the Protectorate, there are, nevertheless, indications that these may be found. Gold in small quantities has been found at Goro, Okrot and Seinit, and the Somaliland Government Geologist, Mr. R. A. Farquharson, gives it as his opinion that a thorough examination of the country from Dabgadot eastwards to Goro might well prove fruitful. Coal has been found, but the extent of the area is at present unknown owing to the inaccessible nature of the country.

Mr. A. T. Climax and Mr. H. S. Savage-Hart are both returning to England from Tanganyika shortly. Mr. J. C. Richards has been transferred from the Sudan to Uganda.

Mr. G. A. Wallis is spending his leave from Northern Rhodesia in England.

Mr. J. A. Chennells is expected from Uganda in the near future. "BWANA FEZA."

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"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.

The Ibis Hotel in Jinja is to be rebuilt. A station has been opened at Kericho.

A swimming club is to be formed in Dar es Salaam.

The new Mkoani Club was recently opened in Zanzibar.

Ninety-two receiving orders were issued in Kenya during 1929.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during February was valued at £107,697.

Membership of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association has now passed the hundred mark.

According to the latest statistics, the locust campaign in Kenya during 1929 cost £55,272.

A motor gymkhana was recently held in Dar es Salaam under the auspices of the R.E.A.A.A.

Railway construction from Naro Moru to Nan-yuki is now only six miles away from the latter town.

Messrs. Morrisby & Company, Ltd., of Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia, have gone into voluntary liquidation.

Mineral exports in Tanganyika during April were: Gold, 1,251 ounces, valued at £4,691, and diamonds, 1,392 carats, valued at £4,458.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce has severed its connexion with the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce on the score of the heavy expense involved.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended April 26 included: Coffee, 9,207 bags; copra, 1,447 bags; hides, 656 bales; maize, 24,506 bags; sisal, 3,682 bales.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., the company owning plantations on the Zambezi at Marameb, Mopea, and other places, was recently awarded a gold medal at Seville Exhibition.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended April 26 included: Cement, 8,307 casks; galvanised sheets, 5,208 packages; lubricating oils and greases, 829 packages.

This year's coffee crop in Kenya is expected to be 70% larger than the 10,000 tons exported last year.

The Union-Castle Company's new steamer, the "Winchester Castle," is to make her maiden voyage to Cape Town on October 24. Another new vessel, the "Dunbar Castle," makes her first voyage on June 12.

The gold output for the Kilo Moto Gold Mines Company for the first four months of 1930 totals 1,453 kilograms 675 grams. This is 318 kilograms 265 grams higher than in the corresponding period last year.

A meeting was recently held in Kampala between the Director of Surveys, the Treasurer, the Conveyancer, and the managers of the three banks operating in Uganda to discuss the question of a Land Bank for the Protectorate.

The Tanganyika Government has allocated £5,000 towards the repair of roads and bridges damaged by the widespread rains which have occurred in the Territory this year. Further sums will be allotted for this purpose as soon as the Director of Public Works is in a position to estimate the total sum required.

A levy of ten shillings per ton on exported tobacco has been proposed by the Fort Jameson Farmers' Association in connexion with the inclusion of a Northern Rhodesian delegate to the forthcoming tobacco conference in England. The Government are being asked to contribute towards this expense on a £1 for £1 basis.

Arrangements have been made in Uganda for proper instruction in the growing of cotton to be given in Native elementary schools. Each child will be given a small plot, on which the various processes of cultivation will be demonstrated. Schoolmasters at these schools are also to receive a course in practical agriculture as soon as the necessary buildings have been erected at Serere.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., are to recommend at their annual meeting, to be held on July 23, a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 14% per annum, less tax, thus making a total distribution of 17% for the year. It is proposed to appropriate £100,000 to the writing down of Bank premises, £125,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and to carry forward a balance of about £125,000.

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SHIRE HIGHLANDS RLY., (NYASALAND), LTD.

The Zambezi Bridge.

A meeting of the holders of the five per cent. Debenture Stock of Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on the 25th ult. to consider a scheme for the proposed fusion between the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Limited, and the Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, the formation of a new company—the Nyasaland Railways Limited—and the construction and equipment of the Zambezi Bridge and additional lines of railway to complete the project of a continuous line of railway from the shores of Lake Nyasa to the Port of Beira.

Mr. Norman Bonnington Dickson, appointed by the Trustees as Chairman of the meeting, presided, and, in submitting the business before it, said:—

"Conditional agreements have been entered into between the railway companies concerned and the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Nyasaland Government for the provision by the Nyasaland Government of the requisite capital, amounting to approximately £1,000,000 for (a) the construction of the Zambezi Bridge; (b) the widening of the railway extension, and diversions to complete the project of a continuous line of railway from the Port of Beira to the shore of Lake Nyasa; (c) improvements to and additional rolling stock for the Trans-Zambesia Railway line and other expenditure thereon; (d) improvements and betterments of the existing lines of the Shire Highlands Railway and the Central Africa Railway; and (e) preliminary and other expenses of the new company and in connexion with the scheme.

"The construction and other work and equipment fall into three main categories. First, about 28 miles of railway (the southern approach) diverting the Trans-Zambesia Railway line so as to connect with the point which has been found most convenient for the site of the bridge, and improvements to and additional rolling stock for the Trans-Zambesia Railway lines. Secondly, the bridge itself and its equipment; and, thirdly, the extension of the present Shire Highlands Railway line to Lake Nyasa (the Northern Extension), and improvements and betterments of the existing lines of the Shire Highlands Railway and the Central Africa Railway. In addition, there is required a short approach line of approximately three miles in length, connecting the present Central Africa Railway line with the north end of the bridge, which will be financed by the Central Africa Railway itself. Improvements later of the services on Lake Nyasa are projected by the Nyasaland Government.

Formation of New Company

"For the purpose of enabling the above-mentioned works to be carried out, the Nyasaland Government will provide the requisite capital for a new company to be formed in England, to be called the Nyasaland Railways Limited.

"This new company in order to effect the fusion of the Shire Highlands Railway and the Central Africa Railway, which is one of the conditions upon which the Nyasaland Government will find the capital required for the carrying out of the works which I have just mentioned, will acquire: (a) The whole of the assets and undertaking of the Shire Highlands Railway; and (b) The whole or at least 90 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway.

"The share capital of the new company will be £475,000, divided into 420,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,100,000 "A" Ordinary shares of 1s. each. All the Ordinary shares of the new company will rank alike, irrespective of nominal value, in respect of participation in profits available for dividend, and in a winding-up in the distribution of surplus assets as if they were all shares of the nominal value of £1 each, and on a poll each £1 Ordinary share and each "A" Ordinary share will carry one vote, irrespective of its nominal amount.

"The directors of the new company will be five in number, of whom two will at all times be appointed by the Nyasaland Government, which will subscribe at par 1,081,625 of the "A" Ordinary shares of 1s. each.

"The new company will also create and issue (1) Five per cent. "A" Debenture stock to a nominal amount of £1,000,000; (2) Five per cent. Bridge Debenture stock to an amount sufficient to cover the advances in respect of the cost of construction and equipment of the bridge and the Southern Approach and the preliminary expenses of the new company, which advances shall not without the consent of the Nyasaland Government exceed the sum of £1,754,000; and (3) Five per cent. "B" Income Debenture stock sufficient to cover the advances in respect of the cost of construction and equipment of the Northern Extension, which advances are not to exceed £680,000 without the consent of the Government.

"In view of the fact that we have received proxies in favour of the scheme from holders of £474,257, i.e., 88 per cent. of the £536,750 issued, there is evidently no doubt that the Five per cent. Debenture stock holders are in favour of the carrying out of the scheme. My colleagues and I consider that the scheme is far-sighted and sound and that the terms and conditions of the sale of the railway and undertaking of this company and the fusion with the Central Africa Railway Company should be beneficial and profitable to the holders of the Five per cent. Debenture stock and other securities of the company, and we therefore strongly recommend the acceptance of the proposal by the Debenture stock holders.

Resolutions appropriate to the business before the meeting, and approving it, were adopted unanimously.

USAMBARA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

Debenture Stock-holders to Meet.

USAMBARA PLANTATIONS, LTD. state in their annual report that during the year 83 tons of sisal were produced, the average price realised being £40 per ton. The report states that production commenced in May, 1929, and for the first few months was necessarily of an experimental nature and on a small scale, insufficient to form a basis of a profit and loss account. All expenditure, after deducting the proceeds of sisal shipped, has therefore been capitalised.

The report continues:—

"To provide funds for the further development of sisal areas and the provision of plant and machinery, the Directors, under the authority granted at the last Annual Meeting, authorised an issue of £20,000 7 per cent. Convertible Debenture Stock, which has been issued.

"Weather conditions in Tanganyika Territory have been abnormally unfavourable to an extent beyond the recollection of even old residents, and as the persistently heavy rainfall rendered decortication at an economic cost impossible, the factory was shut down at the end of January. Your local Director advises that it would be better for production not to be resumed until the 1st July.

"The Directors regret to state that owing to the unexpected delay in the commencement of effective production of sisal, it is essential that further money should be found for carrying on the Company's business.

"It will be seen from the balance sheet that at the end of September last the agents had advanced the sum of £6,574 0s. 10d. They have since then advanced further advances month by month to enable the Company's business to be carried on, until at the end of the month of April, the position was that the debt owing to them amounted to upwards of £20,000, but they have now, not unnaturally, refused to make any further advances except such as were necessary to enable the business to be carried on until the position could be put before the shareholders. They have called a meeting of the Debenture Stock holders so that the position may be placed before them.

The balance sheet shows a debit balance of £28,131. The auditors in their report state that no depreciation has been written off the plant, buildings, transport equipment, etc.

DWA PLANTATIONS LTD.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce in their annual report an available balance of £9,594, after paying an interim dividend of 10% earlier in the year. No further dividend is recommended, the available balance being appropriated to Estates Redemption, Depreciation, etc.

During the year 981 tons of sisal and 34 tons of sisal tow were produced, the average price for all grades, excepting tow, being £36 11s. The company now owns 1,000 acres freehold, and 19,021 acres leasehold at Dwa Estate, near Kibwezi, Kenya; 11,000 acres leasehold at Kedai and Paranga Estates, near Ndi station; 7,500 at Msinga Estate near Voi, and 11,000 acres in the Lushoto District in Tanganyika, where both coffee and tea are planted.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

BETTER prices were paid for good qualities at this week's auctions; but lower grades have met a poor demand. Coffee auctions will be suspended from to-day until June 17 for the Whitsun holidays. Prices were as follows:—

<i>Kenya</i> —	
“A” sizes	78s. od. to 120s. 6d.
“B” sizes	48s. od. to 83s. 6d.
“C” sizes	48s. 6d. to 68s. od.
Peaberry	75s. od. to 141s. od.
London graded:—	
First sizes	67s. 6d. to 97s. od.
Second sizes	55s. od. to 69s. 6d.
Third sizes	46s. od. to 65s. od.
Mixed and ungraded	44s. od. to 60s. 6d.
<i>Uganda</i> —	
First sizes	66s. od.
Second sizes	55s. od.
Peaberry	67s. 6d.
Greenish ungraded	56s. od. to 63s. od.
London cleaned:—	
First sizes	61s. od.
Second sizes	49s. od.
Peaberry	53s. 6d.
Robusta	43s. od. to 46s. od.
<i>Toro</i> —	
First sizes	61s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.
Second sizes	52s. od.
Peaberry	67s. od.
<i>Tanganyika</i> —	
<i>Arusha</i> —	
London cleaned:—	
Second sizes	58s. od.
<i>Kilimanjaro</i> —	
London cleaned:—	
First sizes	108s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.
Second sizes	71s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.
Third sizes	44s. 6d. to 61s. 6d.
Peaberry	107s. od. to 120s. od.
<i>Usimbara</i> —	
London cleaned:—	
Third sizes	52s. od.
<i>Belgian Congo</i> —	
Dull greenish	52s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on May 28 totalled 88,061 bags, compared with 49,044 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Caster Seed.—Steady with quotations at £14.
Chillies.—The market is still dull, and prices remain at about 55s.
Cloves.—Dull, with prices lower at 11d. per lb.
Copra.—A little business has been done at £20 per ton.
Cotton Seed.—Demand is stationary at £5 10s. per ton.
Groceries.—There has been a slight fall in price to £15 per ton.
Hides and Skins.—Quiet. Heavy weights are quoted at 7d. per lb.
Maise.—No. 2 white flat for June shipment is now quoted at 24s. od.
Simsim.—White and/or yellow is steady at £15 per ton.
Sisal.—Steady, No. 1 good marks, June/August, quoted at £28 10s. f.a.q., £28 value, c.i.f.
Tea.—401 packages of Nyasaland tea sold in London last week realised 94s. per lb.
Wheat.—There is a better demand, and prices generally have shown corresponding rises. Kenya Governor No. 1 is quoted at 37s.; Marquis at 40s.; Equator No. 1 at 39s. 3d.; Equator No. 2 at 38s.; and Durum at 35s.



THE m.v. "DUNBAR CASTLE."

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ON Jun 12 the latest addition to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. the motor vessel, "Dunbar Castle," sails from London on her maiden voyage to South and East African ports. She is a fine ship, 470 feet long, with a beam of 61 feet, a moulded depth of 35 feet 3 inches, and a gross tonnage of 10,002. She has been built at the Govan yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, and provides accommodation for 200 first-class passengers and 260 third class. Space is also provided for 100 open berth passengers, which can be fitted up as required. The decoration of the public rooms has been kept very simple in style, the main idea being to make everything thoroughly English. There are nine watertight compartments in the hull, the propelling machinery consists of two six-cylinder single acting Diesel engines of the Harland "B. and W." type arranged for pressure induction, and electricity is universally used in the ship, even in the galleys and pantries. Submarine signalling and echo sounding gear are fitted. The lifeboats are handled by patent gravity davits. Large insulated cargo spaces are provided for perishable goods such as citrus fruits, which form a large part of the homeward trade on this route. She is intended to operate on the intermediate service of the line, and will no doubt prove both a useful and popular addition to the Company's fine fleet.

A NEW RHODESIAN HANDBOOK.

THE latest handbook issued by the Southern Rhodesian Publicity Bureau is well illustrated and the information it contains is tabulated into easily found divisions, whilst the descriptive matter is interesting and to the point. A good feature is a table comparing the relative heights and other statistics of the Victoria Falls with other waterfalls, and in this connexion it is interesting to note that the Victoria Falls discharge no less than 100,000,000 gallons of water per minute at high water, and 62,000,000 gallons per minute at low water. The book comprises 96 pages on art paper, and may be obtained gratis from any of the branches of the Bureau, or from the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

"Coffee Growing" contains a vast amount of information on every aspect of this branch of agriculture, and it should be of great value to planters," writes the Managing Director of a well-known fertiliser manufacturing company in this country.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which left London on May 29 for East Africa via the Cape, carried the following passengers:

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Dr. J. A. & Mrs. Acheson	Mrs. H. Campbell
Mr. U. J. Chamberlain	Mrs. F. C. Harris
Mrs. M. F. Harben	Master W. L. Harris
Miss K. Harben	
Mr. T. S. Hinds	
Miss H. Mead	

Dr. H. M. & Mrs. Shelley	Miss E. L. Cafe
Rev. A. H. Smith	Mrs. E. C. Campbell
Miss M. Sommerfield	Mrs. A. J. McC.
Mrs. L. A. St. Leger	<i>Cunninghame</i>
Miss M. St. Leger	Miss A. J. W. Cunningham
Mr. Symons	Mr. G. F. & Mrs. Newbury
Nurse C. J. Tucker	D. C. E. F. Owen-Snow
Col. A. & Mrs. Valentine	Mr. D. Priestley
Mrs. M. Whitehouse	Miss J. Priestley
	Mrs. D. M. Scott
	Master J. Scott
	Mrs. T. G. Thompson
	Miss N. D. Yapp

<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Mr. W. H. & Mrs. Bailey
Mr. A. R. & Mrs. Cobner
Miss M. R. Cohner
Mr. ...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

June 5 per s.s. "Narkunda."
 "12 " s.s. "Malda."
 "18 " s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."

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 June 6 by the s.s. "Mooltan," on June 9 by the s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," on June 13 by the s.s. "Macedonia," and on June 20 by the s.s. "Chambrd."

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"Malda" passed Gibraltar homewards, June 1.
 "Modasa" left Beira homewards, May 30.
 "Madura" arrived Aden for East Africa, May 31.
 "Kara" left Bombay for East Africa, June 4.
 "Khandalla" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, June 3.
 "Karagola" left Mombasa for Bombay, May 30.
 "Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, June 3.
 "Ellora" arrived Bombay, May 31.

CLEAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"Collegian" left Dar es Salaam homewards, May 27.
 "City of Bagdad" left Aden for East Africa, May 27.
 "Glan MacDougal" left Suez outwards, May 28.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Randfontein" arrived Lourenço Marques for South Africa, May 23.
 "Sumatra" left Suez for East Africa, May 24.
 "Klipfontein" left Dar es Salaam for Cape ports, May 23.
 "Rietfontein" arrived Amsterdam outwards, May 27.
 "Gekerk" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, May 29.
 "Nieuwkerk" arrived Lourenço Marques for East Africa, May 25.
 "Heemskerk" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, May 26.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chambrd" left Mombasa for Marseilles, June 1.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" arrived Majunga for Mauritius, June 1.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Réunion homewards, May 28.
 "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Marseilles, May 30.
 "General Voyron" arrived Réunion outwards, May 28.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Port Said outwards, May 29.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" left Cape Town for London, May 29.
 "Garth Castle" left East London for Beira, May 30.
 "Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, May 30.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Beira for Natal, May 30.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left London for East Africa, May 29.
 "Llangibby Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, May 31.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Port Said for London, May 28.

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

HIS MAJESTY'S EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending May 31, was as follows: Kabete, 5 inches; Nairobi, 2.8; Kyambu, 2.1; Njoro, Limuru, Nakuru, Naivasha and Kericho, 1.1; Songhor, Eldoret, .85; Ngong, Koru, .7; Nanyuki, Kitale, .6; Ruiru, Lumbwa, .3; Eldoret and Turbo, .2.

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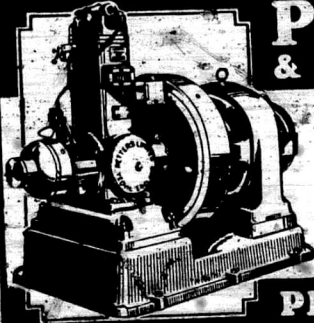
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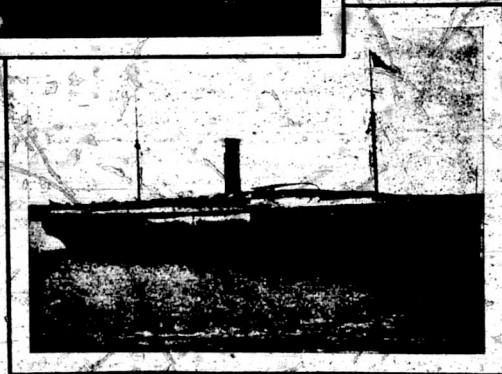
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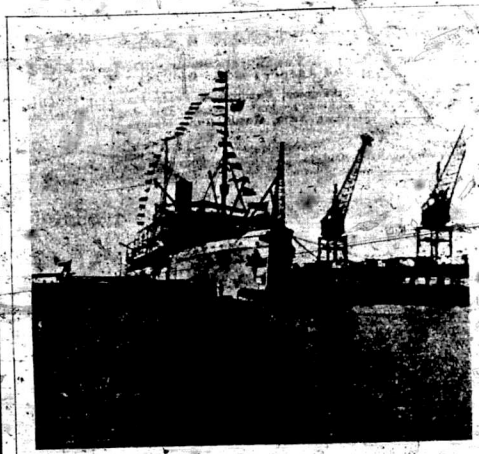
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The Pungue Wharf Port of Beira, showing cranes and the British India Liner "Khandalla" alongside.

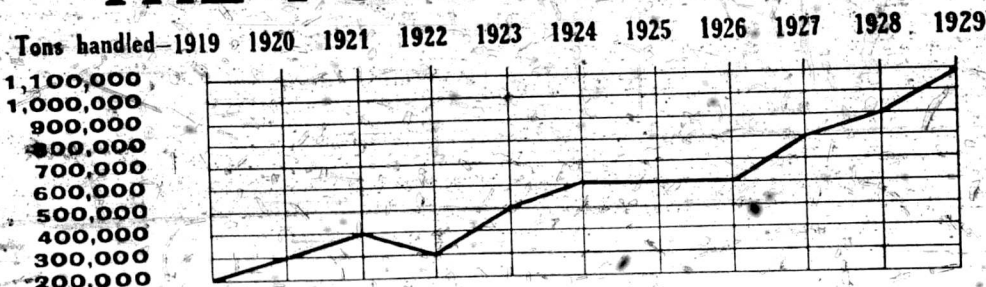


The Portuguese Liner "Lourenco Marques" inaugurating the Pungue Wharf, at Beira, on the 30th July, 1929.



The British India Liner "Modasa" alongside the Pungue Wharf.

THE PORT OF BEIRA.



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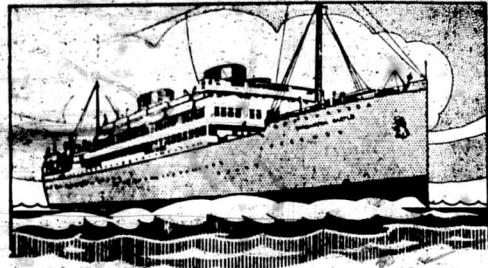


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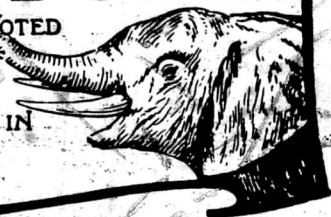
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 6, No. 299.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1930.
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Official Organ in Great Britain

of
Convention of Associations of Kenya.
Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,
Associated Producers of East Africa,
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

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CLOSER TOUCH WITH THE NATIVE.

THE District Officer, says Sir Anton Bertram, must be "in direct touch with the people whose interests are entrusted to him. The district is his district, and his business is to know it personally, to travel through the length and breadth of his territory, to learn the characteristics of all its villages, to talk to the people in their own language." Though this is assuredly the ideal of every British Colonial Government, we are sometimes compelled to ask whether it is being attained in our East African Dependencies. A correspondent who opposes the establishment of Native Courts in Tanganyika Territory has made the very point that most District Officers do not know the language of the people of their district; in some cases, we know, officers are kept far too closely to their *bomas* by excess of clerical work, and the residence of some D.O.'s in a given district has been so short that they have literally hardly time to take an inventory of their new post before finding themselves transferred elsewhere. In such circumstances the ideal laid down by Sir Anton is clearly impossible of achievement.

Is it sufficiently realised that our East African Dependencies are by no means homogeneous; that tribes vary enormously in character, and that time and trouble are needed to understand their peculiarities, which must be thoroughly grasped if administration is to be satisfactory to both ruler and ruled; that Government officials themselves being of different types and talents, a greater degree of specialisation might well be adopted with benefit to the Service and to the officials?

In India, with its immense variety of racial types and languages, Government officials are specialists. An officer posted to a province normally remains there for the term of his official life, and thus be-

comes a District Officer after Sir Anton's own heart. In East Africa he may be in Mombasa for one tour, sent to Kavirondo on his return from leave, and three weeks later moved to the Tana or Fort Hall; under Closer Union his peregrinations may include Lindi, Biharamulo, and Kabale unless the system be changed. Curiously enough, outstanding success now appears to be viewed with disfavour by Authority, so that an officer who has proved himself *persona grata* to everyone, European, Asiatic, Arab, and African, is on principle posted on his next tour to a new district. This may be done under the guise of promotion, but the suggestion is that the Government is anxious lest he should "put out too many roots" in one place—a suggestion little creditable either to the Government or to the officer. If his transfer should be from a coast town to the interior, or *vice versa*, the very essentials of his life may be changed, his previous experience and knowledge go for naught, and his value as an administrative officer be seriously impaired, temporarily at least.

The East African Service is quickly superseding the Indian Civil in popularity with the rising generation, and every effort is being made to improve it. May we suggest that District Officers who have shown ability in a given area should be encouraged to remain there, to develop their intimacy with their people and their knowledge of the local languages, so that they may become in reality the ideal D.O.? Some prefer work among the wilder tribes, and to others coastal towns make a greater appeal. The former, really, dread transfer to, say, Dar es Salaam, but naturally cannot refuse a transfer with its promotion. Specialisation on the Indian model may be the solution; long residence in one district would assuredly appeal to conscientious officers assured that their work would be appreciated and that no financial disability would attach to their permanence.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Tropical America being the greatest competitor East African coffee planters have to meet, it is especially interesting to note the con-

COFFEE IN COSTA RICA. A brochure which has been issued by the National Association of Coffee Producers of Costa Rica. The pamphlet declares that the coffee tree is "a delicate plant and needs careful handling and years of patient tending, before it reaches the fruit-bearing stage"—which is hardly the experience of East Africa; describes its worst enemy as cold and strong winds; and then gives cultural directions likely to astonish our readers. Seeds are scattered broadcast by hand and covered with banana leaves, and after six or eight weeks the 3-inch seedlings are transplanted to the nursery, where they are set in rows, a foot apart, the tap-root being allowed to double. The seedlings remain for a year in the nursery, which is shaded by castor-oil plants, and they are transplanted with the earth round the roots "carefully tied with sugar-cane leaf." The plantations are shaded with bananas and a remarkable photograph shows the adult coffee trees growing cheek by jowl with those soil-sucking vampires! The pruning is on the "candelabra" system: "about two months after replanting, the tree is pruned in its main stem so as to produce a fork, and this is done for every yard of growth until there are a number of main stems." Those who have sometimes suggested that East African coffee planters might learn a good deal from their Costa Rica competitors will probably change their opinions after reading this brochure, which leaves the impression that the best point of Costa Rican practice is the drying of the coffee by artificial heat, hot air being driven through perforated tubes in a huge revolving cylinder.

While agreeing to the early formation of a Native Agricultural Board, the Committee of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has expressed the opinion that one of the initial steps should be the encouragement of individual land holdings by Natives, as, they contended, only when the land is held by the individual would good peasant agriculture be possible; the sooner the Native understands that he cannot roam at will over the country, they wrote, the better will it be for the country and the Native. The recommendation in favour of individual land tenure for Natives is both interesting and important, for it cuts directly across the whole theory of Indirect Rule and its encouragement of tribal customs, of which the very essence is the holding of land in tribal community. Native life does not encourage individualism; the automatic way in which any and every Native shares his food with his fellows, and even with strangers, shows how ingrained is community of goods in the African character. Further, no Native has any idea of intensive cultivation, and his plot, to which, by the recommendation of the Nyasaland Chamber, he would be anchored to prevent him from "roaming at will over the country," would quickly become exhausted and abandonment would follow. Individual tenure for Natives, especially detribalised Natives, may come in East Africa, but it would seem wise to make it concurrent with, or subsequent to, adequate practical instruction in intensive agricul-

ture, and regular supervision by Government officers. With such safeguards very valuable lessons might be taught.

Our recent leading article entitled "An Appeal to East Africans on Leave," has been quoted by our Brussels contemporary, *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, which bases on it a trenchant attack on those stay-at-home politicians who are so prolific in criticism of the Belgian Congo and are always ready to beat of "atrocities." Such critics are recommended to go to the Congo and spend a twelvemonth or so there, not in staying at Government House and in enjoying select receptions and fashionable tea-parties, but away "in the blue," where they can have a taste of the monotony and discomforts of tropical life and appreciate the work of colonial officers and settlers. They are told that on their return they may then be able to produce a report of some real value. The article insists that the ignorant criticism now prevalent, the "washing of dirty linen in public," has deplorable repercussions in such countries as the United States and Russia, which are always eager to look upon the Belgians as "cannibals and executioners," whereas worse things than the Belgians ever did are commonplace in their own lands. The Editor pleads that education, good resolutions, and even religion for the Negro must imply the obligation on his part to work, in spite of his essentially lazy nature. As East Africa has suffered much from similar ignorant and spiteful criticism, our contemporary's remarks might profitably be taken to heart by certain people at Home.

It is remarkable that Americans returning to the States, and giving very detailed accounts of their East African *safaris de luxe*, so green **TRAVELLERS' TALES OF MALARIA.** stress the question of malaria. From their stories one would imagine malaria to be unknown in the U.S.A., whereas the precise opposite is the case. Indeed, as we recently chronicled, Sir Andrew Balfour's lecture on malaria at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was entirely illustrated by films taken in the United States, and they showed whole districts depopulated and farms derelict through the ravages of the disease. "Chills and fever" are common enough in America, and have been graphically pictured by authors from Charles Dickens to Mark Twain; the term may be a euphemism, but the disease is malaria. The East African territories are delighted to welcome American visitors, the great majority of whom have proved themselves pleasant and appreciative guests. It is, we are sure, not with any desire to do harm to the Dependencies that this question of malaria has been given undue prominence, and we hope that this note may perhaps do something to call attention to the desirability of avoiding exaggerated statements as to health conditions in East Africa.

"When I pick up 'East Africa' I cannot put it down till I have read it from cover to cover," writes an official from Tanganyika Territory.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN UGANDA.

Views of Kampala Business Men.

DIFFERING OPINIONS ON THE OUTLOOK.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."



GERMAN GUN FROM THE CRUISER "KOENIGSBERG," SEIZED AT MWANZA ON JULY 14, 1916.

KAMPALA, the commercial capital of Uganda, is undoubtedly the most important town in the Protectorate. Unlike many other East African towns, it has grown on a definite plan, parallel roads crossing and recrossing the main street at regular intervals, while through the centre of the town runs a main arterial road.

The new High Court, at present under construction at a cost of £30,000, will be a building of which Kampala may well be proud. It overlooks the main Government square, which, laid with lawns, flower beds, and trees, provides a pleasant break in an area of business houses. In these gardens, incidentally, lies the gun captured in 1916 from the Germans in Mwanza, a tablet narrating that it originally came from the German cruiser "Koenigsberg," after the sinking of which by British gunfire in the delta of the Rufiji River its guns were salvaged and sent to different parts of what was then German East Africa and is now Tanganyika Territory.

The condition of the cotton market, in which Kampala is so vitally interested, was naturally—and always is—foremost in the minds of leading business men in the town, most of whom were of the opinion that trade in Kampala must be prepared for a period of depression on account of this season's poor cotton output. Last year the Protectorate exported, in round figures, 200,000 bales of cotton—a record. This year the total will not be much more than half that figure—120,000 bales is the latest official estimate—while the price paid to the grower is also much lower than last year on account of the drop in world prices. The chief causes of such a small crop are, I was told, the presence of "black arm" disease in the cotton, consequent upon inclement weather; heavy rains during January were responsible for considerable losses, for the bolls on the cotton plants had formed but could not ripen, and when eventually the sun did appear, the cotton inside the boll was black and useless.

Native Motor Mechanics.

Notwithstanding this somewhat pessimistic outlook, motor car-dealers reported good business, for

an increasing number of the wealthier Natives are buying new cars—and good class cars at that. One leading firm, indeed, sold thirty-six cars in one month early this year. On visiting the Kampala branch of Messrs. Carr, Lawson & Co., I was interested to see Uganda Natives successfully carrying out such highly specialised work as spraying motor cars. Mr. C. Mace, the local manager, told me that though it was no light task to teach Natives this kind of work, they have proved themselves most adaptable in picking up the different phases of the motor car business. His system is to teach one man one class of work. For instance, one Native employee always mends punctures, and he has reached such a high degree of efficiency that a puncture can be repaired, and the tyre replaced, in fifteen minutes. Another Native does only oiling and greasing cars, and so on. Mr. Mace also told me that Native chiefs sometimes bring their sons to his garage in order that they may be trained as mechanics.

Driving Tests for Natives.

While on the subject of motor cars, it is probably of interest to mention that in several quarters it was urged that driving tests for Natives should be more stringent. One only needs to drive a few miles on any main road in Uganda to realise the importance of this suggestion. Native motor buses and lorries are perhaps the chief offenders, and from my own experience I can fully endorse many of the comments made to me on the subject.

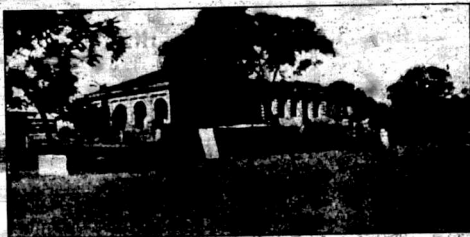
Lorries piled with bales of cotton, many so heavily laden that bales hang over the side, tear along the roads at a speed which in England would rightly be termed dangerous. They care but little for the driver of an ordinary car, who, in such narrow roads, is well advised to draw in to the roadside and let the lorry pass. With bales protruding on either side of the lorry, the driver is a menace to other



BULLOCK CART TRANSPORT IN KAMPALA.



THE BAZAAR, KAMPALA.



KAMPALA POST OFFICE.

motorists, and it would certainly seem that more supervision might be exercised.

Another subject mentioned to me was that Native drivers do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of keeping to the left, and it was thought that if more care were taken to stress the importance of this rule of the road upon Natives learning to drive, many accidents would be avoided.

At the bazaar at Kampala there was a fear that the order of the Government prohibiting the movement of cotton from one Province to another might have serious results on Native trade. The low prices realised for cotton in the Buganda Province led, it was alleged, to growers selling their cotton in a neighbouring Province, where better prices were realised. The Government, however, prohibited this, and some merchants feel that as the Native is not allowed to seek the best market for his produce, he will consequently have less money available for purchases in the bazaar, where the traders will probably find much of their merchandise left on their hands. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Government order will have the disastrous effect anticipated by certain bazaar firms.*

Business Men on Prospects.

During a conversation I had with Mr. Michael Moses—one of the oldest residents in Kampala, and one of the few men left in East Africa who walked all the way up to the Protectorate from Mombasa over thirty-three years ago—he emphasised his firm conviction that, notwithstanding the bad effect of the low cotton prices, business in Uganda generally, and in Kampala in particular, has been built on a solid foundation, and would not be seriously upset by present market conditions.

Few people have a more intimate knowledge of trade conditions in Uganda than Mr. Moses, whose views on the subject bear the stamp of one who has for long studied the subject.

Mr. Clifford Moody, another Kampala business man, who has for years past taken the keenest



interest in public affairs in the township, and who, by reason of his close association with the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies, must necessarily be in close touch with business conditions, is of the opinion that this year will be the most serious, from the trading point of view, through which the Protectorate has ever passed.



On the subject of town planning, Mr. Moody recalled that Mr. A. E. Mirams had recently visited the town with a view to making suggestions on a new town planning scheme, but general regret had been expressed that he (Mr. Mirams) had left the Protectorate without giving the business community an opportunity of laying their views before him. It was considered most unfortunate that the people who would be most affected by any such scheme should not have been given an opportunity of discussing the matter with the expert, who has now left for South Africa.

Japanese Competition.

Another prominent business man, Mr. R. S. Legge, who is the local manager for the British East Africa Corporation, and who, by reason of the considerable bazaar trade in his hands, has his finger on the pulse of the market, spoke of the increasing interest shown by Japan in developing East African trade. Many Japanese firms give evidence of unusual enterprise, and it is by no means uncommon to find representatives from Japan visiting East Africa every three months. He contrasted this example of business enterprise with that of some well-known firms at home, who are not even sufficiently interested to send out samples. He told me that many firms at home still adhere to the old idea that traders in East Africa should take what they make, instead of making what traders desire, for, the latter being on the spot, are naturally in a far better position to understand the needs of the market than a manufacturer at home.

FORTHCOMING FEATURES.

During the next few months Capt. H. G. Druett will continue his series of articles describing his tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Early contributions will include pen-pictures of the Mountains of the Moon, Motoring in East Africa, Lake Victoria, etc. Limited supplies of the issues containing his past articles are still obtainable.

* Since this was written the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association has been dissolved, and reckless gambling has taken place in cotton buying, some buyers paying such high prices that there appears no possible chance of their securing a profit. Within a few hours of the dissolution of the combine prices jumped in Buganda from between 12s. and 14s. per 100 lbs. of seed cotton to between 20s. and 22s., with the inevitable result that the Native imagined himself to have been unfairly treated in the past. The break-up of the Association, however, is likely to increase, rather than diminish, the difficulties of the Government, which has an unenviable task to perform.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

June Meeting of Executive Council.

The June meeting of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E. (in the chair), Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. H. Bargman, Mr. D. F. Basden, Major W. M. Crowley, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. W. Nowell, Mr. C. Ponsoy, Major C. J. Walsh, and Miss Harvey (Secretary). Sir Sydney Henn welcomed Mr. Bargman, who, he said, was well-known to them in connexion with the curing and grading of Kenya coffee, and he was also glad to see Mr. Nowell, the director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, who was also very well known to them.

The Kenya Coffee Board, Explained.

Mr. Bargman then addressed the Executive Council on the subject of the proposed Coffee Board of Kenya. In the past, he said, valuable work had been done by the Department of Agriculture in investigating coffee growing in Kenya. Four or five years ago an unsuccessful endeavour had been made to form a Coffee Board on the lines of the present scheme, on which much thought had been spent. Last year the coffee industry suffered a severe attack of mealy bug, and since then several meetings, at which about three-quarters of the planters had attended, or had been represented, had been held to discuss the general lines of the proposed Coffee Board.

The main objects of the Board were two, the first of which would deal with the cultivation of coffee, its plant breeding, diseases, etc., while the second would deal with the commercial side, embracing publicity and marketing. In regard to the first point a scheme had been submitted to Sir Daniel Hall, providing for an adequate chain of entomologists, mycologists, chemists, plant breeders and cultivation officers throughout the Colony. The whole of these stations would be under a Director of Research, who would be employed by the Board, on which four representatives of the planters, and two business men representing the commercial community, handling Kenya coffee, would serve. In addition there would be three members of the Government, including the Director of Agriculture and a further agricultural official, and the Chief Native Commissioner, whose inclusion was suggested in view of the fact that the industry employs such a large number of Natives, and through the Department of Agriculture the Board would be able to maintain liaison with the Agricultural Research Station at Amani and with similar institutions throughout the world.

Legislation regarding the Board would be dealt with by the Department of Agriculture. The suggested taxation is a license fee of £10 for the first hundred acres and £5 for each additional fifty acres or part, to be collected annually—probably in July—from the owner of the land. It was realised, of course, that there were certain parts of Kenya not definitely proved for coffee, and where a district was in the experimental stage, the tax would be lowered accordingly.

The Same Principles for Natives.

Asked whether the scheme would apply to Native planters, Mr. Bargman said that there being no law prohibiting Natives from growing coffee, the same principles would apply to them. All coffee planters would become members of the Board, and would have to accept taxation as laid down, for the whole object was to improve the situation for all interested in the industry.

Mr. Bargman was asked whether membership by Tanganyika growers would be honorary, to which he replied that before he left Nairobi a deputation of European planters from Moshi and Arusha had met him, intimating

that they wished to have a similar type of Board in their Territory. Planters in Toro had also made inquiries.

Following numerous meetings in the Colony, Mr. Bargman and his colleagues had explained the scheme to Sir Edward Grigg, who had assured them that it met with his entire approval, and that he hoped to put the Board into motion before he left Kenya. In addition, the general lines of the Board had been discussed with the Attorney-General, who said that in the main the draft had his approval. Unofficial and official members of the Legislative Council's committee for the Budget had also agreed with the proposed scheme, but it had not yet received the approval of the Colonial Office.

It is suggested that £75,000 should be loaned to the Coffee Board by the Government for capital purposes, in order that five Research Stations may be established in the coffee growing districts. This was a most important item, as one of the main objects of the Board was to give a Research Station to each coffee growing district requiring assistance. The Bill in regard to the scheme was still in the hands of the Colony's legal advisers, and it is hoped that it will be brought before the Legislative Council at its next session. Sir Sydney Henn asked what relation the Research Stations would bear to the working of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, to which Mr. Bargman replied that they hoped to keep a close liaison with Amani, chiefly because it was the Central Research Station for Eastern Africa.

Regarding the commercial side of the scheme, the Board has among its objects the question of increasing the consumption of Kenya coffee, and the investigation of markets, such as the Continent, Egypt, Arabia, etc., for in view of the collapse of Brazilian coffee it was felt that the industry should look after its own welfare as far as marketing was concerned. Mr. Bargman explained that he had a long talk with Sir Edward Davson on the subject of propaganda in England, and that he was meeting members of the Empire Marketing Board very shortly.

In conclusion, Mr. Bargman said that the Government would put up £ for £ for what the planters could raise. He recalled that some years ago Sir Edward Denham had urged planters to agree to a cess on the lines of this scheme, and that he, Mr. Bargman, felt very strongly that the industry would be seriously affected if it was not adopted.

Amani Institute.

Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E., Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, in reviewing his work in Tanganyika, said that the working of the station was governed by the resolutions passed at the Imperial Research Conference, which met in London in 1927. At that Conference the proposed Central Research Stations were fully discussed, and their recommendations were afterwards adopted by Lord Lovat's Committee on Colonial Services. "Those recommendations were my instructions," continued Mr. Nowell, "and they can be taken to be the real functions of the Station. Briefly, they were to carry out fundamental or long range research work in agricultural problems."

Asked whether it was likely there would be any difficulty in the proposed co-operation of the organisation at Amani and the Coffee Research Stations in Kenya, Mr. Nowell recalled that when he was in the West Indies there was an Imperial Department of Agriculture, and that there were Departments of Agriculture in Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and Barbados. Exactly the same situation existed in East Africa, where there are big departments of Agriculture like Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which are well staffed with officers employed on research work immediately applicable to their respective territories, and there are smaller colonies, which also contribute to Amani, but in their case it is not possible to apply these principles to the fullest extent. For example, if in Nyasaland they desired urgent information which the Research Station at Amani was able to give without very much trouble or expense, it was given without delay. In regard to the proposed Kenya Coffee Board, it would be impossible for Amani, with its present resources, to attempt to cover the ground as thoroughly as the suggested Coffee Research Stations.

At present, for instance, Amani had one plant breeder whose work included not only coffee research, but sisal and other cultures. It was recognised by everybody who knew the history of agricultural research that Agricultural Departments and Research Stations, such as Coffee Research Stations, were for the most part concerned with things of immediate interest, and that they had to work up to permanent solutions. There was a function in every country for a station which could work out long-range problems in agriculture, which the ordinary Department of Agriculture might be unable to tackle.

"Having laid down such a programme as this," continued Mr. Nowell, "it is quite impossible to expect early results. It will be remembered that we issued a year ago the first annual report, which was mainly an account of the re-organisation of the Station. Our second report is in the printers' hands, and will be issued shortly. That report will give a full account of what work has been undertaken, and all the programmes of research work on which we have been engaged. When I left Amani on April 1 I was able to say that, with small exceptions, the work of re-organisation was completed. Progressively, the equipment has been improved, and in two years, I can say the station is in working

"We have had to do everything for ourselves. If we wanted electric current, we had to look for a suitable river and take the measurement of the fall, etc. We have installed an electric lighting plant ourselves. We required furniture for the members of the staff, and it had to be made from the log. The Tanganyika Government has treated us with every consideration, and has given every assistance in its power, but it did not have the necessary machinery or equipment to supply such things."

Sisal Research at Amani.

Mr. Nowell was asked whether sisal research work was being carried out, and he replied that it was in its infancy. With the assistance of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association they had obtained a considerable quantity of actual seed, and they now had at Amani something like 4,000 seedlings.

Major Walsh said that when he came home recently from East Africa the top deck of the boat appeared to be a miniature sisal plantation, which he discovered was being taken to Hamburg for the purpose of discovering from what disease the plants were suffering. He had asked why Amani had not been consulted, and was told that that had been done, but that Amani had advised that reference be made to Morogoro. That was about eighteen months ago, since when nothing had been heard from either Amani, or the Morogoro station. On inquiring locally as to what Amani was doing in sisal research work, he had been told that they were concerning themselves with "removing the thorn at the end of the leaf." (Laughter).

Mr. Nowell said that Dr. Storey, the Plant Pathologist, had on two or three occasions visited places where sisal disease had been reported, but this had raised the question of trespass on the functions of the Department of Agriculture. Since then he had been somewhat cautious.

In reply to a suggestion that the Department of Agriculture in Tanganyika should keep Amani informed of its own efforts in research work, Mr. Nowell said that the new Director of Agriculture had recently paid a visit to Amani, when he drew up a lengthy programme of co-ordination between his Department and the Station, and that programme was being submitted to the Government.

Major Walsh asked whether any representatives from East Africa were on the original committee which set up the conditions under which Amani was organised, or whether it contained any person who had planting or other interests in the territories, to which Mr. Nowell replied that the inception of the idea of long range research came from the Imperial Research Conference, which represented the Empire as a whole. At the Conference there were representatives from everywhere in the Empire. Major Walsh then said that "long range research" was a comfortable phrase, but that what they wanted was something practical. He thought that the conditions under which Amani worked had been imposed on the territories. They had not been accepted by them. Mr. Nowell replied that the principle that Amani should concern itself with long range research was accepted by Lord Lovat's Committee, and it had been laid down as the policy of Amani. It had, however, not been, so far

as he knew, submitted to unofficial interests in the territories concerned.

Hospital Accommodation in Tanganyika.

On the subject of hospital accommodation in Tanganyika, the Chairman recalled that at the last meeting they had a letter from Tanganyika calling attention to the attitude of the Government in regard to European hospital accommodation, and there was a definite statement in the official letter of the Government that "this Government, like the Governments of Kenya and other Colonial Governments, does not admit any responsibility for the medical care and treatment of non-Natives who are not in its employment." They took strong exception to that statement, and it was resolved that Sir John Sandeman Allen and Major Crowdy should see the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on the matter, as a result of which they had had a long discussion with him, and he is taking it up with the Tanganyika officials when they arrive for the Governor's Conference. At the same time the Board despatched on May 29 the following letter to the Tanganyika Planters' Association:—

"DEAR SIRS,

"Your letter of March 3 regarding the provision of facilities in hospitals for Europeans other than Government Servants was received and submitted to the meeting of the Executive Council on May 7. In the opinion of the Council, the attitude taken up by the Government in the letter from the Secretariat, dated January 17, was not sound or justifiable, and they sympathised very much with the views you expressed.

"The Vice-Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., and Major Crowdy, were accordingly requested to see the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on the matter. They were sympathetically received, and the whole question will be carefully considered and discussed at the time of the Governor's Conference this summer.

"It is, of course, obvious that wherever possible it is desirable that Europeans should have treatment at centres wherever first-class medical and surgical facilities are available, but, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Council the Government cannot take up the position of disclaiming the responsibility for any class of the inhabitants of the Territory, and arrangements should be made for all cases of emergency, and we should be surprised if the Colonial Office did not share this view. The question is a large one, and calls for careful consideration, which it will undoubtedly receive from the Colonial Office."

Major Walsh's Comment.

Major Walsh agreed that while that would help, the Tanganyika Government could hardly broadcast the fact that they were desirous of increasing white settlement in Tanganyika if they adopted the view contained in their letter. He thought that if the Government were really anxious to assist white settlement it should be made clear that the fate of intending settlers was in their own hands. In his view the really serious point was that in Tanganyika there was a large foreign population, and those people, now that they understand the Government are not holding themselves responsible for medical treatment, will express a legitimate desire to have doctors of their own nationality.

That exposed the fiction of the statement that nationals have equal rights in the mandated territory, for in the regulations it specifically stated that only members possessing British, Italian, Japanese or Belgian degrees could be permitted to practise as medical officers in Tanganyika. That was a direct violation of the mandate, which gave equal treatment to all nationals. The Colonial Office say that they are governed in this matter by the British Medical Association, who only recognise, in addition to British degrees, Italian, Belgian and Japanese degrees. The point had to be met, for he was certain that position could not continue. It was not a question of shooting at the local Government or the Colonial Office. The point was whether the British Medical Association administered the mandate for Tanganyika or whether the British Government did so.

Sir John Sandeman Allen said that the matter had a direct bearing on the point at issue, and it was resolved that the Committee set up at the last meeting should continue actively to investigate this matter. Major Walsh was nominated a member of the Committee, and he agreed to serve.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

New Secretary of State for the Dominions.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister announced that the Rt. Hon. Mr. J. H. Thomas (Lord Privy Seal) had accepted the post of Secretary of State for the Dominions. Lord Passfield remains Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Aerial Land Survey.

In the House of Lords last week, Viscount Brentford stated that a new industry—surveying by aircraft—had arisen during the last few years and already some 11,000 square miles of territory on the Zambezi had been surveyed. Quite recently a survey of something like 20,000 square miles of country which could not be surveyed, so far as he had been able to gather, by any other means, had been begun by British machines.

Anti-Locust Measures in Kenya.

Mr. Day asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the amount that has been sanctioned by the authorities in Kenya as special expenditure for an anti-locust campaign; and whether any permanent organisation has been set up for the purpose of studying the origin and future prevention of locust swarms?

Mr. Lunn: "I have been asked to reply to this question. The expenditure, for which provision has been made by the Government of Kenya on anti-locust measures, is as follows:—

In 1928	£20,888
In 1929	£60,830

"No permanent organisation has been set up in Kenya for studying the origin and prevention of locust swarms, but a sum of £660 is provided in the Estimates for 1930 to meet the cost of maintaining a nucleus organisation for locust control, and if necessary this organisation could be expanded. A further sum of £1,500 is included provisionally as the contribution which would be made by the Government of Kenya towards the scheme of locust research which the Locust Committee of the Economic Advisory Council has under consideration."

America and the Lake Tsana Dam.

Mr. Hannon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can make any statement on the projected construction by the Government of Abyssinia of a dam across the outlet of Lake Tsana; if he is aware that an American firm has been invited by the Abyssinian Government to investigate the engineering problem involved; and that the arrangement between the Government of Abyssinia and this American firm is a violation of the Covenant of 1903 between the Emperor Menelik and Great Britain that no work across the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana, or the Sorbot, would be constructed except in agreement with the Governments of Great Britain and the Sudan?

Mr. A. Henderson: "As I informed the hon. Member for Wolverhampton East (Mr. Mauder) on the 20th of March, it has been arranged, after negotiations with the Abyssinian Government in which the Irrigation Adviser of the Sudan Government took part, that a preliminary technical study of the site of the reservoir should be undertaken and a project for its construction prepared by the White Corporation of the United States of America. As these arrangements have been made with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government and of the Sudan Government, there is no question of violating the Agreement of the 15th of May, 1902, which, I presume, the hon. Member has in mind."

Mr. Hannon: "Why should the White Corpora-

tion of New York be invited to undertake this work in preference to a British firm, and will the hon. gentleman use his influence to see that a British firm is given charge of the investigations?"

Mr. Henderson: "I think I am entitled to ask for notice of that question."

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S CAPITAL.

Categorical Statement by Sir J. C. Maxwell.

For a long time there have been rumours concerning the site for the new capital of Northern Rhodesia, and definite statements have even appeared as to the exact location determined upon. *The Times*, on June 3, published a telegram from its Broken Hill correspondent to this effect:—

Before going on leave recently, Sir James Maxwell, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recalled all the Native troops to Livingstone and addressed them, saying:—

"You will have to spend nine months under canvas, shortly, clearing the site of the new capital. No doubt, this will involve hardship, but I feel sure you will all tackle the work in the spirit in which the Northern Rhodesia Police always faces a big piece of work."

Apparently, an entirely new site for the capital has been decided on, and the troops will be used in clearing the bush and making roads. At present opinion favours a site for the new capital about forty miles south of Broken Hill town.

To this Sir James Maxwell (who is now in England on leave) replied in a letter, published in *The Times* of June 6, giving a categorical denial to all the statements made. It read:—

"In *The Times* of Tuesday, June 3, a communication appeared from your correspondent in Northern Rhodesia, which, I regret to say, is incorrect."

"The Native troops (by which is meant the Northern Rhodesia Police) were not recalled to Livingstone, neither all nor any detachment of them. I did not say what is attributed to me; in fact I did not address the troops at all either shortly before going on leave on April 25 or at any time this year. The site of the new capital is not yet definitely settled, and when it is settled the troops will not be used to clear the bush and make roads on the site. This will be done in the usual manner by the employment of paid Native labour."

"Announcements in *The Times* are generally regarded as authoritative and as there is the implication in the announcement that the Government of Northern Rhodesia is to resort to a form of forced labour by employing the enlisted police to do the work of labourers, I should be glad if this denial might be published."

"It is a fallacy to say that the non-Native population of this Territory are not highly taxed. When we take all things into consideration we are the most highly taxed people in the world."—Major W. Lead, Unofficial Member for Tanga, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

COFFEE Planters—indeed, all East Africans—
OUGHT to make a practice of persuading their
FRIENDS to ask **BY NAME**
FOR East African Coffee, and how to make it.
EVERY new user is definitely helping
EAST African development.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

LIFE STORIES OF BIG GAME.

Mr. Chadwick's Intimate Account.

How far anthropomorphism may justly be applied to animal life is a matter of opinion. Is it right and fair to ascribe to wild beasts the intelligence, the manner of mind, the power of reflection which are so essentially human? Kipling has done it, but the "Jungle Books" are frankly fiction; Mr. W. S. Chadwick, in "Life Stories of Big Game" (Witherby, 10s. 6d.), has attempted it, but he is no Kipling. The method is dangerous and may easily lead to a real misunderstanding of animal life and habits, but it is certainly vivid and picturesque.

Mr. Chadwick gives each of his heroes a name: "Greatheart," the buffalo; "Crusty," the rhinoceros; "Steeljaw," the crocodile; "Sneaky," the hyena; and so on; each name being devised to typify the character of the bearer of it. Some are not too happy—"Cave-mouth," the hippo, for example, is clumsy. But granted the author's right to employ names, the book is eminently readable.

The mating fights of the great beasts are thrillingly described, and there, perhaps, the author is at his best, for his tale reads true.

"A few months after this, 'Greatheart' felt the mating urge with resistless force and headed for the flats by the river where he had grazed so often. Two days later he found his old herd again and wasted no time in preliminaries. A hundred yards away he bellowed his defiance and bowed a challenge. Then he went slowly forward. The herd leader was no less ready and came to meet him.

"The battle was long and bloody, and at one time an onlooker might have thought 'Greatheart' had lost, but that reserve of force which belongs to youth was his, and the blood of his father—the greatest leader the herd had known. Making a last desperate charge at his failing adversary, he drove his horn clean over his heart, and one of the sharp, curving points entered that organ. The bull dropped with a groan, and when 'Greatheart' that night led the herd upstream, bruised and sore and blood-smeared but triumphant, he left his dead antagonist to the hyenas."

Some curious points in natural history are mentioned; that young, just-hatched crocodiles attach themselves to the scales of their mother's back, and that she carries them thus to the water, but no further; and that thereafter they swim off and are at the mercy of larger specimens of their breed; that hyenas are normally cannibals; and that mother hippos grip their babies with their forelegs and keep them under water when danger threatens. The statement that old lions live on rats and rabbits is a slip, hares being meant.

Mr. Chadwick has sympathy with his wild animals and finds a good word to say even for the croc. and the hyena; it is only when they take to killing men that he is captious:—

"If there is a moral in his history," he concludes of "Sneaky," "it is this: though man may detest and punish as crime actions solely due to natural instinct, Nature punishes only those due to a violation of it. Live naturally or die is her command."

The six brush drawings by Mr. W. Woodhouse are ambitious but unequal in merit, the crocodile depicted on the jacket being distinctly poor. A. L.

The many former South African residents now settled in East Africa will find much to interest them in "Ulundi to Delville Wood," the biography of the late Major-General Sir Henry Timson Lukin (Maskew Miller, Ltd., Cape Town, 10s. 6d. net), the compiler, Mr. R. E. Johnston, having executed his task admirably. Above all, the personality of General Lukin makes itself felt throughout the pages.

THE C.M.S. IN 1929-30.

A Frank Record of Mission Work.

THE publications of the Church Missionary Society are always welcome, for they display refreshing frankness and honesty. "Pressing Forward," the story of the year 1929-30 (C.M.S., Salisbury Square, E.C.4, 1s.), gives a full account of the work of the Mission, and the dark side is published as well as the bright. Nowhere has the C.M.S. had greater success than in Uganda, yet it is recorded that "The year has witnessed some grievous moral lapses among prominent and trusted leaders." So fair a report inspires confidence.

Among interesting points are the mention by the Rev. F. S. Rogers of meeting two old men near Kaka who "knew Mackay and used to go to his house under cover of darkness to be taught by him"; the comment that "the Christian Church in the Native Reserves in Kenya is going through a serious period of trial owing to the action of a Native political body (the Kikuyu Central Association) in identifying a legitimate demand for security of tenure in the lands belonging to their tribe with insistence on a continuation of the terrible practice known as girls' circumcision"; and a hint that the missionaries are experiencing difficulty in their school work owing to the Government insisting on Swahili as a *lingua franca* for all the East African Dependencies.

This is a modest but inspiring little book. A. L.

AFRICAN LANGUAGE GROUPS.

THE lectures given by Professor Alice Werner at the Oriental School of Languages to Colonial Office Probationers during the 1928-29 session have now been published in book form under the title of "Structure and Relationship of African Languages" (Longmans, Green, 4s. 6d.), with a preface by Mr. Hanns Vischer. After a discussion of the main divisions of these languages, Dr. Werner proceeds to consider each separately—the Sudanic family, the Bantu group, and the Hamitic. Throughout she displays her well-known command of the subject, and while not being too technical, she gives a scholarly account of each. Students will find this little book of great value for giving them a broad and comprehensive view of the languages of Africa; and it will no doubt stimulate those with a linguistic talent to pursue their own lines of research of which the need is great and the field immense. A. L.

A FARMER AT KINANGOP.

MISS FLORENCE KILPATRICK, the authoress of "Rift Valley" (Collins, 7s. 6d.), builds her story on the substitution of a personality in an East African milieu. The idea is not new, but its application to East Africa is. Michael Lorimer, travelling to Mombasa in company with a graceless waster, Justin Ferraby, is persuaded by his friend—who dies on board—to assume his name and effects and to take his place on a relative's farm at Kinangop. The tangled web which proverbially envelops those who scheme to deceive is well woven by Miss Kilpatrick, who gives a fairer picture of Kenya life than the great majority of lady novelists. Towards the end she does introduce a mild vamp in the person of Ferraby's cousin Margaret, but Lorimer's middle name is Joseph, and nothing serious happens. The local colour is rather sacrificed to the story, but the tale can be recommended as a good example of this popular authoress's work. A. L.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CROCODILES AND LAKE EDWARD.

Does the Water contain Sulphuretted Hydrogen?
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your Comment on Mr. Tracy Philipps's suggestion that the absence of crocodiles in Lake Edward may be due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the lake water asks for your readers' remarks on this ingenious theory. May I give mine?

The most authoritative opinion on the water of Lake Edward is that of Dr. H. E. Hurst, the Director General of the Physical Department of the Egyptian Government, who in 1924 and 1926 made two official journeys to the Lake Plateau Basin of the Nile to study the hydrology of the district. He makes no mention of the water of Lake Edward smelling of H₂S, which he surely would have done had it contained that unmistakable gas. The nearest approach given is in the words:—

"Katwe on the north-east corner of the lake is an old crater separated by a narrow ridge from Lake Edward. In the bottom of this is a lake and a sulphurous smell arises from it."

A "sulphurous smell" means an odour of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), not H₂S. Dr. Hurst saw only the north-east corner of Lake Edward and collected samples of water from it, which were analysed by Dr. Mackenzie Taylor, the Chief Chemist of the Ministry of Agriculture. In his report he writes:—

"Unfortunately in the time which elapsed between their collection and analysis chemical changes took place, sulphuretted hydrogen having in some cases been formed. Thus the composition of the sample as analysed may differ considerably from its original composition. Some of the samples of the Lake Albert Basin contained sulphuretted hydrogen which was probably not present in the original samples."

This coincides with my own experience, for on many occasions I have found water samples developing H₂S on standing, due entirely to the decomposition, in the absence of air, of micro-organisms in the original sample. I quite disagree that Mr. Philipps's samples probably "contained much more (H₂S) when fresh" as suggested by his London analyst.

Even if they did, and if the water of Lake Edward does contain an appreciable proportion of H₂S, I do not believe that crocodiles would mind it. Reptiles of that breed are indifferent to bad smells and foul water, and there can be little doubt that the "bony (teleostean) fish" which admittedly swarm in Lake Edward would be first affected, for such fish are extremely sensitive to bad water conditions and have a special organ—the "lateral line"—to detect it.

I am afraid Mr. Philipps will have to propound another theory to explain the very interesting phenomenon of the absence of crocodiles from Lake Edward.

Yours faithfully,
Bedford. ALLEYNE LEECHMAN.

THE NEW PENAL CODE CRITICISED.

Is it adapted to East African Conditions?
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The new penal code which, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was to have been introduced into the East-African Dependencies on April 1, appears to have met with considerable opposition in all the territories and from all sorts of public bodies.

Curiously enough, an able summary by the Attorney-General of Uganda suggests that in that Protectorate the chief objection is to the provision that Europeans shall be tried by a jury. That regulation smacks strongly of the home-bred bureaucrat, for, as pointed out by the Attorney-General, while it might be possible to collect a jury in Kampala and Jinja, it would hardly be possible elsewhere. The Indians, indignant at this discrimination against them, insist that if Europeans are tried by jury, they too shall be; so far, they emphasise, Uganda has made no distinctions except between Natives and non-Natives. That a Socialist Secretary of State should thus have kindled the fires of racial feeling is anomalous. It must be added that in this matter the Europeans side with the Indians.

The powers of magistrates are extended by the new code, which prescribes that corporal punishment may be inflicted regardless of race, and raises the age limit for sexual offences against girls to sixteen years. Bureaucratic influence is thus again evident. To rule that corporal punishment shall be imposed on all races alike may seem delightfully democratic to Downing Street, but it does not work in practice, as any prison official in East Africa knows. Nor is the provision likely to commend itself to the average Native, who understands prompt and due chastisement and prefers it to prison. Anything which can be done to limit sex offences should be done, but legislation must at least take into account local circumstances, and particularly the all-important fact that most Native girls are married and mothers of families before they are sixteen. The provision also seems likely to conflict with certain of the East Indian marriage customs, on the observance of which they are peculiarly sensitive.

One of the benefits is that an accused person will know, under the new law, what is the charge against him; for, strange as it may appear, that has hitherto not been the case. A defendant did not know his alleged crime until the evidence had been taken. The new law, which is practically English law, may have its good points, but it certainly has its bad ones; on balance, it appears to me to be yet another example of the reconsidered application to British Colonies of rules which act well in a homogeneous European population, but fail when applied to a mixture of alien races living in utterly different conditions.

Yours faithfully,
London, W. I. "LEX."

CARAVAN ROUTES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your most interesting article on Nakuru is full of valuable information. Especially is it important to note the suggestion that maize will soon be exported to Egypt.

In connexion with your discovery of the old caravan track going behind Njoro, I should be most interested to know if there is any archaeological work which deals with the caravan routes of Central Africa. It is possible that after the Portuguese were in Africa the Arabs may have traded ivory for silk by way of the Persian Gulf. Gibbon mentions that they did trade with China by way of the Indus, using caravan routes from Arabia through Turkestan. It is not known that silk was produced in Egypt.

Yours truly,
Dolgelly. B. GILBERTSON.

Bill on Leave.

No. 48.—The Tragedy.

I.

It is my habit and my pleasure to walk in Hyde Park on Sunday mornings. I love to tramp over the soft green of its lawns, and to feel the earth give beneath my feet. I like to see the horses in the row; the women in well-cut riding habits; the model yachts sailing gracefully across the Round Pond; and the sparrows as they drink gratefully from little pools of water at the feet of Peter Pan. I like to mingle with London airing itself in its only real open space, and to hear the tub-thumpers vehemently expound a pet doctrine or grievance. And, above all, I like to see the elderly couples in morning coat, silk hat, bonnet and dainty mid-Victorian garb, stroll slowly (thinking of the long ago, when the Beau Brummels of the day swaggered along these self-same paths).

II.

In the course of years I have met some hundreds of officials in the East African services. I have known them for a few years, and lost them are no more. Gone, retired, paid off, and pensioned into oblivion, I have wondered where they go, what pursuits they follow in their days of leisure, and how they pass the last remaining years.

Some, I know, migrate to the warm and income-taxless south of France, the Italian Riviera, or the Channel Islands. In these places they can live on their pensions, and afford to send their sons to the school at which they themselves were tutored. Some, also, go to Cheltenham to bask in the balmy Cotswold air, or to sit in the Club (miscalled, by the more frivolous, "The Mortuary"), or to commend to each other, through the media of ear trumpets, the sayings of Gladstone in '84, or to engage in heated argument on whether Smith-Jones was Resident of Fort Johnston in '03 or '05. Others find remote cottages in Cornwall or Devonshire, and there breed fox-terriers, Angora rabbits, Siamese cats, or solve crossword puzzles, whilst at breakfast their families are constrained to listen to comments on the decadent state of the world in general and of the modern generation in particular.

Others, less fortunate, live in private hotels in Bayswater—beg pardon, Lancaster Gate. Why they live there no one seems to know, except that, apart from an occasional trip into the country, or a summer spent in a cheap pension in one of the lesser resorts of Brittany, they have always done so.

III.

He stood with his walking stick propped against a tree, and from the branches higher up little grey squirrels, bright-eyed and hopeful, gazed down at him, their beady black eyes alert for sight of a nut. One, more venturesome than the others, scrambled down the tree trunk, and along the outstretched stick. A nut rewarded his temerity, and he scurried back to security, there, to consume his meal. The others, now emboldened, also ventured earthwards, and each, in turn, received his nut.

The giver of the feast was a little wizened man of about sixty-five, and his eye had the indefinable something that suggests a man who has gazed over long distances, and who has known the glare of sun on sand, with no alleviation of scrub or tree.

Interested, I went nearer to watch him feed his pets, and he talked to me.

"Yes," he said, "I come here every day to feed them, except for the few occasions when I am away. I've been coming here for over ten years now."

I placed my stick against the tree to see if the animals would favour me with a visit.

"Pardon me," said the old man, "but is that stick not East African?"

"It is," I replied, "I have had it a long time. There is nothing valuable about it—just ordinary African ebony, you know."

"And do you know East Africa," he queried.

I told him that I did, and had just come from there. His face lit up with interest.

"I was in Uganda twenty-five years ago," he vouchsafed. "I wonder what Entebbe is like now. Let me see, it's thirteen years since I was there. They retired me just before the end of the War. Gracious me! it's wonderful how the years roll by. And what, may I ask, sir, is your occupation?"

"Oh! I'm just a sort of wanderer, you know. I've done a bit of hunting, and labour recruiting, and shooting meat for the mines in Rhodesia. I'm over here on my first visit for eighteen years."

"Indeed," said he, "indeed, that's very interesting. Might I suggest that you partake of refreshment with me at my hotel? It is just across the Park. I would much like to hear you talk of Uganda. You see, I spent some very happy years there."

The old man looked genuinely glad to meet someone who could talk to him of things he knew and liked. I could imagine the old ladies in his hotel, and what a dear, but what a bore, they thought him, with the soul of him left behind in Uganda.

We strolled, and at his hotel ascended a flight of stairs and entered a large sitting room, in a corner of which a bed, camouflaged with rugs and cushions, coyly attempted to dispel the illusion of "bed-sit." Going to a cupboard, the old man produced a bottle of claret and two wine glasses.

And then he talked of Uganda. Was old Byrne still there? Had the P.W.D. made up that road in the Mbar district yet? And he would chortle at some latent joke he had had at the Kampala Club in the years of long ago. The memory of them was coming back, and I could see the hidden pathos as he talked, bravely, of those early days. An hour later I rose to make my adieu.

"What do you do with yourself all the time?" I asked. "You must find it pretty dull in London, don't you?"

"Well, yes, at times I do," he admitted. "But at my time of life one doesn't worry much. We leave that to you youngsters of forty or so."

He was cramming his pockets with bird seed and nuts.

"I will come with you as far as the Park gates," he said. "It is time I went to feed my birds."

We walked slowly, and at the entrance to the Park he turned to bid me au revoir.

"I have plenty to do with my squirrels," he said, whistfully. "You see, I have fed them almost every day for the last ten years, and they expect me now. Until last week old Smithson used to come with me. He used to feed the birds, whilst I attended to the squirrels."

"That wasn't the Smithson who used to be a P.C. in Tanganyika just after the War, was it?" I queried.

"Yes," answered my friend, "that's the one. He retired about the same time as I did—no, a little later. Poor old Smithy! He died on Thursday. Well, I must go and feed the birds now. I promised him before he died that I would feed them every day for him. I don't know how much longer I shall be spared, but the birds must be fed. Besides I love them. You see, I can talk to them about anything I like. Sometimes I tell them about Africa, and they dance around me, and perch on my shoulders. And I know they understand. Good day to you, sir. I shall hope to see you again. Any morning about eleven in the park. Good day to you!"

East Africa in the Press.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MISSION BOY

A CORRESPONDENT to *The Church of England Newspaper* tells the following story of a clergyman visiting East Africa for the first time.

"It was in the smoking-room of an East African liner that the following discussion took place, a very one-sided discussion perforce. The five men enjoying their cigarettes and sun-downers were drawn from very different types. The captain of the ship, two officials of the Eastern Telegraph Co., a bank clerk emigrating with his family to Nairobi, and the padre (who tells the story). Different types, but one absorbing thought animating them all, i.e., the desirability, or otherwise, of Christian missions.

"All, except the padre, were of the same opinion. 'Absolutely no use at all, in fact, worse than useless!'—'Everyone had a tale to tell,' said the captain, 'Christianity makes the Christian Native an infinitely better person than he is by nature. Would never employ one of that ilk if I could avoid it.' And so, in their different ways, said they all. Christianity was not 'suited' to the Native mind; it went hand in hand with education, and both had a disastrous effect on the Native character.

"The clergyman being ignorant and unable to answer, the discussion ended there, with the firm resolve on the padre's part that he would get into touch with mission life, get to the root of the never-ceasing cry, 'Alas! the Native Christian.'

"Six months later he returned to home and country with the problem solved. What impressed the padre beyond all else was the immense, the meticulous care taken by missionaries in the preparation of the Native for baptism (the sign-manual of a Christian). Six months as a 'listener,' six months as an 'inquirer,' before he can become a 'catechumen.' Three years in 'all before he can be baptised, and not then unless the missionary is very well assured of a true conversion.

"This, approximately, is the test for a Native desiring to become a Christian. Would that we had something of the same in our own largely heathen country. The Native baptised is a 'Christian.' The Native attached to a mission in any capacity is a 'mission boy.' The latter is continually drifting away, here, there and everywhere. He applies for situations in town or up-country and handing in his *brapande*, proudly designates himself as 'missiony-boy' and his employer expects, or doesn't expect, great things of him because he is a 'Christian,' when he is nothing of the sort, but, on the contrary, has probably been dismissed from his mission as a waster."

FRANCE AND THE MANDATES.

"During the discussion on the colonial budget in the French Senate, M. Pietri, Minister for the Colonies, admitted that it was regrettable that the question of 'forced labour' had been submitted (at Geneva) for examination to fifty-four Powers of whom sixteen had not a single colony. 'But,' he added, 'France does not fear any discussion.' She could prove that compulsory work for public objects no more resembled slavery or penal servitude than did conscription or the system of prestation in France. 'Our country,' concluded the Minister, 'welcomed every suggestion, but put firmly aside all control; and the concept she had of her sovereignty made her rebuff frankly every interference which might constitute an extension, however suaver, of the Mandates system.'—*L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*.

"In 1255 the Sheriffs of London were desired to build a house for an elephant sent to King Henry III by Louis IX of France. This was the first elephant seen in England."—*From the Report of the Zoological Society of London*.

THE FISH-EAGLE AS DOMESTIC PET.

As an illustration of what may be done in the way of taming and making pets of unlikely African animals, "A.D.O.'s" account in *The Field* of his experience with a fish-eagle is worth reproducing. The bird, a hen and so christened "Egbert"—on the same principle, probably, as all chameleons are called "Cuthbert" and praying mantides "Algeron"—was quite young and had evidently taken an unpremeditatedly long flight from the parental nest:—

"She fluttered shakily to a corner of the box-room where she stayed some little time, refusing both food and drink. The next day I offered her a tempting piece of fish, and having swallowed this with apparent relish, and thinking, doubtless, that this strange new world of human beings was not such a bad place after all, she ventured forth and, having negotiated the steps with some difficulty, proceeded to explore the garden. Within a week she was thoroughly at home, and in a month became as well developed a bird as you could wish to see.

"Perhaps the most striking thing about Egbert was her unfailing punctuality at mealtimes. At one o'clock to the minute she would alight on the wall above the kitchen and there, her dismal croaking would continue till she was thrown her daily ration of two fish.

"Egbert stayed with me three months. One day I saw a male eagle perched on the tree by the house. Egbert pretended not to notice him. The next day he was there again and again the next. On that third day when, with his piercing scream, he rose to soar above the house, she gave her little croak (perhaps of apology for her ingratitude) and wheeling two or three times above the house, followed him towards mid-life."

Perhaps our readers can tell us of even stranger pets which have brightened their solitude in East Africa?

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SEYCHELLES.

In the course of an interesting article in *The Empire Review* Mr. E. Blackwood Wright, late Chief Justice of the Seychelles, writes:—

"The Seychelles are believed to be the remains of an ancient continent that stretched from India across to Africa. Their climate is healthy, the soil fertile, and up in the mountains of Mahé the temperature is that of an English summer. No ravenous beasts are found there. The crocodile that once existed is extinct. Nowhere do two palms flourish so luxuriantly; there must be two hundred species in the islands. One is peculiar to the Seychelles—the famous *coco-de-mer*, or double coconut palm, which produces the largest and heaviest fruit in the world. It has a peculiar shape resembling the lower part of a human body. Its fruit is supposed to have special revivifying properties which make it still an article of export to the East. There are two different pairs—of the male and the female. The male produces a large cone six feet long with yellow florets. The female has nut-like buds about as large as a man's fist with a few wiry hairs. This bud requires to be fertilised by the pollen on the male tree. This happens by an insect or lizard carrying the pollen from the floret. The nut, which is filled with a white gelatinous substance that has little or no taste, requires years to ripen.

"For centuries the place where *coco-de-mer* grew was unknown. The nut was found floating in the sea. It was therefore believed to be the fruit of some submarine tree. No wonder General Gordon, a man in whom a deep religious faith was strangely mingled with a quaint and childish materialism, believed the Seychelles to be the site of the Garden of Eden and the *coco-de-mer* the tree of the knowledge of good and evil."

"Working in the Gezira area, by far the most important long-staple cotton-producing locality in the Sudan, I have recently proved that leaf-curl of cotton—or, as it should preferably be called, leaf-crinkle—is transmitted mainly, if not entirely, by an at present undetermined species of *Aleurodidae* (Whiteflies)."—*Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, writing to "Nature" from Wad Medani, Sudan*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. P. G. Pollard is on his way back to Mombasa.

Mr. L. W. Beech, of Nairobi, has just arrived in London.

Mr. C. S. Knight has been re-elected Mayor of Livingstone.

The death is announced in Mombasa of Mr. R. A. Nazareth.

Dr. J. H. Neill, of the Kenya Medical Service, is now at home.

Mother Kelvin has returned to Uganda from a visit overseas.

Sir Robert Spence was staying in Fort Portal during mail week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Waite are recent arrivals in England from Uganda.

Dr. and Mrs. Watkins-Pitchford recently returned to Zanzibar from leave.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Reynolds are recent arrivals in England from Kenya.

We regret to announce the death at Nakuru Hospital of Mrs. Richard Allsopp.

Sub-Inspector Sampson, of the C.I.D. in Kampala, is on special duty in India.

Mr. J. G. Feltham recently arrived in Lourenço Marques on a visit from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harmston are recent arrivals from Zanzibar on privilege leave.

Mr. J. G. Rubie, of the Uganda Secretariat, is a recent arrival in England on leave.

Messrs. Joyce and G. Jones, of the Uganda Company, are recent arrivals in England.

Mr. V. B. Atkinson, District Engineer, has been transferred from Tanganyika to Kenya.

Mr. C. Mansel Reece has left Zanzibar, where he was a magistrate, on transfer to Uganda.

The birth of a son to Major and Mrs. J. McA. Cunningham is announced from Kampala.

Mr. R. A. Gibson has been promoted Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests in Uganda.

Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. Eric Reid, M.B.E., left London last week on her return to Tanganyika.

Major C. G. M. Place, the Solicitor-General, has arrived back in Northern Rhodesia from leave.

A son has been born in Nairobi to Joan, wife of Sir Robert de Vere Shaw, of Bushey Park, Dublin.

Mr. E. J. Macquarrie, Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, has been appointed acting Attorney-General.

Mr. H. D. Wall, of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., is expected in England from Uganda shortly.

Mr. Norman Spranger, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, is a recent arrival in England on leave.

Inspector W. G. Taylor, of the C.I.D., has been appointed Chief Inspector of Police in Tanganyika.

Mr. Adam, of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Kampala, has been transferred to Nakuru.

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos, O.B.E., and Mr. J. W. Gibson are recent arrivals in Europe from the Sudan.

Mr. Field-Jones, the Provincial Commissioner at Naivasha, and Mrs. Field-Jones have arrived from Kenya.

Major and Mrs. A. E. Smith and Mr. Donald Seth Smith are recent arrivals in England from Kenya.

Mr. P. C. Curtis, of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., staff in Ankole, is due to arrive in England shortly.

The wedding recently took place in Kampala Cathedral of Dr. J. E. Church and Miss Decima Tracey.

Mr. C. W. K. Tucker and Miss E. A. M. Riorden were recently married in Mombasa Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Dr. A. Copeland, of Zanzibar, has been spending a few days in Lourenço Marques before proceeding to England.

A daughter has been born in Southsea to Lieutenant and Mrs. W. Tysoc, of the Northern Rhodesian Police.

Mr. William Jesse, of Uganda, was recently married at Ewell to Miss E. A. Erwood, of Kingston-on-Thames.

The death has occurred in South Africa of Mr. L. H. Duke, who resided for over thirty years in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Francis Newton, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, is to vacate his office at the end of August.

The death has occurred in Sussex of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Wyndham, C.B.E., who served in the Nile Expedition of 1882.

Mr. Hymie Gill and Mr. L. Hockstein are at present on a tour of England and the United States from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. L. Scott, Deputy Chief Secretary, has been appointed Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Uganda.

HELD US TO IMPROVE 'EAST AFRICA'!

TEN GUINEAS FOR CRITICISMS FROM READERS

There are, of course, various means of improving *East Africa*. Some are practicable at present; others must be deferred until the paper grows larger—as it shows every sign of doing.

With the object of learning the opinions of his readers, the Editor requests their candid criticisms. Will those who do not generally enter newspaper competitions accept a special invitation on this occasion? No one need hesitate because he or she does not wish to compete for the prizes; entrants in the past have asked that anything they might win might be sent to charity, and St. Dunstan's, the East African branch of the R.S.P.C.A., and other splendid causes would certainly be glad of anything *East Africa* might have the privilege of paying. So will YOU send YOUR criticisms?

As our desire is to learn the real views of our readers, we leave the conditions of entry as elastic as possible, meaning only that in his decisions each shall be accepted as final by all entrants—the Editor will give preference to constructive suggestions and to well-reasoned and briefly stated opinions.

The task we set our readers may be divided into two parts:

A. List in order of your preference, and give briefly your critical opinion of the following regular features: Leading Articles, Matters of Moment, Pen Pictures of East Africa, Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Personalia, Saa Sita, Camp Fire Comments, Bill on Leave, East Africa in the Press, Mining and Financial pages, Information Bureau, Produce Prices, Passenger and Shipping Lists.

B. (a) Suggest any new features. (b) Would you welcome a crossword puzzle? It has been requested by a number of subscribers, and it would be helpful to know how many support and oppose the idea.

WE OFFER A

FIRST PRIZE OF FIVE GUINEAS (or Three Guineas if won by a reader who is not an annual subscriber to *East Africa*);

SECOND PRIZE OF THREE GUINEAS (or 31s. 6d. in the case of a non-subscriber);

THIRD PRIZE OF TWO GUINEAS (or 21s. in the case of a non-subscriber);

Up to Six Annual Subscriptions to *East Africa*; the number to be decided by the Editor according to the number of entries.

For the guidance of readers we append a specimen entry:

A. Personalia: Always interesting. Often contains news of East Africans unobtainable elsewhere. Cannot you give three pages, instead of two, to it?

Passenger Lists: I turn to them immediately after reading Personalia.

Letters to the Editor: Well selected, but too much space given to animal controversies, e.g. crowing crested cobra and diet of tssetse flies. Two half-column letters better than one of column length.

Matters of Moment: A new feature of wide appeal. Should like two pages of Matters each week.

Leading Articles: Usually express what I think. Are a guide without being dictatorial. Perhaps you have somewhat undermined the standing of your leaders by introducing leaderettes as Matters of Moment.

Reviews: Good, authoritative, and discriminating. Recently you have cut them shorter. Prefer the old length. Could you start "Books in Brief," giving readers immediate news of E.A. books and some idea of their contents. Further particulars would appear later in your reviews.

Camp Fire Comments: Always read with interest, but the page varies somewhat in calibre.

Pen Pictures: Well chosen. Are real Pen Pictures of East Africa. Prefer two of three-quarters of a page each to one of three columns. Nearly all deal with bush life. Give us one of town interest now and again.

Saa Sita: Excellent, but too infrequent. Cannot you make your contributor supply one a fortnight regularly?

Bill on Leave: Strikes the right note. Make him continue his weekly causerie when he returns to Africa.

East Africa in the Press: Judiciously selected. Helps us to gauge trend of Home opinions.

Produce Prices: Don't always agree with the reports received from my brokers, but on the whole I set more store by your figures; brokers are interested parties!

Information Bureau: Interesting. You might feature each week one definite trade opening for British merchants.

Mining Page: To me the least interesting feature in the paper, but I respect your contributor's outspokenness. Don't let him overdo his criticisms of some of the Northern Rhodesian magnates.

B.

(a) **Life Stories:** Why not a regular feature of life stories of East Africans? You often publish column stories about men in the public eye, but one or two columns a week would be welcomed.

Photographs: More pictures would increase interest in the paper.

Sport: Have you tried to find a good gossip on East African sport?

(b) Please spare us a crossword. Those who want it can find it easily enough elsewhere. *East Africa's* appeal is in its editorial pages. You do not need the adventitious aid of such competitions.

To enable readers in remote parts of Africa to compete, the competition will not close until September 1, but we urge readers to dispatch their entries without delay. Compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the work of judging. For the convenience of readers who are not yet annual subscribers, an enrolment form is printed in this issue.

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. John Campbell has been appointed a Visiting Justice to Mombasa Prison in place of Mr. H. Parker, who has resigned.

Mr. Tom Lloyd, the late manager of the Imperial Hotel, Kampala, took over the lease of the Pioneer Hotel, Eldoret, last month.

Mr. Hugh Manson, the manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) at Kampala, and Mrs. Manson, are at present on long leave.

The Rev. Alastair Johnston, who is proceeding shortly to Kenya to work among the Kikuyu, was recently ordained in Scotland.

The appointment is announced from Northern Rhodesia of Messrs. A. E. Owen and W. D. Browne as Senior Assistant Treasurers.

Nairobi Municipal General Purposes Committee has recommended the appointment of Mr. F. S. Eckersley as Town Clerk.

Mr. W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, of the Uganda Administrative Service, Mrs. Crosse-Crosse and children, have arrived in England.

Mr. A. H. Cox has been appointed Acting Deputy Chief Secretary and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Uganda.

Mr. Addison E. Southard, the American Minister at Addis Ababa, is at present on his way back to Abyssinia from the United States.

Captains R. S. Boothby and C. R. Wombwell, of the 1st King's African Rifles, are at present in England on leave from Nyasaland.

Fourteen hundred guests attended the opening by Sir Donald Cameron of the new mosque for the Ismail community at Dar es Salaam.

During the absence on leave of Commander Jenkins, Lieut. Commander J. O. Buckler is acting as Marine Superintendent at Kisumu.

Admiral Sir Sackville Hamilton Carden, whose death at the age of seventy-three is announced, saw service in the Sudan Campaign of 1884.

Mr. C. B. Francis, the Attorney-General, and Mr. K. C. Strachen, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railways, are on leave from Tanganyika.

Mr. W. V. Banting has been appointed Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika, and Mr. W. H. McLuckie Acting Deputy Director of Public Works.

Mr. G. H. Adams, of the Nyasaland Treasury Department, who has been in the Protectorate since 1915, is a recent arrival in England on leave.

Messrs. J. C. Coverdale, W. H. N. Webber, and C. J. Cogle have been appointed to the Board of Land Surveyors in Kenya for the current year.

Dr. I. A. R. Cox has been transferred from the Northern Rhodesian Medical Service to the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission at Elisabethville.

Dr. William Keatinge has been appointed Registrar-General of Births and Deaths in Kenya Colony, with Mr. Augustus Imbert as Principal Registrar.

The death recently occurred of Captain B. A. Bryan, who retired from the Union Castle Company's service in 1915 after forty-eight years at sea.

Mr. G. H. Shelswell-White, who recently arrived home from Zanzibar, was in the Political Service in Iraq from 1918 to 1920, being transferred to Zanzibar in 1921.

The s.s. "General Duchesne," which left Marseilles for East Africa on June 6, carried Mr. N. H. Anderson, Mrs. M. S. Bulteel, Mr. R. Gunnell, and Miss M. Harrison.

The Mr. Guy Eden whom we recently reported as having been appointed Secretary of the Society of St. George is, we find, not the well-known former Uganda Provincial Commissioner of that name.

The Bishops of Zanzibar, Masasi and Mauritius attended the Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Lord Davidson sung on June 4 at All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, W.

Mr. R. A. Lawson, the District Traffic Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways at Jinja, has retired after 18 years' service, and was recently presented with a cheque on his departure for England.

Lord Howard de Walden, who arrived back in England recently, has brought with him nine cases of specimens of fauna collected in the Belgian Congo, as well as some of the most remarkable photographs ever taken in Africa.

Mr. J. G. Aronson, managing director of Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd., of Nairobi, has arrived in England, and during his stay on this side will visit the Antwerp Exhibition, where he hopes to interest some of the leading Continental coffee importers in Kenya coffee.



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The East African Rhodes Scholarship Committee has awarded the first Scholarship to be given in East Africa to John McEwan, of the Nairobi European School. The first portion of the scholarship will be taken at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, South Africa, with a view to continuance at Oxford.

Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E., Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, has arrived home on leave. During his stay on this side he will attend the International Botanical Conference at Cambridge, the Imperial Entomological Conference, the International Horticultural Conference, and the Empire Fruit Production Conference.

The late Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge, who met so tragic a death on June 3 in his rooms at the College, a member of the British Museum Expedition to Ruwenzori in 1905 under Mr. R. B. Woosnam. He was the first to ascend what was then supposed to be the highest point of Ruwenzori, now known as Wollaston Peak. His narrative, "From Ruwenzori to the Congo," 1908, is a delightful book, distinguished by a literary charm which characterises all his writings. "I have attempted," he wrote, "to convey something of the 'feel' and smell of Africa, as it appeared to me on hot and hilly roads, on winding waterways, and on cloud-girt mountainsides." Wollaston looked after the health of the party, and formed botanical and entomological collections.

DEATH OF MR. LEO WEINTHAL.

With deep regret we report the death last week, in his sixty-fourth year, of Mr. Leo Weintahl, founder and editor-in-chief of *The African World*, which he established twenty-eight years ago.

Mr. Weintahl was a member of the Council of the African Society, and although his journal had always devoted much more space to South and West than to East Africa, he was keenly interested in East African affairs. Indeed, much of "The Story of the Cape to Cairo Railway and River Route," which he compiled in collaboration with many well-known contributors, was concerned with developments in East and Central Africa; that compilation ran to four large volumes, and is a valuable record of African progress and potentialities.

During the Great War Mr. Weintahl threw himself with enthusiasm into the task of collecting funds for comforts for South African troops in Europe, and in recognition of his services he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1919 and the C.B.E. three years later. He was of a generous disposition, and had at different times exerted himself on behalf of various charitable and other good objects.

Born at Graaf Reinet, in the Cape Province, Mr. Weintahl was educated on the Continent and at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth. He went to the Transvaal in 1887, and joined the Surveyor-General's Department as lithographer two years later. After being general-manager and editor of the *Pretoria Press* and other journals for the late Sir Joseph Robinson, he founded the *Pretoria News* in 1897. He settled in London in 1900, and founded *The African World* two years later.

The many East Africans who knew Mr. Weintahl will join with us in sincere sympathy with his widow.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of May:—

KENYA COLONY.—*Instructor, Kenya Defence Force, Sergeant J. Cummins; Instructor, Medical Department, Staff-Sergeant L. Long; Dispensary, Medical Department, Sergeant H. Theobald.*

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Schoolmaster, Mr. T. F. Parker.*

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—*Assistant Treasurer, Mr. W. V. Banting; Labour Officer, Mr. C. H. Freeman; Assistant Auditor, Mr. R. Lilley; Assistant Mistress, Miss A. E. Somerville.*

ZANZIBAR.—*Nursing Sister, Miss M. Cottier; Asst. Administrator-General, Mr. J. G. Mathison.*

Recent transfers and promotions include:—

Mr. M. J. Cotton, O.B.E., Office Superintendent and Storekeeper, Tanganyika, to be Financial Assistant, Provincial Administration.

Mr. J. Craig, Deputy Auditor, Tanganyika, to be Treasurer, Fiji.

Mr. R. H. Hume, Senior Postmaster, Tanganyika, to be District Surveyor, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Gold Coast.

Mr. J. F. O'Farrell, Computer, Survey Department, Kenya, to be District Surveyor.

Captain F. J. Sheedy, M.B.E., Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika, to be Principal Veterinary Officer, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

Mr. E. D. Tongue, District Officer, Uganda, to be Labour Commissioner.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion, towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, on Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

HOUSE TO LET.

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MAN, 27, good birth, experience Native labour, proficient Swahili, extensive knowledge dog and poultry breeding, secretarial qualifications, desires post with prospects; willing work for long at commencement. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 202, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Camp Fire Comments.

In a Matter of Natural History.

"Is it still possible," writes F. Z. S., "that presumably intelligent and educated people really believe that there can be a cross between a hyena and a leopard? I note you quote Mrs. Elinor Mordaunt as saying that the mysterious *Ruturagu* of the Kivu district is believed to have such a genesis. The ancients named the giraffe the 'camelopard' because they considered it a cross between the leopard and the camel, and the name still sticks though we have forgiven them the solecism. But we are now in the twentieth century A.D."

"Hyenas" in France?

Really, France seems to be getting quite hysterical over alleged wild animals in its forests. For a few years now reports have been coming in of "hyenas," tigers, hyenas, and other mysterious beasts haunting the woods near Agen, in the south-west; and now the "hyenas" have been explained away by the amazing statement that "two beavers were in the habit of imitating these animals' call as a signal when meeting each other in the forest." A hyena's "call" as a love signal has originality of conception but extreme improbability of execution. How many people in south-west France have ever heard the "call" of a hyena?

Chased by Half a Snake.

A lady in Southern Rhodesia who went "gunning" for snakes in her poultry-yard is reported to have had a weird experience. One snake tried to hide among some nests, but left three feet of its length still visible. The lady fired and cut the snake neatly in half—but was promptly charged by the front half! She fled, and left the snake to be dealt with by her boys, who were standing by with sticks. Not unnaturally, she expressed wonder as to how long that half would have lived if let alone, but perhaps she does not appreciate her own in the wonderful vitality possessed by snakes. The moral of her unusual experience is (as the Red Queen said to Alice): "Go for a snake's front, or business, end; the rest may be left to Providence."

Colony-making in East Africa.

East Africans hear plenty of criticism of their lives and ways of living, so when one comes across a tribute to them, written by one who knows what he is writing about, one is glad to give it wide publicity. Critics seem to get an unfair share of the Press. Captain W. Hichens, in *The Sphere*, has this to say on the subject of Empire Making in Iramba:

"It is work that goes on daily, yearly, in all our Colonies—the real graft of Colony-making. It is done by men who trek from kraal to kraal for weeks and months on end on a tireless round of cattle inspection, giving sera to this kraal, instruction to that, culling bulls in one, dipping sheep in another; by the doctors, botanists, geologists who make the marshes and the mountains, the plains and bush, their homes; building their laboratories of mud and thatch and wattle out in the wilds to rive from it the secrets for the settlers' safeguard. It is the task of the men who to-day are camped in the heart of the fetid bush waging war on the settlers' most insidious enemy. And by no means least in this work of development is the settler himself. It is he who carries into working practice the research, systems, and discoveries that have been formulated to improve his district."

It is good to find so capable a champion upholding so ably the credit of the Briton in East Africa.

A Pygmy Hippo.

The Zoological Society of London is congratulating itself on the birth of its first pygmy hippo. The mother was Jean, a Liberian animal, presented to the Zoo on its Centenary by the New York Zoo, and the father was "Percy II," well known to visitors at Regent's Park. Bowman, the keeper, sat up all the first night with the new arrival and made two interesting observations: one, that the baby took refreshment every two hours, and, two, that the youngster did not follow its mother into the water like an ordinary hippo, but waited thirty-six hours before it essayed what may be called its "native element." This affords yet another example of the value to Natural History of a first-class Zoological Gardens: pygmy hippos are an extremely interesting and rare type, and every detail in their life-history is of increasing value to zoological science. We sometimes wonder if the keepers in the Zoo realise that they are doing really valuable work.

The Prestige of Beards.

It is well known, writes a subscriber, "that the fundamental asset of the white man among Native races is his prestige, and in Africa that is especially true. But it is interesting to inquire what actually constitutes prestige? Character, no doubt, is the most important factor; attainments are another, and personality a third. And in 'personality' must be included personal appearance; Natives respect the tall man of imposing aspect, though the most efficient East African official I knew was a small man—but he had an eye—a cold, keen, steely blue eye which was the terror of evil-doers. Now a friend of mine with great East African experience tells me that a beard adds materially to the respect inspired by the white man. The idea is new to me, but it seems worth following up. In Zanzibar and on the East Coast all Arabs cultivate beards, and it must be admitted that the adornment gives dignity. Down South the Boers—of the older generation, at least—are bearded men and have a 'way' with the Natives, though the sjambok may have a good deal to do with the fear they inspire. If you look at the portraits of the old African explorers, you will find that the majority of them carried beards." All beavers, as I heard an East African Governor remark on seeing a collection of such portraits. The day may yet come when settlers and even officials may find it advisable to grow beards for prestige, and I hope I may live to see it. A mob of East Africans from the Governor, patriarchally hirsute, to a new chum, incipiently sprouting, besides being a sight for gods and men, would be bound to impress the Native, who is physically incapable of retorting in kind."

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"Drift" won't block this Stony Creek Crossing again. The East London Divisional Council has seen to that. They put a "Caterpillar" Tractor and Grader on the job—and now normal travel continues in spite of floods.

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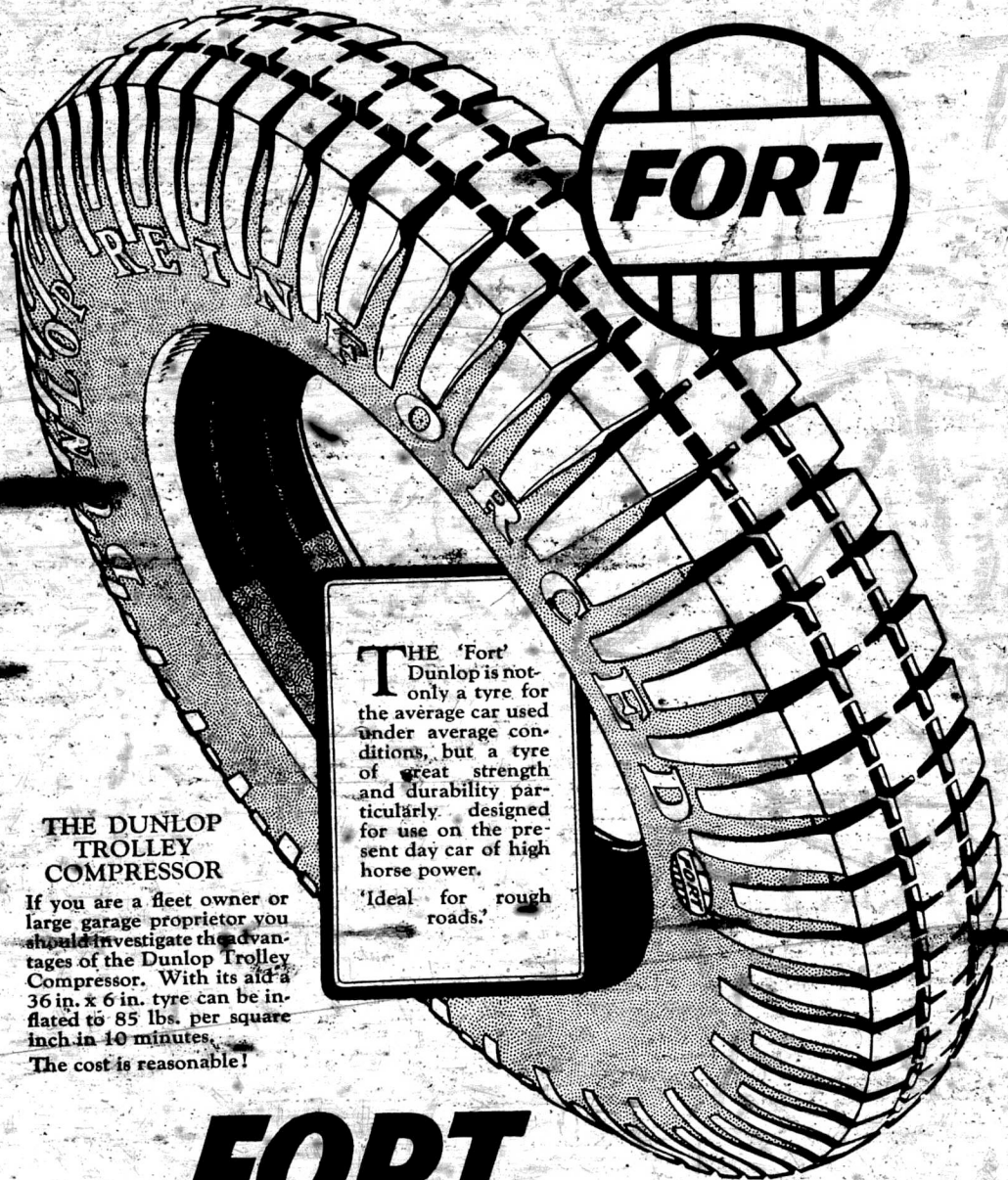
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C.F.H.123

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KENYA HAS NO UNEMPLOYMENT.

Comments on Current Affairs.

From a Nairobi Correspondent.

THAT Kenya has no unemployment problem has been determined by the comprehensive inquiry conducted by a committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. The committee prepared a questionnaire which was widely advertised, and yet fewer than fifty people from the length and breadth of Kenya applied for the forms, and only thirty-two filled them in, of those—some of whom already had jobs and were apparently anxious to better their positions—only twenty-two were adjudged to be actually unemployed. That is so very small a proportion of the European population that it cannot be regarded as a problem in the real sense.

Very properly, however, emphasis is being laid again on the fact that Kenya is not a country to which people should come "on spec." Some folk have not realised its true character, and, doubtless misled by accounts of its prosperity, have suffered individual tragedies. Some time ago, for instance, after from an English provincial hotel spent practically all he had saved in getting out to what he thought a wonderful land of promise; naturally he was disillusioned. It is not suggested that there have not been other similar hard cases, or that individuals are not now suffering privation because of their inability to obtain work, but it is the fact that such cases are quite exceptional even when the country is not at its most flourishing. The authorities have very properly increased the amount of deposit required from intending immigrants and are more carefully scrutinising the documents of those wishing to land—an action which may seem a trifle harsh to people who do not fully understand the conditions here, but is actually prompted by kindness.

Rains and Roads.

At first the heavy deluges were hailed with delight in Kenya, but now it is generally agreed that the soaking has been too protracted. There are reports of rotting maize in various parts of the country, and it has been officially stated that more than half the maize transported from the Trans-Nzoia has been rejected because of its wet condition. Small wonder farmers up-country are taking a very gloomy view of the position.

Meanwhile the roads are quickly disappearing; indeed, in few districts are there any really worthy of the name, and so there is much criticism of the Government's lack of any definite road policy—though it must be admitted that none but metalled roads could have withstood the present type of

weather, and that at present the Colony cannot afford to construct all-weather roads, even for the main routes. Even the comparatively small sum required to make the main Uganda-Kenya road usable all the year round has been denied by the extraordinary embargo of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with whose action much indignation has been expressed; indeed, the worse that particular road becomes, the more heated do the settlers become about it.

Government Procrastination.

An example of Government procrastination is afforded by the "Domestic Servants Registration Ordinance," which was passed into law a year ago, but which has still not been implemented. The Ordinance was the outcome of much agitation in Nairobi, which has long realised that the present registration of domestic servants is entirely inadequate. The *kipande* carried by all Natives out of the reserves contains merely the Native's name and number, a record of his employment, the name of his employer, and the amount of wages paid. As there is no provision whatever for remarks on character, a Native with a bad criminal record can obtain a position as houseboy without anything being known of his antecedents until perhaps he is charged with some new crime. The new law provides for the issue to Native domestic servants in Nairobi—and later in other centres—of a registration book which will contain a record of character. (There are adequate safeguards against spite on the part of the employer, any such exhibition being punishable by heavy fines.) Some people regard the new registration as unnecessarily cumbersome, but most town residents believe it will greatly improve relations between employers and employed. In any case, the law has been passed and should be implemented.

GERMAN CRUISER TO VISIT EAST AFRICA

Calling at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

It is reported that the new German cruiser "Karlsruhe," will visit the Seychelles from July 7 to 21, will call at Mombasa on July 24, and is expected to be at Zanzibar from July 26 to August 4. The "Karlsruhe" is the third of the German post-war cruisers and was built at Kiel, the "Emden" and the "Königsberg" having been built at Wilhelmshaven.

An English cricket team, to include Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower, and Colonel J. W. H. T. Douglas, is planning to visit Kenya Colony in November.

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PROGRESS OF THOMSON'S FALLS.

Transfer to Naivasha Province Urged.
From a Thomson's Falls Correspondent.

THE Thomson's Falls township is becoming an important centre, and during the course of this year a European police post will be established. I also understand that a Veterinary Department officer will be stationed here, and that a Government dipping tank is to be constructed at railhead. There will also be stock sale yards. An officer of the Forestry Department will be stationed at the Falls, a Defence Force rifle range is being constructed, and the residents of the district—one of the finest in the Colony for dairying—contemplate establishing a co-operative creamery and bacon factory. Sites have been reserved for a residential hotel in this beautiful and healthy spot, and for a station hotel.

Unified Agricultural Control.

Some little time ago, at a public meeting of residents, a large majority voted that that part of the district which is at present administered from the headquarters of the Rift Valley Province should be transferred to the Naivasha Province for administrative purposes. At the present time the Thomson's Falls township is on the extreme boundary of both the Rift Valley and Naivasha Provinces, and it is considered that past administrative difficulties will be removed when the above motion is carried into effect. Unified control over the wide agricultural district which has Thomson's Falls as its centre should ensure future progress. A really strong Farmers Association, having as its members the residents in the agricultural belt around Thomson's Falls, is now to be hoped for, instead of having the management of local affairs split up as has been the case in the past.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway authorities are making the experiment of running a daily motor coach over the Thomson's Falls branch line for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and perishables, and there is every likelihood of its becoming a permanent service. This will be of considerable service to the residents of the district.

Major J. M. Rayner is now President of the Thomson's Falls District Association, and Mr. E. B. Donovan, of Lesitiko, is continuing the duties of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the second year.

KIVU, BELGIAN CONGO.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY seek for its exploitation in Africa a scientist specialised in the culture of coffee, and possessing a good knowledge of French. Offers to C.C.C.I, 39, rue de Namur, Brussels.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U.M.C.A.

Donations £3,000 less than last year.

THE seventy-first anniversary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa was celebrated in London last week, some 2,400 people being present at the meeting in Queen's Hall. In response to an appeal for funds by Mr. H. W. Christmas, the collection at one of the meetings was stated to be 30% higher than in the meeting held last year, whilst in the Queen's Hall a sum of £207 18s. 6d. was realised. Mr. Christmas said that unless the grants to the Bishops were to be decreased next year, a further £3,000 was necessary before the end of this year, and he suggested that two hundred members of the audience should guarantee to find twenty friends, each of whom would contribute sixpence a week each until the end of the year.

The Old and the New.

The Bishop of Zanzibar stated that Africa was now undergoing a battle between the old and the new. On the one hand there were the old men, who still lived in their villages and wore the clothes (or lack of them) of their forefathers, whilst the sons and grandsons, having been educated, were tending to despise the old traditions and customs of tribal life. More Native teachers could obviate the evils of this, and would help to bridge the gap between the old and new ideas. The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia said that mineral development in his diocese had meant a large increase in the work, and as in the near future a European population of 10,000 was anticipated, this work would necessarily be very much increased. Unfortunately he was forced to liken the diocese of Northern Rhodesia to arrested development in a child, for owing to lack of funds not only had the work of the mission not advanced during the last few years, but it had actually been decreased. Apart from the Europeans, however, Northern Rhodesia had to look for an influx of possibly 50,000 Natives, and it was therefore essential that more priests and women workers be sent out to the country as soon as possible. Archdeacon Douglas, Bishop Diocese of Nyasaland, spoke of his work in the diocese of Zanzibar as the happiest ten years of his life, and he hoped that he would be able to take to Nyasaland the same spirit as pervaded at Kogowe.

The Bishop of Masasi spoke interestingly of the gradual conversion of the Natives in his diocese to Christianity. In this he had much to thank the Government of Tanganyika, while the various sultans had also been most helpful. Two extra priests, one agricultural expert, one nurse, one teacher, and possibly a carpenter and an accountant were now necessary, and he hoped that funds would eventually be available for this.

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KAGERA OFFER,
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THE speech of Sir Edmund Davis, Deputy Chairman of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., at the first annual meeting of the company held last week, showed very clearly that a determined effort is really being made to assist British industry in every way possible. In connexion with orders for plant and equipment Sir Edmund said, *inter alia*—

"We insert a clause in all our orders that plant must be British made with British materials, and any order which can reasonably be given in this country goes to British makers; so it is to be hoped, and I should say expected, that they will reciprocate by doing everything they can to supply satisfactory plant at satisfactory prices, and in this way reduce unemployment by creating work which is so badly needed by the industries of this country."

Later, when dealing with the nationality of the engineering staff, he said that latterly there had been press comments on this (*vide Mining, Men, and Matters* of April 3 and 10), and that definite steps had now been taken in this direction to facilitate the engagement of British mining engineers for the mines under the control or management of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd.

"This is a matter which has always had our attention," said Sir Edmund, "and you will be interested to know that we, the British South Africa Company, and the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company have each given a scholarship at the Royal School of Mines, so that suitable students may be able to study a special subject for an additional year, and in this way become available for employment in Northern Rhodesia. If I may say so, it is an example which might be followed by other British companies operating in different parts of the world, and in this way lead to the employment of more British mining engineers."

It certainly is an example which other mining companies might well follow, and it is much to be hoped that they will.

Dealing with ore "reserves" in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Edmund Davis made the following interesting comments:—

"Taking the copper position in Northern Rhodesia as a whole, we estimate that by the end of the current year drilling will have established the existence of a total of 585,000,000 tons of 4½ per cent. ore. The richness of these Northern Rhodesia deposits will be the better realised by noting that in 1906 the average net recovery from copper ores in the United States was 2.5 per cent.; in 1912, 1.71 per cent.; and in 1928, 1.41 per cent."

"Having dealt with the question of total indicated tonnages and their average copper content, I now wish to speak of the estimated cost of producing copper from these deposits, and in this connexion refer to official figures sponsored by the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited, as representing the considered opinion of various technical gentlemen with an intimate knowledge gained in the

mining and metallurgy of the metal in the American and other fields; it is as follows:—

"It is estimated that the total operating costs will be about £37 10s. c.i.f. European ports per long ton of copper of Best Selected Grade."

"For electrolytic copper, therefore, I am adding £4 10s. per long ton for refining, etc., or a total figure for electrolytic of about £42 per long ton, c.i.f. European ports."

"As far as I can foresee the various mines are likely to reach the production stage in the following order: Roan Antelope, 50,000 tons of copper per annum; N'Kana, 70,000 tons of copper per annum; and Mufulira, 70,000 tons of copper per annum, making a total of 190,000 tons as being the estimated output from these three properties on the basis of their initial scale of equipment."

"There is also the Rhodesian Congo Border area adjoining N'Changa. Here the developments which have recently taken place have been of a spectacular nature, and the results of drilling already indicate 40,000,000 tons of a probable value of 8 per cent. copper."

Nevertheless, so many different statements have been made by reputedly responsible people of the ultimate tonnage of copper to be produced from the country, that until production has actually commenced, and profits are being made, a feeling of scepticism must necessarily be paramount.

IN connexion with the offer of the Billiton Co. to purchase all available shares in Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., we believe that responses have been received from shareholders to the extent of approximately half of the number of shares which the Billiton Company originally asked for.

It will be remembered that the Billiton Company recently made an offer of 7s. 6d. per share to shareholders in Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., and that in response to inquiries the directors of the latter company sent out a memorandum on the subject (as published in *Mining, Men, and Matters* on May 29).

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, the chairman of the company, it will be remembered, left for East Africa recently, after presiding at the annual meeting of the company in London.

CONDITIONS on the Stock Exchange for the past few days have been particularly idle, there being only a desultory interest in Northern Rhodesians, which have in consequence had somewhat of a set back. This is attributed to the disturbing influence of the Whitsun holidays, preceded by the Derby. Nchanga Mines jumped quickly to £4, but an immediate and heavy profit taking soon forced the price back to about £3 5s. Bwana M'kubwa sag slowly, as do Congo Borders, but it is confidently hoped that there will be renewed activity in the early future.

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her journey Miss Johnson beat the existing record for a solo flight to India by reaching that country in six days. Miss Johnson chose Shell petrol and her great achievement is still further proof of Shell's supremacy.

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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.

An Agricultural Economist is required by the Agricultural Department in Kenya.

Kenya Arts and Crafts Society are holding an exhibition towards the end of the year.

A weekly motor passenger and goods service is in operation between Blantyre and Salisbury.

A Rolls Royce motor car, specially built for H.M. Ras Tafari of Ethiopia, has recently been shipped to Abyssinia.

An invitation for a South African tennis team to visit Kenya next year has been issued by the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association.

A Native Agricultural Development Board has been established in Nyasaland in order to guide and control Native agriculture on Crown lands.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Association have approached the local Agricultural Society with a view to holding an agricultural show during 1930.

The Special Prospecting Licence granted to the Rhodesian Chrome Mines, Ltd., in the Eastern Central province of Tanganyika, has been abandoned.

Tanga Chamber of Commerce does not favour the proposal made by Sir William Gowers for the introduction of sterling as the unit of currency in East Africa.

Mineral outputs for Tanganyika during March were: Gold, 1,275 oz., valued at £4,784; diamonds, 1,433 carats, valued at £81,000; and mica, 16,144 lb., valued at £4,240.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., who own the African Highlands Produce Co., secured a profit last year of £430,000. They are to pay a final dividend of 15% making 25% for the year.

Tenders are invited by the Kenya Government for the exclusive right to cut bamboo for paper pulp manufacture over an area of 50,000 acres in the Kiruyu Escarpment Forest Reserve.

During 1929 there were 363 companies on the Register of Companies in Kenya, fifty-five of which were formed during the year. Twenty companies were wound up or struck off the register, and £506,601 was registered as debentures or mortgages.

At the annual general meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Co-operative Gineries, Ltd. held at Mazabuka recently, it was decided, owing to a more promising outlook in the cotton industry, to carry on the work of the Society instead of going into liquidation, as at first proposed.

The current monthly report of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) says:—

Northern Rhodesia.—A revival of activity is expected when the crops are harvested, but at present business generally is dull. Mineral output for February was valued at £107,697, an increase of £4,126 compared with January, and of £44,684 compared with February, 1929.

Nyasaland.—Native trade has improved, but general wholesale business is still dull. Tobacco buying has commenced in certain areas, and the crop is reported to be equal to 1929. An increase in the cotton crop over last year is expected.

Kenya.—Owing to the continuance of heavy rains trade still remains depressed, as this has seriously delayed the marketing of crops, and has interrupted communications by road and rail. Crop estimates for the coming season remain favourable.

Tanganyika.—Conditions are still dull owing to the heavy rains, but through goods traffic is possible on the Central Line. It is expected that Tanganyika will derive much benefit from the Pangani Falls power scheme.

Uganda.—Higher prices in the buying of cotton have been realised owing to the dissolution of the Buganda Cotton Buying Association, and the planting of food crops is well forward, under favourable conditions.

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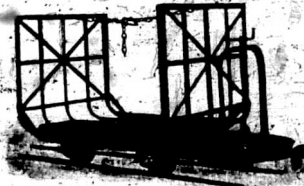
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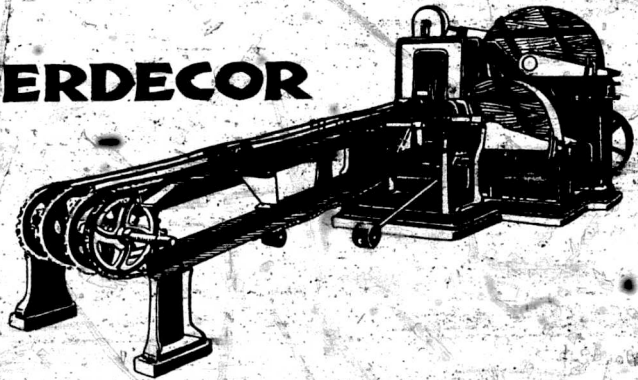
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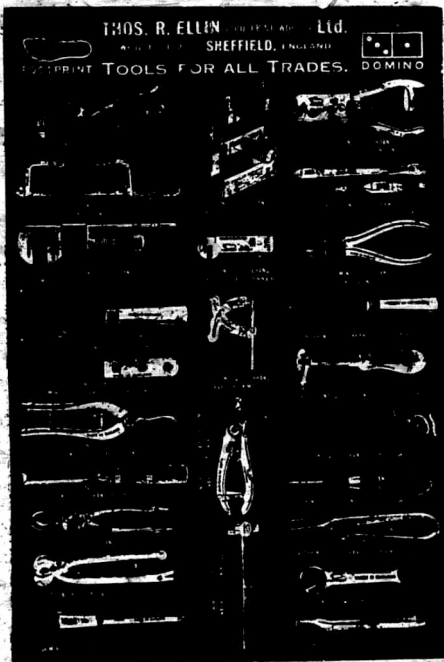
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TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY

Agreement with Nyasaland Government.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on the 8th ult., when Mr. Libert Oury, Chairman of the company, presided, and, in explaining the business before the meeting said:—

In the terms of the first resolution you are asked to approve the conditional agreement dated May 15, 1930, made between the company and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

For the purpose of enabling the following works to be carried out:—

(a) The bridge across the Zambezi River to connect the railway systems of the T.Z.R. and the C.A.R.;

(b) The south approach line to the bridge from the existing terminus of the T.Z.R. at Murraca; and

(c) The extension of the Shire Highlands Railway northwards from Blantyre, its present terminus, to Kasanga, on Lake Nyasa.

The Nyasaland Government will provide the requisite capital for a new company to be formed in England by the Central Africa Railway, called Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., which company will advance to the Trans-Zambesia Railway the funds required for the construction and equipment

of the approach line up to a total amount which shall not exceed the written consent of the Government, exceed £301,000.

To secure the repayment of the funds so advanced by the new company the Trans-Zambesia Railway will create and issue to the new company Five per Cent. Income Bonds to an amount not exceeding £300,000.

The Income Bonds are to be secured by a specific first charge on the southern approach line to the bridge to be built by the company connecting its line with the bridge and the net earning of such approach line (but no charge on the rest of the undertaking of the company). They will be redeemable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to commence five years after the opening of the bridge for public traffic, such interest and sinking fund to be cumulative and to be payable only out of such earnings.

Improvements of Existing Line.

For the purpose of providing additional rolling-stock and carrying out certain improvements and betterments of the Trans-Zambesia Railway line, up to a total amount which shall not, without the written consent of the Government, exceed £157,000, and making provision for expenditure of a capital nature including working capital already incurred, or with prior approval of the Government to be incurred, up to a total amount which shall not, without the written consent of the Government, exceed £143,000, the Government will advance to the Trans-Zambesia Railway sums not exceeding in all £300,000.

To secure these advances the Trans-Zambesia Railway will create, and from time to time issue to the Nyasaland Government, additional Debentures at par to the nominal amount of the advances, such additional Debentures ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Debentures, including the guarantee of the Government.

In order to provide for the issue of the Income Bonds and further Debentures to which I have referred it is necessary that the borrowing powers of the directors, as prescribed in Article 97 of the company's articles of Association, be increased, and it is to effect this and at the same time make provision for future contingencies that you will be asked to pass the second resolution set out in the notice.

Benefit of Proposed New Works.

There cannot in my opinion be any doubt whatsoever as to the advantageous effect on the position of the company of the carrying out of the large constructional works comprised in the proposals forming what has come to be known as the Zambezi Bridge scheme. The fact that the Nyasaland Government is lending capital to the amount of approximately £3,200,000 to be spent on works of vital importance to the railway system, of which the Trans-Zambesia Railway forms an important part, is strong proof of the faith of the Nyasaland Government in the future development of the Protectorate, and obviously the development of the Protectorate, as also of the territory of the Companhia de Mocambique, will be of the utmost importance to the Trans-Zambesia Railway.

The advantages of an unbroken line of railway from the Port of Beira to Lake Nyasa are obvious, and it is anticipated that not only will the completion of the scheme benefit the Debenture holders and shareholders of the T.Z.R., but the opening up and development of the vast territory which will be served by the railways will be of national advantage both to the Nyasaland Protectorate and to the Portuguese territories in East Africa.

Resolutions appropriate to the business before the meeting were carried unanimously.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

At last week's public auctions most descriptions of East African coffee met a fair demand, and prices were steady.

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	70s. od. to 120s. od.
"B" "	50s. od. to 73s. od.
"C" "	51s. od. to 65s. 6d.
Peaberry	70s. od. to 98s. 6d.
London graded:—	
Second sizes	66s. 6d.
Third sizes	55s. od. to 60s. 6d.
Peaberry	65s. od.
Brown mixed and ungraded	40s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.

Uganda:—

Robusta	40s. od. to 44s. od.
Toro:—	
First sizes	56s. od. to 67s. 6d.
Second sizes	62s. 6d.
Third sizes	50s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od.
Pale	45s. od. to 50s. od.

Tanganyika:—

Arusha:—	
London cleaned	
First sizes	107s. 6d. to 116s. 6d.
Pale	74s. od. to 73s. od.
Second sizes	67s. od. to 70s. od.
Third sizes	86s. 6d.
Peaberry	80s. od. to 90s. od.

Mwanjaro:—	
London cleaned:—	
First sizes	104s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.
Second sizes	66s. od.
Third sizes	45s. od.
Peaberry	78s. od.
Pale	50s. od. to 55s. od.

Usambara:—

London cleaned:—	
Pale medium bold	70s. 6d.

Belgian Congo:—

Dull greenish	52s. od.
---------------	----------

London stocks of East African coffees on June 4 totalled 90,885 bags, compared with 48,077 bags on the corresponding date last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet, with East African quoted at 125s. to 130s.

Castor Seed.—There has been a slight improvement to £14 12s. 6d.

Chillies.—There has been no demand, and prices remain at 50s. for Zanzibar and 55s. for Mombasa.

Gloves.—There has been an easier market for with sellers of June-July shipment at 11d.

Copra.—A slight decrease to £10 2s. 6d. per ton is reported.

Cotton Seed.—Demand has slackened and prices are now down to £5 7s. 6d.

Groundnuts.—Quiet at £14 15s. per ton.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow has declined to £14 10s. on a dull market.

Tea.—282 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week and realised 9s. per lb.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

June 12 per s.s. "Malda."
" 18 " s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."
" 19 " s.s. "Rajputana."
" 20 " s.s. "Mooltan."

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 June 13 by the s.s. "Macedonia," on June 20 by the s.s. "Chambord," on June 21 by the s.s. "Mantua," and on June 28 by the s.s. "Comorin."

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA.

HIS MAJESTY'S EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending June 7 was as follows: Kericho 4.16 inches; Songhor 2; Nairobi, Eldoret, Kabete, Koru, Meru and Turbo, 1.25; elsewhere about .3.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Matiana," which left London last week for East Africa, and is due to sail from Marseilles on the 14th inst., carries the following passengers for:

Port Sudan.

*Mr. H. R. P. Harrison
*Mr. W. P. Inglott
*Mr. S. E. Lovelock
*Dr. E. A. Lorenzen

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. Abram
Mr. W. P. & Mrs. Adshead

Mr. W. Aitken
*Mr. D. K. Burner
Miss E. R. Brittain
*Miss R. A. Bagot
Miss W. M. Bugler
Mr. S. G. Beaumont
Dr. W. A. Bullen

*Miss A. Barry
Capt. W. S. S. Brown
Mr. H. C. Croysdale
Mrs. W. Calvert

Mr. S. A. B. Cox
Mrs. K. Duffy
Mrs. E. A. Evans
*Mr. J. R. Farquharson
Mr. M. H. Grieve
Mr. A. I. Gordon
Mrs. L. W. Ginner
Mr. J. Grossert
Mr. G. R. Gibbons
Miss V. M. Hockley
Miss G. E. Holmes
*Mr. E. J. Honore
*Mr. W. G. Hunter
Mr. S. Hermelle
Mr. G. L. Hows

Rev. A. C. Johnston
Mr. J. W. Johnstone
Mr. A. S. Jamieson
Mrs. H. E. Johnston
Lieut. A. J. Keadie
Dr. (Miss) Edith Leonard
Miss M. Leonard
Mr. W. Leonard
Mr. C. B. Miller
Mr. V. S. Mullin
Mrs. W. A. Miller
Mr. J. MacIntyre
Mrs. MacIntyre
*Mr. K. Montgomery
*Mr. E. P. Platt
Mr. O. G. L. P. Powell
*Mrs. Powell
Mr. G. W. Purchase
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Rioch
Miss R. J. D. Ritchie
Lieut. W. L. Rolleston
*Major Steele
*Mr. J. R. C. Spicer
Mrs. P. Snelgrove

Passengers marked

Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Slingo
*Mr. G. D. Sheel
*Mr. P. H. Smith
*Mr. A. C. Thomas
*Mr. C. W. Usher
*Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Vane
*Miss D. Walters
*Cdr. F. T. G. Worsley
Miss M. T. Young

Tanga.

Mr. Ian F. Cameron
Mr. A. R. Loveridge
Mrs. Lovendige
Mrs. I. Mill
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Dar es Salaam.

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Mr. J. P. Anderson
Miss H. M. Barr
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Freeman

Mr. E. G. Fitt
Mr. R. G. M. Fell
Mr. G. W. Hatchell
Mrs. J. B. Hamilton
Mr. G. W. Hyde
*Mr. J. A. Hudson
*Mr. R. B. Herring
*Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Landale

Mr. A. R. Loveridge
Mr. R. Lilley
Mr. A. W. Lindsay
Mr. A. V. Nydamore
Mr. A. Manson
*Mr. R. J. Mason
Mr. J. M. Macalpine
Mr. G. C. Melville
Mrs. A. H. Owen
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*Mr. J. R. Omond
*Mr. R. W. Patrick
*Mr. E. G. Royall
*Mrs. E. Stanley
Miss A. C. Turner
*Mr. G. W. Williams
*Dr. G. A. Williams
*Mrs. Williams
*Major A. R. H. Wileman
Mr. W. W. Wiskar

Beira.

Mrs. Woodforde-Booth
*Join at Marseilles.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," which arrived at Marseilles on May 30, brought the following homeward passengers from:—

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. Boreham
Mr. Boyd
Mr. & Mrs. Browne
*Mr. Bunnette
Mr. & Mrs. Charney
Mr. Conachie
Mr. Delvetian
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas
Mr. Hickman
Mr. Hieriaux
Mr. & Mrs. Hopcraft
Mr. Jardin
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. & Mrs. Kestelyn
Mrs. Larned
Mr. Vylsteke

Zanzibar.

The Rt. Reverend Birley
Miss Harwood
Miss Martin
Mr. R. P. Palmer

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. & Mrs. Van den Brill
Mr. Brisbois

Mr. Burr
Mr. H. Cabot
Mr. Closquet
Mr. Deckers
Mr. L'Eglise
Mr. Hibbert
Mr. & Mrs. Jack
Mrs. Khan
Mr. & Mrs. Kacquemans
Mr. Larken
Mr. Lemouche
Mr. Marcus
Mr. Maury
Mr. & Mrs. Missal
Mr. & Mrs. Moens
Mr. & Mrs. Paternostre
Mr. Popoff
Mr. Porto
Mr. Renards
Mr. & Mrs. Rothblitz
Mr. J. Russel
Mr. Shellink
Mr. & Mrs. Thibault
Mr. Vanderchiesche
Mr. & Mrs. Verdonck
Mrs. Vohlers
Mr. Wets

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Madasa" left Mombasa homewards, June 8.
"Madura" arrived Mombasa, June 8.
"Makia" arrived London from East Africa, June 6.
"Matiana" left London for East Africa, June 6.
"Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 11.
"Karapara" arrived Durban from Bombay, June 11.
"Karoo" left Bombay for Mombasa, June 4.
"Karagola" arrived Bombay from Durban, June 7.
"Ellora" left Bombay for Mombasa, June 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Meliskerk" arrived Antwerp, June 9.
"Rietfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, May 30.
"Giekerk" left Mombasa homewards, May 31.
"Nias" left Cape Town for East Africa, June 3.
"Nieuwerkerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, May 30.
"Heemskerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, June 2.
"Ryperkerk" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, June 3.
"Billiton" arrived Marseilles homewards, June 7.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunluce Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, June 10.
"Garth Castle" left Beira for South Africa, June 9.
"Guildford Castle" left Ascension homewards, June 8.
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Cape Town homewards, June 9.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, June 3.
"Llangibby Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, June 8.
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived London from East Africa, June 10.

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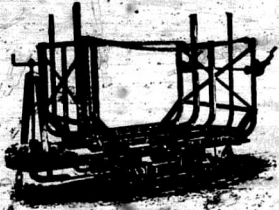
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