

EAST AFRICA

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"EAST AFRICA'S" EDITORIAL POLICY.

IMPERIALISM at its best is the hall-mark of such gatherings as the great Empire Press Conference which has been meeting in London this month. The fourth of the series, it has afforded unrivalled opportunities for newspaper proprietors, editors, and other journalists from all parts of the Empire to exchange views, to discuss problems, and to profit mutually by a vast range of experience. They have not only sat in official conference and been addressed by men distinguished in many walks of life, but they have met socially some of the great men of the day, and—perhaps most important of all—they have come into close touch with each other and with British people in their Home land. After all, there is much in "atmosphere." Its subtle influence "pervades"; it is absorbed by the whole surface, as it were, and does not penetrate by one sense alone. True understanding requires more than mere literary exposition, and there is an amalgamation, a fusion of ideas consequent on an Imperial Conference which can be obtained in no other way.

Of all the speeches made at the Conference none has appealed to us more strongly than that of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the ex-Prime Minister. He is always at his best on such occasions. Free from the limitations of party politics, his balance of mind, his sturdy commonsense, and his penetrating simplicity of statement command the most earnest attention. On this occasion he set forth the whole duty of journalism; and as that duty so expressed coincides exactly with what we have always conceived it to be, we are constrained, even at the risk

of repetition, to place it again on record. "I believe," said Mr. Baldwin, "that in a democratic country the most important check on the Executive is the Press, provided that it does its work with a sense of responsibility." Coming from one who has himself been the Head of the Executive of a great country, that statement is noteworthy as recognising the immense power of the Press and as conveying a salutary warning. Responsibility implies accuracy, and accuracy "meticulous accuracy" as Mr. Baldwin put it—is a condition of Press work which can never be absent from the editorial mind. Once sure of the fact, criticism may follow, provided that the criticism is constructive and impersonal. We can conscientiously say, and we can confidently appeal to our readers for endorsement, that that sense of responsibility, with all its implications, has been the inspiration of our editorial work on *East Africa*.

As for facts, we agree entirely with Mr. Baldwin that "the public are entitled to have all the facts fairly put before them—not a suppression of any facts that are material in forming a judgment, nor any facts garbled. With the difficulties in some parts of the Empire, if there ever was a time that called for facts and for truth, it is the present day. Our people can stand the truth, and they are worthy of being given the truth." "There is a real danger to democracy," he concluded, "in the mass appeal to instinct and sentiment, and not to reason," and probably no part of the Empire suffers more from this danger than East Africa itself. It has ever been, and shall continue to be, our aim to ascertain the facts, and, having ascertained them, to comment on them with all due appreciation of our responsibility to our public, keeping our criticism constructive and impersonal, and avoiding those trivialities that appeal to mere sentiment, which Mr. Baldwin so crushingly condemns.

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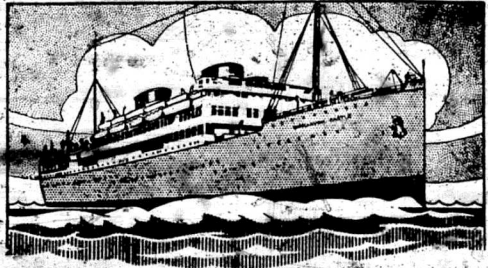
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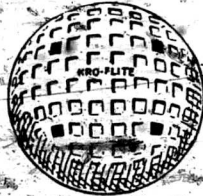
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Our last issue gave interesting information on the Coffee Board which is shortly to be established in Kenya. *East Africa* has been both insistent and consistent in advocating such a step; our only regret is that its inception has been so long delayed.

**THE KENYA
COFFEE
BOARD.**

It has always seemed to us that research should be concomitant with the establishment of a cultivation, not a belated sequel, and that the function of an Agricultural Department is to foresee the inevitable results of mass production of any crop and to exercise an intelligent anticipation. The most superficial survey of the history of the cultivation of economic plants in the tropics must reveal the fact that intensive crop production is always followed by disease or pest incidence, and that remedial measures are too often adopted too late to save the industry. Research is no magic wand; plant disease is not to be exorcised by the application of incantations or the muttering of abracadabra. Money, and brains are essentials of the process.

We trust, therefore, that no time will be lost in setting up the research stations projected in the scheme detailed by us at the time of its announcement and now brought to the attention of the Joint East African Board by Mr. H. Bargman, whose

**OF GOOD
AUGURY.**

firm faith and patient advocacy had much to do with the adoption of the plan by Kenya coffee interests, which rely more than is sometimes realised on his intimate knowledge of the industry. The scheme is certainly ambitious, but that is no defect; and, as far as we are aware, no influential person or combination of persons in the Colony has expressed reasoned opposition to it. If it secures the unanimous support of Kenya coffee planters, and if those planters apply with vigour and unremitting persistence the results it should reach, a new era of prosperity should be in store for the industry. Intensive cultivation and concentration on the highest quality should be, we repeat, the slogans of the coffee planter, and the Coffee Board's research officers should immensely facilitate the implementing of such wise and desirable aims.

It is a remarkable thing that so little is heard of the breed of African cattle immune to tsetse fly which undoubtedly exists. We should

**CATTLE
IMMUNE
TO TSETSE.**

have thought that long before this every Veterinary Department in East and Central Africa would have pounced on the breed and begun experiments with it, for even the remote possibility of establishing immunity to nagana in tropical Africa is obviously of paramount economic importance. The Empire Marketing Board, in its review of its work in the year 1929-30, has a brief reference to the subject: "In the Gold Coast there is a herd of humpless cattle (the indigenous African beast is humped) living in the heart of the tsetse-fly area and apparently quite immune to trypanosomiasis. Recent work indicates that disease-resistance is correlated with blood composition, and it is proposed to make blood tests on these cattle, by means of a special technique evolved in Poland, in order to compare their blood composition with susceptible animals. Two of these Gold Coast cattle are being brought to Edinburgh." But that does not carry us very far, certainly not far enough.

A Belgian agricultural journal recently published a photograph of a race of small, black cattle immune to tsetse, and Monsieur H. Tilmant, Secretary General of the *Association des Intérêts Coloniaux Belges*, has been good enough to send us further details.

**INTERESTING
PARTICULARS.**

"On the coasts of the Gulf of Guinea," he writes, "in districts often marshy and covered with bush, there are to be found certain strains of cattle, small in size, which are remarkably resistant to African diseases. One of them, the small Dahomey breed, and another from Nigeria, have given excellent results in the forest regions of the Belgian Congo where other races of cattle can hardly live. Some specimens of the Dahomey breed are living at the Botanic Garden at Eala. The former experimental station of the Vambji Province had some of them. In Dahomey these little cattle frequent the lagoons, often where flooded. The tribes among whom these cattle are found are Natives who have had to flee as a result of wars, and who, having failed to be welcomed by other tribes, have taken refuge in the lagoon areas. The cattle sometimes feed right in the water, with the entire body submerged. They are extremely wild; height 31 to 43 inches at the shoulder, skin shining; hair black or piebald; horns small, sometimes movable. They resemble the 'Mushi cattle' of Nigeria, but the latter do not live in marshes." Such definite information should appeal to British veterinary officers, who can hardly fail to take steps to secure and breed from so promising a strain.

It is with some justifiable pride that the Empire Marketing Board records that the consumption of

**THE EMPIRE
MARKETING
BOARD.**

Empire produce continued to show a substantial increase during the year ended May, 1930. This tendency was noted in 1927 and 1928; and while it is impossible to assess the influence of the Board on the figures it has reason to take of the credit. The Board's posters are now shown in special frames in 450 towns in the United Kingdom; it has conducted an advertisement campaign in national newspapers; has issued nearly two million leaflets, as well as shop window bills and popular recipes dealing with Empire foodstuffs; has given 2,400 lectures to audiences totalling over half a million people; has, through the British Broadcasting Corporation, given a number of talks to housewives; has taken space at fifteen exhibitions and rendered assistance at fifteen shopping weeks; has utilised the cinema and is developing that method; and has rented a shop in Glasgow and given it over for periods of a fortnight each to individual Empire countries for the sale of their products. The direct contacts thus formed with traders and with the public are proving most effective in opening up new and in broadening established lines of Empire trade.

"Congratulations on the amazing success which 'East Africa' has attained as a disseminator of current information of interest to Eastern Africa, information obtainable nowhere else."—A well-known Settler in the Kenya Highlands.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

From Kampala to Fort Portal.

INTERESTING POINTS SEEN AND DISCUSSED.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

If anybody doubts the assertion that in Uganda lies the most luxurious tropical scenery in East Africa—which scenery motorists are able to enjoy to the full because of the good roads—let him drive along the magnificent highway stretching between Kampala and Fort Portal, the little settlement in the fabled Mountains of the Moon. It is reputed to be the best road in Eastern Africa. Certain it is that for the whole of the 212 miles between the two townships the traveller's attention is fascinated by the thick forests, the papyrus swamps, the tropical trees, and the beautiful scenery through which it

leaving Kampala the first township of importance is Mityana, best known on account of the enterprise of two of its leading planters, Major Leslie Repton and Mr. F. G. Talbot, in establishing a tea industry there; though it has not attained the importance of the industry in Kericho, the tea grown and manufactured in Mityana has proved itself eminently suitable for Native trade, and is at present sold in bulk to bazaar merchants. Natives in East Africa are, it is evident, becoming more and more addicted to tea drinking, and locally grown tea, on which, of course, no import duty has to be paid, is much appreciated by them. Near Mityana is Lake Wamala, a beautiful inland sheet of water some twenty-five miles in area, and the home of hippo and many kinds of waterfowl.

Mubende.

From Mityana to Mubende, the next important township, the country is more open and somewhat sparsely inhabited, mainly owing to a lack of good soil, and a rocky outcrop not dissimilar to that seen near Mwanza. Mubende, which is exactly half-way between Kampala and Fort Portal, is generally regarded in Uganda as a kind of show-station. Situated at the top of a hill, over 5,000 feet above

sea-level and 1,000 feet above the main road, stand the administrative headquarters. The view from the top of the hill is magnificent, and on a clear day the whole of the surrounding country can be viewed as though from an aeroplane. Immediately below can be seen the coffee plantation of Captain J. V. W. Hodson, whose beautiful garden and terraced lawns are so familiar to many Europeans in Uganda, as well as to hundreds of visitors who have passed along the road to the Mountains of the Moon.

Surrounding the Administrative offices are wide, smooth, and neatly-kept English-looking lawns. Nearby is a famous giant witch tree, in a grove at one time sacred to both Baganda and Banyoro, who believed that the spirit of small-pox, called Ndaula, lived there, and was guarded by a priestess called Nakaima. This spirit was understood to live in the middle of the grove, and seven huts were built for him, the largest remaining until as recently as 1908. Each hut contained earthen pots, which were believed to be renewed monthly by Ndaula, and two brass spears. Offerings used to be placed either in the huts or at the foot of the biggest tree. The Kabaka of Buganda used to consult Ndaula, his regular fee being two male slaves, two female slaves, two cows, two sheep, two goats, two bark cloths, and two milk-pots!

The Witching Tree.

Near to the grove can be seen a number of graves, of which several people in Kampala had told me, assuring me, with evident conviction, that they were the burial places of slave-trading Arabs of the old days. How such a belief came to exist is extraordinary, for they are, in fact, the graves of pets owned by successive District Officers; one, for instance, is of a mule, another of a dog, another of a cat, and so on.

From Mubende the scenery on the main road changes. Instead of thick forest on either side, are rolling hills carpeted with a green lawn; the road winds round the hills, which tower above on one side, while on the other they drop gently to the valley below. In the far distance can be seen the Ruwenzori range of mountains, more familiarly known as the Mountains of the Moon, distinctly lined in a clear sky.

We reach a thick forest, through which the road has been cut. The dense undergrowth, with huge



Photo: C. W. Hattersley.



TWO FINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF
RUWENZORI, TAKEN BY MRS. C.
ROSS.



trees on each side, and with the gradually setting sun piercing the darkness of the forest, provide a scene not easily forgotten. We pass several coffee plantations, and a few miles farther we finally reach the Mountains of the Moon Hotel, a luxurious hostelry, particularly considering that everything utilised in its building and equipment had to be transported over two hundred miles by road. Its proprietress, Mrs. Douglass, and the manager, Mr. D. Sumner, are to be congratulated on their enterprise in establishing a hotel here, and that there was definite need for it has been proved by the success they have attained.

The Famous Crater Lakes.

Every visitor to the Mountains of the Moon visits the famous Crater Lakes, thirty-five of which lie near the foothills of the mountains. Of great depth and amid surroundings of indescribable beauty, the banks of the lakes, thickly covered with elephant grass, rise sharply to the road above. Around the shores are paths worn bare by the constant tramping of the hippopotamuses which live in the waters, while large baboons can often be seen near the roadside. An annexe to the Mountains of the Moon Hotel has been built by the side of one of these lakes, so that the traveller can rest there in a veritable paradise in the heart of Africa.

On the road to the crater lakes several coffee plantations are passed, their long regular rows of bushes being evidence of white enterprise. At one such plantation I had a brief talk with Mr. D. F. Kirwan, who has not been Home for the past twenty years, and up to now has never even seen an aeroplane, either on the ground or in the air—surely a record even for East Africa! Mr. Kirwan, who keenly follows coffee cultivation in other countries, told me that the mealy bug had wrought serious havoc on coffee estates in Toro, but that strong efforts had been made to secure its destruction. In this district, it is interesting to note, many *shambas* cultivate their coffee on the multiple stem system, and though in alternate years the yield is very small, the intervening year should produce an abnormally large crop, according to experts who have visited the area.

The amazing influence which modern inventions have on plantation life in such places as Fort Portal deserves mention. For instance, at the time of the outbreak of the War it took no fewer than thirty days to *safari* from Masaka to Fort Portal. Nowadays one motor into Kampala the first day, spends a few hours shopping, and continues to Toro the next day. Yet another instance of the difference modern transport has made in Central African life is to be found in the Native bus service plying between Kampala and Fort Portal—which must, I imagine, be about the cheapest bus journey in the whole world, the fare to the African for the 212 miles journey being only 5s.

While in the district I was able to visit Mr. C. D. Meredith, another coffee planter, who has been in East Africa for the past two decades. He is a keen wireless "fan," and the results he has obtained prove what a vast difference a wireless set can make to life in these out-of-the-way places. Almost every day during my tour I wondered why more people do not avail themselves of the pleasures and benefits which wireless bestows. I heard sets that gave as good reception as we get in London's environs, so the reason is not the non-existence of suitable apparatus. I can attribute it only to lack of enterprise on the part of manufacturers, but now I understand that one or two makers do mean to tackle the market seriously. They ought to be assured of encouraging results.

On the road leading from Fort Portal to the Crater Lakes I met hundreds of Natives proceeding to the former station, carrying on their heads long, narrow strips of canvas containing salt for Native consumption and cooking purposes. It is brought down from Katue, on the northern shores of Lake Edward, and throughout the year thousands of Natives make the journey. Some of these bundles weigh, I discovered, as much as 90 lb.—a fact which makes an interesting commentary on the Government regulation that head loads shall be only 50 lb.

When, in the not too distant future, the extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway reaches Lake Edward—surveying parties are at present at work—it is quite likely that the labour force for coffee plantations in Toro will be considerably augmented.



NATIVES CARRYING SALT TO TORO.

A point suggested to me was that the Native poll tax is nowadays collected in the early part of the year, at a time when money is scarce, whereas, if it were collected during the coffee picking season—that is, between October and December—it would be to the advantage of the Native, who would thus be able to pay it more easily out of his earnings.

Toro Coffee Problems.

Fort Portal has such a good coffee soil that it might be called "the Kiambu of Uganda." In the past Fort Portal coffee realised very good prices on the London market, but in recent months it has naturally been seriously affected by the fall in the market. I heard of one coffee planter in Toro who last year received £125 per ton for his coffee, and who, thinking that the price would improve, held back five tons. Yet that same coffee which late last year secured £125 per ton, and which showed no signs of deterioration whatever, realised only £62 per ton this year! This question of London prices for Toro coffee was discussed at the time of my visit by the local Planters' Association, some of whose members told me that a coffee planter in this district must realise at least £80 per ton to make any profit.

Criticism was made by some planters at the number of coffee experts who have visited the estates and tendered their advice on different points. One such expert, for instance, advocated the multiple stem system by which the stem is bent over in the direction of the plant at its sides leaving the space between the rows perfectly clear; by such a practice, he said, the crop would be a heavy one in alternate years, and, moreover, it would practically eliminate pruning. Before planters could thoroughly test this suggestion another expert visited the district and advised everybody to plant shade trees. It was done. Shortly afterwards another expert came along, asserted that they were wasting their time putting in shade trees, that it was totally wrong, that they should take out the trees—no easy task in the middle of a coffee plantation—and revert to single stem planting. As a result of these widely differing suggestions, planters say their coffee has never had a lengthy trial of any particular kind of planting. Moreover, the serious attack of mealy bug last year resulted in one or two planters cutting their coffee bushes right down, leaving the plantation a mass of empty stumps.

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 Motoring in East Africa, Lake Victoria, Dar es Salaam, etc. Limited supplies of the issues containing his past articles are still obtainable.

FACTS TO BE FACED IN KENYA. NATIVE RESERVE OPINION OUTLINED.

By the Rev. W. J. Rampley.

TO-MORROW the public is to learn the policy of the Imperial Government *vis-à-vis* Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and this therefore appears an appropriate moment to refer to certain facts which must be faced in Kenya.

The embers of discontent still smoulder among the younger generation as a result of irritations in the past, aggravated by uncertainty of the future. The Kikuyu Central Association is the outcome, and the fact that that body sent its President to London over the heads of the Kenya authorities is regrettable. The immediate problem to be solved is how best to retrieve the confidence of the younger generation, and bridge the rapidly widening chasm between the tribal authorities and the younger Natives.

An Unfair Charge.

The European settler has been stigmatised with causing the unrest among the Natives by exploiting them and robbing them of their land, etc. This charge is grossly unfair, and someone has to take up the cudgels for both Natives and settlers. Educationally, economically, and socially the settler is doing far more for the Native than is generally known. In fact, some go to the extreme and make it difficult for their neighbours. The average farmer provides a school where at night his employees are taught by a teacher supported by him for that purpose. The writer has known £20 to be spent by a farmer in equipping his farm school.

A missionary of the Church Missionary Society is giving his whole time to helping Natives on farms, this having been made possible by the European settlers. There may be individual cases in which the want of securing and maintaining adequate labour has not yet been discovered, thousands of Natives prefer life on the farms to that in the Reserves. An Englishman does not lose his instinct for fair play when he crosses the sea. He may be out to serve his own ends, but that is true of the Natives.

Continued Pinpricks.

The present unrest among the younger generation in Kenya had its birth inside the Reserves as a result of continual pinpricks caused by taxation in various forms. The causes of past irritations have not yet been removed to the satisfaction of the younger element, and the tightening up of the administrative machine with a view to forcing the younger leaders into line bristles with dangers. It is no exaggeration to say that the ordinary Native has in the past been taxed almost beyond endurance, and muzzled by a system which prevents public opinion expressing itself. It is true that constituted channels have been set up for the purpose of hearing complaints, but the ordinary Native has reasons for searching other avenues, and their efforts have not all been abortive. But why

* The writer of this article is a missionary of long experience in the Kikuyu Reserve, and "East Africa" therefore feels it a duty to give space to his considered opinions on certain matters of vital importance to Kenya.

have associations or other means of expressing their grievances been necessary? In fairness to the ordinary Native, who has never had a chance to say in uncompromising language what he feels, I am venturing to state quite frankly what he thinks about taxation.

(1) *Hut and Poll Tax.*—To produce twelve shillings per annum is no hardship to any able-bodied man, but there are irritations associated with the system which ought to be known; e.g., no male is exempt from paying the poll tax after the age of sixteen. But no system of birth registration exists, and lads of fourteen and fifteen who have passed through the rite of circumcision are considered of age. On one occasion the writer saw three men on improvised stretchers being carried to the European officer to prove their inability to pay the tax. In 1929 an old woman bent with age was on her way to Government offices thirty miles distant. Often a young member has to work seven months in the year to provide the necessary taxes for the family. No European officer would demand the presence of invalids at the camp, nor order an old woman to walk thirty miles and cover the same distance on her return. On the other hand, a chief or sub-chief has no mercy, but readily exempts himself from all blame by saying "it is the order of the Government."

Walking 120 Miles.

(2) *Tax on Liberty.*—The system of registration is not a tax in cash, but on liberty. In the first instance application has to be made to the nearest Government office of the district. The finger impressions of the applicant and the necessary particulars in regard to his location are taken, and he is advised to return for his registration form after ten days. This means that in numerous cases a Native has to walk as much as 120 miles to get that which he hates more than anything else, realising that it is a punishable offence to go outside his Reserve without it.

(3) *Tax on Land.*—This does not mean that he has to pay rent, but that too often in the past he has lost land for roads, chief's camps, and areas for administrative conveniences. To apply for compensation looked too much like selling his land, and to complain to the chief meant his being hauled up before a Native Council.

(4) *Tax on Property.*—What it has cost the ordinary Native in the past to erect administrative buildings with free material and transport has been a serious drain on his property. The tribal authorities always manage to escape these irritations, but the ordinary Native has always suffered.

Abuses of Forced Labour.

(5) *Tax on Time.*—The system of unpaid forced labour in the Reserves has led to such abuses that unless Natives are prepared to compromise with bribery there is no exemption from doing their quota. The writer once saw a sub-chief with sixteen overseers (obviously exempted through bribes) watching eight unwilling workers doing road work. The ordinary Native is not adverse to doing twenty-four days' work on roads in the Reserves if every able-bodied man turns out, but he is adverse to being driven to his task by a greasy young warrior under a system which victimises the man who will not supply the chief with drink or a goat.

(6) *Education Tax.*—For the last two years an extra shilling has been given for educational purposes by tax-payers in certain areas. While the object of this cess is quite clear to the subscribers, it is a complete mystery as to where this money

goes. It certainly does not come back to the Kikuyu districts for the purpose of assisting village education. That means that unless the ordinary Native is prepared to assist in the erection and equipment of a village school and help with the support of a teacher, his children have no education.

Applications have been made to the authorities for financial help to assist these Native pioneers of village education, but without success. It is true that a considerable sum of money is sanctioned for education, but the expenditure of the same is for institutional work, and unless a young Native is prepared to leave his home and go into a boarding school, he gets no help.

There are approximately two thousand village schools in the Colony which have been erected by the Natives themselves. Missionaries of various societies have assisted in the equipping of these schools by appealing to friends at home, by making blackboards out of boxes, and by collecting old bits of iron to serve as bells. Is it strange that the younger element wonder what is happening to their shilling?

Secret Bribery.

(7) *Tax on Justice.*—The secret system of bribery is such that the ordinary Native does not expect justice from the tribal elders unless he is prepared to compromise—the result being that he has to appeal to the European magistrate through an interpreter. That does not alter the fact that the method of procedure is by first paying a fee to the local Native tribunal and then a second fee for his appeal. It is no exaggeration to say that the ordinary Native mistrusts the Native tribunal, dislikes an interpreter as a medium between himself and the European, and is dissatisfied with the present system.

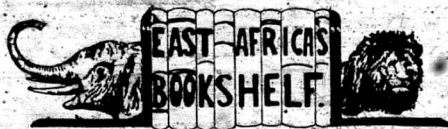
(8) *Tax on Public Opinion.*—Members of the younger generation have tried desperately hard to create Native public opinion, but have failed owing to lack of cohesion, constitutional methods, and sympathy. The tribal authorities were prejudiced against the aggressiveness of the younger element, and looked with suspicion on its leaders. Public meetings can be held only with the consent of the chief in whose location it is desired to meet. To meet in secret is a punishable offence, and as the irritations or causes for the same have not been removed to the satisfaction of the ordinary Native, a cloud of suspicion still hangs over the Colony.

Why not let the tribal authorities and elders meet with the ordinary people of their districts quarterly in the presence of any Europeans who may be in the district? This is the only possible plank to bridge the gulf between the two elements. If a healthy Native public opinion could be encouraged in this way in order to avoid the younger Natives bottling up their feelings, it would clear up past and present irritations in the Reserves, and enable the authorities to legislate accordingly.

A Lost Confidence.

Extreme malcontents would have a very thin time if the confidence of the ordinary Native can be retrieved—and this can be brought about only by a sympathetic attitude. The tribal authorities look to Government to support them in their positions as chiefs; the ordinary Natives have been unable to say what they want, and their chiefs have been hoping they could be kept as it was in the beginning. A meeting similar to that suggested above was held in November last for the first time in the

(Continued on page 1308.)



JUNGLE PORTRAITS.

Mrs. Akeley's African Safaris.

THE splendid work done in East and Central Africa by the late Mr. Carl Akeley and his devoted wife is in strong contrast to that of later American expeditions lavishly endowed and luxuriously equipped. In "Jungle Portraits" (Macmillan, 15s.) Mrs. Akeley has recorded with compelling honesty the difficulties with which they were faced:—

"A hasty examination of our finances disclosed the alarming fact that we were out of funds. A cable to the museum authorities brought the discouraging reply, 'No more funds available.' Imagine being in and in the middle of Africa with work unfinished and dead broke. Another consultation resulted in a lengthy telegram to our agents, Messrs. Newland and Tarlton in Nairobi, who agreed to carry us on until we could return to America and convert into cash the only thing of value we possessed, a small farm in western New York State, to pay our debts."

It was in August, 1909, that the Akeley's sailed from the States to try and obtain for the Natural History Museum of New York a "family group" of elephants.

"We sailed on our dangerous mission a little dreaming that the penalty for trying to unravel some of the mystery which surrounds the giants of the animal kingdom would be so severe.

"The herculean task, combined with the devastating effect of various tropical diseases, accidents, and worry wrecked Mr. Akeley's health and delayed our activities to such an extent that it exhausted the very limited funds subscribed by the museum for the work and plunged us into personal debt.

"It took us two years of the most strenuous and dangerous kind of hunting known to man to secure the elephants for that group, learn something of their life in the forest, and prepare their colored slides for safe transportation out of the forests over mountains, plains and sea back to America.

"That we finally completed our task and made it possible for the American Museum of Natural History of New York to have the distinction of being the only institution in the world to possess a family group of African elephants was entirely due to Mr. Akeley's indomitable perseverance and pluck."

Of Mr. Akeley's pluck and perseverance there can be no doubt; well or ill he went after elephant; but equal credit is due to Mrs. Akeley:—

"Strenuous effort, however, usually brought on a relapse and his boys would bring him back in a hammock made of his blankets, and I would begin the stubborn fight for his life all over again. There were no white companions in our expedition to share my anxiety or to sit beside his cot while the fever raged. To trust his life to the care of black boys was unthinkable, so there were days and nights without cessation when meningitis, sprillum and blackwater fever, in turn, threatened his life, that I did not close my eyes."

On one occasion Mr. Akeley was mauled by an elephant, and the chapter on "Jungle Rescue" tells the story of his finding by Mrs. Akeley after a night's safari through the forest. It gives a real picture of African bush-travel:—

"We struggled on hour after hour, going over high, steep ridges, down through deep canyons, floundering across streams, climbing over logs and boulders, stumbling, falling and rising again, and going desperately on into the heart of that black, pitiless jungle, with the rain falling like shot on the leaves, and the strange animal sounds coming from all directions. The greatest danger

which confronted us in the overwhelming dark of that great forest was the chance of meeting wild beasts on the narrow trail. Escape would be impossible, for high, impenetrable walls of tangled and matted vegetation hedged us in. There were other dangers which in the dark caused great anxiety. They were the deep pits which Wandorobo hunters dig in the trails, and also poisoned spears which they hang from the limbs of trees to kill the animals. Had we released one of these by touching a vine which is so cleverly stretched across a trail, it would have meant certain death for the one beneath it, for the poison covering the spearhead is so potent that it will kill even an elephant."

Mrs. Akeley found her husband alive, but only just, and the return journey, with Mr. Akeley on an improvised stretcher, is thrillingly told. The story is an epic.

But there is much more than tragedy in this fine book. Mrs. Akeley was eager to see real Pygmies, after having made the discovery that the first of the little people she came across were professional posers for itinerant photographers:—

"Suddenly I looked up and received the shock of my life. My little guests had lined up and were actually holding a pose waiting to be photographed. The mother was holding her baby in front of her, and the little father stood with both hands hanging by his side.

"They were just friendly neighbours of an enterprising Sultan, who admitted that a sort of partnership existed between them, and that for a slight remuneration the little Pygmy family lived close by and came at his bidding to pose for travellers who passed that way. One must admit that there was no evidence of an inferior intelligence shown in this very admirable business arrangement."

So Mrs. Akeley dived into the Congo forest in search of genuine, raw Pygmies, and a rough trip she had of it. At last, and by the aid of Pygmy guides, she found what she sought and made a stay of more than a week in a *pukka* Pygmy village. Life there had its perils. The Sultan's wife dropped into the fire a piece of fat she was grilling for her royal husband, who promptly hit her in the face. Mrs. Akeley was furious:—

"Resorting to my best Kingwana, I shouted 'Toha, toha!' which means 'Get up, get out,' and rushed around the camp fire toward him. With the rapidity with which these little people are capable of moving, he leaped over the form of his prostrate and chastened wife, and with rage-filled eyes and distorted features stood facing me. Terrified, I halted in my tracks. Words cannot describe the diabolical expression on his face and humped shoulders. There was something about his long arms, which hung at his side, and twitching fingers that suggested the wild beast ready to spring.

"Suddenly, with a guttural yell that echoed strangely in the forest, he leaped into the air again, like a jack-in-the-box, and stood for a second threateningly before me. Then rocking his heavy body from side to side he waved his arms and beat upon his chest as if it were a drum. His eyes blazed and seemed ready to pop out of his head, and his broad, flat nostrils quivered and dilated like those of a winded horse. His actions were exactly like those of a caged chimpanzee when in a towering rage. To say I was frightened would be putting it mildly. I was simply terrified, and my hair and clothing were dripping with the perspiration which oozed from every pore of my body."

Fortunately Mrs. Akeley was able to laugh, and, like a transformation scene, the Pygmy's passion passed. But it was a close call. As she admits, it would have been a simple matter for the little savages to blot her and her caravan off the map and shift their habitation to another part of that boundless forest where white men never go. She got on well, however, with the women and made the very interesting observation that at birth a Pygmy child is as big as any normal baby; for a few years, she says, they seem to grow tall and thin like the light-starved vegetation around them; then their growth

is checked and they broaden out, developing tremendously heavy shoulders and torso. This observation, if confirmed, must affect very materially current theories of the phylogeny of these dwarf races.

The book is a mine of good things. Mrs. Akeley includes among her "portraits" apes and monkeys, crocodiles, and the flamingoes of Lake Hannington, and on all she has first-hand observations and shrewd comments to make and revealing information to give. She saw a baboon mother hand over its baby to another baboon and fearlessly attack a young leopard which was stalking the troop. The males joined in, and when the fight was over—it did not last a minute—the leopard was dead and there was not enough left of him to show what he looked like, so devastating had been the work of the saw-edged fangs and the powerful hands and arms of the baboons. She made a trip, alone, up the Tana river, which is pleasant reading. Her book is quite the best of its kind which has appeared recently, and will be read with delight by all lovers of East Africa. The only fault one finds is that, like practically all American writers on Africa, she will attempt the vernacular, with distressing results. "*Bawna Mabwa*," which she writes consistently—seems an impossibility; but she achieves it.

A. L.

AFRICAN LIFE READERS.

The "Direct Method" of Teaching.

An interesting series of elementary reading books for Native Africans is the "African Life Readers," written by Miss Rachel Anne Fuller, with the help of a committee of teachers from Africa, illustrated by Miss Eloise Burns, edited by Mr. J. L. Sibley, and published by Messrs. Gurn & Co., of Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. There are four of them: a primer (1s.), a first reader (1s. 3d.), and second and third readers (1s. 6d. each).

The booklets appear to be designed for West African and Liberian children—Mr. Sibley was an officer of the Education Department in Liberia—and are founded on the "direct" method, based upon the principles of see, say, and do. All are profusely illustrated with plainly coloured pictures, in which the chief part is played by a Native teacher attired most inappropriately in full European clothes—boots, collar, tie, and all. The Native boys are rigged out in shorts and jumpers, and the girls in smocks; only the women appear to retain their own picturesque and suitable costume. The animals are well drawn, on the whole, though the elephant is a little out of shape, and the bucks are called deer! But, combined with the text, the illustrations are apt and instructive.

If African children are to learn English so early in life—and not every educational authority is agreed on the wisdom of that course—these little books are adapted to that purpose. The method seems sound, and preferable to that of trying to teach Native children from books intended primarily for English-speaking children.

A. L.

The charms of Sussex have been emphatically urged upon dwellers in tropic lands by no less a friend of theirs than Mr. Kipling. Now, under the title "Sussex" (Richards Press, 6s.), Mr. S. P. B. Mais has written an enthusiastic recommendation of what he considers the finest country in England. It is the work of a man who for ten years has ridden, motored, run, and walked through his chosen district. To East Africans contemplating a motor tour at home, or to those still oversea who delight to recapture the spirit of the English countryside, the volume can be safely recommended.

BISHOP BIRLEY OF ZANZIBAR.

His Life in East Africa.

Of the missionaries who were made prisoners-of-war by the Germans in East Africa, and interned in the ill-famed prisoner-of-war camp at Tabora, few remained so placid and unmoved in all circumstances as Archdeacon Birley, now the Rt. Rev. Thomas Howard Birley, Bishop of Zanzibar. Nothing seemed to ruffle him: he detested the indignities inflicted upon the lady members of the mission staff and upon the sick, but of the privations he was himself suffering he was never heard to mention a word.

As a Prisoner-of-War.

That fact offers a key to his popularity with Europeans, clerical and lay, and with Africans. He is unusually urbane in temperament and quite selfless, and ever ready to help anyone else with a cheery word or advice gained during his long East African residence, though no one could be more retiring in his helpfulness. Often did he sit at night with fellow-prisoners who talked of this and that, taking for long spells no part in the conversation; then, quietly, he would utter a thought that set the group along a new track.

As a Swahili teacher many demands were made upon him, more than his fair share perhaps, on account of his patience with floundering pupils. Some missionaries could be as blantly critical as any layman; not so the then Archdeacon of Korogwe, or dear old Archdeacon Woodward, then over seventy years of age, and with more than forty years of pioneering in East Africa to his credit. Both had worked long in the hinterland of Tanga.

Bishop Birley was educated at Radley and Christ Church, Oxford, joined the Korogwe staff of the Universities Mission to Central Africa in 1908, and in 1925, in succession to the late Bishop Weston, he was consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar, a diocese which at that time included what is to-day the separate bishopric of Masasi.

An Inveterate Walker.

A firm believer in close and constant contact with those entrusted to his care, he has made it a practice to spend most of his time travelling through his ecclesiastical province, which, even when the widely-flung Masasi area had also to be visited, he covered on-foot. He is an inveterate walker who has never owned a motor car because he holds that he can have adequate contact with his people only by walking. Now that the Masasi districts have been separated from the see of Zanzibar, his annual mileage must be much reduced, but is still probably beaten by few bishops in Africa.

[Brief sketches of the careers of other East African bishops will be published by *East Africa* during the Lambeth Conference.—Ed., "E.A."]

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by name.**

If all East Africans at Home would do so, and get their relations and friends to do likewise, increased consumption must result, and East African Coffee Planters would soon have a safer, better market for their crops.

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Bill on Leave.

No. 17.—Ships that Pass.

As I was walking slowly along Regent Street a man planted himself in front of me and exclaimed: "I'll eat my hat if it isn't Bill!"

"John Bailey, by Jove! What are you doing here?"

"Fancy meeting you, Bill! Why, it must be four years since I've seen you. In fact, not since we were on the Lupa." We must celebrate this. Come into my club and we can talk."

We taxied to St. James's Street and deposited ourselves in armchairs.

To an East African, and, I suppose, to any exile, there can be few sensations more pleasurable than the vision of a familiar face in an unexpected place. We looked at each other. There seemed so much to say.

Clad in the Garb of Civilisation.

"Tell me," I began, "what have you been doing these years? How did you finish up at the Lupa? Where have you been since?"

"Wait a minute, wait a minute," he laughed. "I can't answer everything at once. No, you tell me about yourself, first. What have you been doing? My, but it's a surprise to see you in London. I always thought of you as an integral part of Africa—and here you are, clad in the garb of civilisation, and strolling along Regent Street."

"Oh! I'm just over on a trip, you know. Been here about three months. I haven't had a trip home for eighteen years, so I thought I would come and have a look at the old burg. You know, seeing you again, John, brings back all sorts of things. Do you remember the fellows who were with us on the Lupa? I wonder where they all are now. There was old Griffiths; he bought a *shamba* up in Mbeya somewhere, with "Zambezi." White and then there was Gundry—you remember, a big chap with a patriarchal beard. And Tate, and Bishopp, and a host of others. Ever see anything of them?"

"Yes," he said reminiscently, "I've heard of most of them in various parts. Some did pretty well, while others are still there. Some don't seem to do much good somehow, but then a lot of fellows there, you know, have settled down, and, I think, intend to stay there. You remember little Mason? He's dead. Yes, the old thing, blackwater. Nice little chap, wasn't he?"

Settling Down.

He paused, sipped contentedly at his whisky and soda, and continued.

"I'm here for good, I think. Came into some money. The mater died about six months ago, so I had to come over to settle the family affairs. I don't think I shall be able to go back—yet awhile, anyway. You see, we have a small place in the country that needs looking after, and the *memsahib* likes it, so I suppose I shall have to settle down. But let's talk about pleasanter things. Do you remember the time when—"

"Yes," I said, both impatiently and joyously, "and there was the time when you and—oh! Lord, what's the man's name? You remember, that red-headed chap who used to have a claim about half a mile up the river from you. My memory's all gone to pieces; I know his name as well as my own, really."

"Do you mean Saunders?"

"Yes, Saunders! Of course. You and he shared a pool on the Ngwisiba, and after draining it, damming it, spending about fifty quid on it, and wasting a lot of time, found it was barren. Not a darned speck of gold in the whole cabouche. Remember?"

"Do I remember?" said he, sourly. "I should say so—but we had good times, one way and the other. And now tell me. What do you do with yourself all day? Don't you find it depressing doing nothing? Personally I am so bored at times I nearly go dotty. But I've got this place in the country on my hands, and I have a couple of maiden aunts to look after. Besides, I've got two kids now, and they have to be educated and all that. I muck about down there with my dogs, and a bit of fishing, but it's dull, Bill, deadly dull. London is worse, and when I come into this eminently respectable club and see row upon row of old gentlemen, with shiny bald heads buried behind newspapers, I get so fed up I often wish I could have stayed in Africa. By the way, whom do you think I saw the other day? Walking about as large as life, he was, the old scoundrel!"

Half-Forgotten Incidents.

And so it went on—names, places, little half-forgotten incidents brought back to mind by the sight of this one associate of the years gone by. And the curious thing is that although John Bailey was never a really intimate friend of mine, somehow in the atmosphere of London we felt towards each other as shipwrecked men on a raft must feel. For the moment we are bosom pals, drawn together by a common interest.

"Tell me," I said at last, "would you rather live permanently in East Africa or England? In East Africa most people seem to have their minds full of their next trip home, and eventually of retiring to the quiet sanctuary of a country cottage when the days of their labour are over. As soon as they get here and settle down they all start talking about glorious Africa again. What do you feel?"

"Well," he said, "honestly I don't know that I would like to live in Africa for ever—or rather, I wouldn't mind living there if I had enough money to come home any time I wanted. That's the snag, and that's why people out there are always talking about home. You see, they know they are tied to their jobs for another six months or two years, and naturally they fret. It's only human nature. Most of us, when we get on a bit in years, are quite happy here, and I don't think that in our heart of hearts we want to go back. The trouble is that we haven't anything to do. What do you think about it?"

"I'm asking you," I replied. "Last week I met an old chap—a retired civil servant from Uganda—who seemed thoroughly miserable, but I wonder if he would really go back if he had the chance."

"I don't think he would," replied he. "We all have the idea at the back of our heads that eventually we shall retire to the quiet English countryside. When we are here we talk a lot about the wonderful times we had in Africa, but Nature, fortunately, dims the remembrance of the unpleasant things in life, whilst the pleasant things stand out more vividly. Look at the War. How many fellows do you hear talking about the fun they had? They have not forgotten the predominant side—the mad and all that—but, being unpleasant, it is dimmed and subdued. And thank God too!"

Fighting Politicians.

I glanced at my watch, and was surprised to see that I was already late for an appointment.

"Well, if you must go," said John Bailey. "But look me up some time when you are in Gloucestershire. I don't come up to London much. Don't forget now! *Kwa heni!*"

I passed through the swing doors of his club and turned into the street. Rain dropped from the clouds in a thin drizzle, and red buses ploughed their way through mud and slush, but I didn't mind. It is good to meet an old friend and talk about the things one likes. I don't suppose we shall meet again, but it is exhilarating to have had a good old chinwag in this country of trade depression, fighting politicians, and gloomy skies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A KENYA VIEW OF INDIAN PROBLEMS.

By a Colonist who spent Thirty Years in India.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Mr. Sastri has been much longer than Sir Samuel Wilson in producing his report on their joint visit to Kenya, and the reason is not far to seek. Mr. Sastri's task was one of peculiar difficulty. The excellent impression he had created in South Africa had given many people, who were only slightly acquainted with the Indian view-point, too sanguine a belief in his powers to achieve an instant solution to the problem. The very natural result at the time was that he satisfied neither party, and his report is not likely to improve matters greatly.

One is glad to see that Mr. Sastri considers the relations between Indian and European in Kenya—though not, he thinks, so good as in Uganda and the East—~~are~~ are improving; and that he found many people willing to discuss the problem with him in a spirit of moderation. This has always been my personal opinion. Coming to Kenya after thirty years' service in India, where I made many friends amongst those Indians who are now leaders, both moderates and extremists, I found considerable dislike expressed against the type that had come over to this country. Year by year the feeling seems to have grown less and less. The European realises that the African is never likely to make an efficient mechanic, clerk, or petty trader—the three most common callings amongst Kenya Indians—either in the near future, or in the time to come, and recognises that the immigrant race fill a niche in the social scheme which would otherwise be very imperfectly occupied. This attitude has received a serious setback lately, due to recent events in India.

I have talked with numbers of Europeans of every class, and one and all are determined to see that nothing is done to weaken civilisation as understood by the Englishman. I have also discussed things with Indians—subordinate officials, station-masters, guards, *dukawallahs*, and mechanics. A few have expressed themselves as not entirely satisfied with things as they are, but the majority declare that all they want is to be left in peace to carry on their trade undisturbed. Some of the members of the more learned professions, doctors, lawyers, and such, probably think that they are not accorded the status and position to which they feel they are entitled. In India many such persons would be accepted as members of the station club; out here that is practically impossible at the present time. If the Indian only realised it, he would not be happy in a Kenya club, which in several respects differs from those in the East. In Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, and the towns generally, there are considerable numbers to be seen wearing the Gandhi cap, from which one must infer that they belong to the Nationalist party. Except, however, when the East African Indian National Congress is in session, there is very little feeling exhibited by either race against the other.

Let us take Mr. Sastri's demands one by one.

The first is that there should be an inquiry into a possible basis of a civilisation franchise common to all races alike. Coupled with this is a proposal to invoke the aid of the Colonial Office and the official members of the Kenya Government to secure the consent of the settler to the establishment of a common roll.

Now what is a "civilisation" test? Does it imply merely the capacity to read and write? If so, few Europeans out here will agree that such a smattering of knowledge will turn the African savage into the political equal.

The power to read and write in a European language is not beyond the powers of many and many an African, and these numbers will increase, so that the Europeans—and Indians too for that matter—may find themselves swamped.

In the case of the Indian, no one denies the fact of his civilisation, but one cannot help realising that it is entirely different from that of the European. Even with people so near to one another as the French and English, it is extremely difficult for either to understand the other's standpoint, and thirty years in the East have convinced me that the Oriental and European only touch the fringe of each other's mentality. If, therefore, a common roll should be forced upon us, it is very certain that neither race would necessarily get the particular candidate it trusted as its representative. The man elected, whether Indian or European, would find it difficult to win the confidence of both nationalities, and for this reason there is not the slightest doubt that the English settler will oppose the common roll tooth and nail.

But whatever may be the objections to the common roll, so far as it concerns the Indian, it appears, at any rate, to us in Kenya, absolutely unthinkable that we, with centuries of civilisation behind us, should be placed in the same political category as the African. He is a savage, and no amount of western education is going to alter his mode of thought. Outwardly he may become a highly cultured individual, but inwardly he remains the same African that he was when he was born. Where has the black shown himself on a par mentally or culturally with either European or Oriental? Most, if not all, of the leaders of the American Negro, are men of mixed blood, and the Negro republics of Hayti and Liberia do not give the thinking person much comfort as to the capacity of the black to take his place amongst the civilised nations of the world. America has had the African in her midst for three centuries, and for seventy years he has been emancipated, yet America is still unwilling to acknowledge him as on the same level as the white.

The second demand is that, under no circumstances, should Kenya be granted self-government.

At the moment the number of whites is so small, that there is no great anxiety to attempt self-government. Whatever agitation has been shown in its favour is due rather to dissatisfaction with the present system than to any great faith in the ability of a very small body of men to carry on an efficient administration. But Englishmen, whether in Kenya or anywhere else, refuse to be told that they are never to be given the right to manage their own affairs. Whatever may be the opinion expressed now by the authorities at Home, the settler in Kenya will demand, and get, self-government, when he deems the time is ripe. Should any attempt then be made to deprive him of it, he will look to the South.

Mr. Sastri objects to the establishment of a Council, but, as he apparently thinks the same is likely to be formed sooner or later, he presses, as is only natural, for adequate representation of his own countrymen.

The next demand is that the official majority on the Kenya Legislative Council should continue. While many are anxious to see the official majority abolished, there are others who can foresee difficulties so long as the number of persons of suitable calibre, and ready and willing to submit to loss of time and money for the good of the community, is so small. What no one wants is to be told that the Colony can never hope to be allowed to manage its own affairs.

Lastly, Mr. Sastri demands that Natives should be represented on the Council by their own people, but, as it is likely to be extremely difficult to adjust the various claims of the different tribes, he thinks that representation should be by both Indian and European in equal proportions. It is this cry for numerical equality that is heard everywhere. After all, the Englishman for centuries has shown his genius for ruling others; can the same be said of the Indians of the class who frequent Kenya? But, if both races are to share in the representation of the African, would it not be better for the latter to make his own choice? Should that choice fall on an Indian, no one of another nation should object, but to have to pass over a suitable person; and possibly bring in one less qualified, merely because he happens to belong to a certain race, is surely the height of absurdity.

Then Mr. Sastri it would have been hard to find a more proper person to put India's case before both parties, and, if he has not succeeded in satisfying either, it is due to the inherent difficulties he has had to encounter. His own people regard him as not being strong enough in voicing their claims, while amongst the Europeans there is a feeling that he has gone further than he should have done to force the Home Government to sacrifice them in order to placate the spirit of unrest in India.

But, whatever might have been the difficulties in finding a common formula for the two races, the late activities of the extremists have made it almost impossible for the Englishman to take an unbiased view. India, through her Congress, which claims to represent the mind of her people, has declared in favour of complete independence. It may be said that there is another party not so prominent, but almost equally strong, which only asks for Dominion status, whatever that may mean. Unfortunately, whenever there has been any meeting of a political nature in Kenya, the tendency has always been to follow the extremists. We have no guarantee that even a majority of Kenya Indians are prepared openly to denounce the independence claim, and to repudiate Gandhi and his followers.

One is often told by men of the moderate party—and this view is often stressed by a certain class of paper in England—that the extremists are but temporary, and that they will disappear so soon as they have got what they want. Experience of thirty years in the East does not lead one to believe that such is the case. So long as India was governed with a strong hand, there was peace, and amongst the general mass of the people a phlegmatic contentment. Their lot may have not been altogether attractive from a Westerner's point of view, but freedom from the tyranny and oppression of the old days was much to be thankful for. We are told that we can never

the methods of government of sixty years ago. Those of us who remember the India of thirty-five years back can see the change that has come over the land. We saw the results of lost prestige in the wild times of 1910. These were minimised in order that nothing should be done to interfere with "a certain atmosphere in which to introduce the Reform schemes." To further this purpose Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer—to say nothing of the smaller fry—were deliberately thrown to the wolves, and their careers sacrificed, when we who were there at the time knew how narrow was the line that separated us from terrible tragedies.

All this is not to condemn the Indian extremist. If he regards us as interlopers, it is no more unnatural for him to wish to turn us out, than it would have been for us to have taken up a similar attitude to the German had he succeeded in his attempt to conquer England. What most of us in Kenya feel is that England should definitely make up her mind what she intends to do—either rule or get out. It is obvious that the latter alternative is impossible, so that it is high time that she made it clear she intended to do the former. She would certainly have the support of not a small proportion of the multitudes of Hindustan.

But, whatever may be the intention of the English politician with regard to India, we out here in Kenya refuse to be made an article of barter. We are told that we should be prepared to make sacrifices for the good of the Empire as a whole. We feel that there should never have been any need for us to have been asked to make sacrifices, but that, if sacrifices are necessary, there is no reason why the English in Kenya should be called upon to make them. We also fail to see why, when a certain section in India take to extreme measures, including murder, efforts are made to placate them, we, who only want to manage our own affairs in our way, are regarded as little better than rebels.

Yours faithfully,
W. JESSE.
Nakuru, Kenya Colony.

PERPLEXITIES OF AN AFRICAN.

An Appeal for Explanations.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
I write to you, sir, as I know you have many missionary readers, and I am perplexed on some points.

I am a native of Mombasa, and was born and brought up as a Muhammadan, but lately converted to Christianity. Three years ago my father sent me to South Africa to learn education, and to be taught to be a tailor and a mechanic. I went to Lovedale College, near East London, and there my masters taught me that in order to go to Heaven I should work hard to earn money, that I must not spend all that I earned, and that I should save all

possible, so that, when I am an old man, I could educate my children and bring them up as good Christians.

After I had been at Lovedale for some time I was sent to an American mission where I was to learn advanced mechanics, as I had been taught certain parts of this trade already. When I got there the Principal said that I must take off the new suit I was wearing, and that I must wear my old clothes; he also told me that I must not think much about money, and that I did not need more money than was necessary for buying food. In spite of this, sir, every Monday morning he used to come round to collect the school fees, and if we were late in paying there was big trouble. I soon left this place as I found that these mechanics master did not know much about mechanics, and that I could learn more by working in a garage or engineering shop.

I would like to ask, sir, why Natives should be so confused in their teachings, as one man tells that we should try to make money and the other one tells us that this is a sin. In a few months I go back to Mombasa and my friends will look on me as an educated man. What am I to tell them? I should be pleased if your missionary readers would answer this for me for I desire to be a good Christian, but everyone seems to tell me different things.

One thing, sir, I shall not tell any Native to come to South Africa, as they are treated very bad here. On a ship that I travelled in from Durban to Cape Town I went on shore at East London. Nobody told me that I needed a "pass," so as soon as I stepped on shore I was arrested for not having a pass, and I was put into jail. When I came back to the ship I asked one of the officers for a pass for the next port, Port Elisabeth, but he told me that it had nothing to do with him. I then asked one of the European passengers and he gave me one. I do not think this is fair, sir, as I am not a criminal.

I am, Your servant,
KHAMISI BIN ABDULLAH.
Cape Town.

[We publish this letter as an expression of an African's difficulties. That the writer is genuine is vouched by a European to whom Khamisi unburdened himself at considerable length. We do not propose to open our columns to replies to the above questions, the answers to which are self-evident to 99% of our readers.—Ed., "E.A."]

FUNICULAR RAILWAYS FOR E. AFRICA.

Their Success in Switzerland.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
In your interesting account of General Hammond's Tanganyika railway proposals it is mentioned as an admitted drawback to the route he favours that the steepness of the escarpment on the western side of his Southern line debars it from tapping the produce of the fertile Iringa plateau, though this is only some thirty miles away.

Perhaps you or some of your readers could enlighten me as to why the possibilities of a funicular railway are never even considered in such circumstances? Having lately wintered in Switzerland, I have been much struck by their usefulness in that country, where they are often the sole means of communication, and one cannot help wondering what prevents their employment in Africa. The Lake Albert escarpment is, I imagine, another spot in which they might do valuable service.

Yours faithfully,
"EX-EAST AFRICAN."
Montana,
Switzerland.

COFFEE GROWING PROSPECTS ANALYSED.

Grounds for Optimism by East African Planters.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By "Agricola."

THE collapse of coffee prices last October, with the consequent disruption of economic conditions in Brazil, brought trouble and anxiety to other coffee producing countries and a general feeling of insecurity to coffee men everywhere. As already reported in *East Africa*, the situation has been relieved—temporarily, at least—by the Coffee Realisation Loan made by English and American bankers to the State of São Paulo, but whether improvement will be permanent remains to be seen; if next year's Brazilian crop is heavy, the first testing time will have come.

Coffee Planting in Brazil.

Points of the Brazilian coffee industry may be recalled for the benefit of British readers in East and Central Africa. The number of coffee trees in Brazil is estimated at no fewer than 2,357 million; the average number of trees per *fazenda*, or *shamba*, is 500,000; many estates have over 1,000,000 trees, and some, such as the "San Martinho," have over 4,000,000 trees, covering nearly 100,000 acres, or 156 square miles. Thus Brazil produces an enormous quantity of low-grade coffee, ranging in a normal year from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 bags (of 132 lb.) annually, and reaching the colossal figure of 28,000,000 bags in 1927-28. Four-fifths of this coffee is of a low type, and of the remainder only 10% can be classified as fine or mild owing to its harsh aroma and taste. With the crash, the bulk of the low grade stuff became practically worthless, and it is reported on reliable authority that 800,000 bags were destroyed, while another account says that 400,000 bags were sold at a very low price to *fazendeiros*, or planters, for use as a fertiliser.

The above brief recapitulation is necessary to view in proper perspective the steps which Brazil is taking towards recovering from the slump. Two slogans have been adopted: "Increase Consumption," and "Not More, but Better Coffee."

Methods of Cultivation.

To achieve the latter object of better quality, rather than greater quantity, the *fazendeiros* have been flooded with posters and leaflets setting out sound methods of cultivation; soil treatment, harvesting, manufacture, and so on, while pairs of "experts," one a "practical coffee man" and the other an agriculturist, are now visiting the estates and instructing the planters. Laboratory research on the coffee bean is in progress, and, with that optimism so characteristic of America, the problem of raising the quality of Brazilian coffee is looked upon as solved.

The writer takes leave to doubt it. Consider the huge area to be covered, and the staff of experts required to make a real impression on it: think of the *fazendeiro* himself—conservative to a degree, not over-intelligent or highly educated—and the type of labour he employs; and, above all, remember the system of cultivation which has been traditional in Brazil ever since the industry was started many generations ago. "The picking of the crop," writes one authority, "has been done generally by hand by stripping ripe berries, red berries, green berries, leaves, twigs, etc. (All this mess is swept up off the bare ground and sent to the factory.) This has been exceedingly harmful to the trees and many

have died from this serious injury and still more show evidence of the treatment." Now a long stick or pole is to be used, fitted with an arrangement whereby a limb can be grasped and the ripe berries be shaken from the trees.

Fertilisation is to be attended to; and here it is pertinent to give the reader some mental picture of a typical Brazilian coffee estate. The trees are allowed to grow to a height of ten to twelve feet; literally for hundreds of square miles these trees cover the ground, without shade or windbreak; the soil is bare as a main road, and the lower branches of the trees actually sweep it. Pruning is apparently never done; in short, the trees are allowed to run wild. "Hitherto," continues our authority, "much of the fertilising was done by circling or ringing the tree and turning in the manure and other material. This was decidedly harmful to the roots of the tree, which suffered often severely. Now a trench is to be dug along one side of a row of trees and the organic matter filled in. Another year a similar trench is dug at right angles to the first and the process repeated. In this way only one-quarter of the amount of damage is done, yet the tree is sufficiently nourished."

As for the preparation of the coffee, it has been the custom to include all kinds of beans, good, bad, and indifferent; and the new posters recommend that mouldy and black berries be eliminated, pointing out that one of these, mixed with fifty of the finest berries, is enough to affect the taste in the cup. It is not surprising that at present 75% of the coffee produced in São Paulo is quoted as "below type 4." When it is remembered that frost is an ever-present danger to coffee in Brazil and that already great damage has been done by it, there seems every reason to doubt much early improvement in Brazilian coffee, despite present propaganda in its favour.

Attention to Quality.

To produce really fine coffee means intensive cultivation on modern lines, which implies small acreages. Taking the average size of a Kenya coffee estate as 125 acres, and the spacing of the trees as 6 ft. x 10 ft.—a total of 55,000 trees—the Kenya planter has nine times more intensive personal inspection of his trees—the master's eye which makes the plants grow than his Brazilian rival with a 500,000 acre *fazenda*. Frost on a small estate would be fatal; hitherto, with low grade cultivation on huge areas, it did not so much matter, for the *fazendeiro* had still some square miles of coffee to fall back upon.

East Africa has repeatedly, and wisely, recommended East African coffee planters to devote themselves to producing only high-grade coffee, and the slogan, "Not More, but Better Coffee," is an excellent one; with a first-class and homogeneous standard of bean, fetching top prices in the market, East Africa will have little to fear from Brazil, even though its low-grade product and enormous output may depress the coffee market.

Towards Increased Consumption.

Now what of the other slogan: "Increase Consumption"? The world's present consumption of coffee may be put at 24,000,000 bags (of 132 lb.) yearly, of which the United States take 11,000,000 bags (62% being from Brazil). In Europe, France is the largest importer of coffee, followed by Germany, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Holland. For *per capita* consumption, the order is Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, the U.S.A., Belgium, Cuba, France, Finland, and Switzerland. The consumption amongst the Scandinavian countries averages 15 lb. per inhabitant per year, while that of the

U.S.A. is 13 lb.; the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand average from 1 lb. to 1 lb. per head, and Canada about 2 1/2 lb.

An advertising campaign to "boost" Brazilian coffee in the United States was begun in 1918. Brazilian interests expending £100,000 in four years and United States firms £30,000; in 1919 advertisements appeared in 309 newspapers, having a circulation of more than 16,000,000. In 1928 the San Paulo Coffee Institute began another campaign in the U.S.A., financed by funds from a tax of 200 reis (about 3d.) on every bag of coffee shipped to the United States. The principle of the advertising was to encourage the use of better qualities of coffee and improved methods of preparation, and advertisements and articles dealt with the proper brewing of coffee, the "coffee cocktail," iced coffee, (the ideal drink in hot weather), coffee recipes, and "four o'clock coffee" (as a substitute for "five o'clock tea") appeared in the papers. Then the influence of the cinematograph was enlisted, films illustrating coffee in all its stages being displayed, and school teachers were supplied with educational material dealing with coffee. The campaign has now been extended to Europe, especially to the Continent, and to Japan and the Far East.

Prospective Advertising in Great Britain

Now a movement is afoot to advertise coffee in England under the auspices of the newly organised Coffee Board of Great Britain, which hopes to obtain substantial contributions from the coffee growing countries. Under that scheme, of course, Brazil coffee will not be mentioned by name, nor, for that matter, does it seem that East African coffee can be distinguished as an Empire product. Is that not a very definite weakness? Surely the background of Empire Marketing Board propaganda ought to be valuable to East African growers marketing their coffee as an Empire article. It may suit the book of Brazil not to mention its coffee by name; but East African planters have everything to gain by emphasising the name and quality of their growths. Let them not lose sight of that essential fact.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Settlers' Conference Convened by Lord Delamere.

On the invitation of Lord Delamere and the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, delegates from other territories are expected to meet in Nairobi on June 20 for a conference with the leaders of the white settlers of the Colony. Invitations have been sent to members of the Legislatures and to all important public bodies, commercial and political, in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Notifications of acceptance have already been received from Tanganyika, and it is hoped that Uganda will also be represented.

I understand that the purpose of the conference is to discuss fully all points in the Imperial statement on closer union in East Africa, which the British Government has announced will be issued as a White Paper on June 20. It can then be seen how far unofficial opinion agrees and wherein it differs from the policy of the Imperial Government, so that the leading men of each country will be aware of the views held in neighbouring territories. This conference system has hitherto succeeded in co-ordinating settler opinion in East Africa on this issue. The Kenya Convention of Associations is meeting at the beginning of July.

Kenya Costs of Production.

The recently established Board of Agriculture, which was formed on the recommendation of the Daniel Hall Commission, has been examining the costs of production in Kenya in view of the present low world values of primary products. It finds in every case examined—namely, coffee, sisal, wheat, and maize—that present production and marketing costs show that the commodities are selling at a loss. The Board urges the need of reduction in costs and increased production per acre.—Times telegram.

AN AMERICAN FILM OF EAST AFRICA.

Strange Tussles with Lions and Crocs.

WHEN Mr. Larry de Bogory, who, with his father Colonel Eugene de Bogory, had made a 5,000-mile motor cycling trip through East Africa and the Congo, stood upon the stage at the Polytechnic Theatre, Regent Street, on Monday night, and told us that the film we were about to see was taken by himself without previous knowledge of cinematography, I resigned myself to the inevitable.

Why the film was called "Roaring Dusk" I cannot imagine. The opening showed us the Sultan of Zanzibar, surrounded by K.A.R. officers, and a full ceremonial parade proceeding in the background, which we were told was in honour of the appearance of Colonel de Bogory, though a caption declared that it happened at Mombasa. The next caption, entitled "The Inevitable Englishman," showed two men standing talking, dressed in white helmets, riding breeches and gaiters. I did not know that this signifies an Englishman.

Space is limited, but a note of some of the unusual features of the picture may be interesting.

(1) Colonel de Bogory is crossing a stream, a heavy load on his head. Presently he throws this into the water, and, flick! he is grappling with a submarine foe. A lashing of the waters and the gallant Colonel sits, de Roubais-like, astride a crocodile about eight feet long. More splashing and churning of the waters, and he rides victoriously ashore. I was a little disappointed, however, to notice that the beast appeared to be dead, for I should have liked to see the tussle continued on land. Utterly exhausted, however, the crocodile and the Colonel were shown lying side by side, the crocodile never to recover.

(2) Not less exciting is the lassoing of another crocodile. The reptile is asleep on a river's bank. Colonel de Bogory mounts a conveniently placed horse, makes an impromptu lasso, and charges. He misses, but the croc. sleeps on. He charges again, and again fails. The crocodile still sleeps. A third attempt and he is victorious, but, wonder of wonders, the croc. struggles not. He seems to have died—no doubt of fright.

(3) The lassoing of a lion sounds very exciting, but when the Colonel and his son had performed the feat I noticed that the King of Beasts, like the croc., had died immediately; it struggled not when caught, preferring an instant and uneventful death.

(4) If you wanted to dry the magneto of a motor bicycle, you would probably remove and bake it. The Colonel is shown building a large fire under the whole machine!

(5) To illustrate native marriage customs we were shown a bridegroom displaying his wealth to the bride, the father is agreeable and, cave-man-like, the girl is seized by the groin and carried off into the bush, struggling. Next day we see the husband sitting contentedly on the ground, with his wife on his lap, while he opens his mouth, bird-like, for the receipt of bananas, which she is peeling for him.

The captions are full of what Americans call "wis cracks." I particularly liked two things—the showing of Colonel de Bogory's Texas passport, which describes him as "an officer and a gentleman," and the gramophone records that were played throughout the film.

"FILM FAN"

FORCED LABOUR CONVENTION.

THE first article of a draft Convention on Forced Labour has been adopted (by thirty-two votes to seven) by the committee appointed for that purpose by the International Labour Conference which has been meeting in Geneva.

This article states that "each member State which ratifies the present Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period. Having in view its complete suppression, recourse may only be had to forced or compulsory labour for public services during the transitional period, and as an exceptional measure in the conditions and subject to the guarantee hereinafter provided. At the expiration of a period of five years after coming into force of the present Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall consider the possibility of the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms without a further transitional period, and the desirability of placing this question on the agenda of the Conference."

PERSONALIA.

Mr. R. C. Spranger has arrived home from Jinja.

Mrs. E. O. Boyle, of Naivasha, is paying a visit to the old country.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandoort, of Nyasaland, are at present visiting India.

Mr. H. R. Latreille has been appointed Deputy Treasurer in Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson have returned to London from their holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Watson have returned to Uganda from leave in Europe.

Mr. Justice W. Harragin is a recent arrival in Uganda from Nyasaland on leave.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vaughan, of Zanzibar, on the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barnett, of Mombasa, are recent arrivals in England on leave.

Mr. H. C. Bonny, of the Uganda Company, is a recent arrival in England on sick leave.

Mr. H. Cronly has arrived in Uganda to take up an appointment as a Veterinary Officer.

The death of Mr. Adam Plenderhith whilst on his way to England is announced from Kenya.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who recently visited East Africa, was received by the King last week.

The death is announced in Nairobi of Mr. W. J. Bowler, the bandmaster of the 3rd King's African Rifles.

The Royal Empire Society are holding a reception at the Imperial Institute on June 26 from 8.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Earl Jellicoe has accepted the Presidency of the Empire Day Movement in succession to the late Earl of Meath.

Mr. C. J. H. Hunter has been appointed Chief Assistant General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways.

Mr. Kenneth Beaton, son of Captain Duncan Beaton, and Miss Vera Greves were recently married in Kisii, Kenya.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, manager of the Mombasa branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd., arrived home last week.

Mr. A. C. Parker, the General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways, is a recent arrival in England on leave.

Major A. Maxwell has recently joined the Uganda staff of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and is now stationed in Ankole.

Mr. J. Carey, of the Nyasaland Public Works Department, died in Nyasaland recently, as the result of a motor accident.

H.E. Sir Edward Grigg recently unveiled a portrait of Sir Ali bin Salim, which is being hung in the Goan Institute in Mombasa.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, is a recent arrival in England, and is staying at Anmer Hall, near King's Lynn.

The engagement is announced from Uganda of Mr. A. Varnalls, of the Uganda Company, and Miss G. M. Nicholls, of the Posts Department.

The Right Rev. F. Edgar Maranta has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Dar es Salaam in place of the Rev. G. Zelger, who retired last year.

The death is announced from Nyasaland of Captain J. G. M. Moffat-Bailey, who until recently was the Secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Society.

Mr. A. J. McCarthy, who has for the past five years acted as Crown Counsel in Kenya, has arrived in Zanzibar to take up his appointment as a Magistrate.

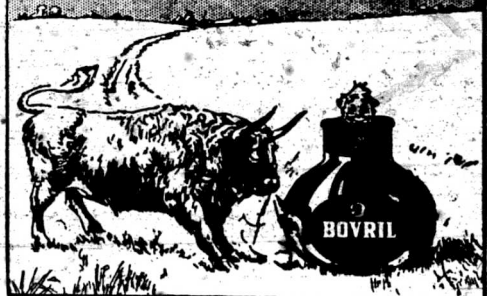
Among those on the water for Beira are Captain and Mrs. G. N. Burden, Miss C. Dobell, Mr. W. C. S. Henson, Mr. T. E. Overton, and Mr. J. O. Reilly.

Major E. H. T. Lawrence, the Commissioner of Police in Uganda, recently arrived in England from Khartoum, whence he had arrived *via* the Nile route.

Mr. Gilbert Blaine, the big game hunter, has presented the Zoological Department of the British Museum with the skull and skin of an East African bongo.

Mr. G. H. Donald has been appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya. Previous to his transfer to Kenya Mr. Donald served in British Honduras.

BOVRIL has saved my life again!



HAVE YOU SENT YOUR ENTRY?

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, 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:

- 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 trivial 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 campaign when he returns to Africa.

East Africa in the Press: Judiciously selected. Help 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)

Livingstone Rugby Football Club has elected Mr. J. Black as Club Captain, with Mr. J. Chambers as Vice-Captain, and Mr. I. Rutter as Secretary.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, who acted as Secretary for the Customs Revision Committee recently, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Tanganyika.

The wedding recently took place in Dar es Salaam of Mr. Seymour Webb, and Miss Titterington, of Dublin. Mr. Webb is an Assistant District Officer at Biharamulo.

Amongst those now on the water for East Africa are Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Miss O. L. Crooke, Archbishop Hinsley, Mr. and Mrs. Pelling, Mrs. Semple, and Mrs. Shade.

The estate of the Venerable John Richard Hedges Temoyetta, M.O.A., Kenya Colony, who died on May 6, 1929, has been proved at £901, net personalty £732.

Amongst those who have recently arrived in England from Uganda are Messrs. C. H. Marshall, D. W. Robertson, C. S. Nason, C. W. Shawyer, and J. G. Banks.

The marriage was recently solemnised in Darlington of Mr. Robert Pearson, and Miss Margaret Speke, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aldert Speke of Nakuru.

Mr. R. Withycombe, who has been in Zanzibar since 1911, and is now the Director of Electricity and Wireless Department, recently returned to the Island from leave.

Mr. Roy Tuckett, who recently flew from London to East Africa, is contemplating flying from Cape Town to London in three hops, with landings at Kisumu and Cairo.

Mr. C. H. Wade, who has been in Nyasaland since 1911, has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary during the absence on leave of Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston.

Mr. H. J. A. Rea, the Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, who has arrived in the Territory on transfer from the Gold Coast, is stationed at Lushoto.

Mr. Malcolm Jamieson, who was for many years the manager of the Dedza branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa in Nyasaland, has been transferred to Cape Town.

Amongst those now on the water for East Africa are: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brassington, Mr. A. Brundies, Miss E. Beselin, Mr. L. A. Dent, Mr. D. C. Fraser, Mr. E. Gade.

Mr. T. L. Longhurst, who was formerly in the Public Works Department of Tanganyika, is now manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the International Motor Mart. Ltd.

Mr. Wormall has been appointed by the Colonial Office to the Institute of Human Trypanosomiasis at Entebbe for twelve months. He will leave England at the end of June.

The wedding recently took place in Nairobi of Mr. George Bompas, manager of the Mombasa branch of the East African Power Lighting Co., and Miss Margal Gay of Johannesburg.

Mr. A. D. Le Poer-Trench, who has just arrived home from Kenya accompanied by Mrs. Le Poer-Trench, has been Senior Coffee Officer of the Colony for the past fourteen years.

The Ethiopian Minister, accompanied by the Official Interpreter to the Legation, Mr. Tadla, is proceeding to Addis Ababa shortly in connexion with the coronation of Negus Tafari.

Sir James C. Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, attended the dinner given last week by the Royal Empire Society to the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference in London.

Sir Horace Byatt and Sir James Crawford-Maxwell were among those attending the recent Levee held by the Prince of Wales in place of His Majesty the King, who was indisposed.

The Hon. J. Cumming has arrived home from Dar es Salaam. Mr. Cumming, who is a director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., is a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Sefton at the age of fifty-nine. Before the War he paid several visits to East Africa and Abyssinia, where he earned the reputation of being a first-class big game shot.

Mr. W. Small, who is at present in Ceylon as a mycologist, and who has served as botanist and mycologist in Uganda, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, where he is to arrive in September.

Mr. Archibald H. Ritchie, Senior Entomologist to the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, has arrived in England to attend the quinquennial Imperial Entomological Conference which opened in London on June 17.

Mombasa ex-Service Men's Association has elected Mr. H. O. Jones as President, Mr. W. G. Jenkins as Vice-President, Mr. FitzPatrick as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. A. Drummond-Hay as Hon. Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. A. H. Capato, the head of the firm in Khar-toum bearing his name, recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his landing in Africa. He spent fifteen years in East Africa, the remaining forty-five being spent in the Sudan.

Madame Wedlake Santenera, of South Africa, has been asked to adjudicate at the Kenya musical festival at Nairobi in July, and will whilst she is in the Colony, give a series of piano and harp recitals with her daughter, Miss Natalie Wedlake.

Moshi's new 9-hole golf course was recently opened by Mr. C. F. Webster, the Provincial Commissioner. The new sports ground, which covers an area of 50 acres, cost £250 to prepare, and preparations are now in hand for the building of a club house on the grounds.

Amongst recent arrivals in England from Nyasaland are Mr. and Mrs. Gwyn Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Dr. and Mrs. Lambourn, Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Ashlin Thomas, Mrs. Matthews, Dr. Whitehead, and Messrs. Tucker, Marshall, Steeds, and Carter.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ellis J. Head-Evans, who will be remembered by many readers who served during the East African Campaign, during which he received the special thanks of General Northey for his work in the construction of roads during the campaign. After the Armistice he remained in Tanganyika.

When visiting the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh the Prince of Wales recognised Mr. Alec McCallum, of the Tanganyika Police, who is at present in the Infirmary suffering from dysentery. It will be remembered that Mr. McCallum made a dramatic dash to the Prince's camp in Tanganyika in 1929 with a message, recalling His Royal Highness to London owing to the grave illness of His Majesty the King.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 5d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 55. 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 five or ten years at special rates.

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Major R. E. Montgomery, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, who is at present in East Africa, has been appointed Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the past two years Major Montgomery has been managing director of Meat Rations, Ltd., an organisation established at Mwanza for the manufacture of all meat products.

The third Imperial Entomological Conference is now sitting in London. Among the subjects on the agenda are the organisation of Entomological Departments; entomological work among backward races; tsetse-fly control; the control of insects by cultural methods; locusts; the biological control of insects; and the control of weeds by insects. Mr. Nowell, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, is one of the delegates.

Sir Frederick Eckstein, who had done more than any other man towards the establishment and development of the cotton industry in the Sudan, died in London last week. Sir Frederick, who was born in 1857, was, until two years ago, Chairman of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, which operates a vast area of land under cotton in the Gezira, and he was also interested in the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd. He was made a baronet last year in recognition of his fine work in developing cotton growing in the Sudan.

Mr. D. J. Jardine, O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, has arrived in England, and during his stay will attend the Governors' Conference as the representative of the Territory. Mr. Jardine, whose Colonial Service commenced in Cyprus in 1910, was appointed Secretary to the Administration of Somaliland in 1916, and in the following year accompanied the mission to Abyssinia on the occasion of the Coronation of the Empress Zauditu. In 1921 he was transferred to Nigeria, and six years later was appointed Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika. He was joint-editor of the "Handbook of Cyprus," and author of the "Mad Madah of Somaliland." Mr. Jardine was awarded the O.B.E. in 1918.

Mr. J. J. Hughes, of Nakuru, who arrived in London a few days ago on a brief business visit,



has been in East Africa for the past ten years. He was in partnership with a well-known Eldoret firm before beginning business in Nakuru, where he is a member of the Committee of the local Chamber of Commerce. Being one of the leading motor agents in Kenya, Mr. Hughes is naturally anxious to see all-weather roads taking the place of the present highways in the Colony, and he has expressed himself as highly pleased with the recent decision of the Government to construct an all-weather murrum road from Nairobi to the Uganda border, via Nakuru, Molo, Londiani, and Eldoret; this section of the Colony suffers badly in the matter of road communication, particularly in the rainy season, and such a road would be of real public service. Mr. Hughes also speaks appreciatively of the efforts made by the Public Works Department in rapidly repairing bridges, etc., during the recent heavy rains.

East Africa in the Press.

THE AFRICAN NATIVE.

CAPTAIN L. M. DUNDAS, who served for over twenty years in East Africa as an Administrative Officer, writes in the current issue of *The Empire Review*—

"At one time in East Africa there was a movement to encourage the training of Natives in technical trades, so that they might act as engine drivers, guards, mechanics, artisans, and so on, thus taking the place of Asiatics. The attempt failed owing to a total lack of reliability. One instance will serve to illustrate this. The signalman at a certain railway station was an African. The mail train passed his box at a particular time three days a week. It was his duty to attend to the points, and the Indian stationmaster had daily to call on him in this important matter. On the occasion referred to the stationmaster was ill and omitted the usual orders. The signalman failed to attend to the points and the train crashed into a siding, with, as it happened, little damage. Except that the Chief Justice, who was a passenger, received an unpleasant jolt to his judicial equilibrium.

"A lapse of memory might have accounted for the mishap, but at the court of inquiry no such defence was offered. The Native merely explained that he knew the train was due, but, as he had not been told to alter the points, he left them alone! He was incapable of understanding that he was to blame. To this day he probably wonders what all the fuss was about."

Continuing the subject of general unreliability, Captain Dundas states:—

"*Tempus fugit* conveys nothing to the minds of these people, and their motto seems to be 'There is always to-morrow.' If you ask a villager how long it will take to reach a certain place he will say, 'Oh! twelve o'clock.' On being questioned at that moment what the time is, he will tell you that he does not know! Again, when on the march, it is inadvisable to ask the guide how far it is to the next camp, but make up your mind that it is a long way, and that you will arrive there eventually. If you ask him he will say that it is 'a little far.' You go on for another two or three hours and ask the question again. He will reply that now it is 'not far.' After another period of about two hours, tentatively, you again put the question, and he will say with great satisfaction that at last you have reached your destination. If you are lucky you will get into camp in another hour or more."

THE AFRICAN TEACHER.

THE REV. G. N. BACON, writing in *Central Africa* on the problems confronting the missions in the payment of Native teachers, says:—

"Although we have paid our teachers on a scale which provides for a small rise annually up to a certain maximum, thus allowing for the increasing demands of a growing family, we have never made the attempt to pay our teachers anything like a market-rate of wages; we have rather taken the line that the payments are not so much 'wages' as a living allowance. Every one of our teachers knows that if he were to give up his work for the Mission, he could, with the education that he has, be certain

of getting a post with some non-mission European, possibly in a Government school, and receive anything up to six times the money he is receiving from the Mission. Naturally, this state of affairs constitutes a continual temptation to our teachers to give up their religious work and to seek secular employment; it must be confessed that some succumb to the temptation; in common with other missionary societies working in this part of Africa, we have to bewail a continual leakage of our teachers to secular work. But this fact only emphasises the more the sterling character of those who remain."

FILMS IN KENYA.

MR. C. FRERE, writing from Kenya to *The Sunday Times* on the subject of films shown to Natives, states:—

"I am glad to see a letter from Sir Hesketh Bell denouncing the exhibition of objectionable films in this country, where it is becoming more common for Natives of India and Africa to go to the cinema, and where it is most undesirable that they should see pictures they cannot possibly understand but are quick to put their own meaning to.

"Let the Natives see instructional films which will teach them something, as one shows picture-books to children, which is all the Africans are, and of a low mentality at that. Pictures of village industries or agricultural pursuits, of life in some of our large towns, would help them to realise the world outside Africa, and are always attractive to everyone.

"The increase of crime out here is in many instances due to the film, and anything that in any way decreases the prestige of white women in a black country is an abomination which should be firmly put down."



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THE BRITON NOT A PIONEER?

The Daily Chronicle publishes an article by Mr. W. J. Makin which endeavours to prove that Briton is no longer a pioneer and a settler in the wilder parts of the earth. He bases his argument on the eagerness with which he was asked to buy coffee estates in Kenya by disgruntled owners.

"Enter any hotel in Nairobi," he continues, "and you are certain to find some young man anxious to shake the dust of Kenya from his feet and return to his natural habitat, which would seem to be in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly."

"The young Englishman of to-day hates exile. He hates to be a pioneer. Farming, whether in Africa, Canada, or Australia, is, so he has discovered, a hard, soul-searing occupation. There is too much work attached to it."

"In Kenya and in certain parts of South Africa I have found the English settlers the most hospitable and yet the most casual in the world. Any pretext is good enough to leave the farm and spend some days shooting big game. Most settlers own an expensive motor car, and with this means of easy transport they do not hesitate to leave their farms for long week-end jaunts in the nearest town."

"Many of the young planters of Kenya seem to spend most of their time in Nairobi, drinking with friends or flirting with anything feminine that looks bored with life. New arrivals from England are welcomed enthusiastically. Long evenings are loafed away talking of the delights of London, the latest shows and the best dances of the season."

"Some time ago I accompanied the Prince of Wales on a visit to a certain English settlement in South Africa. We had been told that years of drought had reduced most of the settlers to a state of poverty. Yet, on our arrival, we were met by the greatest array of luxurious motor cars seen for some time in South Africa. These English farmers may have been penniless, but it was poverty in a motor car."

"Many of these settlers are now back in London, desperately seeking work. I do not say that failure was due to themselves. They were faced with an almost hopeless proposition. But it is significant that all over Africa it is becoming recognised that the Englishman is not a settler in the true sense of the word, and not a pioneer. He is only anxious to make some money quickly and fairly easily, and then get back to London. The idea that he should spend the rest of his life in such crude surroundings moves him to derisive laughter."

Which, we do not hesitate to state, is a long way from the real truth, at any rate so far as Kenya and other parts of East Africa are concerned. Mr. Makin, who has personal knowledge of the Oversea Empire, ought to know better than to judge any Dominion or Colony by hotel life in its capital, and nothing can extenuate his sweeping and unjust condemnations of his fellow-countrymen. Let us take a few of his points.

Of course, there are men staying in Nairobi hotels who want to sell their estates—just as there are men often in Piccadilly who would be only too glad of the chance of running them and proving that they are not merely the loungers they sometimes seem.

Some young Englishmen hate exile, but there are hundreds of thousands throughout the Empire who would never exchange it for life at home.

To the settler a motor car is much more of a necessity than a luxury. To say that "most" Kenya settlers possess an expensive car, and do not hesitate to leave their farms for long week-end jaunts in the nearest town is definitely untrue.

Who are these "many" planters who spend "most" of their time in Nairobi? Mr. Makin

may know them; we do not. Planters, even the most hard-working, do occasionally go to Nairobi and spend an evening talking of London and its life. Is that reprehensible, and a proof that the old pioneer spirit is dead?

"All over Africa," declares our pessimist with characteristic recklessness, "it is becoming recognised that the Englishman is not a settler in the true sense of the word." Has the writer of such twaddle ever taken the trouble to look, for instance, at the lists of officers of the oversea branches of the Society of St. George? East and Central Africa can certainly not be cited in proof of the contentions which Mr. Makin announces so boldly, but supports so feebly.

SUDAN COTTON.

Writing in the Empire Supplement of *The Times*, on Empire Cotton, Mr. John A. Todd says:—

"In the Sudan there is much reason to be satisfied with the progress which the Gezira scheme is making, and it is likely to be still greater in the next year or so when the new concession to the Kassala Company comes into full bearing. Already part of the land has been brought under cultivation a year sooner than expected. The Sudan now produces the largest single crop of any of the Empire fields, excepting, of course, India, and in recent years it has even exceeded the total of the Uganda crop; in fact, it is just about an even race between the Sudan and British East Africa as a whole, including Tanganyika and Nyasaland, for Tanganyika is going ahead rapidly and promising well. Nyasaland is still held back by transport difficulties, while the cotton crop also suffers from the competition of rival crops such as tobacco."

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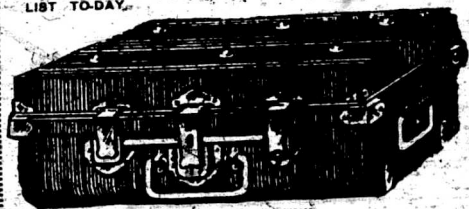


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ANOTHER TENDAGURU DINOSAUR.

A Sixty-foot Reptile.

THE following telegram has been received by the *African World* from Dar es Salaam:—

The British Museum Dinosaur Expedition, under Mr. Migeod, after a fortnight's exploration at Tendaguru, has discovered what is probably the finest dinosaur skeleton yet brought to light. The position of the find was indicated by a few fragments of bone at the foot of a tree. Over 25 ft. of skeleton, comprising vertebrae and a portion of the neck, has already been exposed, and is in good preservation. The downward trend from the neck will necessitate much digging for the head.

The skeleton is estimated to be 60 ft. long, and is believed to be possibly that of a *Dicraeosaurus*; it lies in a bed of mixed and grey clays.

SIGNPOSTING EAST AFRICA.

MR. GASTON FENZI, the Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A., writes to members:—

"I want your personal co-operation to enable me to make East Africa the best signposted and milestone country in the world, and I feel sure you will realise what a tremendous asset this will be. Our main trunk roads are under the care of the Public Works Department, who have very kindly promised to do whatever is necessary, but my chief concern is really the thousands of miles of district and administrative roads which I want signposting so very badly.

When travelling on the above roads, would you be so kind as to take special notice and let me know (a) where signposts are needed; (b) what wording should be put on them, and whether they should point to the right or left; (c) where danger-boards are required; and (d) where milestones are required?"

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TWENTSCHE OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY, Ltd.

Camp Fire Comments.

Tree-Climbing Lions.

On March 20 *East Africa* published a remarkable photograph taken by Captain Druett, its Editorial Secretary, of seven lion cubs belonging to Mr. J. C. Scott, of Nanyuki, high up in a tree and seemingly finding their exalted situation quite enjoyable. This photo confirmed Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell's fine pictures of climbing lions. Now comes a story from Buluwayo of a young lion caught in a pig trap rushing off with the trap attached and climbing a tree to its final undoing, for it either fell or jumped, was caught in the noose, and strangled. But this lion did not climb a tree in normal conditions, as the others did. Still, the incident is recording.

The Food Monkeys really like.

"However dainty and discriminating *Colobus* monkeys may be," writes a zoological correspondent, "the ordinary monkey as we know him is far more omnivorous. I read that in Paris recently an escaped monkey invaded a flat, breakfasted off a cake of soap, drank some mineral water, lunched off a selection of newspapers and letters followed by jam tarts, and then retired to a neighbouring tree and sucked its fingers. Such an animal cannot be difficult to feed, and as it chose the various viands itself, the list may be of use to anyone anxious to find out what monkeys really like in the way of food. There is a catholicity about the choice which appeals to me."

Elephants and Native African Women.

"It is a curious fact," writes Mrs. Carl Abeley in "Jungle Portraits," "and one that can easily be verified, that the elephants living on the slopes of Mt. Kenya rarely molest the Native women who enter the forest after firewood, while they do not hesitate to attack the men who enter the same region for the same purpose. I have often accompanied Kikuyu women on their wood-gathering missions and heard the elephants smashing down trees and gurgling contentedly as they tore off the branches and fed, utterly unmindful of the close proximity of the women, who laughed and chatted in high-pitched voices as they harked at the wood with their crude tools." Can any of our readers verify this very interesting statement?

Mr. H. G. Wells' ad Prophet.

A reader points out that Mr. H. G. Wells quite justifiably took credit to himself for anticipating, in one of his early stories, the invention of war tanks, and that now the principle of his tale, "The Abyss," has been applied to the exploration of the deep seas. An American zoologist, enclosed in a steel globe with fused-quartz windows, has descended to a depth of 3,426 feet five miles south of Bermuda. "The method," writes our correspondent, "should be developed for the investigation of the deeper waters off the coast of East Africa, for the sea there is just as clear and lucidly transparent as off Bermuda, both washing coral formations. The success of the method should stimulate enterprise. Who knows what fascinating finds might be made and what unique sights be seen a couple of thousand feet down to the east of Zanzibar?"

Gratitude as a Racial Trait.

"I believe," writes a regular reader, "that it is generally accepted among East Africans that the Native has no real sense of gratitude, and stories intended to illustrate the lack of that sense are often told. Will you print one against ourselves? An Englishman recently rescued a boy from an English river and immediately went home. The boy's mother tracked the hero to his house and knocked at the door. When her son's saviour appeared, she asked him earnestly, 'Are you the gent what took my little boy out of the river?' 'I am,' admitted the rescuer, smiling modestly. Then she demanded the woman ferociously, 'where's his fat?'"

Rhinos not Carnivorous.

A delightful story is told in an evening paper, writes a subscriber, "which will, I think, appeal to your readers. One of those dear, sporting, old ladies who have of late years taken to exploring East Africa was travelling along a bush road in a motor car with a white driver, when a rhino approached, also along the road. As he looked truculent, the driver left the road and hid the car behind a tree. The journey was resumed and then the rhino turned in his tracks and started for the car. The driver opened out and left the rhino in a fog of dust, much to the indignation of the lady passenger, who was trying to get a snap of their pursuer. 'What a nuisance!' exclaimed the old lady, testily. 'I did want that picture.' 'But weren't you frightened?' asked the guide, surprised. 'Well, no,' replied the old dame calmly; 'I have read that the rhinoceros is not carnivorous, so I knew he couldn't eat me!'"



A JOLLY, laughing sunshine baby full of health and happiness. That is what your baby will be if you give him the new Glaxo with added sunshine vitamin D.

This is because Glaxo now contains an extra added amount of vitamin D, which means no digestive disturbances, no constipation. It also ensures baby absorbing the lime in his food, so necessary for sound bone, strong teeth, and healthy development.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this New Glaxo (with added sunshine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market

FACTS TO BE FACED IN KENYA.

(Concluded from p. 1290.)

history of a certain district. It lasted three days. The cats of discontent came out of the bag, and it was unanimously requested that similar meetings should be held quarterly. But has another been held?

What the younger generation asks may be briefly stated as follows:—

Publicity

- (a) of grievances—by encouraging an open forum.
- (b) of measures of redress—by publication of Government Ordinances in language intelligible to the bulk of the Natives.

Taxation

- (a) More local expenditure in direct services, and more control by means of fuller representation on local Native tribunals.
 - (b) Clear statements of the purpose and management of local cesses.
- Clear educational policy affecting community life.

Land

That all tribal and clan lands be safeguarded by Native authority.

THE FALL IN SISAL PRICES.

Of the fall in sisal prices the City editor of *The Times* wrote a few days ago:—

"Since January the price of East African sisal has fallen from £37 to about £28 per ton. While there has been little accumulation of East African sisal, stocks of Mexican sisal, its chief rival, have grown rapidly. There are now indications, however, that Mexican holders are determined to realise these large stocks. Latest statistics show that since January 1 Mexican shipments to the United States have amounted to 78,500 bales, compared with 200,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1929, and total shipments from Mexico to 115,500 against 274,500 bales. It appears that in spite of a reduction of about 27 per ton in the price of Mexican sisal, production in that country is still going into stock, with the result that Mexican stocks are now estimated at about 200,000 bales, whereas a year ago they were only about 20,000 bales. A reduction of these large stocks would obviously result in a healthier position, and an ultimate revival in the market for sisal. But before that can happen a period of severe competition seems likely to be experienced, and it would appear very desirable that East African planters should spare no effort to reduce their production costs. Owing to the holding up of Mexican stocks East African sisal has recently been finding new markets, and it is therefore important that the quality of East African sisal should be maintained at a high level."

Another correspondent of the same newspaper wrote recently:—

"Discussion among merchants and users as to the comparative merits of East African sisal and its rival from Mexico still goes on somewhat inconclusively. Tests carried out by the Imperial Institute show that African sisal has a higher cellulose content than Mexican, but in stability of fibre substance there appears to be little difference between them. On the other hand, the Imperial Institute has proved, after a series of exhaustive experiments, that East African sisal is definitely superior in certain important respects to Manila hemp. But whatever their intrinsic merits may be, there is no doubt that the East African sisal industry is better organized and better managed than the Mexican. The business end of it is in the hands of men of long experience and good standing, and their handling of the industry has brought it satisfactory returns, steady progress, and the respect of its customers."

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.

The three hundred and fifty tickets available for next Wednesday's East Africa Dinner at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, had been sold before the end of last week.

IEWS OF A NAKURU SETTLER.

The Importance of Mixed Farming.

From a Correspondent.

Nakuru.

The principal features of the present season have been altogether abnormal rainfall and the low prices ruling for produce. The former has proved somewhat of a mixed blessing, as it has rendered very difficult the harvesting of the heavy grain crops and the preparation and seeding for the year. In some districts the out-of-season rainfall has been responsible for a loss of almost the entire crop of wheat.

Low prices, more particularly for grain and wool, emphasise the urgent necessity for Kenya producers to reduce their production costs. A high standard of living and an undue use of machinery burning imported petrol or kerosene, together with the inefficiency of Native labour, and the variability of weather conditions have continued to force costs up beyond the economic level obtainable in such true grain-growing countries as Canada and the Argentine.

All of the foregoing factors are combining to impress upon everyone concerned the supreme suitability of our highland areas for mixed farming, with the dairy cow and the bacon pig as the principal sources. An improvement in both the quantity and quality of Native labour is a further likely consequence of the slump. The Native is a keen student of values, and he is the first to realise that the drop in the price of his Reserve-grown productions is not paralleled by a corresponding reduction in his wage-earning capacity outside the Reserve.

A most satisfactory feature of the year is the manful way in which the management of the Kenya Farmers' Association and the co-operative creameries have faced their marketing difficulties. Butter fat has not yet dropped below 1s. per lb.—at which figure there is still a reasonable profit for the producer. Sisal, until recently one of the few bright spots, can hardly be classed as a typical highland farm product, though many erstwhile maize growers are converting their properties into sisal plantations.

Property Sales.

Property sales during the past few months include a wheat and mixed farm at Londiani sold by Mrs R. Stephen to Mr. Pickford, recently arrived from England. Mr. Stephen is concentrating his efforts on cattle raising and dairy farming on his Kedong Valley properties. Commander Kiddle, R.N., has disposed of his wheat and maize farm at Njoro to Mr. D. Seth Smith, a neighbour who has farmed successfully in the district for some years, and Messrs. Evans Brothers have sold their sisal properties in Lower Molo to Mr. J. A. Dwenn, who has been well known in the sisal world for some years past.

Prices of slaughter cattle and sheep have both dropped slightly: the Native consumption of beef, both in Kenya and Uganda, should effectually aid the former market for years to come, but the future of the sheep industry would appear to be with wool rather than as mutton.



"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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A TURN IN
THE TIDE OF
ECONOMIC
PROSPERITY

MINING, MEN AND MATTERS

CAPITALISTS
STILL SHY
OF EMPIRE
PROPOSITIONS

EAST AFRICA has been largely built up by capital supplied from Great Britain, and capital invested in East Africa has, for the main part, returned dividends that have fully justified the faith of investors. East Africans still look to England as the natural source of further capital, and there is no doubt that British investors would be willing to supply the necessary funds if the potentialities and needs of the territories were properly presented to their notice. Latterly, however, many promising propositions, which would ordinarily have been taken up immediately by City financial houses, have been turned down, chiefly owing to lack of faith. There is a pessimistic trait in the British character which must be the cause of any troubles it may have, as a consequence investors are scared and foreigners given a completely erroneous impression.

I am glad, therefore, to notice a more cheerful tone creeping into British finance, and a long overdue turn in the flood of pessimistic report and gloom that have been inundating Great Britain for far too many years. There has been, and still is, serious economic depression in England, but pessimistic shouting from the house-tops does irreparable harm at home and abroad; to it is attributed an impression among foreigners, and even among some of our own people, that England is doomed, as a commercial entity, and the Empire predestined to rapid disintegration.

Let us take a leaf from the book of the United States, which is passing through one of the most serious economic depressions known in their history; as a consequence the U.S.A. has at least five million unemployed (some experts rate the figure much higher) compared with England's million and a half. Does the world hear about it? It does not. Unemployment and kindred subjects are almost *tabu* in the States, which keenly realises the dangerous psychological effect of emphasising such matters. The British Press has been gloomily introspective and destructively critical; the American Press, instead of crying over past blunders, writes buoyantly of the golden future that lies ahead. Potential investors inevitably react to Press treatment of economic troubles, and it is safe to state that if encouraging and truthful reports were published of what Great Britain and the British Empire is doing now, instead of over-emphatic cataloguing of lost chances, public confidence would be renewed as from a spring.

Great Britain is still the greatest trading nation, and the British Empire is still the most important economic force in the world. Politicians pour out torrents of gloomy rhetoric on the terrible state of this or that industry, knowing that their words will be circulated to the million by popular newspapers whose desire for mass circulation can, they imagine, be obtained only through the medium of sensation at any cost. It is as short-sighted for the publishers to think this as it is for the politicians to make party capital out of our internal misfortunes, for investors, naturally shy birds, are made still more shy, some to the point of withdrawing their investments from Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies.

It cannot be sufficiently often reiterated that English finance is perfectly healthy. There is any

amount of money in England available for suitable enterprises, and there is no one more willing than the English investor to place his capital within his own country, or in the Dominions, Crown Colonies, and other portions of the Empire. But, until we have a brighter Press, and general optimism by our leaders of commerce and industry, millions sterling will be kept locked up in gilt-edged stocks; gloom and pessimism do not conduce to initiative. As that fact becomes more widely realised the pessimists will be swept away, to listen in the wilderness to the echoes of their own voices. Never was patriotic optimism more necessary than it is to-day.

APROPOS of the new Victoria Prospecting Company, which is to prospect 9,000 square miles in Southern Rhodesia under the auspices of the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation and others, a contemporary gives the following boundaries of the concession:—

"The area extends from the intersection of latitude 20 and longitude 31 down the latter meridian to the Lundi River, thence down that river to the Portuguese border; thence north along the border to latitude 20; thence along that parallel to the starting point."

"The area is for the most part at a long distance from the railway, and very hilly in the parts where mineral discoveries are most likely to be made. Fort Victoria is about 20 miles from the north-west corner of the area, and Umtali 70 miles by road from the north-east corner. These are the nearest points."

"Previous mining activities in the area have been small tin fields, copper at Umkondo, coalfields at Malilanga (between the Chiredzi and Sabi rivers), and copper between Chiredzi and Mufikwe. Gold has been washed in the Chiredzi River, but the original source has not yet been found."

"The most likely developments will be copper, coal, and gold in the central portion of the area, 80 to 120 miles from the railway at Fort Victoria."

"Ample Native labour sources will probably be Shangaans in the area and south of it, and in Portuguese East Africa, who have hitherto been accustomed to go to the Rand mines. Existing rights in the area will be protected."

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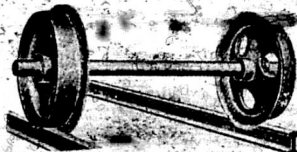
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

A social club is to be started at Arusha.

Work on the telephone line from Nairobi to Mombasa is to begin in August.

Deposits valued at £29,271 16s. were received by the Uganda Savings Bank during 1929.

Reduction in the postal tariffs of Kenya is estimated to mean a reduction of £44,500 in revenue.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have opened an agency at Bwana Mkubwa, Northern Rhodesia.

Two French submarines, the "Fulton" and the "Joessel" recently visited Mombasa en route for Madagascar.

A bar of gold weighing 170 ounces was recently brought to Nairobi by air from Kurungu Gold Mine, close to Lake Victoria.

Deposits with the Nyasaland Post Office Savings Bank now total £12,200 16s. 8d., the highest since 1918, when over £17,000 was invested.

The headquarters of the Kampala General Agency, Ltd., have been transferred to the building recently occupied by Mengo Planters, Ltd.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during April amounted to £31,400, as compared with £19,091 for the corresponding month last year.

The gross revenue of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., for January and February last totalled £22,988, compared with £18,641 during the same period in 1929.

Sisal exports from Kenya during February last totalled 1,395 tons, of which 311 tons went to Great Britain, 588 tons to Belgium, 287 tons to Egypt, and 106 tons to America.

The Planters' Association (Central Area) in Tanganyika have decided to hold their future quarterly meetings at Dar es Salaam, one; Kinamba, one; and Morogoro, two, each year.

During the first four months of this year the Kenya and Uganda Railway carried 10,703 tons of coffee to the coast, compared with 5,471 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference shares, and at the rate of 4½% per annum on "A" and "B" shares, both distributions being less tax.

The directors of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., have decided to pass the usual interim dividend on the 7½% Preference shares this year owing to uncertain trading conditions. The issued preference shares amount to £300,000 in £1 shares.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended May 10 included: Cement, 3,550 casks; cotton piece goods, 362 packages. Exports during the same period included: Coffee, 1,862 bags; cotton, 5,477 bales; hides, 244 bales; maize, 12,398 bags; sisal, 1,352 bales.

Correspondence courses for European children living out of reach of schools have been started by the Government in Tanganyika. The courses cover the usual school subjects, and efforts are made to suit the individual requirements of each child under the supervision of an elder.

A general meeting of the Companhia do Porto da Beira is to be held in Lisbon on June 20 to consider the guarantee to be given in connexion with the issue of £1,000,000 in debentures, by which Beira Works, Ltd., propose to pay the cost of the new harbour construction at Beira.

Estimates for £290,000 to be spent on a new Legislative Council Chamber and Central Government Offices have been passed by the Kenya Legislative Council. Departments in frequent use by the public will be sited in City Square, but the Central Offices are after all to be placed on Secretariat Hill.

The total traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours during the first three months of this year was 7,902 tons in excess of the corresponding months in 1929. Total traffic during this period was 697,453 miles, or 50,113 miles less than in the first quarter of last year.

The final date fixed for claims against the Austro-Hungarian Government from residents of Tanganyika in regard to acts committed between July 28, 1914, and August 12, 1914, by the former Government, or by any Austrian authorities, is fixed for July 20. All claims should reach the Arbitrator at 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.1, prior to that date.

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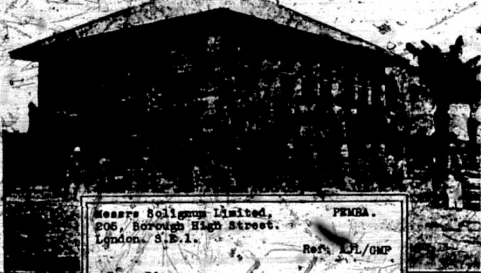
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Last November I was building a small Meeting House of deal frame work and every bit of wood used in the construction was coated three times with your Solignum.

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Yours faithfully,

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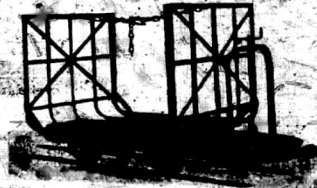
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Business readers will find our Information Bureau of special interest.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.
 "Modasa" passed Perim for London, June 14.
 "Matiana" left Tangier for East Africa, June 11.
 "Madura" arrived Dar es Salaam outwards, June 12.
 "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 11.
 "Karagola" left Bombay for Durban, June 18.
 "Karapara" left Durban for Bombay, June 16.
 "Karoa" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, June 16.
 "Ellora" arrived Mombasa from Bombay, June 16.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.
 "Randfontein" left Cape Town homewards, June 7.
 "Sumatra" left Mombasa for South Africa, June 10.
 "Nijkerk" arrived Hamburg, June 9.
 "Nias" arrived Durban for East Africa, June 9.
 "Nieuwerkerk" left Mozambique for East Africa, June 8.
 "Rijperkerk" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, June 9.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" arrived Zanzibar for Mauritius, June 13.
 "Explorateur Grandieff" arrived Reunion, outwards, June 11.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Mombasa for Marseilles, June 12.
 "Chambord" left Port Said homewards, June 12.
 "Général Voysin" left Tamatave for Marseilles, June 12.
 "General Duchesne" left Port Said for Mauritius, June 12.

UNION-CASTLE.
 "Chepstow Castle" left Natal for London, June 11.
 "Dunbar Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, June 13.
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, June 14.
 "Garth Castle" arrived East London homewards, June 15.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town, homewards, June 10.
 "Elandoverly Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, June 12.
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived London from East Africa, June 10.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.
 "City of Bagdad" arrived Zanzibar, June 11.
 "Clan MacDougall" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, June 14.
 "Gladiator" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, June 13.
 "City of Canton" arrived Glasgow from East Africa, June 19.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
 June 20.—Publication of Government White Paper on East African policy.
 June 23.—Government Reception at Lancaster House, St. James, to meet the delegates to the Colonial Office Conference.
 June 25.—Dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.
 June 26.—Royal Empire Society Reception at the Imperial Institute.
 July 1.—Dinner of the African Society at the Trocadero Restaurant.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

The coffee markets have been closed owing to the Whit-sun holidays.
Castor Seed.—All the seed markets are very depressed. Prices for castor seed still remain around £14 per ton.
Chillies.—There is no business passing. The price remains at 55s.
Cocoa.—Quiet, with Zanzibar quoted at 111d.
Copra.—There has been a fall in demand, and East African is now about £18 17s. 6d. per ton.
Cotton Seed.—Steady, at £5 15s. per ton.
Groundnuts.—Quotations are now lower at £11 10s. per ton.
Maine.—No. 2 white flat. East African for June shipment has fallen to 23s. 0d.
Simsim.—White and/or yellow is lower at £13 15s.
Sisal.—The market is weaker and still lower prices are anticipated in some authoritative quarters on account of the Mexican position. East African No. 1 has been sold below £26.
Wheat.—The market in East Africa is quiet. Kenya Governor No. 1 is quoted at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., Marquis at 39s. 6d., Equator No. 1 at 39s., Equator No. 2 at 37s. 6d., and Durum at 34s. 6d.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:—
 June 10 per s.s. "Rajputana."
 "26" 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 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 14 was as follows: Turbo, 4.5 inches; Lumbwa, 3.1; Kericho, 2.9; Eldoret, Limuru, and Nakuru, 2.3; Njoro, 2; Moiben and Kitale, 1.75; Naivasha, 1; Keru, Fort Hall, and Nanyuki, .75; Eldama and Nairobi, .5; Nyeri, .3; and Kyambu, .25.

"I must warn my readers against two common errors which often lead people astray in Africa. The first is the idea that if a find is made at a great depth it must be ancient; the second that if it is near the surface it must be recent. Neither of these ideas is necessarily true. In Africa some kinds of deposits form very quickly, and therefore depth of deposit alone is no criterion; and on the other hand erosion may have at times past been very severe indeed, so that deposits of very early date often lie only just below or right on the surface."—Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, in an article on "Archaeology in Africa south of the Sahara" in the Cambridge "Colonial Services Club Magazine."

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* East Africa is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left Mombasa for England on May 18, brought the following passengers:—

To Genoa:
 Mr. W. J. Atty
 Mr. Peol-Bechgaard
 Miss M. G. Coleman-Brown
 Miss H. H. Carver
 Dr. C. Camself
 Mr. J. Cumming
 Mr. A. L. Entwistle
 Col. & Mrs. A. R. H. Garden
 Miss C. M. Hagar
 Mr. A. O. Jones
 Mr. W. H. Lewis
 Mr. R. G. Lewis
 Miss O. Lloyd
 Mr. Ian Mackinnon
 Mr. Justice & Mrs. E. L. Matthews
 Miss M. Ritley
 Mr. K. H. Rodwell
 Prince Leon Sapeiha
 Princess Catherine Sapeiha
 Mrs. T. C. Shearer
 Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Smith
 Miss M. Smith
 Mr. W. B. Timm
 Mr. E. W. Todd
 Miss A. E. Townley
 Mr. W. F. Tyson
 Dr. & Mrs. D. Van der Elst
 Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Weldon
 Miss M. C. Wiley

To Marseilles.

Mr. W. D. Arnot
 Mr. J. Aronson
 Mr. H. Tabor-Brooks
 Mrs. C. F. Tabor-Brooks
 Mr. A. F. M. Crisp
 Lady Z. J. Colville
 Col. A. T. Butler
 Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Dargent
 Master Dargent
 Miss Dargent
 Mrs. Foljambe
 Miss G. Hickman
 Mr. J. Hutchison
 Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Jardine
 Mr. & Mrs. Jessop
 Mr. W. Kelly
 Miss A. C. D. Lindsay
 The Earl of Lovelace
 Miss N. Luck
 Mrs. G. J. Selig
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Van Hende
 Mr. H. Van Hende
 Mr. E. Walker
 Mr. R. Wilson

To England.

Mrs. E. M. Abbay
 Miss D. L. Abbay
 Miss A. M. C. Bailey
 Mr. D. L. Baker
 Miss M. Donald
 Mrs. F. M. Dumas
 Mr. D. Duncan
 Mr. W. B. Sotheron-Estcourt
 Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Farley
 Mrs. H. C. Flockhart
 Mr. W. Fotheringham
 Mrs. E. J. Gadesden
 Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Gillies
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Grant
 Miss C. M. Gray
 Miss K. G. Griffiths
 Miss S. Gulliver
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Gunson
 Mrs. Harpoth
 Mr. H. A. Harper
 Dr. D. Harvey
 Mr. F. G. Haslam
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Haywood
 Mrs. J. S. Haywood
 Miss Haywood
 Miss Haywood
 Mr. F. J. Haywood
 Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hinds
 Miss Hinds
 Miss Hinds
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Howard
 Mr. F. A. B. Holloway
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Hughes
 Capt. L. B. Hughes
 Mrs. S. E. Hughes
 Miss V. M. Hughes
 Miss R. Lawrence-Jones
 Mr. H. F. Jory
 Mr. C. A. G. Juanno
 Miss A. M. Keyser
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Lacy
 Mr. R. A. Lawson
 Capt. B. Llewellyn
 Mr. E. B. Lloyd
 Mr. McCall
 Mr. J. McDonald
 Mr. J. McFarlane
 Mr. C. J. M. MacIlvenna
 Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Mackay
 Miss E. B. Mackay
 Mrs. M. Mackay
 Mr. E. F. Martin
 The Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville
 Miss F. Moore
 Mr. A. Mort
 Mr. H. B. Morony
 Mrs. C. Mumford
 Miss Mumford
 Mr. L. Myers
 Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Newmarch
 Mrs. A. M. Partridge
 Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Phelps
 Mrs. A. E. Pollard
 Miss E. D. Pailard
 Mrs. Stuart-Prince

Mr. H. Bathurst
 Mrs. A. Bathurst
 Miss A. Bathurst
 Mr. C. P. Beadon
 Mr. Borradaile-Bell
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Berkley
 Miss Berry
 Mr. M. E. Bindley
 Miss M. S. Blenkinsop
 Miss D. G. Blair
 Mr. E. J. Borron
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Bradley
 Miss Bradley
 Miss B. M. Brandreth
 Col. & Mrs. F. D. Bridges
 Miss Bridges
 Miss J. C. Breen
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Brown
 Master Brown
 Miss Brown
 Mrs. H. Wreford-Brown
 Mr. S. C. Billock
 Mrs. E. B. Buchanan
 Mr. A. C. E. Callan
 Mr. P. J. Carew
 Mr. J. G. Carter
 Miss E. G. Carter
 Mrs. Cochrane
 Mr. P. Conradi
 Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Cottage
 Mrs. J. Cumming
 Master I. Cumming
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 Mr. D. Stedman-Davies
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 Mr. J. Roulston
 Mr. G. M. Castle-Smith
 Mr. J. Ramsay-Smith
 Mr. D. F. Seth-Smith
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 Miss K. M. Le Poer-Trench
 Miss P. H. Le Poer-Trench
 Vice-Admiral & Mrs. H. R. Veale
 Mr. H. G. Wanser
 Miss J. Walker
 Miss A. Walker
 Miss E. M. Walker
 Mr. R. F. Forbes-Watson
 Mr. J. Webster
 Miss P. Whittaker
 Mrs. P. Greswolde-Williams
 Sir John Dove-Wilson
 Miss N. E. Wood

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The s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," which leaves Marseilles to-morrow for East Africa, carries the following passengers for:

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 Mr. J. D. McGill
 Mr. M. McLoughlin
 Miss S. G. Paddle
 Mr. F. B. Challis
 Mrs. E. F. Colsell
 Mr. J. S. Fenwick
 Mr. M. Goring-Benge
 Mr. T. Graham
 Mr. D. G. Grant
 Mr. C. T. J. Hyde
 Mr. G. D. Jackson

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. E. R. Orme
 Mr. D. Parker

The s.s. "Cathay," which left London on June 13 and is due to leave Marseilles on June 19, carries the following passengers for:

Port Sudan.

Mr. C. E. Briggs
 Mr. R. Bradburn
 Mr. B. H. Bell
 Mrs. Bell
 Mr. A. P. Cullen
 Mr. E. M. Champion
 Mr. C. L. Durbin
 Mr. W. W. Howard
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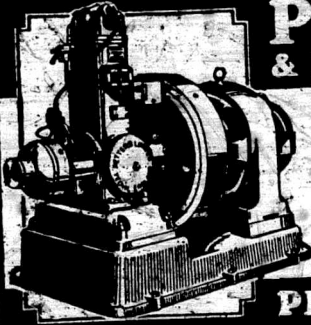
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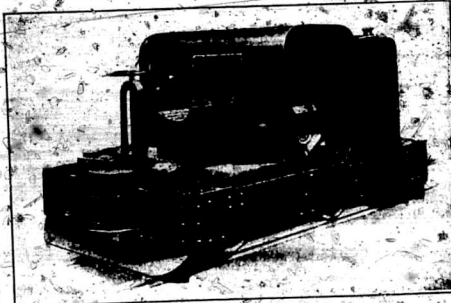
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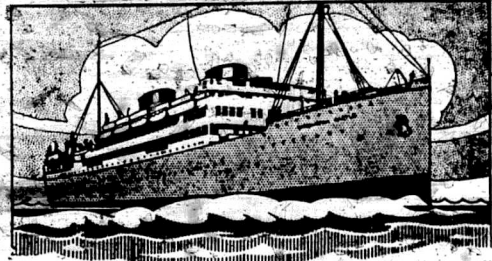
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