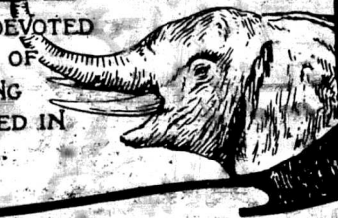


EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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Official Organ in Great Britain

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

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AWAY WITH DESPONDENCY.

Our report of a meeting held in London to consider the present low prices for produce contains a plea to East Africans to combat despondency. We entirely endorse it, for there has recently been a regrettable tendency in some quarters to assume an air of pessimism utterly at variance with colonial tradition. Unfortunately, this tendency has been seriously accentuated by some newspapers giving large spaces and scare head-lines to alarmist statements, a course of action which we regard as injudicious and liable to react injuriously upon the fortunes of East Africa. The territories have pressing difficulties, as have other countries, but nothing whatever is to be gained by inculcating the belief that East Africa is especially seriously hit. Such is not the case.

At such a time as this comfort may be obtained from colonial history, not from the point of view of conquest and acquisition, but from the economic aspect. Settlers, to take only one class, might derive strength and inspiration from contemplation of the vicissitudes which colonists have undergone, for instance, in Ceylon. Nowadays it is fashionable to belittle and even deride the Victorians, who, whatever their faults, had a full measure of grit: they did not know when they were beaten, and even if down, they fought on to recovery and eventual victory. Their example is worth emulating.

A great deal may also be learnt from the past year in the United States of America, which, having received blow after blow, promptly told its citizens and the rest of the world that things were not nearly as black as they might be, that extra attention to business would do no one any harm, and that the States still possessed the greatest resources in the world. On the morrow of

the worst day in the Wall Street collapse the leading commercial artist in New York had drawn an invigorating representation of America inspired to new vigour; printers, newspaper proprietors, and hoarding owners lined with each other in their offers to produce and display it without charge, and so within a couple of weeks people from the Atlantic to the Pacific were imbued with new faith. The best way to achieve success is to think success. "That," the coffee planter may retort, "will not bring better prices for my crop." On the contrary, if he will deliberately think success he will find new means of improving the general health of his estate and consequently the quality of his output. Psychology plays a greater part in business than many people realise. Compare the attitudes of the "Stunt" Press in England and America: Week after week popular London dailies invite pessimism with their double and treble-column headlines: "Another 100,000 Unemployed." Their contemporaries in the U.S.A. prefer such headings as "Bad Trade Met by Better Publicity," "It's Cute to Economise," and "Work Harder: It's up to You!" Such resilient slogans are antidotes to defeatism.

We are not without good news from East Africa. Certain far-seeing settlers in areas in which most people are pessimistic are engaged in buying estates, putting fresh acreages under cultivation, and thus anticipating the "rebound"; one merchant, doing a wide and general trade and liable to be promptly hit by reduced purchasing power, tells us that in the last five months he has had a greater turn-over than in any five months of any previous period; another is doing remarkably good business in motor sales; and we know several who are planning extensions. The great lessons to be learnt from present difficulties are attention to costs of production, concentration on quality, no relaxing of sales efforts, and, above all, harder work than ever.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The annual dinner of the Corona Club is a function which increasingly justifies its existence.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COLONIAL SERVICE. In its inception it was a great idea to offer to present and past members of the Colonial Service, from Governors to junior officials, an opportunity of meeting on common ground in the congenial atmosphere of a convivial dinner, and free from the trammels of official etiquette and the inhibitions of comparative rank. It affords, too, an opportunity for the Secretary of State of the day to make a speech in which the human element prevails over the political, and to pay well merited tribute to the work of a Service of which the nation is justly proud. There are, and must be, occasions on which the ways and works of officials—the great majority of whom do not resent reasoned and constructive comments; it is therefore well that there should be such an annual occasion on which we can be reminded that, whatever its shortcomings, we have the finest Colonial Service in the world, and moreover, one of which the calibre is constantly improving. It is a service to which any man might proudly dedicate his highest talents.

A cricket tour can be real fun, particularly when it is undertaken solely for love of the game, and without the players being unduly concerned with the results of the matches.

CRICKETERS AS ENVOYS. So serious has international cricket now become that the present Australian side cannot be expected to derive from its contests nearly as much pleasure as will the Kenya Kongonis from their July tour, the first matches of which have unfortunately been spoiled by rain. But there is the compensation that a match in which the cricket is curtailed offers added opportunities for social intercourse and the making of friendships. By this tour keen sportsmen from East Africa are being brought into close contact and friendly rivalry with Britons in the Home Country. That is good for both sides, and we are sure that the friction of opinions and the exchange of views in the disarming atmosphere of a cricket pavilion must be all for the best. There is a distinct possibility that the enterprise of the Kongonis will be repaid by the dispatch to East Africa in the winter of an English team containing well-known names, and we sincerely trust that the possibility will shortly be translated into certainty. Too many crabbed critics (of Kenya especially) have suggested that the Briton's sporting instincts deteriorate under the African sun; English cricketers would learn, both on and off the field, the absolute falsity of that idea, and, as true sportsmen, would expose it on their return. Cricket teams can be most efficient envoys and most sympathetic interpreters.

A representative of *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime* who was in Geneva during the International Labour Conference has disclosed some remarkable proceedings, which have, so far as we are aware, received no notice in the British Press. At the plenary sessions a French delegate, Monsieur

Jouhaux, appears to have been the *bête noir*, for he succeeded in quashing recommendations which had much support and represented an immense amount of previous work. Thus he defeated a motion in favour of permitting compulsory cultivation by Natives—a motion supported by the British section, and defeated by securing the votes of the South and Central American representatives, who feared that the encouragement of the growing of coffee and cotton in Africa would injure American interests. The arguments of the countries with real colonies were simply ignored; for, said the Belgian newspaper's correspondent, "an assembly composed mainly of people who had not to apply the Convention, who knew nothing of the peculiar conditions in tropical colonies, and who, for the most part, had taken no serious notice of the deliberations of the Commission, or who had not even read the text of the Convention, quashed by their votes the opinion of the Powers who had to apply it." M. Jouhaux even managed to secure the adoption, by twenty-one votes to sixteen, of a resolution allowing any Native to make a complaint direct to the International Labour Office. *L'Essor's* comment on this feat takes the form of a Flemish proverb: "Not every lunatic is shut up in an asylum"—which seems completely adequate. It is, of course, not to be expected that everything done by Colonial Powers will find favour in the eyes of States without oversea possessions, but that South and Central American votes should prove decisive in colonial resolutions is surely farcical.

The heavy fall of berry which has been a distressing feature on certain coffee estates in East Africa recently, and which has been attributed to "*Antestia* attack," is now understood and explained.

HEAVY FALLS OF COFFEE BERRY. thanks to careful research. Many planters have been puzzled at the "*Antestia*" explanation; they have very naturally argued that *Antestia* while undoubtedly present on their coffee, was in such few numbers or so localised as to be seemingly quite unable to do the great damage attributed to it. It is now known that *Antestia* acts as a carrier of a fungus (*Nematospora coryli*) which, as demonstrated by Mr. W. Nowell in the West Indies on cotton bolls, thrives only within fruits into which it must be conveyed by the proboscis of some sucking insect. In the case of East African coffee this insect is *Antestia*. Now *Antestia* is an active little bug, not "anchored," as it were, in one place, like the mealy-bug, but capable of covering quite a lot of "ground" on a coffee tree and piercing quite a number of berries in its search for food. Into each of these berries the *Antestia*, if itself infected with *Nematospora*, introduces the germ of the fungus, precisely as the mosquito inoculates the blood of human beings with the plasmodia of malaria. Some details of the transmission still remain to be elucidated, but the main facts are definitely established; and while they make no practical difference to the remedy, which must, as always, concentrate on the elimination of *Antestia*, they do throw a flood of light on the problem. As one infected mosquito can bite several people and give them malaria, so one *Antestia* can inoculate many coffee berries and destroy them. The indictment of *Antestia* is thus heavily increased, and its complete eradication becomes essential to the success of coffee planting in East Africa.

RECRUITING LABOUR IN EAST AFRICA.

HOW THE WORK IS ORGANISED.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

WHERE two or three settlers congregate, the subject of Native labour is almost certain to be raised, and there is more than an even chance that the merits and demerits of Native labour-recruiters will be the next topic of discussion. I heard the matter debated dozens of times during my long tour of the white settlements areas of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the residents of which as clearly differentiate between good and bad recruiters as they do between white and black. There was a time, as there had to be, when anyone could and did engage in recruiting, for himself, for another estate or industrial enterprise, or for some Government purpose. Recruiting, like planting, is becoming more and more a specialist job, and more and more controlled by regulations framed in the general interest.

The Functions of a Labour Recruiter.

Most of the large estates in East Africa are situated in districts far removed from densely-populated Native areas; so that they are unable to obtain from local sources all the labour they require. The labour recruiter is therefore the link between the employer who needs labour and the Natives in their villages anxious to go out to work. Thousands of them do want to go out to work, but, without a recruiter, would be at a loss as to where to offer their services with a certainty of employment.

Thus, from the standpoints of both employer and employed, the recruiter who takes his duties seriously fulfils a useful function. The estate manager need no longer deplete his white staff by sending one or more of them out for months at a time to look for "boys," knowing that their chances of success are likely to be less than those of a professional recruiter who has established a personal connexion, and is known to the chiefs and headmen of the villages from which he hopes to draw his supplies of labour. Provided always that the recruiter be of the good type—and the poor type is almost extinct—it is usually regarded by estate managers as more satisfactory and more economical to employ him than to attempt direct enrolment.

Last year some 27,000 labourers were recruited in Tanganyika Territory alone for plantations and other big employers of Native labour. In securing those labourers some thirty licensed recruiters were employed, each of whom, before receiving a recruiting licence, has to deposit £200 or provide a bond for that amount. Probably the number of recruiters working in the Territory will be reduced this year by new regulations designed to eliminate the less responsible; men able and qualified to recruit, but lacking the wherewithal to pay the deposit, can, however, always be taken on by a larger agency.

The Usukuma Labour Agency.

At Mwanza I was able to examine the methods of the Usukuma Labour Agency, which was established three years ago by Captain T. H. Henfrey, with whom Lieut. W. O. Millington Rees is now associated. Both have so evident a pride in their work that I thought it would be a good thing if some of the disgruntled and quite ignorant Home critics of East Africa could see the care they take of the Natives under their charge. For that matter, a similar course of instruction might be taken on almost any estate taken at random; not once in my tour in East Africa did I see harsh treatment of the African.

But to return to the work of the labour recruiter. He camps in an area from which labour is likely to be forthcoming. On the arrival of a recruit, who may come in by dhow, steamer, lorry, or on foot, he is offered employment at one or more estates, the whole condition of the proposed contract being explained to him. He either agrees with the terms of the contract or refuses, and in the latter case is immediately returned to his home by the recruiter. In the case of acceptance, he is examined by a medical officer and then taken before a magistrate, in whose presence the conditions of the contract of service are again explained, thus giving him another chance of accepting or refusing. He is then despatched to the estate by rail, food for the journey, a blanket and usually boots being issued to him by the agent.

Recruits Grow Foodstuffs.

An innovation in the labour camp at Mwanza is that foodstuffs are produced for the Native on the spot. On the arrival of a party of labourers at the camp, where they remain for two or three days before being dispatched to the estate, they are employed to grow foodstuffs, such as groundnuts, maize, beans, cassava, and millet, for use in the camp. They are housed in stone quarters, with cement floors and corrugated iron roofs, this type of building having been proved to be the most sanitary and economical for the purpose. (In the past it had been found that the itinerant labourer, keen on having a nice soft bed, appropriated some of the grass-roof of his hut!) A camp store is maintained in which ample reserves of food, medical supplies, etc., are kept.

The feeding arrangements are on the central kitchen principle, which guarantees that every labourer shall have a well-cooked, substantial meal after completing his day's work. Under the direction of two well-trained Native cooks, a few recruits prepare the meal for the men in the camp, who, as the result of these arrangements, can be given a more varied and more plentiful diet than would otherwise be the case. The daily rations in this camp are as follows: *Early morning*—meal, Native spinach and cassava tops; *midday*—beans, ghee, and salt; *evening*—fresh meat, meal, and salt. It is held that some such daily ration can be advantageously compared with the practice of many estates of giving a daily ration of 2 lb. of maize meal, to which 2 lb. of meat are added once a week, since the meat is usually immediately eaten by the Native, with little resultant good.



BEFORE RECRUITMENT. SCENE IN A NATIVE VILLAGE.



AFTER RECRUITMENT: HARVESTING WHEAT.

Central Cooking System.

This central kitchen is simple to establish and maintain and its general adoption on estates would be to the benefit of all concerned. Apart from other benefits, it would abolish the necessity for Natives, after their day's task has been completed, to search for firewood with which to cook their evening meal, and sometimes to spend their week-ends on foraging the neighbouring villages. Moreover, the average labourer has had little experience in cooking his food, that task being mostly left to women in East Africa. The system has produced increased contentment on the part of the labourer, and a better labour turn-out, though like all changes in Africa, the innovation will at first probably meet a hostile reception in the mind of the conservative Native. A labour recruiting agency, whose fortunes depend on its popularity among the tribesmen, therefore deserves to be congratulated on risking its goodwill among its primitive clients by the institution of such a new system.

Captain Henfrey told me that he considers efficient compound management to be the key to the solution of labour difficulties in East Africa. In the past, owing to bad communications, it often took labourers from six weeks to three months to reach their place of employment, at which they frequently arrived in a destitute and somewhat emaciated condition. Now railway, steamer, and motor lorry are used, so that the Native reaches the estate fit and able to begin work immediately. A labour recruiting organisation, maintenance of which naturally entails considerable expenditure, is paid by a capitation fee for each labourer supplied, the scale varying somewhat with the distance to the estate. On completion of his service the Native is sent back, usually by railway, to his place of recruitment, where he is again met by the recruiter and taken to the labour camp. After a day or two he is supplied with sufficient *posho* to cover his journey and dispatched to his home. Thus is a continuity of relationship maintained between the labourer and the potential source of supply, with the recruiter as the medium.

Adequate Safeguards for the Native.

The contract labourer, after reaching an estate, is inspected from time to time by official Labour Officers, to whom he has ready recourse in case of any complaint he may wish to make. There are also adequate written records of the engagement, for no fewer than six copies of the contract are made out; one is retained by the recruit, a second by the District Officer in the place of recruitment, the third is sent to the District Officer in the place of employment, the fourth to the Labour Officer in that area, and two copies to the employer, one by the headman of the party and one by post. The form of contract shows the duration of the service and the place of employment, the wages, which are to be paid at intervals of not more than one calendar month, and rations on the following basis:

Maize or millet flour	...	ozs. per day
Meat	...	lbs. per week
Beans	...	ozs. per day
Groundnuts	...	ozs. per day
Fresh vegetables	...	lbs. per week
Salt	...	ozs. per week

By a simple and index system the recruiter can trace where each Native is employed, the probable date of his return, whether he took his wife with him, and so on. Thus a man's relatives can quickly get in touch with him. Another book kept at the headquarters of the agency contains information regarding the identification of the Native; e.g., the name of the man's father, his chief, the headman of the village, the nearest *boma* to the village, and the man's contract number. The agency also holds a complete Native census of its area of operations, so that if a man comes to the office and says he is from a certain village, and, on being asked the name of his headman (which is shown on the census) gives the wrong reply, he is known to be deliberately telling an untruth.

What stories could be told by labour recruiters if they were so minded! Many of them have been brought into close touch with the Native in his most unsophisticated state and have had experience of his childlike mentality. Perhaps this article will incline some of them to send to East Africa notes of general interest.

Meat Rations.

Another enterprise in Mwanza which is closely concerned with Native life is Meat Rations, Ltd., which was established and has since been conducted by Mr. Eustace Montgomery, formerly Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and just recently appointed Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Tanganyika Government holds an interest in the company, which chose Mwanza as its headquarters because it is one of the cheapest centres for cattle in East Africa. The meat, having been salted and dried, can be kept for months, and has, I gathered, been reported to possess double the food value of ordinary fresh meat; it may still be roasted or boiled in one piece, or shredded into stews. No chemicals or preservatives are used in the preparation; the animals are subject to a strict veterinary examination, and slaughtering is carried out according to the law of Islam, so that the Asiatic and Arab trade may be catered for. The factory manufactures all meat products, including beef, feeding meals, dripping, marrowfat, and fertilisers, while pickled, preserved, and frozen beef are handled for dispatch to all parts of East Africa.

The organisation has proved of real help to the Wasukuma tribe by enabling them to dispose of their surplus stock at a fair price. In the old days they had either to sell at a very low figure, or, in the dry season, watch their flocks and herds slowly perish. Indeed, it is interesting to recall that before the War a cow could be bought for from 10s. to £1, sheep at three for a rupee (1s. 4d.), and goats at half a rupee each. When *kodi*—the Government tax—was being collected, a cow would fetch only five shillings and sheep and goats were a drug on the market for the Germans and did not encourage failure to pay taxes, and the Natives were so scared that they would do anything to raise the necessary money. As a consequence, buyers would go ahead of the tax collectors and buy up Native stock cheaply, so that the Native had some cash in hand to pay his tax.

THE AFRICAN DROVER.

Over the long line of trek-waggon cattle

My whip seldom cracks;

Old oxen know, so 'tis said, how to traverse

Familiar tracks.

To-day I was hired to drive them back homeward;

I'm just a "poor white";

All other men who were drovers before me

Went off to the fight.

Who was the enemy? Where was the battle?

Was that what you said?

Why! against Death, all alone, in a mud hut.

He won, for they're dead.

C. BEVERLY DAVIES

THE CORONA CLUB DINNER.

Annual Reunion of Colonial Service.

Special to "East Africa."

It is the custom once in every year for present and past officials of the Colonial Service to meet at dinner in London under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This annual reunion, organised by the Corona Club, is naturally particularly attractive to those entitled to attend it, especially as the speech-making is always restricted to the toast of "The Club," given by the chairman, in order that the rest of the evening may be spent by the diners in meeting old and new friends.

Lord Passfield's Speech.

At the dinner Lord Passfield said in the

"The Corona Club is a flourishing institution. The attendance to-night constitutes a record (applause), and the membership of the Club surpasses all previous figures. During the past year some 130 names had been added to the roll, which now reaches the 3,000 mark (applause). This Club stands for something absolutely unique. It is the outward and visible sign of the unity of the Colonial Empire. It is very difficult to find many more outward and visible signs of that unity (laughter), though we have had a great deal lately of unification. This Club succeeded in unifying the Colonial Service by turning it into a social community long before the Committee under Sir Warren Fisher came along to turn it into a constitutional unit.

"I am very pleased to be the first Secretary of State for the Colonies who is the Secretary of State for the Colonies only (applause). There was a time when he was a Secretary of State for the Colonies and for War (laughter). It took the Crimean War to shed War, and now a much less dreadful course of events has separated the Dominions from the Crown Colonies. The recent separation has been hailed as an important epoch in the relations of this country with the self-governing Dominions. It is no less a significant landmark in the history of the Colonial Empire (applause).

"During the past year you have had the institution of the Colonial Development Fund, whereby £1,000,000 a year is set aside by the Imperial Government to assist in the economic development of the territories over which the Secretary of State for the Colonies presides. This event is certain to prove a very considerable advantage to the development of practically all the Crown Colonies. Another element of unity is the growing spirit of union amongst ourselves, exemplified by the Colonial Office Conference and by this Corona Club and our meeting to-night. Administratively, socially and financially, the Colonial Empire has drawn closer together, and in its unity it will certainly find strength.

Unification of the Service.

"These last weeks have seen the birth of a new phenomenon—the Colonial Service. Some people may say that it is only a name—but there is a great deal in a name. We need more than a name. The idea of a great single service spread over those 2,000,000 square miles, serving alike the bleak fastnesses of the remote Antarctic, the scented islands of the tropic seas, and the stifling heat of the African bush ought to fire the imagination—and we want to fire the imagination of the young men of Britain in this matter. We cannot help the diversities of climate and local conditions, but we can to a large extent help the diversities of terms of service, which at present so hinder the free movement of *personnel* and the most profitable utilisation of their experience. We can do it, not by the arbitrary imposition of authority, but gradually and by means of good will and co-operation.

"Last Thursday the Colonial Office Conference resolved that unification of the Colonial Services is desirable if a generally acceptable scheme can be devised. I gladly accept that recommendation, and I have set up a Committee for the purpose indicated in the resolution. I think this should be a small central committee to consider points of principle, and, if it sees fit, appoint sub-committees to frame detailed schemes for each of the branches of the Service. I propose to preside over the central committee. I shall have the help of Sir Warren

Fisher, Sir Samuel Wilson, and of Mr. Tomlinson, whose appointment as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the new *Personnel* Division of the Colonial Office has met with general approval. I propose to co-opt members of the Colonial Service who happen to be available in this country. Sir Ransford Slater, Sir William Gowers, and Mr. Hemmatt will be the present members.

"The Colonial Service is living in an age of great experiments. May I say that the experiment of unification does not mean a constant and mischievous movement of *personnel* all round the world (laughter), or that Colonial Governments will be deprived of that local knowledge and experience which are so important and so essential an asset, particularly to the administrative officer. But it does mean that we shall be able to utilise that experience to the best advantage and be able to offer the adventurous candidate the prospect of a career not confined to one corner of the Empire.

"There are other great experiments. Most of those present are aware that the Government have for a considerable time been considering the future of the East African Dependencies. The Government's conclusions have recently been laid before Parliament, and the proposals for a measure of Closer Union and various constitutional changes are to be submitted to a Joint Committee of both Houses. It would not be proper for me to give details or express opinions about that which is still a little controversial. I have every hope that when it has gone through the hands of that Committee the controversy will die away."

"Having referred to other parts of the Empire, Lord Passfield said: "To return to the toast: my only regret is that Sir A. Young regrets that the state of his health forces him to resign the chairmanship of your Committee, which he has held since 1924 (applause). May I add a word of appreciation of the services of Mr. C. J. Jeffries, the energetic secretary of the Club? (applause). Year after year he has done ungrudgingly a very considerable amount of work, and I hope he may long be spared to continue doing it" (laughter and applause).

"Though the Club has been in existence for thirty years, it is still only in its infancy. As the Colonial Service grows, so will this Club. Here yesterday meets with to-day, and to-day hobnobs with to-morrow. What tales might be told round this table! I give you the toast of 'The Corona Club.'"

East Africans Present.

Among those present with East African interests were:—

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Mr. V. R. Anley, Mr. H. B. Bain, Sir Jacob Barth, Sir Hesketh Bell, Mr. A. Bevir, Lieut.-Commander E. C. Bosanquet, Sir Cecil Bottomley, Sir Charles Bowring, Mr. F. B. Boyd, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker, Sir Horace Byatt, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne, Mr. J. A. Calder, Dr. G. D. H. Carpenter, Mr. K. S. J. Chamberlain, Dr. T. F. Chipp, Mr. H. W. Claxton, Mr. W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, Mr. C. K. Dain, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Daniel, Sir Edward Davson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. De Saigé, Commander G. F. Dugdale.

Mr. G. G. Eastwood, Mr. C. W. G. Eden, Mr. W. B. Sotherton Estcourt, Mr. P. H. Ezechiel, Mr. C. B. Francis, Major R. D. Furze, Mr. G. E. J. Gent, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, Mr. R. J. Goulston, Sir W. F. Gowers, Mr. S. H. Greville Smith, Mr. W. Griffiths, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Sir Robert Hamilton, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Mr. A. E. Hamp, Mr. R. L. L. Hart, Mr. F. C. Haslam, Mr. J. B. Grenfell-Hicks, Dr. A. E. Horn, Lieut.-Colonel Davidson-Houston, Dr. C. L. Levers, Mr. W. H. Ingrams, Mr. F. M. Jemonger, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Mr. E. B. Jarvis, Mr. C. J. Jeffries, Commander F. J. Jenkins, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. L. A. Feild-Jones.

Mr. W. V. Kendall, Mr. N. W. King, Mr. F. J. Lake, Major E. H. F. Lawrence, Mr. B. Lechman, Mr. J. D. McKean, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, Dr. P. Manson-Bahr, Sir James C. Maxwell, Mr. F. H. Melland, Sir W. H. Mercer, Mr. D. S. Miller, Mr. C. J. Opper, the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson, Mr. W. F. Poulton, Mr. J. P. Purnell-Edwards, Mr. R. Rabson, Sir Herbert Read, Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. A. H. Ritchie, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Sir Alison Russell.

Mr. H. O. Savile, Mr. G. F. Sayers, Mr. P. Sheldon, Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, Mr. W. C. Simmons, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. O. R. Sitwell, Dr. W. Small, Sir Herbert Stanley, Dr. A. T. Stanton, Capt. C. Y. Stevenson, Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Mr. H. A. Swan, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir S. Symes, Mr. F. S. H. Tagart, Major H. Blake Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Temple-Perkins, Captain E. Crewdson Thomas, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mr. K. R. Tucker, Major H. Vischer, Mr. A. de V. Wade, Mr. E. L. Walsh, Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Dr. P. H. Ward, Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, Mr. J. L. Woodhouse, and Captain A. H. L. Wyatt.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

"AMERICA CONQUERS BRITAIN"

And Proposes Afro-Indian Miscegenation.

The late Mr. E. W. Scripps, of the U.S.A. appears to exercise a considerable posthumous influence. There are the important Scripps-Howard newspapers; there is a Scripps Foundation at Miami University; and now come two books, one from each of these, which compel attention. The first bears the (literally) striking title of "America Conquers Britain," and is from the pen of Mr. Ludwell Denny, the chief editorial writer to the Scripps-Howard chain of papers; the other deals with "Danger Spots in World Population," and is the work of Dr. Warren S. Thompson, Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. Both are published by Messrs. A. A. Knopf, New York, 6d. and 2s. respectively; neither is read by anyone having any interest in East Africa particularly and in the British Empire at large. They deal with broad aspects of world problems, are refreshingly frank in statement, and reveal the real policy of the United States—a policy which is most unaccountably overlooked in Great Britain.

Let us take Mr. Denny first. This is his conclusion:

"We were Britain's colony once. She will be our colony before she is done; not in name, but in fact. Machines gave Britain power over the world. Now better machines are giving America power over the world and Britain. We are not content with the richest country on earth. . . . Instead we exploit countries less rich. . . . But we are not without cunning. We shall not make Britain's mistake. Too wise to try to govern the world, we shall merely own it. . . . Nothing can stop us. Our weapons are money and machines. . . . That is why our conquest is so easy, so inevitable. What chance has Britain against America? Or what chance has the world?"

Brave words, one may say, but by no means mere braggadocio. Mr. Denny, in his 400 pages, gives many instances which he believes to prove his point:

"Mr. Firestone found an ideal country—Liberia. It is not nominally American territory. It is better than that. For it is a virtual American protectorate under the dictatorship of a few Native puppets."

"Tin is making Bolivia a colony of the United States. Wall street bankers and corporations either own or have a mortgage on much of Bolivia's resources, and have an appreciable control over Bolivian fiscal affairs if not over its domestic and foreign policies. The Director-General of Mines is an American."

"Utilities Power and Light Corporation (an American concern with assets now approaching \$475 million) in 1920 acquired the entire common stock of Greater London Counties Trust, one of the largest British utility corporations. . . . Under the new American owners the Earl of Birkenhead, former Secretary for India and Lord High Chancellor in the Conservative Government, became chairman of the board of directors. His 'explanation' of the transaction. . . cannot obscure the fact that the Americans own this huge semi-monopoly."

"British hopes of independence (in copper) . . . have fallen somewhat with the added discovery that American capital is penetrating the British companies. American interests have acquired large holdings in the Roan Antelope, the N'Changa, the Bwana M'Kubwa and other Rhodesian properties."

"The United States to counter British moves in the Panama Canal region has recently taken a new interest in the Suez and road-to-India area. Thus an American minister has been sent to Abyssinia, where the British formerly acted for us. An American engineering firm has obtained the contract for the Lake Tsana dam, which will control the Nile waters upon which depend the Sudan and Britain's plan to escape from the American cotton monopoly."

Such extracts could be multiplied indefinitely.

The author's view of British government in tropical colonies is typically American:—

"The Natives usually are exploited without stint and receive few of the benefits of that 'civilisation' in the name of which they are made to sweat and suffer. To the people of tropical Africa, British and American investments mean the loss of their land and their personal freedom. It means some form of disguised slavery, forced labour of one kind or another. Conditions vary, being worst perhaps in certain Portuguese areas and under the British in Kenya."

It will be easily understood that the author laughs at the British notion, so assiduously cultivated, that war with America is "unthinkable":—

"Given this tendency to be less than fair to our 'cousins,' and given the skeletons of British Imperialism so familiar here, any American Government propaganda agent worth his salt could in a crisis 'sell' the idea to 'make the world safe for democracy' by fighting Britain."

Recalling President Cleveland's pugnacious attitude over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, one must admit that Mr. Denny is perfectly right. He knows his people.

Dr. Thompson strikes the same note, though not quite so resoundingly:—

"The economic interests of the United States and Great Britain are more and more coming into conflict, and as a consequence there are going to be numerous occasions in the future when our relations with Great Britain will not be so cordial as we should like them to be. We believe that we have come of age economically and that we can no longer allow Great Britain to dictate the commercial policies of the world as it has done in the past."

But Dr. Thompson's chief concern is with population and its better distribution in order to remove any incentive to war; and he is good enough to consider East Africa in this connexion. He thinks it an ideal country for Indian immigration, which, he says, is discouraged by the British:—

"If the effect of the immigration of Indians would be to create a race problem between them and the Native Negroes, there would be good grounds for hesitancy in admitting them. Such is not the case, however. Inter-marriage between the Indians and Negroes readily takes place. There is no colour bar, of course, and, besides, there is but little difference in standards of living. . . . Thus in time there would grow up a mixed African race with a culture adapted to the conditions of life prevailing in East Africa. Such a mixed race would in all probability be better fitted to take its place in the organisation of a world under modern conditions of life than the Native Negroes. For there is much evidence that where social conditions are not adverse the children of race crossings exhibit many of the qualities of the race having the higher culture. It might be much better, therefore, for the future of the world, to have an East Africa peopled with a mixed Indian and Negro race, manifesting the predominance of Indian culture, than a pure Negro race."

There is something magnificently impudent about this proposal, coming as it does from a man who obviously knows nothing of East Africa, and who, from the evidence of the rest of his book, appears to have formed his opinion of the country from *The Manchester Guardian* and the more vicious critics of Kenya; one, too, who is a citizen of a country with the strictest immigration laws in the world, a history of robbery of the Red Man's lands which has no parallel since the Spanish conquest of the West, and whose administration of the Philippine Islands is, to put it mildly, a "scream."

It is a good thing for Britons, and especially British colonists, to read such books as these. They enable us to see ourselves as others see us, which is a check to our pride and a shake-up to our complacency; and they certainly put us on our guard. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*. The frankness of the writers is a most welcome corrective of the flatterer fraternisations of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his tribe; like a dose of Epsom salts, it may be unpleasant to the taste but is very salutary in effect.

THE DEINOSAURS OF TENDAGURU.

Dr. J. Parkinson's Popular Account.

THE wonderful discoveries of colossal fossil reptilian bones in the Tendaguru district of Tanganyika Territory have yielded an immense amount of material, the great bulk of which is still under investigation; but their inherent interest justifies some account of them, such as is now given by Dr. J. Parkinson in "The Dinosaur in East Africa" (Witherby, 12s. 6d.). It is a "popular" account, intended for the ordinary reader, not the scientific specialist, which will appeal to those East Africans who—as many do—enjoy a plunge into the past history of their fascinating continent. They will find Dr. Parkinson's book easy and pleasant as well as informing reading.

The author has, for "popular" reasons, even adopted the more familiar spelling, "dinosaur" in preference to the more correct "deinosaur" or "terrible reptile." The name, however, spelt, is applied to the Tendaguru *Brachiosaurus*, is the mightiest of all known reptiles. *B. brancai* had vertebrae four feet long, a rib of 8½ feet, and an upper arm 2½ times as long as that of *Diplodocus carnegiei*, the American dinosaur familiar by pictures and models to most museum visitors. As for Tendaguru in those ancient days, some 70,000,000 years ago (if such figures can convey any real meaning), it must have been a wonderful world:—

None of our familiar trees, such as oaks or poplars, were then known. Instead there were low dwarf conifers, a jungle of ferns and cycads, no grass, for the greater part very bare to modern eyes, a large proportion a sandy waste broken by the periodic rush of flooded rivers. But it teemed with reptile life, a sluggish, slow-moving world. In the air flitted or flapped, bat-like, the wonderful toothed animals, the pterosauria or pterodactyles, their little fingers enormously extended to hold up leathery wings twenty-five feet from tip to tip sometimes. Dinosaurs the size of a cat, of an elephant, dinosaurs sixty feet long and over, four-legged dinosaurs, two-legged dinosaurs, some agile, some inexpressibly ponderous.

How this vast creation came to die out is an intriguing problem. Dr. Parkinson is inclined to attribute its extinction to a change in the flora at the close of the Cretaceous, when flowering plants seem to have largely superseded the flowerless; but the concomitant increase in insect life may, he thinks, have had something to do with it:—

"The writer is convinced, after a first twenty-five years of the tropics, that not nearly enough emphasis has been given to flies and ticks, not forgetting intestinal parasites, as causes of death amongst animals formerly flourishing but now extinct."

As herds of South American horses have been exterminated by trypanosomiasis and Mr. H. G. Wells's Martians succumbed to bacteria, so the dinosaurs may have met their fate by the agency of blood parasites carried by the "newly invented" biting insects of a progressing world.

Dr. Parkinson says little, perhaps, of the minute and painstaking work which is necessary to the recovery and preservation of these fossil bones. It has already cost the life of one promising scientist—the late Mr. W. E. Cutler, of Manitoba University—but Mr. F. W. H. Migeod, an African traveller of many years' experience and an authority on Native languages, took his place and still the work goes on. Up to the end of 1929 the expenditure on the expedition has been £10,680; but as Dr. G. F. H. Smith has said, "This region of Africa is of profound interest, and we can be said hardly to have even begun to unravel the tangled skein of its early history; it would, therefore, be a misfortune if the work of the expedition were brought to a close." Dr. Parkinson's able and entertaining book should go far to prevent such a misfortune. A. L.

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

Brigadier-General C. R. Ballard's Critical Survey.

SINCE the days of the Duke of Wellington no character in military history has held such a grip upon public imagination as has Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. Who, for instance, can forget the recruiting posters of War-time, his stern face gazing at every passer-by, whilst his finger pointed accusingly, "I want YOU!"?

His early days in the Army were spent on obscure missions, and he severed himself from mess life and the association of his brother officers whenever possible. In his book, "Kitchener" (Faber and Faber, 18s. net), Brigadier-General C. A. Ballard tells us just what we would know of this mystery man of war. The book is not for those who like oleograph portraits of heroes, nor does it, in modern fashion, affect to reveal the workings of his mind, but to those who would read how a great career built itself up, step by step, from obscure beginnings to the culminating climax of supreme command, this volume will strongly commend itself.

His days in the Sudan are well recounted, and with a simplicity of style that makes General Ballard's story all the more convincing. The story of Gordon's indomitable defence of Khartoum, of Kitchener's arrival with relief troops—too late, as we know—is especially well told, and the simple language used by the author made one reader at least feel the sand blowing in gusts against the walls of the beleaguered city, and experience in mind the anxiety and the starvation that preceded that awful massacre of January 26, 1885.

Many East Africans do not know that Kitchener spent some little time on the East Coast of Africa. General Ballard withholds the exact dates, satisfying himself—but not the reviewer—by saying that it was "between 1886 and 1892." There follows the mere statement that "he was appointed to a Joint Commission which dealt with the boundaries of Zanzibar," and later that "with one French and one German colleague he spent several months on the East Coast of Africa, and wrote a long report which led to nothing." More of that part of his life would have been interesting.

If no attempt has been made in this review to portray the complex character of Kitchener, it is because such a thing is impossible within reasonable space. The book must be read in its entirety for that—and it is well worth reading. R. A. T.

"THE BANTU ARE COMING."

An American Missionary on South Africa.

THE author of this book, Mr. R. E. Phillips, is a member of the American Zulu Mission in Johannesburg, and on the whole he gives a very fair presentation, from the missionary point of view, of the problems which face both white and black in the Union of South Africa. The Foreword is by Dr. C. T. Loram, of the Native Affairs Commission of the Union, whose summing up—"While dissociating myself entirely from the political opinions expressed herein, I, as a South African, commend to my fellow-countrymen this burning appeal for a change of heart in the consideration of our grave and difficult problem"—is an adequate comment on the book, though one is left wondering why Americans, with a colour question of their own, of no mean proportions, at home, should concern themselves so prominently with the political difficulties of a British Dominion which is quite competent to manage its own affairs. "The Bantu are Coming" is published by the Student Christian Movement Press at the price of five shillings. A. L.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WILL READERS TAKE UP THE CUDGELS?

An ex-settler disparages Kenya.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I read your paper because I have friends in Kenya, and I noted Mr. F. V. Ogden's letter in your last issue in which he deploras the variation of land prices in Kenya.

So many pigeons have already been plucked in England (including myself) that the supply must be running short—although Mr. Barnum said one is born every minute—for now it can only be the natural-born fools—as distinct from the merely ignorant who formerly bought "estates" in East Africa—who are caught.

I spent a few years in Kenya just after the War, and I fail to see what attractions it can offer to an intending settler, beyond some charming companions, good climate, and the attractions of being able to walk about in a motor car. But as for money-making, within reasonable expenditure of effort, I fail to see its attractions. Too much blather is talked about "the Empire spirit" and the benefits of pioneering in the cause of humanity. What, I would ask, is wrong with England, that is not equally wrong with the rest of the world to-day, including Kenya?

Yours faithfully,

Maida Vale, W. 9.

"QUITE HAPPY AT HOME."

[*East Africa* has repeatedly suggested that its readers home on leave or now resident in this country should consider it their duty to reply to statements in the Press which are derogatory to East Africa. To give them an opportunity of practising that virtue we refrain from editorial comment on the above letter, leaving it to them to retort. As there ought to be many replies, we particularly request our correspondents to be as brief as possible.—Ed., "E.A."]

"Pigeon Pluckers" in England also.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In your issue of July 17 you publish a letter from Mr. F. C. Ogden, headed "Land Prices in East Africa: Pigeons Waiting to be Plucked." Permit me to inform Mr. Ogden that amazing values of land are not confined to Kenya. There are amazing values in England also.

Three weeks ago I mentioned in the course of conversation with a gentleman I met at my hotel that I would like to acquire a small property in England, and he told me of such a place of which he wished to dispose; he supplied me with details and also a copy of an expert land valuer's report made only a month before. The land and buildings were valued by this expert at £3,500. The proposition seemed a good one, and I decided to go down and inspect the place, being given a letter of introduction to a firm of lawyers near the property who were acting for the owner. With these gentlemen I went over the property, with which I was quite satisfied. I was prepared to put the deal through, and while discussing the proposition mentioned the price of £3,500 quoted me by the owner. "Oh, no," said my lawyer friend, "the price is £4,200." I explained the situation and showed the expert's valuation, but it did not help; the deal fell through.

With reference to the price of £9,500 quoted for a four hundred acre farm, let me tell Mr. Ogden that if this property is situated in a proved coffee area it would be cheap at three times that figure, when from one acre of planted coffee it is possible and has been done to get a ton of clean coffee. I think Mr. Ogden will agree with me that £9,500 is not a high figure.

On the question of "pigeon plucking," we are children trying to learn from our mother who is universally

acknowledged to be the most expert "pigeon plucker" in the world!

Yours faithfully,

P. E. WATCHAM.

London, E.C.

"See Before You Buy."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Mr. Ogden has evidently gone the wrong way to work. Any man who has no experience of any colony, and thinks he would like to obtain land in it, gives himself away as a "pigeon to be plucked" if he consults land owners or agents about any particular property. Few prudent men will buy a pig in a poke. "See before you buy" is sound advice, especially in regard to land, for opinions on land may very honestly differ greatly.

If your correspondent desires disinterested opinions about land in Kenya, let him study your advertisement columns. There each week he is told to consult H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, where he will get good advice and learn about land prices. That Office will also give an opinion whether an intending settler is properly qualified to take up land. Not everybody is.

Yours faithfully,

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP."

Hants.

"THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIVES MUST BE PARAMOUNT."

Why? Asks Mr. Denis Lyell.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Those who know the history of our Empire and who are proud of its traditions must often wonder what it will be like in a few decades. In tropical Africa we replaced murder, witchcraft, and all kinds of cruelty with peace and justice, and without our paramountcy there the same would come again.

What makes subject races self-conscious, except a laxity on our part in maintaining our dominance, and our weakness in allowing nefarious propaganda to be spread like a poison gas amongst ignorant and illiterate peoples? In Africa and India we are destroying ourselves through pusillanimity, and because our rulers do not know that to give an inch incites the proverbial ell. Cunning is one of the principal traits in coloured races, and they are certain to take advantage of debilitated authority.

It is much easier to wreck an empire than to make one, and our present authorities will go down in history as empire-smashers should they go much farther. Should any local Government in Kenya, or in any other such Protectorate, ever attempt to enforce the paramountcy of the blacks over the whites, it will find that one thing only can happen, which will be a rising of the Europeans. Our settlers in wilder Africa are not the tame type found in Britain, though they spring from the same stock; and they are the last people in the world to stand such treatment from the home Government, a class they despise for their weakness and unpatriotism.

People in Great Britain who have not lived in countries inhabited by coloured races vastly exceeding them in number fail to understand the feeling of dominancy which imbues the European races resident there. Were this feeling absent it would be quite impossible for the whites to sustain that prestige, which is the only thing which imparts that superiority of race and power. It will be ages before black races attain the true education fitting them even for an equality. Natives almost always act on impulse, and they are usually quite incapable of rational reasoning or fairness; have not men who have lived many years

among them repeatedly stated that they could not tell how they would act under any given circumstances? It is therefore imperative that they must be controlled, and not allowed to imagine that they can dominate their present masters in any way.

The whole fact of the matter is that our Empire, with its growing and complicated problems, is too big a handful for our present-day legislators, most of whom are totally unfit by breeding and training to be placed in positions of great power. They are elected by the mob vote, founded on a system of base bribery and corruption. Through promises which can only be carried out by further robbery of the already blood-white taxpayer, they manage to get into Parliament, and then into great State bills. Some of them were defeatists when we were fighting for our existence in the Great War, and our present Government, too, is partly composed of the men who fostered the General Strike, which probably did more damage to our trade than any other factor by Teanyson which seem to fit the case :-

"We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty State,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great."

Belmont,

Yours faithfully,

Moffat, N.B.

DENNIS D. LYELL.

July 14, 1930.

POSITION OF THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

Are to-day's Low Prices passed on?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—The sisal tonnages quoted in the letter from a correspondent which you published last week are presumably based upon the Customs returns which record the quantity exported monthly and cover the period ended December 31 in each year. I would have preferred from a statistical point of view that the figures for Kenya and Tanganyika should have been separated. When that is done we find the following:—

1925 Tons	1926 Tons	1927 Tons	1928 Tons	1929 Tons
14,363	14,028	15,830	16,516	15,647
<i>Tanganyika.</i>				
18,276	25,022	33,012	36,186	45,728
32,639	39,950	48,851	52,702	61,375

These figures have been ascertained by reference to the Eastern African Trade and Information Office.

The official Kenya Agricultural Census published by the Agricultural Department annually, covering the period ended July each year, discloses the yield of fibre during each successive twelve months, beginning with July, 1925, to July, 1929, as follows:—

1925 Tons	1926 Tons	1927 Tons	1928 Tons	1929 Tons
11,091	13,026	15,006	14,737	15,809

The figures show that sisal exports from Kenya have remained fairly constant since 1925; as regards Tanganyika, sisal exports have risen very considerably since 1925. There may be, and probably are, special reasons to account for these progressively increasing quantities exported from Tanganyika.

I do not see how a Government office can be expected to collate information from so many sources as would be necessary if the statistics are to be as comprehensive as your correspondent implies. It is not the proper authority from which to obtain statis-

tical information—the London Chamber of Commerce, which possesses an expert *personnel* for dealing with matters of this kind?

It creates a wrong impression to say that "we are to-day dominated by Mexico." It is undeniable that the production from Mexico has a very vital influence upon sisal, but I submit there are other equally important factors which affect the position, namely, the supplies from the Philippines and Java principally, although there are sources of supply like New Zealand and Mauritius to be taken into account also, though to a smaller degree.

Reliable statistics are of enormous value, but I cannot see how the economic difficulties of the present position can be met or even mitigated by statistics.

Unless those responsible for the management of sisal estates are familiar with every detail of the working of the properties, and know precisely the amount of labour required for all operations, it is an easy matter for a labour force to become inflated and for wasteful expenditure to creep in, resulting in losses, which should, with an intimate knowledge of the position, be avoided. This seems the crux of the matter.

The agricultural side of the sisal industry from the point of view of development requires financial foresight, as all newly planted areas do not become factors affecting revenue and production until four years later.

The last Agricultural Census for Kenya (*i.e.*, 1929) discloses that the total area planted on July 31, 1929, was 100,375 acres, compared with 45,323 acres on June 30, 1924.

The price of East African sisal to-day is lower than the average taken over four years preceding 1914 and is the lowest price since the War.

It is worth considering whether purchases would be stimulated if the low prices prevailing to-day for raw material were passed on. Evidence is lacking on this point.

Again, purchases would be stimulated and development encouraged by a further expansion of the use of sisal, by using it for the manufacture of marine cordage. In this connexion, the report of the investigation conducted by the Imperial Institute "indicated that sisal and Manila hems do not differ greatly in their resistance to the action of sea-water, but that, when exposed under the same conditions, they deteriorate at approximately the same rate." At a meeting which I attended recently a letter was read from a Government Department, intimating its inability to consider sisal for marine cordage. The reason given was quite at variance with the report of the Imperial Institute investigators.

There is no royal road to success in any industry, but hard work, economy, and attention to detail. This is what we have to bear in mind at all times; it is still more urgent when passing through a crisis such as we are now experiencing.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. JOHNSON.

Carlton House,
Regent St., S.W.1.

A Message to the British Empire

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**ALWAYS DRINK
EAST AFRICAN COFFEE
FOR BREAKFAST**

AND HELP YOUR OWN
PEOPLE IN THE COLONIES

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

Bill on Leave.

No. 23.—The Trickster.

THE window of the jeweller's shop sparkled with diamond brooches, clasps, gold hunter watches, and other appurtenances of the rich—or of prosperous stockbrokers—for the locality was the City.

And I was gazing at these because in one of the necklaces there were some particularly fine diamonds, and well-cut stones, with their glistening lights, always please me. Soon I began to notice standing at my side a man in a brown suit, cut in the "dapper" mode affected by City men too rich to be forced to wear the ubiquitous black coat and striped trousers.

He turned to me and spoke. "Are you interested in stones?"

"Yes," he immediately began to point out the various defects or good qualities of the wares displayed in the window. "That large centre stone in the bracelet there," said he, "looks to me like a Jagersfontein. You can see the peculiar blue light they have even from here, in spite of the window. And that solitaire in the engagement ring on the tray over there, I should think that comes from Namaqualand. You have no doubt heard of the remarkable quality of the alluvial stones found there recently, as compared with other alluvials, which are usually impure?"

Honest Blue Eyes.

Marvelling somewhat at his knowledge, I was intrigued. He seemed well spoken enough, and his eyes were of that popular shade of blue commonly supposed to denote honesty—although I don't know who laid down that rule, as personally I have found that this innocent pigmentation often acts as an excellent camouflage for a proficient and diabolical liar. Anyhow he seemed a decent enough sort of chap, and I marvelled at his knowledge of diamonds.

"Pardon me," he said in continuation of our conversation, "but you look to me as if you have come from abroad. People who live in England don't get a 'rubber' neck like that. Where do you come from, may I ask?"

"I thought that tailors and barbers had removed the more obvious traces," I replied, "but apparently not. I come from East Africa."

"Not Kenya?" he cried, incredulously. "Why, I know it well. I was out there reporting on a diamond proposition for a London group some time ago. It's a fine country."

"Really," I said, interested. "Where was the property? I know of only two places where diamonds are found in East Africa in any quantity—in the Mwanza and Shinyanga districts, and they are both in Tanganyika."

"Yes, I meant Tanganyika," he said quickly. "I travelled through from Kenya to get to the property. It was the Mwanza show I had a look at."

Always pleased to meet someone from my own sphere, I continued to talk about East Africa, and I must say my friend was not lacking in "uptake." If he knew relatively nothing about East Africa, he concealed it well, and cleverly managed to get me to do the talking, whilst he asked obvious questions.

"Would you care for a glass of beer?" he asked, at last. "I have a few minutes to spare, and feel like a 'hair of the dog,' you know. I threw a party at my flat last night, and life this morning is not as bright as it should be."

I sympathised with him, but if I wondered at his candour in giving tongue to his misfortune so early in our acquaintanceship, I dismissed the thought as

petty. We strolled to the nearest hostelry, placed our feet on the brass rail, wished each other health, and exchanged cigarettes.

"Ah! that hits the spot!" said my new-found friend. "I needed this. I've just returned from Thibet. I've been on a prospecting expedition and discovered what I think is going to be a really wonderful diamond field. I've managed to raise all the capital I want here, and I'm going back in a few week's time." He dived one hand into an inner pocket and produced a leather wallet. "Here are some of my specimens. Have a look at that big stone—fifteen carats that goes. I reckon its worth £6 a carat at least." The stone he showed me was large and uncut, and I was duly impressed.

"Yes, it's a magnificent stone," I replied. "£6 a carat, eh? Why that makes it worth £90. How much are the others worth?"

He scattered them on the counter, and added the total.

"Well, I reckon the whole lot are worth about £200," he said.

"But isn't it a bit dangerous carrying about all that?" I queried. "Someone might pick your pockets, and I don't suppose you'd ever see them again then."

"Oh, no! I keep them well tucked away, and anyone trying to 'knock them off' would find it a bit difficult."

No Monkey Business.

I looked more closely at my man. The expression "knock off," meaning to steal, is one not normally used by men of his type; it is, I believe, a slang term used by the lower strata of the underworld.

"Now look here," he said, as we imbibed again. "You're a decent sort of chap, and no-monkey business about you, I can see. You've also knocked about the world a bit, and appreciate an honest man when you see one. To tell you the truth, old man, I'm a bit short of ready money for a few days. I've got plenty coming, but just for a day or two I'm up against it. Now, you know something about diamonds, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll take £100 cash for this whole parcel of stones. I hate to part with them, because I have a sort of sentimental attachment to them, having found them myself, but there's an offer you can't refuse. £100 cash for at least £200 worth of diamonds. The man's a fool who refuses."

His honest blue eyes shone with zeal, whilst with his hands he made movement intended to convey a state of deprecation at his undignified financial position.

"Let me have another look at that big stone," I said, and when he had handed it to me I fished out my pocket knife and opened a blade.

"What are you going to do?" he asked, hurriedly. "You can't use a knife on a stone like that. You'll scratch it!" He snatched the "diamond" away from me.

"Now listen, friend," I said, gently. "No knife in the world will scratch a diamond, because steel is the softer of the two. Anyhow, I don't think I will buy your stones, but thanks very much, anyway, for the beer. Must be getting along now. Good-bye—and better luck next time."

Yesterday I had occasion to pass along the same street, and stopped, once again, to gaze at the jeweller's window. Really that solitaire is magnificent! My reverie, however, was interrupted.

"Pardon me, sir," said a familiar voice at my elbow. "but are you interested in diamonds?"

I turned towards the voice, and he looked at me, for a moment, in hatred. Then he hurried across the road and disappeared into the crowd.

ARE EAST AFRICAN SALARIES TOO HIGH?

Importance of Reducing Costs of Production.

Special to "East Africa"

The importance of reducing the costs of production of all African commodities is self-evident, in view of the low prices now ruling for all tropical products; and we are therefore pleased to be able to report that a meeting was held in London a few days ago to consider possible economies in production. There were present Mr. E. W. Cowan, Lord Cranworth, Mr. E. P. Evans, Colonel Arthur Fawcus, Mr. R. Garnier, Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. H. R. Grant, Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, Mr. G. Ponsonby, Mr. Henry Portlock, Mr. D. Seth Smith, Mr. J. G. Stutfield, Mr. J. H. E. Swift, and Major C. ... will be seen, represent both the local East African ends of the problem.

Two points were emphasised by speaker after speaker—first, that those in London, far from wishing to dictate policy to the territories, desire only to make suggestions for the common good; and, secondly that much more information regarding the actual world position of coffee, sisal, and cereals is necessary before really sound proposals can be formulated. For the latter purpose Mr. Hausburg, Mr. Portlock, and Major Walsh were appointed a committee to assemble facts regarding sisal, and Captain W. Tyson and Messrs. Hausburg and Portlock regarding coffee. It was agreed that the problem of maize and wheat is so bound up with local conditions that its study can be best left entirely to the men on the spot.

Divergent Views.

Widely divergent views were expressed regarding the idea of reducing European salaries and Native wages. On the one hand, it was stated that European emoluments in East Africa are something like 60% higher than in South Africa, where the manager of one important enterprise with a capital of £500,000 was stated to be entirely satisfied with a salary of £1,000, and where really good agricultural assistants are readily obtainable at £15 per month; in contrast, it was said that the type of man who draws £18 to £20 a month in South Africa expects £30 in East Africa, and that a man in receipt of £1,000 a year in Kenya could not expect more than £600 in the Union.

There was general agreement that any cuts in salary and wages should begin at the top, but it was declared that shareholders, directors, and partners have in many cases drawn nothing for a long time past, and that the problem of reducing European salaries must now be faced. Other speakers argued that reduction of European salaries would have only a very slight effect on the cost of production of the article that it would unsettle managers and assistants, and that it would mean treating men who are at present earning every penny of their pay on the same level as men of little real value. No one supported the reduction of Native wages, though it was considered desirable to explain the real position to Native labourers, and to urge them to better tasks in order to reduce costs of production.

A strong plea was made that those present should do their best to check the spirit of despondency, and particularly to combat the idea which is gaining ground in some quarters in this country that East Africa is suffering particularly at this period. That, it was agreed, is not the case, the depression being general throughout the world. Attention was also drawn to the great recuperative powers shown by East Africa after the War, which lend force to the belief that the territories will be among the first to recover prosperity.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

1.—Mr. Douglas James Jardine, O.B.E.



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Mr. D. J. Jardine, who left England yesterday to return to Dar es Salaam, has won golden opinions for himself in Tanganyika since he became Chief Secretary of the Territory two years ago. He has dealt so expeditiously and efficiently with the representations of business men and settlers—some of whom had rather prided themselves on being 'agin' the Government—that we have heard his praises sung sincerely in quite unexpected quarters. To satisfy apparently everybody argues the possession of unusual qualities by Mr. Jardine, who is as popular socially as he is trusted administratively.

He was born on October 13, 1888, educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and, after serving in Cyprus from 1910 to 1916, became Secretary to the Government of British Somaliland, in which country he remained until 1921. He played a worthy part in the operations in that then disquieted country, was mentioned in dispatches, and in his "Mad Mullah of Somaliland" has given us a buoyant and dramatic history of the campaign.

From Somaliland Mr. Jardine went as Senior Assistant Secretary to Nigeria, where he spent six years before returning to East Africa—which does not wish to lose him again.

PERSONALIA.

Dr. R. W. Birkett has arrived from Kenya.

Mr. G. Austin Browne is on leave from Uganda.

Mr. R. J. Meikle is a recent arrival from Zanzibar.

Mr. Keith Tucker is at present on leave from Nyasaland.

Mr. G. W. Hatchwell has returned to Tanganyika from leave.

Captain E. G. Smith, of the Uganda Police, is a recent arrival.

Mr. C. Davis has been visiting Lourenço Marques from Mozambique.

Dr. G. A. Talwrn-Jones recently arrived in Uganda on first appointment.

Commander Veasey is expected in England shortly from Nakuru.

Mr. S. P. Teare has been appointed Acting Game Warden in Tanganyika.

The death has occurred in Nairobi of Mr. Richard Webb, of Kia Ora, Ruiru.

Mr. Charles Howell has been appointed Acting Solicitor General in Kenya.

Mr. O. Potter, the Canadian mining engineer, is visiting Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. N. Oostdam has been appointed to act as Belgian Consul in Mombasa.

The death has occurred in Tanga of Mr. Macri, proprietor of the Park Hotel.

Mr. Lancelot Barradell has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Nakuru.

Mr. R. C. Northcote has assumed charge of the Tukuyu district of Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Morgans are recent arrivals in England from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. H. White, the Provincial Commissioner, is at present on leave from Tanganyika.

Dr. P. Milne has returned to Kenya from New Zealand, where he took his last leave.

Mr. R. L. Basso recently flew from Dar es Salaam to Mombasa in a Wilson Airways machine.

Mr. G. F. Bell has assumed charge of the Iringa Province as Acting Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. H. P. Robertson, the consulting engineer to Uganda Tinfields, Ltd., is at present in Uganda.

Mr. W. J. Donnelly, Assistant Treasurer in Northern Rhodesia, is a recent arrival in England.

Dr. J. A. Carman has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Central Kavirondo district.

Mr. E. E. Dawson has been appointed Acting Senior District Engineer on the Tanganyika Railways.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Joseph Watson, of Yorkshire, and Miss Irene Dawkins, of Moshi.

Dr. A. B. Swarbreck has been appointed Medical Officer of Health in the Northern Province of Kenya.

Mr. K. E. Toms, Assistant Superintendent of Plantations, has arrived back at Amani from leave in Europe.

The marriage recently took place in Nakuru of Mr. Geoffrey Leader and Miss Harriet MacRitchie, of Inverness.

Mrs. G. R. Mayers reached London from Kenya at the beginning of the week, and is staying at the Langham Hotel.

Mr. H. A. MacMichael is Acting Governor-General of the Sudan during the absence on leave of Sir John Maffey.

East Africa is informed that General Smuts is paying a six weeks' visit to Tanganyika Territory to collect butterflies.

Colonel Theunissen, who is a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is at present in England on holiday.

Lieutenant-Commander A. M. Clark, R.N. (retd.), now a Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, is on leave in England.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, the Provincial Commissioner at Iringa, and Mrs. Thompson have arrived in England on leave.

Mr. J. G. Mathison recently arrived in Zanzibar on his first appointment as Assistant Administrator-General of the Island.

Mr. C. Seymour Hall has returned to Zanzibar from leave, and has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner.

The marriage of Mr. Sydney Mews, of Kenya, and Miss Ethel Rudd recently took place in Torrington, Devonshire.

The Rev. Philip Simpson recently arrived in Khartoum to take up the duties of British Chaplain at All Saints' Cathedral.

The Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. C. H. Dobree, recently visited the copper fields in the north of the territory.

Mr. John Jeffrey, joint general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has resigned owing to ill-health.

The wedding recently took place in Livingstone of Mr. Frank Lambert and Miss Agnes Thurtell, who have now arrived in England.

Viscount Furness, who has several times visited East Africa, has been elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London.

The death has occurred in Dar es Salaam of Mr. S. N. Ghose, a well-known local barrister and Indian unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

Captain Francis G. Pay, who has been visiting Kenya recently, has returned to Cape Town, where he conducts the Francis G. Pay Advertising Service.

Mr. P. A. L. Gethin, Director of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, has appealed to settlers in the Territory to prepare landing grounds for light aircraft on their estates.

The death has occurred in Ndola of Mr. A. W. McK... the Denver Rock Drill company, who had been with the company for twenty years in Africa.

The Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton is a passenger for East Africa by the "Llandaff Castle," which left Tilbury last Thursday. Lord and Lady Conyers, are also on board.

Mr. J. G. Dougall, Senior Magistrate, has been sent to Tanga by Sir Donald Cameron to inquire into the alleged desecration of the Borah Mosque by a police officer.

The wedding arranged between Mr. S. A. Larrett, of Tanganyika, and Miss E. M. Hoyle, of Sorrel-sykes Park, Leyburn, Yorkshire, will take place on October 6 in Dar es Salaam.

Chevalier Egon Fr. Kirschtein, the well-known Tanganyika consulting geologist, has been investigating mineral possibilities in Uha, on the boundary of Tanganyika and Ruandi-Urundi.

The Hon. Rupert E. Beckett, the father of Lady Delamere, who is new on his way to Kenya, from which he does not expect to return until the middle of October, is Chairman of The Yorkshire Post Company.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, who is attending the Lambeth Conference, visited Oberammergau on his way to England. He intends to return to Egypt during September.

The following have been elected members of the Nyanza District Council: Captain F. T. Patmore, J.P.; Mr. T. Allen; Mr. R. Pearce; Mr. J. J. Vernon Wilson; Mr. L. R. Latimer Saunders and Major W. S. Bellfield.

Mr. John Carberry, the Kenya airman and coffee planter, who relinquished his peerage some time ago, was married a few days ago in London to Miss June Weir Neffey, who has told the press that she "hates the title."

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. T. Cranswick, of Solai, and Miss Marjory Chadwick, of Leeds. Mr. Cranswick is expected to leave Kenya for England early next year, when the marriage will take place.

East African Freemasons will learn with interest that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master, last week laid the foundation stone of the new Masonic Girls' School in Rickmansworth Park, Herts.

The case in which Miss Schlamp claimed damages amounting to £2,708 from Mr. B. Butler, by whose motor bicycle she was injured in Dar es Salaam last year, has resulted in damages being awarded against Mr. Butler amounting to £508.

The Bishops of Zanzibar and Uganda attended a recent demonstration at the Albert Hall, organised by the Christian Protest Movement, to voice an international appeal to the United States of Soviet Russia to abandon religious persecution in Russia.

Mr. E. C. Richards, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Bukoba. Mr. A. W. M. Griffiths, District Officer, from Moshi to Dar es Salaam, and Mr. A. V. Hartnoll, Assistant District Officer, from Handeni to Lushoto.

Amongst prominent officials now on leave are Mr. H. D. Aplin, Senior Provincial Commissioner; Mr. K. R. Tucker, Treasurer; Dr. F. E. Whitehead, Director of Medical Services; Dr. W. A. Lambourn, Medical Entomologist; and Mr. J. B. Clements, Conservator of Forests.

Mr. A. de V. Wade, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner for Native Affairs in Kenya, who is attending the Colonial Conference now drawing to a conclusion in London, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, as has Mr. Cedric Harvey, of Dar es Salaam.

Company Sergeant-Major F. H. Morgan, who is amongst this year's Bisley team from Southern Rhodesia, served with the forces during the East African Campaign. He won the King's Prize in 1920, and has three times won the King's Medal granted for Southern Rhodesia.

The officers elected by the newly formed Kampala branch of the Society of St. George are Mr. P. W. Perryman, the Acting Governor, President; Mr. A. D. Jones and Captain A. C. Willmot, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. C. Moody, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. T. P. Priestly, Hon. Secretary.

Commander Gatti, who is leading the Italian scientific expedition in Central Africa, is reported to have met a lion, lioness and four cubs while he and a companion were about to enter a cave. The scientists had only one small-bore rifle with them, but fortunately the lions retreated.

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PERSONALIA (continued).

Mrs. Hilda Byatt, widow of the late Mr. G. H. Byatt, at one time sub-manager in Nairobi of the branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is at present in Egypt working with Dr. Reisner, the eminent Egyptologist, under the aegis of Harvard University and the Boston Museum.

Lieutenant-Commander W. H. B. Leathes, who, as previously announced in *East Africa*, attempted to fly from England to Nairobi via Khartoum, arrived recently in Mombasa by ship, the engine of his plane having caught fire at Tangier, thus forcing him to abandon the scheme and to complete the journey by sea.

Mr. [Name] [Name], who has arrived from Mombasa a few months at Home is a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., and was in charge of the Zanzibar branch of the firm for some years. In both Zanzibar and Mombasa he has shown a lively interest in public affairs, and has been an active member of the Chambers of Commerce.

We regret to report the death of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert James, M.P., for Bromley, who, after serving in the first White Nile Expedition against the Khalifa, was successively Administrator at Wadi Halfa, Deputy-Assistant Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, and Assistant Financial Secretary to the Egyptian Army.

An Entertainment Committee has been formed in Nakuru with the object of encouraging private enterprise in staging dramatic and operatic productions, and in other ways to help brighten the leisure hours of the community. The committee consists of Mrs. Askwith, Mrs. M. D. Daly, the Rev. W. M. Askwith, Captain A. E. F. Selfe and Mr. H. Stevenson.

Monsieur E-B. de Laborie, Inspector of Colonial Game Reserves in French Equatorial Africa, has died in hospital at Bangui as the result of being severely bitten in the right arm by a lion; in spite of prompt amputation of the injured forearm, gangrene set in and the patient succumbed to a second operation. M. de Laborie was a great sportsman and African traveller.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald, O.B.E., M.C., who recently arrived home on leave, first went to East Africa twenty-three years ago. During the War he served with the K.A.R. in German East and Portuguese East Africa. From 1923 to 1927 he was Commandant of the Small Arms School at Pachmar in India, and in 1928 he was appointed Staff Officer of the Kenya Defence Force.

According to telegrams received in London at the beginning of the week, some twenty Natives in the Ankole Province of Uganda have been killed by man-eating lions, in the last three weeks. Captain "Samaki" Salomon, the Game Warden who accompanied the Prince of Wales during his safari in Uganda, has been detailed to exterminate the man-eaters, which have repeatedly attacked Natives in broad daylight.

The death is announced from Glasgow of Miss Marion Scott Stevenson, who had been with the Church of Scotland Mission in East Africa since 1907. She was first stationed at Kilenyu, in Kenya, and was well known for her work at the Tumutumu mission. The Phelps-Stokes Educational Commission which visited East Africa in 1924 expressed especial praise of her work amongst the Kikuyu.

Amongst those who have recently arrived from East Africa are Mr. and Mrs. J. Batson, Mr. J. Cheshire, Mr. A. Chaney, Mr. A. Fuller, Mrs. E. Ford, Mr. D. Goldingham, Mr. H. Howard, Mr. A. Higgins, Mr. C. Heyer, Dr. and Mrs. P. Kowalsky, Mrs. F. Ker, Mr. F. Montague, Mr. J. Oaks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ralston, Mr. W. Samuel, Captain H. E. Schwartz, Mr. N. Stewart, Mr. H. O'Toole, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thompson, and Mr. B. Weston-Webb.

We learn with great pleasure that Monsieur Jean Sepulchre, the founder and managing director of our Belgian contemporaries, *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, of Brussels, and *L'Essor du Congo*, of Elisabethville (Congo), has been decorated by King Albert with the Royal Order of the Lion. This distinction has been conferred on Chevalier Sepulchre for his eminent services to and personal sacrifices in, the cause of the Belgian colonies. Heartly congratulations!

Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa are to be visited by an economic Mission under the chairmanship of Lord Kirkley, whose colleagues will be Sir Francis L'Estrange Joseph, Mr. John Morgan, and Mr. Robert Waddington. Mr. J. W. Bridgen, H. M. Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg, and previously Deputy Commissioner to H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, will act as Secretary to the Mission, which sails on August 8.

Ten medical men who will practise in East Africa passed the July examination of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and *East Africa* is able to publish their names. Those who have already served in, and will shortly be returning to, East Africa are Dr. T. F. Anderson and Dr. W. K. Connell (both of whom passed with distinction) and Dr. T. H. Nolan and Dr. T. W. Stephens. Those who will shortly leave for East Africa for the first times are Drs. E. Burton, P. J. Cowin, E. C. W. Maxwell, D. Murray, C. E. Roberts (passed with distinction) and S. E. Theis.

Mr. Alexander Stuart Rogers, whose death at the age of sixty-seven is announced, succeeded, in January 1902, Sir Lloyd Matthews as First Minister of the Zanzibar Government. From July, 1902, to June, 1905, during the minority of Sultan Seyyid Ali, Mr. Rogers acted as Regent in addition to his other duties. He was born in 1862 and appointed Vice-Consul in the East African Protectorate in 1896. He did good service in pacifying the turbulent Witu district and was made first British Resident there. For his many and great services to the Zanzibar Government, he was decorated with the First Class of the Brilliant Order of Zanzibar, and he held the Zanzibar Medal for the punitive expedition of August, 1893, against the Witu rebels.

Camp Fire Comments.

Locusts Reach Vienna.

Companionship in trouble is said to lighten sorrow. If that is true, it may comfort East Africans to know that the locust plague has spread even as far as Vienna. "The recent invasion by locusts," one reads, "is so far the strangest phenomenon of the heat-wave."

Are all Gorillas Left-handed?

It is made by Dr. Fred Puleston (who spent fourteen years in West Africa) in his book "African Drums." Of the gorilla he writes: "In running he assists himself by using the right arm, while his left hand—for he is left-handed—is the one used in fighting or to grasp a stick." One does not recall such a peculiarity of the gorilla being noted before, though the animals have been long known and their habits carefully observed, "in the wild" as well as in captivity. Can the author be right?

Another Mole Snake Story.

As an instance of the utter unreliability of Native evidence on natural history problems, it may be mentioned that a "tremendous booming noise" heard at night in the West African mangrove swamps is said by the local inhabitants to be made by a "gigantic snake." In fact, and on the authority of Mr. D. A. Bannerman, M.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.E., the agent responsible is the white-crested or "Tiger" bittern (*Tigrionis leucolopha*), quite a small bird but with the resounding voice of its European relative.

The Latest on Tree-Climbing Lions.

Not to be behindhand in the matter of tree-climbing lions, a lady has written to a London daily to say that when touring through the Sabi district of Southern Rhodesia two years ago she noted many "gigantic baobab trees" with their smooth trunks scored by lions' claws. A pioneer "who went up with Rhodes in 1890" told her that lions "climbed these trees in search of water, which lies high up in cavities formed by the immense branches." A more obvious explanation is that the claw marks were made in the ordinary way by the lions "sharpening" their claws on the bark, as all cats do. And perhaps that "pioneer" was a bit of a wag: some of them are sad dogs who can never resist the chance of a "leg-pull."

A Real Rainmaker at Last.

It is authoritatively reported from Amsterdam that after several experiments which failed owing to unfavourable weather conditions, Heer Veraart, a Hollander has succeeded in producing rain by throwing pulverised ice on the clouds from an aeroplane at a height of 8,500 feet. Heavy rain subsequently fell on the Island of Marken and the neighbourhood. While anything which deals with the artificial production of rain is of interest to East Africa as a rule—this year seems to be the exception, for the country has had all the rain it wants, and more—Heer Veraart's experiment does not seem to hold out much hope. Two factors appear to be essential—clouds and ice—neither of which is forthcoming during African drought. Nevertheless, it is a step in the right direction.

The Tea Habit in East Africa—a Coffee Country!

"East Africa has a wonderful idea of advertising—I don't think!" writes pungently and perhaps a little rudely a correspondent just returned from Kenya. "I have been on a business tour in the country and have naturally called on possible customers, and in practically every case I was offered tea! Now, I ask you! Kenya in particular, and the others to some extent, are engaged in growing coffee, and I understand, are trying to boost it at home. But in East Africa they offer you tea! Why not coffee? Echo answers, 'why?' I read, too, that Americans, boosting Brazilian coffee, are getting 'five o'clock coffee,' to take the place of 'afternoon tea.' Frankly, it beats me." Our correspondent, in a trifle blunt, does certainly put his finger on an anomaly as it strikes a stranger within the East African gates, and we bring his protest to the notice of our readers.

Why the Young Men Danced.

"I draw two morals," writes an old East African, "from Sir James Maxwell's capital story related in your recent issue. One is that anti-slavery laws and regulations have unexpected repercussions (blessed word!), and the other, that the District Officer in tropical Africa has indeed a tough time. In the words of an old song popular in the days of my youth, 'E dunno where 'e are!' No doubt it was an unfortunate tribal law that the local Don Juans, if caught out, should be sold as slaves, and one can quite understand that on the repeal of that law by the local D.O. they should get up a dance, *ngoma*, *corroboree*, or bean-feast to celebrate the occasion. The perfectly comprehensible misunderstanding that the D.O. was trying to encourage immorality might well be brought to the notice of those busybodies in and out of Parliament, who, without the slightest personal knowledge of Africa, never tire of telling officials, missionaries, and settlers how they should conduct their affairs."

The Danger of Monkeys as Pets.

Many people have found to their cost that monkeys, though interesting and sometimes amusing, make most dangerous pets. No better example of this could be given than that by Mrs. Court Treatt, as set forth in her new book, "Sudan Sand." While on her trip from the Cape to Cairo, Mrs. Treatt, a devoted lover of animals, acquired a female blue monkey, which she named "Kima" and to which she became greatly attached. The affection was mutual, and for two years in England their friendship grew, so that when Mrs. Treatt returned to Africa with a party to make a film in the Sudan, Kima went with her. Apparently the animal had a free life on safari, but quite early on the trip it turned on its mistress and bit her finger—much to Mrs. Treatt's surprise and indignation. But worse was to come. Towards the end of the expedition, Kima, in a fit of jealousy (to which monkeys are so liable), flew at the lady and bit her on the arm and fingers and so badly on the cheek as to make a hole in it. That was the seventh time the monkey had bitten its mistress, and the two men on the expedition—her husband and her brother—decided that the monkey must go. It was later abandoned in a grove where other of its kind were plentiful. But Mrs. Treatt was heartbroken. "I was intensely miserable," she writes. "I did not know that one could love an animal so much. I tried to console myself, vainly, by saying that she would be happier leading her own life among her own kind." It is evident from this that the monkey is a most dangerous pet, and the fact cannot too widely be known and appreciated.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

The Imperial Conference.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked what arrangements had been made for the representation of the interests of the Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States, and Mandated Territories at the economic discussions at the forthcoming Imperial Conference; and whether it was proposed to constitute an *ad hoc* panel of unofficial persons familiar with the trade and resources of these Dependencies to assist him in an advisory capacity to represent their interests, in accordance with the precedent of the 1923 Conference?

Dr. Shiels: "The interests of the Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States, and Mandated Territories will be represented by my noble friend, who hopes to make some arrangement by which he will have all the necessary assistance, but I regret that I am not yet in a position to enter into details on the subject."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "Will the hon. gentleman make a statement to the House as to whether that assistance will be by permanent officials of the Colonial Office, or whether there will be unofficial persons as well?"

Dr. Shiels: "Yes, I hope to make a statement."

The Zambezi Bridge.

Mr. Lambert asked what firm of engineers was responsible for the estimate of £3,000,000 for the Zambezi bridge railway extensions; whether the bridge was to be built on Portuguese territory; and whether there had been any view on the concession whereby the bridge is to revert to the Portuguese Government at the expiration of ninety-nine years from 1912?

Dr. Shiels: "The estimate for the bridge and approaches was prepared jointly by the firms of Messrs. Livesay, Son and Henderson and Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton. The bridge is in Portuguese territory. No variation has been made in the condition referred to."

Mr. Lambert: "Cannot this matter be reconsidered—this proposal to spend the large sum of £3,000,000 on foreign territory?"

Dr. Shiels: "This matter has been before the House since 1924 and a Departmental Committee considered it. It has been dealt with in discussion at least half-a-dozen times in this House, and I think it is generally agreed that the House has now accepted the proposal."

Colonel Wedgwood: "Arising out of that answer with which I entirely disagree—may I ask whether the Treasury have finally approved of this expenditure?"

Dr. Shiels: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Day: "Can the hon. gentleman say how much is being spent on Portuguese labour?"

Dr. Shiels: "No, sir."

Mr. Lambert asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the excess of revenue over expenditure in the year 1930 was estimated by the Treasurer of Nyasaland on March 8, 1927, to be £52,000, while the actual expenditure now is estimated to be £21,000 in excess of revenue; and whether, in view of that error, the Nyasaland Government had recently been consulted as to its ability to guarantee the loan of £2,500,000 for building the Zambezi bridge, having regard to the serious fall in the primary products of Nyasaland?

Dr. Shiels: "There is no real discrepancy. The current estimates for 1930 include part of the developmental expenditure recommended in the Treasurer's memorandum of March 8, 1927, and also repayments of £47,630 to the Imperial Exchequer which were assumed for the purposes of the earlier estimate to be waived. This relief has now been granted, so that the current year should show a surplus. The Governor has been fully consulted throughout."

Kikuyu Central Association.

Mr. Horribin asked under what Ordinance the Government of Kenya had made rules prohibiting branches of the Kikuyu Central Association from collecting money from members.

Dr. Shiels: "I would repeat that there is no intention to prevent the collection of money from Natives for the Kikuyu Central Association or for any other purpose which is not unlawful."

Church of Scotland Mission.

Sir Robert Hamilton asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would make public the dispatch he had received from the Governor of Kenya regarding the representation of the Church of Scotland in that Colony on official occasions.

Dr. Drummond Shiels: "A dispatch has been received from the Governor of Kenya, which makes it clear that there must have been some misunderstanding in this matter. There is no foundation whatever for the suggestion that official representation has been denied to the head of the Church of Scotland in Kenya on public occasions. On the contrary, invitations have been extended to the head of that Church equally with the Anglican bishop. I shall be glad to send the hon. member fuller particulars from Sir Edward Grigg's dispatch which he may publish if he so desires."

THE SHIKAR CLUB DINNER.

Commander Blunt on Game Preservation.

AMONG those with East African interests present at the recent annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel of the Shikar Club were Major G. H. Anderson, Lieutenant-Commander D. Blunt, Mr. C. W. Bulpett, Captain Keith Caldwell, Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, The Hon. Denys G. Finch-Hatton, Major R. B. Loder, Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, Lieutenant Commander J. G. Millais, Mr. F. S. Moseley, Sir Francis Newton, Sir Missom Rees, Major Guy S. Rowley, and Sir Alfred Sharpe.

Commander Blunt, who was called upon to speak, said the elephant control division of the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika had had surprising results, and had proved that elephant can be taught to leave cultivated areas alone.

"Two years ago," he said, "I carried out a *safari* of two months along the Ruvuma Valley during the height of the raiding season, and never had a single complaint of elephant damaging crops, yet within a mile or two of most villages I came on the fresh spoor of the elephant, where they had passed the villages and gardens on their way from water to the thick bush. I did not need to shoot a single elephant on this *safari*. This, I think, proves that cultivation protection is not game destruction, but game preservation in the long run."

"The method employed by cultivation protectors is to camp in a cultivated area where elephants are continually raiding, and, with the aid of a Verrey light, to shoot one or two raiders at night whilst in the act. It is no use shooting elephant raiders miles away from cultivation, as they do not know why they are being shot, but when they are killed in a garden the remainder of the herd clear out of that area, and the smell of a dead elephant deters other herds from coming near or stopping to feed. In my humble opinion there is absolutely no fear of the extermination of elephant. In fact, they have been on the increase since the establishment of British rule, only the biggest old bulls being shot and an infinitesimally small number of cows and calves."

"I agree absolutely with the remarks of the Game Ranger of Kenya with regard to the use of motor cars for hunting. A man should on all occasions hunt his game on foot, and should not be allowed to shoot from platforms on trees, any more than from cars. A car should only be used in the same way as a man uses his car to take him to a meet of hounds in England. As far as the dearth of porters is concerned, it is still possible in Tanganyika to obtain porters in hunting country, where no motor roads exist. I think there are still world's record heads to be seen alive in Tanganyika Territory."

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DENTAL CREAM

OF ALL CHEMISTS

HOME PRESS ON THE WHITE PAPERS.

"The Times" on administration of the Reserves.

THE task of administering the Natives in their Reserves and of assisting their economic and cultural advance is, in the opinion of *The Times*, "not a field in which unofficial criticism has any particular rôle to play" in Kenya. A leading article developing this view says, *inter alia* :—

"The work done by the present Native Commissioner and his Department, often under serious difficulties, deserves great praise; but it is admittedly only a beginning. Whether, as is advocated in some quarters, a division should be made by issuing two Commissions to the Governor, one as Governor of the Colony and one as High Commissioner for the Reserves, or whether a special office of Native Commissioner should be created, second only to the Governor and responsible through him direct to the Colonial Office, the general principle is plain that the administration of the Reserves can be divided from the general affairs of the Colony.

"It is particularly concerned with our dealings with the Natives, to the Africans, and who to-day watch the settlers with undisguised suspicion, would then know that the Native policy of the Imperial Parliament was being carried out directly under the Colonial Office, and that, however the character and composition of the European and Indian communities might change in future years, there was no threat to the continuity of the policy of trusteeship. The Hilton Young Report, while declaring the policy of complete segregation and the creation of white and black colonies to be impracticable to-day, declared in favour of separate administration for the Reserves, and it cannot seriously be claimed that such a step would create insoluble administrative problems or any drawbacks comparable to the great and clear-cut gains.

"Opposition to such a solution most commonly expresses itself in references to the administrative difficulties and to the lack of clear-cut and simple lines of demarcation dividing the white and Native areas. Past practice in granting land, by the side of the railway for example, has left a piebald map of European farms and Native Reserves, and special cases like the Kavirondo Reserve can be brought forward by anybody concerned to point out the difficulties. But the real question is whether in the circumstances the price in administrative inconvenience is not worth paying. The overwhelming need of the Colony is for political peace.

"What the settlers need above all is security. They also desire a widening of political opportunities for those of their number who have leisure and inclination for public tasks. They cannot claim to be the proper judges of the pace and direction of Native advance. The white community is so small—between one and two hundred votes is a common poll at an election, and not a thousand votes in all were cast at the last General Election—that any considerable influx might change its whole character. But the question of representation is put on another and more arguable plane if it is limited to the administration of the settled areas, for the settlers can claim to possess rights over their own affairs which they cannot claim over the Native peoples."

Major W. M. Crowdy wrote *à propos* this leading article :—

"As Chairman of the body in London which represents the interests of the British producers in East Africa, may I say that we welcome your leading article? We may not agree with all its phraseology. We may think that for the future of East Africa and British influence in the African world we may hold not only 'an' important, but 'as' important a place in the development of that country as can be attributed to any of its inhabitants, and we do consider that the statement of the paramountcy of Native interests as worded in the White Paper of 1923 was unfortunate; and unless read with due reference to the context, and if read as glossed by the recent Memorandum on Native policy, is irreconcilable with the phrase and antagonistic to the practice of a 'dual policy'. But leaving matters of emphasis aside, we are in agreement with your leading article (and, indeed, always have been) that legislation in matters which exclusively affect Natives should be reserved out of the powers conferred upon a locally elected majority.

"Hitherto, British Colonial communities have pursued a plain path towards a community to allow to pass unchallenged the enunciation of a policy which implies that their

way thither is to be clogged, if not barred. As your leading article says, Kenya is young, and the white community requires security for growth and due development to maturity; and would rather relinquish the material advantages of Closer Union than accept them as an occasion for disinheriting."

"It is not perhaps generally comprehended how hardly the settlers in Kenya have been hit not only by the War and political uncertainties, but by the struggle with a novel soil and climate. Both are exceptionally fine, but they are unchartered. Two seasons of drought, locusts, and now excessive rain have abetted the heavy fall in prices of produce. Few, very few, of the settlers are wealthy; not many have made money; many have lost it. Every grain of intelligence and energy which they possess should be concentrated upon agricultural problems and not dissipated on political crises. They have not the funds wherewith to be vocal. They, in common with the white communities of Tanganyika and Uganda, are therefore grateful when a journal such as *The Times* devotes its sympathetic attention to their troubles."

Sir Samuel Wilson's study of East African questions has been of the greatest benefit to the Government and the Empire, says *The Sunday Referee*, which continues :—

Under a High Commissioner, assisted by a Council of two or three members, the possibility of political and economic disruption will be removed; and we are sure that it will not be long before our East African territories will bear the fruit of a scientifically conceived and applied administration. It is good to learn that no rift can appear through the Tanganyika Mandate for at least some time to come, for in the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa it is stated that 'His Majesty's Government have no intention of advising the abandonment of the Mandate or its modification in any way.'

"The second Paper is an exposition of Native policy which should be adopted in East Africa. We do not doubt the sincerity of the Government's desire to secure for the Natives a truly Imperial measure of political and economic self-determination; but it is surely unfair to European settlers to harp so strongly on the point that the interests of the Natives must take precedence over those of the colonists. It will be through the efforts of the Europeans that the East African territories will eventually be brought to such a state of stability and prosperity as to bring them in line with the Dominions; and it seems to us unfair that the colonists should have to work under the shadow of a partial justice. But we imagine that too much may be read into the Government's declaration, and we are sure that, if strongly taxed on the matter, it would be the first to deny the right of any section of the population to enjoy special advantages in a truly democratic State."

In the course of a letter to *The Spectator*, Mr. J. H. Driberg says :—

"Many will think that the office of High Commissioner will be a top-heavy superstructure in a comparatively small Dependency, and it has been frequently suggested that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should be invited to submit to federation with the territories to their north. This suggestion has the further merit that it would embrace within one governing peoples who are culturally akin instead of perpetuating an artificial boundary which is meaningless to the Natives and not altogether to their advantage. It would also stem the northern advance of the 'Africaner' point of view in the treatment of Native races."

The leading article of *The Scotsman* is mainly non-committal, though it is noted that "the document on Native policy is, perhaps, inclined to stress that the interests of the African must be paramount without due regard for the consideration that European interests should also have a place."

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FROM THE PLANTER TO THE TRADE.

Formation of New Marketing Concern.

Special to "East Africa."

East Africa is able to disclose some interesting particulars of a private company recently registered in London under the title of Kenya Merchants, Ltd., to act as a direct link between East African coffee planters on the one hand and large British, Continental, and Trans-Atlantic consumers on the other. Temporary offices have been opened at Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C. The chief object of Captain J. G. Aronson's visit to London is, we understand, that of linking up his Nairobi organisation with this new concern, which has a very strong directorate.

The chairman is Mr. John Robson, a well-known Quaker, and late managing director of Messrs. Isaac Robson & Sons, Ltd., of Huddersfield, of which town he was for thirteen years a Town Councillor.

Other members of the board are Mr. A. C. Fincken, founder and present senior partner of Messrs. A. C. Fincken & Co., Ltd., one of the most efficient distributing agencies in this country; Mr. A. F. Hall, late senior director of Messrs. Dyson Hall & Co., Ltd., of Huddersfield, who recently spent fourteen months in Kenya Colony, making a close study of the growing and marketing of coffee; Mr. W. E. Kingsford, late chairman and managing director of Associated British Manufacturers (Egypt) Ltd., for seven years chairman of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce, and at one time a member of an agricultural development committee set up by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt; and Mr. R. O. Mennell, proprietor of Messrs. R. O. Mennell & Co. (a firm founded by his forebears in 1725), the well-known tea merchants, from whose offices at 41 Eastcheap the Continental export trade of Kenya Merchants, Ltd., will be conducted.

The interests of the new concern in Kenya Colony will be in the hands of Captain J. G. Aronson, founder of Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd., managing agents for various coffee estates and buyers and shippers of coffee on commission. Through this intermediary it is intended to put producers in East Africa into direct touch with large trade buyers in this country and abroad.

OUTRAGE AT VICTORIA FALLS.

A STRANGE and most unusual outrage is reported from the Victoria Falls. According to telegrams from Livingstone, a Mrs. Kirby, of Pretoria, and a Miss Allison had visited the Rain Forest and were proceeding to the edge of the Falls when they were accosted by a Native attired in trousers, shirt, and blazer. Apparently Mrs. Kirby was then attacked by the Native, whereupon Miss Allison ran for help. On returning with a policeman nothing was seen of Mrs. Kirby, though her hat was found on the brink of the chasm. A cordon was thrown round the area and the bridges were watched, and a Native, who threw away his shirt, was chased. He slipped and fell while trying to descend the steep slope to the Silent Pool, but a constable descended two hundred feet and recovered the injured boy, who, however, died before reaching hospital. In spite of careful search, no further trace of Mrs. Kirby had been found as we closed for press.

Messrs. W. C. Mitchell and J. E. A. Woolryche Whitmore have accepted invitations to serve on the recently constituted Central Agricultural Advances Board set up by the Kenya Government to administer the fund of £100,000 set aside from surplus balances to provide credits for approved agricultural purposes.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLBOY TOUR.

Particulars of the Visit to East Africa.

East Africa is able to state that of the twenty-eight public schoolboys who will leave London on August 1 by the British India liner "Modasa," four will come from Winchester, three from Eton, two each from Harrow, Malvern, Rugby, Tonbridge, Eastbourne and Redley, and one each from Bradfield, Camford, Dulwich, Gresham's Holt, Marlborough, Mill Hill, Oundle, Stowe and Uppingham.

The Director in charge of the party will be Mr. A. K. Wickham, a master at Eton, who was at Winchester as a boy, and afterwards at New College, Oxford. Mr. Colin Hunter, a Winchester master, and a Cambridge "Soccer" blue, is assistant director. Mr. Alastair Baillie, the advance agent, who left for East Africa some little time ago, is an old Etonian who has farmed for some years in Southern Rhodesia. A doctor will also accompany the party.

The boys, who will be between 17 and 19½ years of age, are to spend four days in Zanzibar, six days in Tanganyika, twelve days in Uganda, and approximately a month in Kenya, and, owing to generous concessions by the British India line and by the East African railways, it is not expected that the cost will exceed £150 each.

Those who make the tour are not a haphazard collection of boys brought together for a jaunt in East Africa, but are recommended by their headmasters, not as brilliant scholars or athletes, but as typical public schoolboys, selected with the serious purpose of learning at first-hand something of the Empire Oversea. Those responsible for the tour expressly ask East Africans to remember that they are not a cricket eleven, or a party of athletes, but just a number of representative English public schoolboys, dead keen to see and hear everything they can during their two months spent in the territories.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 2s. 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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TO RETURNING EAST AFRICANS.

TWO SISTERS returning to Kenya, offer services as companions or Nurses in exchange for passage. Write Box No. 210, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

MARRIAGE.

MEIKLE-PEGG. On July 13, at the Cathedral Church of Christ, Zanzibar, RICHARD JOHN MEIKLE (African Wharfage Co. Ltd.) and ISABEL PEGG (late Matron of Government Hospitals, Zanzibar).

KENYA KONGONI CRICKET TOUR.

Results of First Four Matches.

Special to "East Africa."

THE weather has not been kind to the Kenya cricketers at the outset of their English tour. A few days before their opening match our long spell of almost African summer broke, and the elements have since remained unsettled. Matches which the Kongonis might well have won resulted in draws on account of rain.

Kenya Kongonis v. Burton-on-Trent.

Played at Burton on July 16. Little cricket was possible owing to rain.

BURTON.

J. A. Eadie c Nicholson b Schofield	52
H. L. Newton c Nicholson b Schofield	1
C. B. Thompson	66
W. J. Gildea	0
Byes	5
Total (for 2 wkts.)	124

W. J. Moore, S. E. Wilson, L. Robinson, H. Argyle, D. T. Hughes, M. F. Huddle, and T. H. Oakden did not bat.

KENYA KONGONIS.

A. G. Baker, F. O'B. Wilson, G. D. Rhodes, A. H. Symes Thompson, B. W. L. Nicholson, T. A. Cairns, P. de V. Allen, J. P. Gildea, G. C. Schofield, J. H. Echalaz, and C. B. Thompson.

Kenya Kongonis v. Derbyshire Friars.

Played at Derby on July 17. Drawn.

DERBYSHIRE FRIARS.

W. F. Parrington lbw b Schofield	8
J. H. Gilbert lbw b Schofield	42
A. W. Richardson c Allen b Cairns	54
C. J. Corbett b Cairns	20
J. L. Crommelin Brown not out	101
B. O. Byass c Wilson b Echalaz	18
R. H. T. Turner not out	18
B. 18. L.B. 5	23
Total (for 5 wkts. Innings declared)	224

L. B. Blackland, A. R. Lawrie, R. M. Hillary, and E. W. Sitwell did not bat.

KENYA KONGONIS.

A. H. Symes Thompson not out	53
P. de V. Allen b Brown	30
G. D. Rhodes lbw b Brown	22
F. O'B. Wilson c Hillary b Brown	22
T. A. Cairns not out	32
B. 19. L.B. 1. N.B. 4	24
Total (for 3 wkts.)	170

J. P. Gildea, C. B. Thompson, G. C. Schofield, J. H. Echalaz, C. V. Brambridge, and F. C. Gamble did not bat.

Kenya Kongonis v. Rev. F. Clifton Smith's XI.

Played at Clifton on July 18 and drawn owing to rain.

REV. F. CLIFTON SMITH'S XI.

L. Jacques c Echalaz b Baker	44
A. Ferrara lbw b Cairns	23
H. E. Bouman c Echalaz b Gildea	34
W. Jacques st. Rhodes b Baker	36
R. Bamwell not out	31
B. 2. L.B. 1. N.B. 1	4
Total (for 4 wkts. Innings declared)	152

W. T. Taylor, W. L. Foster, R. J. Barber, R. Wellnott, A. Wabvik, and Sir F. L. Sprout did not bat.

KENYA KONGONIS.

G. D. Rhodes c Wellnott b W. Jacques	28
B. W. L. Nicholson b Bouman	19
F. O'B. Wilson not out	40
C. B. Thompson not out	10
B. 5. L.B. 1. N.B. 1	7
Total (for 2 wkts.)	105

J. P. Gildea, A. G. Baker, P. de V. Allen, J. A. Cairns, A. H. Symes Thompson, G. C. Schofield, J. H. Echalaz, and F. D. Emley did not bat.

Kenya Kongonis v. Notts Amateurs.

Played at Nottingham on July 19 and drawn owing to rain.

NOTTS AMATEURS.

H. R. Cox c Rhodes b Baker	27
P. Vaulkhard b Cairns	47
D. H. Vaulkhard run out	7
S. H. Richardson c Cairns b Schofield	0
R. P. Williamson b Cairns	3
A. F. Brodbeck b Cairns	8
B. H. Dowson c Allen b Schofield	5
R. G. Holliwel not out	17
R. J. de C. Barber c Rhodes b Cairns	32
B. J. M. Wright b Schofield	5
G. O. Gauld b Cairns	10
B. 11	11
Total	178

KENYA KONGONIS.

G. D. Rhodes b Gauld	57
P. de V. Allen run out	32
J. A. Cairns b Vaulkhard	0
C. B. Thompson b Vaulkhard	3
J. P. Gildea c Barber b Richardson	28
B. W. L. Nicholson lbw b Gauld	17
J. H. Echalaz not out	6
B. 3. E.M. 2	5
Total (for 6 wkts.)	148

G. C. Schofield, F. C. Gamble, A. G. Baker, and F. D. Emley did not bat.

Next week we hope to give the results of the remaining matches.

TANGANYIKA RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES.

Good Work by the Authorities.

From a Correspondent in Tanganyika.

YOUR Special Correspondent who recently toured Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar gave a good description of the washways on the Central Tanganyika Railway, and made kindly and well-deserved reference to the work of the Engineering Department, which tackled its difficulties in a splendid spirit.

No sooner had the urgent difficulties in the Central Province been rectified, when, behold, a tremendous inland sea formed between Tabora and Kigoma, covering the rails for a distance of about five miles, carrying away the bank in places, and necessitating repairs under water. As this water is somewhat sour and very bad for cuts and scratches, and as there were a considerable number of snakes and a certain number of crocodiles about, it will be readily realised that the repairs under water called for very considerable courage, as well as continuous effort. However, at the moment of writing, things seem to be running more smoothly, and the water at Usunge is now only nine inches over the rails.

Perhaps it is just as well that this extensive damage should have occurred now, before Tanganyika traffic had assumed very large proportions, and I learn that the Railway authorities are taking every step to prevent a recurrence. Two diversions are to be made, one of ten and the other of twelve kilometres, and as the longer one means little but cut and drill through rock it will be very expensive, an expense which must be faced in order to achieve a safe main line of railway.

The port of Dar es Salaam naturally became congested, but, I believe, never actually more than could be just held, owing to the periods of traffic working that the authorities managed to get in between floods.

It is clear from the latest private and Press cables from Nairobi that the delegation to be sent to London to appear before the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament will have laid upon it the duty of pressing for complete withdrawal of the present proposals for Closer Union, unless an entirely acceptable alternative scheme be offered.

A NEW EAST AFRICAN FILM.

A Drama of Bush Nerves.

THERE are three more or less contradictory points about "Vengeance," which has just been shown at the New Gaiety Cinema, Regent Street, W.1, and which give rise to speculation as to whether the film was made in Hollywood or Africa. First, the action is said to take place in the Belgian Congo; secondly, a finger pointing to a map indicates that this country is situated on the borders of Nigeria and the Sahara; and, thirdly, out of a babble of unintelligible Native sounds the white characters ejaculate words of Swahili. Otherwise there is no technical criticism from an East African standpoint, and I wondered why such trivial and easily remedied inaccuracies should have been made, especially as the play itself is otherwise good in plot, setting, dialogue and atmosphere.

"Vengeance" is the best tropical African drama yet thrown upon the screen. At long last filmdom is apparently realising the dramatic possibilities of East and Central Africa, and realising, too, that no exaggeration (such as was witnessed in "Mamba") is necessary to embroider the sufficiently romantic natural surroundings of the tropics. To such pioneers as Radcliffe Dugmore, Cherry Kearton, Radcliffe Holmes, and Martin Johnson must be given the credit of producing excellent big game films, stories of Native life, and kindred subjects, but they unfortunately enjoyed only a specialised appeal, and did not capture ordinary film audiences as have the more spectacular and romantic creations of Europe and America. Now a new régime appears to be dawning.

A Study in Psychology.

"Bush nerves" are apt to be minimised in their importance by men in the Outposts of Empire, but to anyone who knows of such things, and who is far enough away from them to be able to regard them in their true perspective, "Vengeance" is an excellent study in psychology. The story concerns the arrival of a white man at a trading post in which the three inmates have been living together without any outside company, for five years. The newcomer—full of bounce and general unpleasantness—brings with him a beautiful wife (attired, of course, in the latest spring fashions, and looking delightfully cool in a temperature of 120° in the shade!). Easily guessed complications arise, and the story proceeds from tragedy to tragedy until the newcomer, having shot a Native, gets poisoned and dies—by which time the wife has fallen in love with one of the traders. Though the plot is hackneyed, the dialogue was real, and, apart from the somewhat unfortunate beginning, the whole action spoke of truth.

A Cheery, Weary old Topper.

Jack Holt played his somewhat difficult part as John Needham just as it should be played. As the officious and particularly unpleasant newcomer Philip Strange had a character that might easily have been overdone, but he accomplished his rapid fall from grace without any symptom of unreality. Dorothy Revier, who took the part of his wife, did all she was required (which was not very much), but what bouquets there are must certainly go to the unknown actor who played Dr. Fairfax. As a cheery, beery, weary old toper he could not have been bettered. (I say "unknown" as the names of the cast, as thrown upon the screen, were too quickly removed to allow of their being read.) Whoever he is, I hope to see him again in another picture of East or Central African life. R. T.

SISAL DISEASES IN EAST AFRICA.

Investigations by Tanganyika's Mycologist.

THAT the sisal plant in East Africa is remarkably free from the fungus and insect pests which are so troublesome to other crops is a well established fact, and may partly account for the eagerness with which the cultivation of *Agave sisalana* var. *rigida* is being taken up over a wide area. Sisal has, moreover, the advantage of thriving in a dry, arid soil which would probably be useless for any other commercial crop. When it is attacked by fungus disease the indications are rather of a weakened state of the plant than of acute infection, for the fungi so far observed are essentially saprophytes or weak parasites upon it. Its chief enemies appear to be water—which should be easily remedied in a land liable to drought—and "sun scorch," less easily avoided in a torrid climate. The cure for the latter seems to be in the better nourishing of the sisal plants, and we gather from the latest report of the Tanganyika Mycologist that manurial experiments are now being formulated with the ultimate object of increasing the resistance of the plants under conditions which favour the appearance of this trouble.

"Waterlogging Disease."

Excess of moisture gives rise to what is now called "waterlogging disease," the external symptoms of which are the appearance of blue-black spots or streaks; which are always first noted at the base of the leaves. Gradually the dark areas cover the entire breadth of the affected leaf base, and the leaf bends and blackens all over. Unless conditions become normal, the entire base rots with an offensive odour. This disease, like sun-scorch, is the cause of considerable loss of fibre, but at present the trouble is very restricted in its distribution. Drainage to prevent stagnant water over long periods is the obvious method of control, as advised by Dr. G. B. Wallace, though such action may in some cases be economically inadvisable or quite impossible owing to the configuration of the ground. Excess of moisture is seen to have another effect: considerable areas of sisal have soft, yellowish-leaves—a chronic condition not to be confused with the much more acute water-logging disease. Or leaves cut and left out in the field and exposed to the sun rapidly whiten, dry, and become leathery, either in isolated spots or through all the tissues. In an intermediate stage, partially dried leaves are lighter and involve less transport, but this advantage is offset by damage to such leaves in decortication and by some undesirable colour in the fibre. In such conditions the cut leaves are best hurried to the factory and not left exposed to sunshine. Drainage, where practicable, may be advised in this case also.

Power Alcohol from Refuse.

It is difficult to understand how sisal planters come to lay their plants open to these water-logging conditions, for they know that sisal is essentially a dry country—almost a desert—plant, and that the drier the soil the greater the proportion of fibre to weight of leaf; moreover, at least until the production of power alcohol from sisal refuse becomes a commercial proposition, the amount of that waste must obviously be kept at a minimum. Care in choosing the site of the plantation and intelligence in laying it out should avoid these water-logging troubles. There is every reason to hope that sisal will easily retain its place at the top of the list of practically disease-proof economic plants for tropical estates.

"Equality under the law," in place of "paramountcy," has been publicly suggested in Kenya by Lord Delameré in response to the two recent White Papers.

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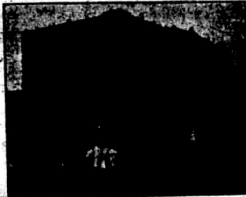
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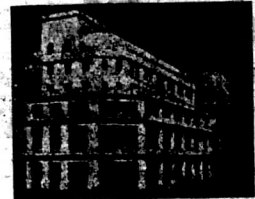
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DENTAL CREAM

East Africa in the Press.

THE NATIVE AS FILM ACTOR.

In the course of a letter to *The Times*, Sir Hesketh Bell writes:

"About fifteen years ago a new and most mischievous influence made its appearance in the tropical world. Cinema films, usually of a deplorable type, placed before the eyes of hundreds of thousands of unsophisticated Natives travesties of the lives and habits of white people. Pictures representing white men indulging in every form of criminal act—robbery, rape, arson, and murder—were displayed to the gaze of any Native who could afford a few cents of entertainment. Worse than this, the exhibition was in a state of almost complete nudity and behaving in a shameful manner dealt a formidable blow at the respect in which the womenfolk of the ruling race had previously been held. It is hardly too much to say that nothing has done more to destroy the prestige of the white man and to conduce to the general revolt of the coloured races against the government of the European than the spread of these deplorable pictures.

"In regard to Asiatic countries the harm has already been done and is almost irremediable. But in the greater part of our African tropical territories the damage is only in its early stages. There is still time to safeguard the 35,000,000 of our protected subjects in that part of the world from the disruptive influences that are threatening them. No important vested interests have yet been created and the local Governments are still in a position to act forcibly in such matters.

"Far from preventing the spread of cinema pictures among the Natives of our African Colonies and Protectorates we should, on the contrary, do all possible to encourage it. But we must try to let those pictures be British productions and of such a nature that they would impress on the minds of the people for whose moral and industrial progress we have made ourselves responsible the advantages of cleanliness, decent living, industry and humanity.

"Apart from the beneficial effects which the cinema, as an educating medium, may have on the general uplift of primitive Africans, the entertainment aspect of the problem is well worthy of serious attention at the hands of those who are now trying to raise the British cinema industry out of the Slough of Despond into which it seems to be descending. I believe I am right in saying that, among the 35,000,000 of inhabitants of our tropical African territories, there lie the possibilities of a great and profitable field for cinema enterprise.

"Just as Indian local productions are now gradually replacing the alien imported films, so might we find the Natives of tropical Africa flocking to theatres in which they could see people of their own race and colour performing plays which they could understand and appreciate. Pictures showing the manners and customs of people of their own kind in various parts of the continent, their dances and tribal ceremonies, their games, their methods of hunting, etc., would be of absorbing interest to the inhabitants of all the various territories. Films that would be suitable for the Sudanese would probably be equally well comprehended by the people of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. The demand for such pictures would probably grow so rapidly that the cost of production would quickly be covered by rentals.

"The Natives of Africa are born actors, and it ought not to be difficult to produce, at comparatively small cost, African pictures of a harmless and highly entertaining nature. That very admirable and successful film, 'Palaver', which was made in Northern Nigeria about three years ago, proved what could be done with cinema out of the most primitive African material with the assistance of only two or three European. Ventures on the same lines, but on a much less ambitious scale, would probably supply an ever-increasing opening for a special branch of the cinema industry, and I write this letter in the hope that our British producers may be induced to explore a direction which may not only have far-reaching results, but may become a source of considerable profit.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE INDUSTRY BADLY HIT.

The *Buletin Medeiros* has published a somewhat startling account of the effect on Brazil of the fall in coffee prices.

"A large number of *fazendeiros*," writes our contemporary, "are abandoning their coffee trees, as they are unable to meet the cost of cultivation. And lest anyone should accuse us of exaggeration, we declare that we have actually seen within only a radius of fifty kilometres (30 miles) several millions of abandoned coffee trees. We have ascertained that among planters known to us one million trees out of a plantation of four million have been left unattended. A planter owning 250,000 coffee trees has abandoned 200,000 of them; another has left uncultivated almost his whole estate, which has 200,000 coffee trees planted up; a third, having 80,000, has abandoned them also; a fourth, owning 70,000 trees, has abandoned 30,000 and has divided the remaining 40,000 among his labourers.

"The most courageous, seeking to reduce their production costs, have consented to plant maize and other cereals on their lands. *Fazendas* are to be seen in which only maize flowers are visible, the coffee trees being suffocated beneath the foliage of this cereal. Colonel Francisco Schmidt declares that the planting of maize amongst coffee trees reduces their production about 30%. This opinion has been confirmed by one of the most distinguished agriculturists in the State, Dr. Azarias Martins Pereira, President of the Sao Paulo Agricultural Society; our own experience, extending over forty years, leads us to the same conclusion. In the Noroeste district and neighbouring areas some *fazendas* have been offered to creditors by the owners who find it impossible to meet the cost of cultivation. It must be noted that these are new properties with a promising future."

East Africa has repeatedly emphasised that the essential character of the Brazil coffee industry is a huge production of low-grade bean; and it is clear that East Africa's great South American rival is already suffering most severely—far more seriously than is generally recognised—from present low prices. It is now far too late in the day for Brazil to plant, cultivate, and export a better class of coffee, a fact which lends added force to our reiterated appeal to all East African planters to concentrate on the production of coffee of the best possible quality.

WHEN A HIPPO SWIMS UPHILL!

THUS *The Nakuru News* :—
"Nakuru is certainly 'some place,' but I do not think people realise what a remarkable asset they have in the Lake. According to the Nakuru Notes in a contemporary, this extraordinary sheet of water rose the other day, three feet on one side and ten feet on the other. Luckily there is a good distance between the two, and so the slope can only be a gentle one; otherwise the poor hippo might have an awful time swimming up-hill. But then, what a glorious time he could have sliding down again! It is a great pity this did not occur whilst the British Association were here, it might have interested them. 'No wonder the column is headed 'Curious Phenomenon.'"



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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 new bus service is to be started in Beira.

Over £20,000 was spent in 1929 on roads in and around Mombasa.

Nairobi Municipal Council has 220 miles of roads within its jurisdiction.

The cotton ginning factory at Port Sudan has been closed for the season.

The Kenya Native Affairs Department Report is henceforth to be printed in England.

Of the ninety-four immigrants who entered Tanganyika during March forty-five were British.

The annual meeting of the Egyptian and Sudan Diocesan Association was held in London last week.

A French shipping company is to establish a regular service of cargo steamers between Durban and Madagascar.

The elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council are pressing for the organisation of some sort of white Defence Force.

The approximate amount of seed cotton sold from the 1929/30 crop in Uganda now totals 68,062 tons, compared with 117,838 tons in 1929 and 80,186 tons in 1928.

Delegates from the "World Congress of Negroes" recently held in Hamburg arrived in Moscow last week to report to the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The Annual Report on Tanganyika Territory, recently presented to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations by Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, is to be published almost immediately.

Messrs. Mengo Planters, Ltd., are stated to have sold their eight plantations, comprising approximately 2,000 acres, nearly all of which was freehold land, for about £5,000. All the buyers were Indian. The prices are considered to be on the low side for freehold land in Uganda.

In compliance with the wish of the late Mr. Dudley Whelpdale that his name should die with him, the Kampala firm of Whelpdale and Moody, Ltd., has changed its name to Moody and Tilbrook, Ltd. The telegraphic address has been changed to "Moodybrook, Kampala."

Tenders are invited by the Kenya Government for the purchase of the grant of an area of about ten acres on Mombasa Island for the purpose of the erection of a hotel. Full particulars are obtainable from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved, *a propos* the Statute of Limitations, that it is advisable to retain the period as three years in East Africa, but that legislation should be enacted so as to provide that, if either of the contracting parties is domiciled in Great Britain, the period of limitation in regard to the contract shall be six years.

The Rhodesia Railway Trust reports a profit for the year ended March 31 of £238,359, against £241,308 last year. Two interim dividends each of 5% tax free, have been paid, and a final dividend of 2½% is now to be added. The company, which is controlled by the British South Africa Company, owns more than 99% of the capital of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and the Mashonaland Railway Co. Ltd., and all the capital of the Shabani Railway Co. Ltd.

The Mombasa Municipal Board has resolved that the Municipal Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, the District Surveyor, the Port Manager, the District Engineer (Coast), and the Estates Officer, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, with Mr. Lunt as Chairman, and the Town Clerk as Secretary, be appointed a special standing committee, to consider all matters in which municipal interests are equally allied with those of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Abyssinian Maria Theresa dollars have touched 23; the export of dollars is prohibited, and the rate will probably go to 25, cables. *The Times* correspondent in Addis Ababa. Purchase of the Bank of Abyssinia by the Government has been concluded and the purchase price in gold is now being delivered. The direction of the new bank will probably be French. It is anticipated that a new issue of Haile Silassie dollars will be stabilised at 12.

[Haile Silassie is the new name taken by the Emperor of Abyssinia on his succession to the throne.]

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

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's public auctions demand for East African coffees was irregular, but there was very little change in prices, which were as follows:

<i>Kenya</i> —		
“A” sizes	62s. od.	to 66s. od.
“B” ..	58s. od.	to 62s. 6d.
“C” ..	48s. 6d.	to 63s. 6d.
Peaberry	50s. od.	to 71s. od.
Brown pale	32s. 6d.	to 61s. 6d.
London graded:—		
First sizes	70s. od.	to 75s. od.
Second sizes	63s. od.	
Peaberry	60s. od.	to 75s. od.

Tanganyika—*Arusha*—

London cleaned:—		
First sizes	80s. od.	
Second sizes		
Palish mixed	31s. od.	to 53s. 6d.

Uganda—

Dull and mixed	25s. od.	to 47s. 6d.
London cleaned: first sizes	60s. od.	

Tova—

First sizes	52s. od.	to 64s. od.
Second sizes	48s. od.	to 52s. od.
London cleaned:—		
First sizes	61s. od.	
Peaberry	60s. od.	
London graded:—		
First sizes	61s. 6d.	
Second sizes	48s. od.	

Belgian Congo—

Dull brownish “B”	35s. od.
Dull brownish “C”	25s. od.
Peaberry	38s. od.

London stocks of East African coffee on July 16 totalled 79,335 bags, compared with 39,216 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Coffee auctions in London will be discontinued after Tuesday, July 29, and will be resumed on August 12.

The small quantity of Santos coffee, especially selected for the requirements of the British coffee trade, which was offered at last Thursday's public sale and withdrawn in the absence of bids, has since been partially sold, small prime realising 66s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt., quay terms. The sale was made to the home trade and those interested in the sale are hopeful of further developments. Should the qualities prove satisfactory a regular supply is assured for the future.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Butter.—Our last week's report gave too high a figure for East African butter, the London value of which is 124s. We are informed that sales have not been made above that price.

Castor Seed.—The seed markets are steadier, and castor seed is quoted £14 2s. 6d.

Chillies.—Quiet, with spot quoted at 50s.

Cloves.—The market is firm at 1s. old. per lb. for spot.

Copra.—Slightly lower at £17 per ton.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for East African, but quotations are reduced five points to from 6.75d. to 6.48d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Little business has been passing at £5 5s.

Groundnuts.—There is a slight improvement to about £14 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hides and skins.—Irregular, with sellers forward at 63d. per lb. c.i.f.

Maize.—No. 2 white flat East African in bags is steady at from 23s. to 23s. 6d. per quarter.

Simson.—White and/or yellow is up to £4 10s. with a little demand.

Steel.—Steady, No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya good marks for July-September shipment being quoted at £25 15s., with f.a.o. 15s. lower.

Tea.—521 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average price of 9.58d. per lb.

Wheat.—Prices are fairly steady, with Kenya Governor No. 1 at 34s.; Marquis at 35s. 6d.; Equator No. 1 at 34s.; Equator No. 2 at 33s.; and Durum at 32s.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

July 24	..	s.s. “Macedonia.”
August 31	..	s.s. “Comorin.”
August 7	..	s.s. “Ranpura.”

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 July 26 by the s.s. “Malwa,” and on August 2 by the s.s. “Llandoverly Castle.”

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. A. G. Spalding Bros. advise us that Spalding rackets were used by eight out of the nine finalists in the four chief events at the recently concluded Wimbledon tennis championships. Spalding rackets were used by the champion and runner-up in the men's singles, the champion in the women's singles, both champions and both runners-up in the men's doubles, and one champion and both runners-up in the women's doubles. It is a record of which any British manufacturer might well be proud.

The annual report for the year ending March 30, of the Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., of which Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Villiers is Chairman, discloses a disposable profit of £10,939. A dividend of 7½% is declared the same as last year.

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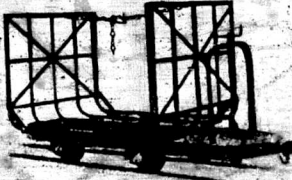
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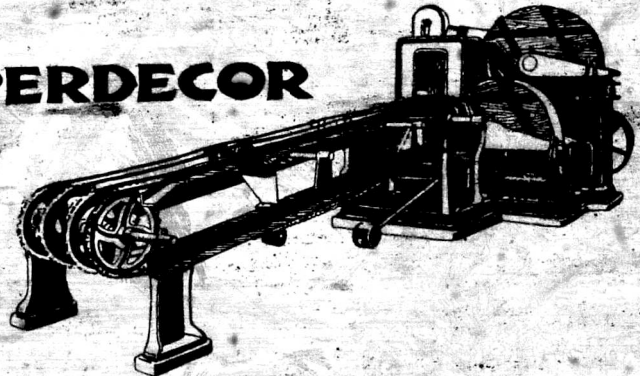
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Mr. J. J. Tawney
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Mrs. Vicars-Harris
Master M. Vicars-Harris
Mr. E. F. Webb

Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. F. D. Allison
Mr. F. A. Roberts
Mr. P. R. Smith

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Mr. J. H. C. Whitehead

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Port Sudan.
Mr. R. MacDonald
Mr. F. Rosso
Mrs. A. Williams

Port Said.
Mr. M. Camburopoli
Mr. & Mrs. Paizee
Miss C. Paizee
Mr. B. Paxinos
Mr. Paxinos
Mr. G. Steriades
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. E. Bonblet

Suez.
Capt. T. Campbell-Black
Mr. N. P. Fenwick
Mr. O. D. D. Hall
Mrs. F. Lognoul
Mr. F. W. Lyne
Mrs. G. R. Mayers
Mr. A. J. Reincek
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Stephens
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"Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, July 22.
"Ellora" left Seychelles for Durban, July 22.

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"Gladiator" arrived Dar es Salaam, July 16.
"City of Canton" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, July 14.
"Clan Ronald" left Birkenhead for East Africa, July 19.

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"Nieuwkerk" arrived Rotterdam for Hamburg, July 15.
"Ryperkerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, July 17.
"Meliskerk" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, July 15.
"Giekerk" left Amsterdam for South and East Africa, July 15.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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"Explorateur Granddier" left Port Said for Marseilles, July 19.
"General Duchesne" left Mauritius for Marseilles, July 20.

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"Dunbar Castle" left Lourenço Marques for London, July 20.
"Dunluce Castle" arrived London from Beira, July 23.
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"Garth Castle" arrived London from Beira, July 15.
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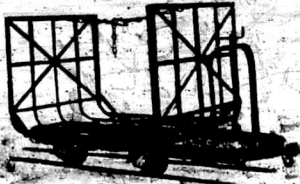
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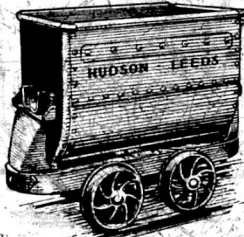
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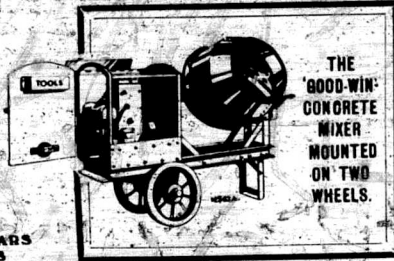
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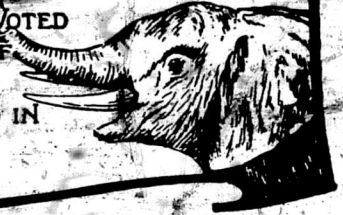
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 6, No. 306.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930.
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"DEMOCRACY" FOR THE COLONIES.

THE published "Summary of Proceedings" of the Colonial Office Conference does not add materially to our knowledge of the very important discussions which undoubtedly took place. We are given fairly long reports of speeches made by Ministers; for example, on the interesting subject of labour legislation and conditions in the colonies, two and a half pages are occupied by Dr. Drummond Shiels's speech and only one page by the "general discussion" which ensued, but of which we are vouchsafed no satisfactory details. This is the more disappointing as Dr. Shiels, who is Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and has the reputation of being a capable and broad-minded Minister, seems to us to have fallen on that occasion into the very pitfall we dreaded in this Conference, namely, the enunciation of a doctrinaire policy to be applied to colonies of vastly varying character and condition without proper consideration of the differing circumstances.

Dr. Shiels appears to have assumed as self-evident that "democracy"—with its ancillary implications of trade unionism, increased wages for shorter hours, general pension and insurance schemes, and its final apotheosis of "self-government"—is the ideal for all British colonies. In such a broad generalisation we see the germ of that bureaucratic centralisation which appears to us the chief danger threatening the otherwise excellent scheme of a unified Colonial Service. Theoretically, the vision of Native democracy may be ideal, but its realisation is so remote as to be beyond the orbit of practical politics, and it is with practical politics that Colonial Governors have to do. Putting aside the very pertinent point that the Dual Policy definitely encourages

Native administration, which is essentially autocratic, the effect of many of the proposals outlined can be proved to be very different from that visualised by such democratic exponents as Dr. Shiels. Take only one point, that of increased wages. The *riposte* came promptly at the Conference: a reminder that in the West Indies the only result of increased wages is reduced work. "The sole result of payment of higher wages would in many cases be that the people would earn the amount of money they feel they need in a shorter time," and anyone with experience knows that that statement is also true of East Africa. The local worker, peasant or labourer, does not want more work; he wants more money for the same work. The same fallacy, from the African point of view, appears in the report of the Public Health Committee, which states that "indifferent health, whether from disease or malnutrition, reduces the capacity for work." "Work," in the European sense, is utterly foreign to the African mind and temperament; the only kind of work indigenous to African men is fighting—a horrible notion to a pacifist Government—and to imagine that the Native wants to be more healthy so that he can "work" more is a sheer absurdity. Moreover, almost all the criticism which has been directed against East Africa generally and against Kenya in particular has turned precisely on this point of making the Native "work," the aim and object of most of the critics being apparently to exempt the African from the curse of Adam which has fallen on the rest of the world. Idealism has its distinct place, but Africa demands realism, and we confess that we should feel more assurance of a bright future for the Colonies and the Service which is responsible for them if there had been—no judge from the Conference Report—less soaring into the Empyrean and more getting down to brass tacks.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

It was announced in the House of Commons last week that the new session will begin on Tuesday,

October 28. As a rule, the House of Lords assembles rather later than the **THE JOINT COMMITTEE.** House of Commons, and as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that he himself proposes at the beginning of the new session to move a resolution in the House of Lords for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses to consider Closer Union in East Africa, we presume that such a resolution can hardly be passed—as it is certain to be when it is proposed—until mid-November. Meanwhile public men and publicistories have ample time to prepare their cases.

The Oversea Mechanical Transport Council, which was set up a year ago to study all aspects of the problem of utilizing mechanical **A 40-TON MOTOR UNIT** ped parts of the Empire, has made some progress towards producing a motor unit to bridge the gap between the railway, which carries goods at an average cost of about 2d. a ton-mile, and the lorry, which to pay must charge something like 1s. 6d. a ton-mile. It is true that the latter has lately reduced its figure to 1s. a mile in favourable circumstances, and even to 7d. a mile for light lorry transport, but a substantial gap still exists. The Council has now designed a unit consisting of a heavy lorry with trailers which will, it is estimated, carry a useful load of fifteen tons. The unit will run on medium pressure tires, and its axle-weight, and therefore its pressure on the road, is substantially less than that of lorries already actually on the road, in the colonies, although the useful load is five to ten times greater. One of these units has been built and will shortly be available for experiment. A larger unit, running on tracks, has also been designed to carry a useful load of forty tons with no greater strain on the road, apart from bridges, than the fifteen-ton unit. It is hoped to proceed to commercial production of at least the smaller unit, but lack of funds threatens to bring the work to a premature conclusion—which would be a great pity. It is good to know that every endeavour is being made to obtain sufficient money from various sources to enable work of such value to East Africa to be carried to completion.

In a broadcast talk Dr. S. Zuckerman, anatomist to the Zoological Society of London, has denied that African baboons "set sentries," **DO BABOONS SET SENTRIES?** thus challenging a belief of most people who have had experience of these monkeys in a state of Nature. Dr. Zuckerman has made a special study of baboons in South Africa, and his reasons for discounting the anthropomorphic interpretation of the "sentry" business are two: one, that any member of the baboon pack, male or female, young or old, may give the "warning bark"; the other, that if baboons are driven from a feeding place without showing any desire to molest them, it is often the young animals which hang back, watching man's movements, pre-

sumably out of curiosity. "When passing over a ridge on one of their rocky hills," he has added, "one often comes within close range of baboons who are all engaged in the search for food and in other domestic pursuits. If, as is said, sentries were always on the look-out, this kind of accidental meeting would not be possible." It will be noted that Dr. Zuckerman adopts the modern scientific attitude of avoiding if possible any explanation of animal behaviour which involves an assumption that animals act for reasons which are identical with those which would inspire a human being—are anthropomorphic, in fact—a pitfall into which the amateur is exceedingly likely to fall. His talk has naturally elicited correspondence from observers who support the "sentry" theory, and one of them, a lady, has given a concrete instance of baboon sentries, and has stated that "several of the males took small boulders in their hands and hurled them at me." Dr. Zuckerman replies that, despite inquiries about this alleged hurling or rolling of stones by baboons, he has never met a person who had seen baboons behave in this way. Now that the matter has been mooted by so sound an authority, there must be many of our readers who can contribute to the discussion from personal experience of these interesting monkeys. It is worth keeping in mind Dr. Zuckerman's point that the problem is not a matter of observation, but of interpretation.

The problem of the ultimate results of extensive poisoning of locusts by arsenic is still unsolved, and **ARSENITE AS A BIRD FOOD.** certainly presents many interesting facets to the inquiring mind. Not least of these is the effect of arsenicals on bird life. Locusts are the favourite food of a number of birds, such as storks, cranes, and bee-eaters, and so far the evidence is all in favour of the complete immunity of birds to intoxication by eating locusts poisoned by arsenical preparations. The rationale of this immunity is, so far as we know, not yet explained, but the fact appears to be definitely established. Major Stevenson-Hamilton, until 1929 Warden of the Kruger National Park in the Transvaal Low Veld, has recorded that no evil effects have been noted on birds in anti-locust campaigns, and now the Nairobi *Standard* not only confirms that verdict but publishes a story, fully documented and evidently veracious, of a pet rooster belonging to the Locust Officer in the Masai country which ate, for preference, poisoned baits composed of bran and arsenite, and not only lived on that strange pabulum but thrived and flourished, physically and mentally. Morally, the food seems to have had a bad effect, for we read that the arsenite seemed "to give him a marked conceit of his own ability." Stranger still, "Egg-bert," the rooster in question, was apparently stolen and eaten by Natives with no fatal results. As the fowl must have been saturated with arsenic—we write as laymen, and are open to correction by medical and other experts—the matter assumes considerable importance. An authoritative statement and a scientific explanation from the Government Departments concerned would be very welcome.

TACKLING THE TSETSE FLY. WORK OF GREAT VALUE TO AFRICA.

EXPERIMENTS IN PROGRESS IN TANGANYIKA.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

"BETWEEN A and B all windows should be closed as the train will then be passing through a tsetse-infected area." An arresting notice in such terms confronts the railway traveller in Tanganyika.

Behind it is a story of the efforts which have been, and are being made to stamp out the deadly scourge known as tsetse fly. Since 1897, when Sir David Bruce discovered the germ of nagana disease in cattle, strenuous efforts have been made to secure its extermination, and it was of great interest that I was able, on my journey from Mwanza, to Dar es Salaam, to learn something of the progress which has been made in the anti-tsetse campaign. Shinyanga, which lies between Mwanza and Tabora, is one of the most important places in the world from the standpoint of the tsetse campaigner.

Even as far back as Livingstone's time it was recorded that the tsetse fly was fatal to cattle, and, as a result of its activities the great explorer was hindered on his journeyings into the interior. For many years its attacks were thought to be fatal only to cattle, human beings and donkeys being immune. Later it was found that Natives in certain parts of Central Africa were affected by a curious "sleeping sickness," the first diagnosis of which was made in Uganda in 1901 by Dr. A. R. Cook. It was then discovered that the fly which causes the sleeping sickness was similar to that which causes nagana in cattle.

Tsetse and Big Game.

"Tsetse fly," in the broadest sense, includes all the species of *Glossina* and it is now known to be responsible not only for disease in cattle but also for pathological effects of an equally fatal nature in human beings. Indeed, many readers will recollect the great outbreak in Uganda some thirty years ago, when over 200,000 Natives died, while the Sesse Islands and the Native settlements on the banks of Victoria Nyanza were depopulated.

By the end of 1913 pathologists the world over were generally agreed, that the trypanosome—the minute germ which is the actual cause of the disease—could be carried from game animals to human beings by the fly first biting, say, an antelope, and some time later attacking a villager or European settler. It was consequently urged that the big game of Africa lay at the root of the evil, and the extinction of the wild animals was advocated. Sir David Bruce, in fact, represented that it was as foolish to spare the big game as to spare a mad dog in a European city.

For a few years this recommendation was actually put into practice in certain areas, and vast herds of antelope, zebra and giraffe were wiped out. But the fly continued to be just as abundant as ever, save where the ground was entirely cleared of bush, and in one area the complete banishment of big game was followed by an epidemic of sleeping sickness among the Natives. This convinced the investigators that the fly, deprived of big game for its blood supply, would not only turn to the usurers—man and his domestic animals—but that the trypanosome which it harbours, when conveyed directly from man to man or from domestic cattle to domestic cattle, takes on a far more virulent form.

It is just over six years ago that Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, who had previously seen service in

Zululand, and who had always been keenly interested in entomological questions, was appointed by the Tanganyika Government to investigate and, if possible, eradicate the fly. He began his efforts at Shinyanga, roughly a hundred miles south of Mwanza.

The importance of the campaign to the whole of Africa may be realized when it is remembered that two-thirds of Tanganyika Territory—and, indeed, of tropical Africa generally—is infested with tsetse. In those areas Natives cannot keep cattle, and large districts are therefore deserted or most sparsely populated; worse still, in such areas real agricultural development is impossible, for there can be no agricultural progress without cattle. Sleeping sickness is liable to break out in these infested districts, and a few places in Tanganyika are actually so infested at the moment.

Before the War the German Government had done practically nothing towards destroying the fly, except for a few lake shore clearings incidental to the treatment of sleeping sickness. In Tanganyika to-day there are three organizations in connexion with the anti-tsetse campaign, one being quarantined at Kondoa Irangi, where pure research work is undertaken and where the habits of the tsetse are studied from every angle by a team of entomologists, biologists, and zoologists; another station is at Shinyanga, for large scale experiments designed to test discoveries made by the research team; and the third is an organisation under the Provincial Administration, in which methods proved successful at Shinyanga are put into practice by the tribes, for the benefit of the Natives residing in affected areas.

Methods of Research Workers.

Briefly, the research work is carried on at Kondoa, while at Shinyanga the Native is encouraged to tackle his own problems. The result is that tribal clearing has become an annual event in the tribal life, and large areas of bush have been so treated during the past six years by the tribes in Shinyanga and Mwanza. Indeed, it has now become a regular native custom. This clearing is, of course, carried out in the dry season.

Another method which was practised for some time was organised grass burning late in the season, it having been found that if grass was burned early in the season it had no effect in destroying the fly, though if the burning took place in the latter part of the season it drove out the fly and also destroyed its breeding places and "puparia." In Shinyanga this course has had the effect of practically exterminating the fly in appreciably large areas which were previously strongly infested, without destroying the bush or expelling the game. These areas are now in great request by the Natives, who are steadily settling them. Moreover—and this is important—cattle are now grazing on land which was previously deserted.

It is of interest to note that the methods adopted are in the main based on the experience gained in expelling the tsetse in the island of Princep, off the Portuguese West African Coast. The method adopted there has been followed on a larger scale in the Shinyanga area, where the ground has been mapped out into a series of "Princes" by clearings that split the bush into blocks, each of which is treated separately. The cleared barriers between the blocks check the return of the fly, and constitute one of the methods adopted.

Various other experiments are carried out, one of which is by catching the fly by bird-lime smeared on pieces of hide, and carried on the backs of Natives, who then ride through the area on bicycles. It is a remarkable thing that tsetse fly are strongly attracted by anything which moves fast, as motorists in fly areas can testify. Hence the use of bicycles in these "boy fly-traps." This method, though still in its experimental stage, is being tested for application in areas where grass burning is not possible.

Open country and dense continuous thicket act as

barriers to the flies, which travel farther through such barriers on man, cattle, or wild game than they will travel by themselves. It was therefore argued that if an effective game fence were erected, all that would need to be added in order to prevent the fly advancing into new country would be a width of clearing which it would not cross of its own effort. A game fence, many miles long, was accordingly made in the form of a palisade from posts which grow like cuttings when placed in the ground, and a barrier of thicket and clearing (each a separate experiment) is being created along this fence. In addition, experiments with other kinds of game barriers are being undertaken.

Painting the Fly.

As in other fields of applied science, three stages are necessary, the first dealing with pure research, then the testing of the best way in which to apply the knowledge so gained, and then the practical side. At Kondoa Irangi, for instance, long months were spent by a single entomologist in finding out a good deal about the intimate habits of the fly in different kinds of country. This was carried out at different points and at varying times of day, efforts being then made to catch every tsetse which could be seen.

Another experiment, which shows the immense amount of care taken in this research work, called for certain defined areas to be visited three times daily. For five minutes during each such visit flies were caught. Each was painted with three spots of paint, the position of the spots indicating the place, day, and hour of its capture. They were then released. By this procedure the research workers were able to learn how far and how quickly the tsetse fly moves from one district to another. In another experiment in which paint is used the eyes of the fly were varnished, and others have had one or both of their antennae varnished; it has thus been learned that the tsetse hunts by sight and is attracted by moving objects of a certain size.

Thus, in stations far removed from civilisation and away from the limelight, scientists are hard at work endeavouring to wipe out the ravages caused by tsetse. Those earnest inquirers and the Tanganyika Government can be congratulated on their efforts. The results of their work promise to be of tremendous value to colonization in tropical Africa generally.

TWO PAPERS CEASE PUBLICATION.

Dar es Salaam and Nairobi Journals Disappear.

East Africa is advised that *The Tanganyika Times*, previously known as *The Dar es Salaam Times*, has been incorporated in *The Tanganyika Standard*, and that *The Democrat*, of Nairobi, has ceased publication.

It was in 1919 that Mr. A. A. Menkin established the first British newspaper in Tanganyika Territory, soon to be followed by Mr. van Jaarsveld's interesting, but short-lived, *Tanga Post*. Except for Indian-owned organs, some of which had a brief and rather tempestuous existence, *The Dar es Salaam Times* had the field to itself until, about a year ago, when *The Settler*, edited by a European, but printed in English and Gujarati, appeared on the scene. It disappeared as unexpectedly as it had arisen. Shortly afterwards the *Dar es Salaam Standard* entered the field. There will be general sympathy with Mr. Menkin that, after eleven years of life, his creation has had to merge its identity in its infant rival, of which, however, he becomes a director.

Of the half-dozen Indian-owned newspapers in East Africa the *Nairobi Democrat* was probably the most extreme in its policy. Intransigent to European opinion, official or non-official, it was more of a rallying point for Indian politicians than a news-sheet. Its collapse will not be regretted in moderate quarters.

FROM NAIROBI ACROSS THE SAHARA.

Captain Keith Caldwell's Long Safari.

Special to "East Africa."

Captain Keith F. T. Caldwell, the well-known Game Warden of Kenya, who recently reached this country from the Colony, came home by motor-car. Starting from Nairobi, he went to Uganda, across the Sudan to French Equatorial Africa, there making a detour to the south through the Bhar Aouk country made famous by Mr. W. D. M. ("Karamoja") Bell. He then went on to Lake Chad, Nigeria, French West Africa, the Sahara Desert, Morocco,



Gibraltar, Spain and France. The *safari*, which belonged to Mr. C. E. Bedaux was conducted by Captain Caldwell. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Bedaux, a friend of theirs, and Captain and Mrs. Caldwell, and the journey was accomplished in four Ford lorries, a Ford box car, and a Buick touring car.

During the trip the party saw surprisingly little big game, and as no motor-car had previously traversed certain parts of the route, some difficulty was experienced owing to the lack of roads. Moreover, in some of the districts the Natives had never seen a car before, and the travellers were rather surprised at their nonchalance on the appearance of the lorries. Supplies of petrol had to be pre-arranged at certain points, and in some parts of French Equatorial Africa petrol costs no less than 15s. a gallon. In the Sahara the cars had to be dug out of the sand on several occasions, a difficult task in the excessive heat of the desert. In one stage of the journey through the desert the party traversed a stretch of 900 miles in which no water supplies were available, this particular stage being traversed in three days sixteen hours. Some eighteen African Natives accompanied the *safari*, with the exception of Captain Caldwell's boy Idi, who remains in England with his master, they travelled back to Mombasa by boat from Marseilles. The whole journey, which was done by easy stages, occupied about four months.

FILM DANGERS IN THE TROPICS.

Degrading Scenes Shown to Natives.

Sir Hesketh Bell, the former Governor of Uganda, Mauritius, and Northern Nigeria, addressing a meeting of the British Empire Film Institute at the House of Commons on Monday night, said that immense harm had been done by the cinema among Native races in the tropics. Pictures displaying the lowest forms of life among the white people were exhibited. The worst thing was the showing of white women in cabaret scenes. In Kenya a film was watched by the Natives showing Indians making an attack upon a white settlement, scattering the men and carrying off the women. In the place where that film was shown the Natives outnumbered the whites by two hundred to one. The danger was obvious. He had sat down among Natives when they watched such a film. They hooted, whistled, and roared with laughter. Particularly objectionable were the long drawn-out osculatory scenes.

A resolution was passed pledging co-operation with the Colonial Office to ensure the production of films suitable for the Colonies and Protectorates.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ENGLAND OR KENYA: WHICH?

Views of the Rev. W. H. Shaw.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In reply to the above inquiry, I have no hesitation whatsoever in saying emphatically "KENYA EVERY TIME."

Ten years ago I went there, to see a daughter married. I had studied land in Rhodesia, Australia, and Canada for the purpose of settling some of my children in one of the Colonies, but nothing pleased me more than Kenya. So pleased was I with what I saw that I determined to make my own home there. I went back to England to raise funds, and then returned to Kenya, where I built a home amid the most glorious surroundings. Unfortunately circumstances over which I had no control forced me after two years' stay to return once more to England.

I have, however, out there four sons, two sons-in-law, and four daughters, all of whom love the country and its life. I have succeeded in inducing them to leave Kenya and live in England. In Kenya there is that which counts for so much in life, a real sense of freedom, and boundless opportunities for extracting that joy which far outweighs mere wealth, the joy of attempting and accomplishing. England, alas, is no longer the land of the free, but of the oppressed, and oppression is growing yearly. As I should want at least two of your pages to set forth my feelings about this oppression, and you ask for brevity, I merely say once more, "Kenya every time." I should be back there again but that the infirmities of my age prevent.

Floreat Kenya, et East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. SHAW.

The Mount,

Calisfield, Farnham, Hants.

What Kenya Offers the real Worker.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Quite Happy at Home" sees nothing in Kenya "beyond some charming companions, good climate, and the attractions of being able to walk about without a collar on." Otherwise he thinks Kenya no more attractive than England.

Since I came home three months ago I have found most employees in this country thoroughly dissatisfied with their jobs, with the cost of living, and, in the great majority of cases, resigned to a life of unrelieved dullness, with practically no possibility of acquiring a competence. In Kenya, on the other hand, any decent fellow who will apply his talents, work hard, and keep straight can be guaranteed an interesting, useful, and progressive career. The boredom of doing the same unromantic job month after month and year after year will not be his, and if he acquires a reputation for sound and honest work he need never be afraid of unemployment or of being paid so small a salary that it barely suffices for his domestic requirements.

There are far too many people in England who are "quite happy at home" when they have nothing to be happy about. Perhaps your correspondent is one of those unambitious individuals who seem to regard their work, not as something worth doing well, but as an unfortunate necessity which must be sandwiched in-between attendances at their favourite cinemas, dance halls, and cocktail parties. I am glad he has left Kenya, for Kenya has no use for such people.

Yours faithfully,

Felixstowe, E.

"FAR HAPPIER IN KENYA."

The Secret of Kenya's Successes.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Your correspondent who signs himself "Quite Happy at Home" is evidently one of those disgruntled critics of East Africa who, not having the grit to persevere, has come back to England to range himself on the side of a few other ex-East Africans who, similarly unsuccessful on the spot, make a lot of noise at a distance.

During a recent tour of East Africa I met hundreds of men who, if they had given up "a few years after their arrival in Kenya," would not be in the successful position they are in to-day. They worked—and enjoyed doing so. That was their secret, and most of them are proud to tell you so. If your correspondent had acted similarly, he, like hundreds of his fellow-countrymen, would now be able to sign himself "Quite Happy in Kenya."

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

"A BELIEVER IN WORK."

What Botik does for the Newcomer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Is the man who buys Kenya land in London a speculator when he has the following alternative?

An intending settler can be passed on from London to the Secretary of Associations, Nairobi, who will arrange a tour of the districts through the secretaries of the District Associations. The intending settler is entertained free, and can spend, say, six months visiting all districts that may appeal to him, picking up all information of the propositions put before him. In any case, he will have had six months' holiday at not much more than the cost of his travelling expenses.

Further—and I believe it is general—my Association, on the principle that any settler buying an unsuitable coffee proposition that is useless, and, in fact, a danger to the district from a disease point of view, has for years offered to nominate three experienced members who will advise on all matters—approximate area of coffee land, grass land, etc., etc.—with the exception of the purchase price, which can be easily obtained by the applicant himself from conversations and comparisons. In fact, such settlers will take him over the land and point out the advantages and disadvantages of various sites.

If the intending settler pays too much for land after all this he must be a very stray pigeon indeed, and one would seriously advise him to place his cash in Government securities, where his interest will be well looked after at a charge of 4s. 6d. in the £1, plus solicitor's charges!

Yours faithfully,

L. H. PAKENHAM WALSH,

London, W. 1. Secretary, Solik Farmers' Association.

"Bill's" Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Last week you published a letter from one "Quite Happy at Home," in which he states that Kenya is an excellent place in which to walk about without a collar, but that is about all.

I have met a few "Quite Happy at Homes," since I have been in England, and, frankly, I don't believe them: they only say they are happy here because they cannot do any good in East Africa. I sympathise with your correspondent in his loss and in his realisation that he is to be counted amongst the "pigeon" army, but he mustn't let his mind become warped. I can tell him a dozen ways in which he can make more money there than he can here—but he has to work for it, and that is apparently what he doesn't want to do.

Yours faithfully,

London,

"BILE" (Still on Leave)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued).

EXAGGERATED KENYA LAND PRICES.

Mr. Ogden's Reply.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—I have read with interest the replies to my letter of complaint re land prices in Kenya.

Answering that of "Look before you Leap," I may say I visited H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office some time ago, and Major Dale gave me all available information, along with the sound advice of "See before you buy." Furthermore, I have obtained valuable information from reading the 1927 issue of "Settlement in East Africa" and the 1928 issue of "Eastern Africa to-day," both published by you.

Preferring a partly-developed property, I naturally resorted to answering advertisements appearing in a Nairobi newspaper, so as to enable me to form an idea of the prices ruling and the amount of capital required to carry on the concern prior to taking a trip. The results are as published in my letter of July 17, and the fault is that I have been too thorough in my inquiries; otherwise I would never have found out that prices were so grossly exaggerated and far in excess of their true value. The fact remains, however, that prices are unduly inflated and require discounting fully 50%.

Yours faithfully,

Leeds

F. E. OGDEN.

LABOUR DESERTIONS IN TANGANYIKA.

How Government could reduce Costs of Production.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Your article on labour recruiting shows how much care is taken of the Native from the time of his recruitment until he leaves the estate which has employed him. It might be noted by jaundiced critics of the territories—though to judge by the statements they constantly reiterate, most of them seem insufficiently interested in the cause on which they speak so impetuously to keep abreast of East African literature.

Everything is done for the comfort and good of the recruited Native, but many of us, particularly in Tanganyika, consider the solicitude of the authorities far too one-sided. Estates along the Tanga-Arusha line and the Central Railway usually rely mainly on recruited labour, and for the supply of men under contract to complete six-monthly tickets they pay up to thirty-six shillings and have often paid much more. That sum is due to the contractor whether the labourer completes his contract or deserts within a few days of reaching the estate, as he very frequently does.

Dozens of instances could be given of well-managed estates which lose hundreds of pounds, and sometimes thousands, each year through such desertions, for which the owners have no effective redress. I know one estate which gives uncommonly good rations, has built permanent labour lines (for which there is fierce competition), and is managed by a man unusually good with labour; yet that company finds something like 60% of the men recruited deserting in less than thirty days. Nor is such a case unusual.

There are admittedly some men in East Africa who do not handle their labour well, just as there are some employers in England who appear to commit every conceivable folly in dealing with their staff, but the great majority of estates are well and sympathetically run. Desertions are due not to antipathy to the management, but primarily because the Natives know that, having received blankets and an advance of wages,

they can decamp with impunity. Desertion, not being cognisable to the police, has become more of a rule than an exception.

In your leading article "Away with Despondency" you very rightly emphasise the need for reduced costs of production. I speak of Tanganyika, and I have no hesitation in stating that in that Territory costs of production would be materially decreased if Government allowed it to be known that desertion, instead of being winked at as heretofore, was to be rigorously discouraged.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.1.

"EX-TANGANYIKAN."

"DECORTICATING" SISAL CLAIMS.

Major Walsh replies to Capt. F. A. Johnson.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—I am as anxious as Captain Johnson to find a wider market for East African sisal, but practical rather than euphemistic application to the problem is what is essential to-day.

Captain Johnson also is correct when he states in his letter to you "again purchases would be stimulated and development encouraged by the further expansion of the use of sisal by using it for the manufacture of marine cordage." The bulletin issued by the Imperial Institute to which he refers states: "sisal hemp rope on immersion in water swell to a greater extent than Manila; the difference is fairly considerable and in this respect the Manila rope appears to possess an advantage over the sisal rope." Again, under Conclusions, the report states: "that when immersed in water the Manila rope does not increase in girth as much as the sisal rope, and in this respect Manila hemp is superior to sisal, and finally that sisal fibre sinks more rapidly in water than Manila." (The italics are mine.)

From the above it will be seen that Captain Johnson has not marshalled his facts; further, I doubt if he is correct when he states that the reasons given by a Government Department for not using sisal for marine cordage were at variance with the findings of the Imperial Institute. There are other aspects of inaccuracy in Captain Johnson's letter, but time and space do not permit of complete decortication of his statements.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD L. WALSH.

London, E.C.3.

TIME WASTED BY BUSINESS HOUSES.

Complaint of a Visiting East African.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—I am paying a business visit to England from East Africa, and on my way to this country I spent a few weeks in South Africa. In Johannesburg I had to see certain firms which did not know me, and had, I believe, never heard of me. Yet on every occasion on which I rang up any large firm I was put straight through to the principal, who readily fixed an interview, usually early in the morning.

I wanted to see the managing director of a large mining house, rang him up, and asked the telephonist to put me through. No query was made by her of my business, and after giving my name, which she communicated to my man, I was put through at once. He did not ask me my business, but straight away said: "Yes, I can give you from eight o'clock until eight fifteen to-morrow morning." I turned up on time, to find that he had already read his mail, and was in the process of dictating replies. My business with him was concluded in seven minutes. Previously

he had never heard of me, and for all he knew I might have been anybody; yet he was prepared to listen to what I had to say, and I am certain that if I had not turned up on time, to the minute, he would, quite rightly, have refused to see me.

What do I find in London? It is practically impossible to speak to the head of any large concern without explaining to an underling the nature of my business, however private, my name, where I have come from, &c. and often I am told—after all that—that the chief is not in, which probably means that he does not want to see anybody. Normally it is hopeless to attempt to 'phone anyone important until ten-thirty in the morning, as they do not arrive at their offices until that hour, and then it is eleven o'clock before they are ready to keep appointments. Such an attitude is discouraging to one whose time is limited. Again, if a business talk over luncheon is arranged, the operation usually seems to occupy from two to two and a half hours, instead of the one hour to which I am accustomed in Africa.

In Africa, I would prefer to stock more British goods, but I cannot waste my time in dodging the cumbersome formality with which business in this country appears to be surrounded.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

TRADEA

ARE EAST AFRICAN SALARIES TOO HIGH?

Views of an Employee.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Your report of the meeting recently held in London to consider the reduction of East African costs of production records the statement of someone unnamed that European emoluments in East Africa are something like 60% higher than in South Africa, "where really good agricultural assistants are readily obtainable at £15 per month," and goes on to say that "the type of man who draws £18 to £20 monthly in South Africa expects £30 in East Africa."

I have been interested to read the replies of those present, for I can assert of my own personal knowledge that the companies with which more than one of those gentlemen are concerned have sent many a man to East and Central Africa at £15 per month. Yet not one of them appears to have informed the meeting that he was employing Europeans in East Africa at the figure quoted for South Africa.

It is very difficult to generalise in such a matter as salaries, but the London and East African business men present at that meeting are, I take it, sufficiently capable of looking after their own interests to pay their managers and assistants just what they are worth and no more. To attempt to force salaries into one rigid mould is hopeless. In London there are typists who are dear at 30s. per week and others cheap at four times as much; similarly in East Africa there are managers whom it is an economy to pay £1,000 a year, and many assistants drawing fairly good monthly salaries of which they earn every penny.

The best way to get better work is not to reduce salaries, but to see that those who receive them are interested in the success of their job, and that they receive some recognition for particularly good work. London boards often forget that the hope of reward sweetens labour for the man who does the work at the other end.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1.

"AN EAST AFRICAN IN LONDON."

TWO CASES OF NATIVE TELEPATHY.

Instances from the East African Campaign.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In his article on "Mwanza," Capt. H. C. Druett asks whether other of your readers have had firsthand knowledge of cases of Native telepathy, similar to the interesting experience which he relates from the East African Campaign. May I cite two examples?

(1) In the summer of 1914 I was assistant manager of an important British plantation company operating in what was then German East Africa, and rose as usual at five o'clock one morning at the beginning of August to take the roll-call of the thousand boys or so whom we were employing at the time. As I left my bungalow one of our oldest and most trusted Native overseers came up and asked me what the *matata* (trouble) was in Europe. Astonished, I asked him what he meant, to be met with the inquiry, "Why are England and Germany at war?" Only the previous day we had received a Home mail bringing English papers describing the fraternisation of the British and German fleets at Kiel, and declaring that all danger of an Anglo-German armed conflict was past. With such thoughts in my mind, I told him that he had been mistaken, whereupon he declared vigorously that he knew definitely that he was right. Pressed for an explanation, he said that he had been awakened in the middle of the night by a message from a friend of his in Dar es Salaam (some forty-five miles away). I asked whether the message had been brought by train or by a runner, to be told that it had been brought in spirit only. He could, or would, add nothing to his declaration that he was awakened by the wish of his friend to communicate something to his spirit.

Roll-call over, I was confronted by a perspiring runner, bearing a note from a German assistant on an outlying estate some four miles away, who wrote that he had heard from Natives that war had been declared at midnight between England and Germany. An hour later the Indian station master at the nearest station sent a messenger over on a bicycle to tell us that he had been telegraphically informed from Dar es Salaam of the outbreak of hostilities. Thus, in this case, I had what proved to be perfectly accurate information from a Native servant more quickly than by telegraph, and the German assistant had had a similar experience.

(2) Some months later, when I was a prisoner of war at Kilimatinde, the local *askari* company left for the Moshi-Arusha front. A few weeks later, one evening just before sunset, a great wailing arose from the cantonment behind the *boma*. It was so vigorous and so long continued that the German commandant, now thoroughly annoyed, issued orders for its immediate cessation, but not the slightest notice was taken by the scores of *askari* wives of the orders either of his white non-commissioned officers or of himself. The wailing continued well into the night, the women asserting that the husbands of many of their number had been killed in action. The commandant repeatedly assured them that there was not the slightest reason for their grief, that he would have been informed by telegram of any casualties, and, later, that he had telegraphed to headquarters and received a reply that the company had not been in action. The women, however, remained unconvinced, and during the next day or so there were periodical outbreaks of wailing. Not until the third morning was a telegram received at the *boma* stating that the company had been in action, and giving a list of the dead. In this instance also Native information had beaten the white man's telegram.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

"EFFENDI."

[We shall welcome communications from readers on this interesting subject.—Ed.—"E.A."]

"EAST AFRICA" BOOKSHELF.

THE SCHOOL IN THE BUSH.

A "Critical Study" of African Education.

It is a great thing to have been an Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and perhaps a greater to hold the post of Lecturer in Education in the Selly Oak College, Birmingham; these things give confidence and assurance, and doubtless facilitate the elaboration from the flimsiest shred of material of an imposing "superstructure of comment and criticism and suggestion."

Mr. A. Victor Murray, M.A., has the qualifications above-mentioned, and the "superstructure" he achieves is "The School in the Bush, a Critical Study of the Theory and Practice of Native Education in Africa" (Longmans, Green, 12s. 6d.). To read that title, so ambitious and all-embracing, is to visualise a life's work; whereas it is, in fact, the product of a few months' trip by a total stranger to a part of the East Coast, merely touching at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, entered the continent at Beira, went south and then north through the Rhodesias and the Congo, came out again *via* Boma, and went home up the West Coast, calling at the usual ports. The journey alone must have occupied most of the time, but says the author:—

"I visited schools of seventeen different missionary societies as well as Government schools, and studied at first hand some nine or ten different systems of administration. Industrial and urban areas were visited as well as rural, and schools in the forest and on the veld as well as schools in the bush. The basis of the book, therefore, is actual observation of the things about which I write."

Nothing like this lightning survey has been seen since Dr. Raymond Buell comprehended all Africa in a fifteen months' tour and solved its problems in two volumes.

But Mr. Murray, to his credit, has his doubts; he thinks that many people feel that his superstructure is greater than the foundations will bear, so he justifies his method by an illustration:

"A good friend in the administrative service in Northern Nigeria became almost violent because I would not take his word for it that the Moslems do not desire English education and that they would rise in rebellion if mission schools were allowed among them. He pointed out that he had been there for fifteen years and he knew the Moslems, and I had been there just a fortnight and knew nothing at all. There was, of course, truth in this, but in that fortnight I had come across evidence of Moslems who did want English education and who did go to a mission school to get it, and with whom the school was an exceedingly popular place. The missionary, moreover, had been in the country for at least the same length of time as my friend and had quite a different impression of the Moslems. In this case, therefore, I voted for the missionary, as the evidence seemed to be on his side. This method I followed in judging not only as between Government and missions, but also as between one mission and another. This then is my line of defence for having any views at all on questions which many people have studied for more years than I have months."

It must be added that the tour was taken as holder of a travelling research fellowship founded by Mr. Edward Cadbury, and this fact gives the key to the tone of the "critical study" throughout. That the book is clever goes without saying; it has every mark of Oxford scholarship, is redolent of Oxford philosophy, is ingenious in argument and ostentatiously fair in treatment; but the total impression left on the mind of the present reviewer, at least, is one of protest. Almost every page jars; small slips here and there betray inexperience and reveal a fundamental ignorance of Africa and the Native

comparisons lack a real basis for comparison; and the conclusion reached is that the author has utilised a superficial acquaintance to bolster up preconceived theories and to fit them into a framework conditioned by the genesis of his Fellowship.

Thus in a footnote on page 5 Mr. Murray pokes fun at an English newspaper for describing the visit of "Nana, Sir Ofori Atta of the Gold Coast to England in 1928 as 'Visit of distinguished Oriental,'" while in his text on the same page he announces that the Arabs looked upon the Masai as "excellent labourers" just as "the Belgians looked upon the Natives of the Congo, the Spaniards on the Natives of Peru—a perfectly amazing notion. While admitting that traditional hospitality among African Natives" often extends only to the tribe," he declares that "with the practical cessation of inter-tribal feuds it has spread everywhere." Did he during his trip ever come across a Native in a strange country or get evidence on the point from missionaries? If he did, his statement would have been less sweeping.

He has sympathetic references to Marcus Garvey, "Dr." Wellington, and the Watch-Tower Movement while seeing in the "irregularities" which he says of the authority of Archdeacon Owen, go on in Kenya an exact parallel to the iniquities of labour blackmailers in the Middle Ages. The parallelism of the present economic position of the African Native with that of the mediæval serf is, indeed, a favourite theme of his, and he devotes the bulk of his appendix to it.

Mr. Murray prefaces his pages with a quotation from *Through the Looking-Glass*:—

"Alice laughed: 'One can't believe impossible things.' 'I daresay you haven't had much practice,' said the Queen."

One feels that that is indeed a happy choice. What Mr. Murray needs is more practice; less of the surveying of the problem with an Olympian eye and more of getting down to brass tacks. His book cannot be ignored; it is a serious effort by a well-trained, professional mind; and as a piece of special pleading it is a triumph. Practical educationists in Africa, who are struggling with complicated problems of vast range and bewildering implications, will find it provokingly stimulating, if annoyingly inadequate. A. L.

A GERMAN TOURS EAST AFRICA

And says Closer Union "will Benefit Germans."

ONE does not look for picturesque writing or the refinements of literary composition in German works of travel, but one does expect accuracy of statement. Herr Walter Hagemann, during the years 1925 to 1927, made three long journeys through all the colonial territories in Africa, and has published the results in "*Gestaltwandel Afrikas*" (Germania A.-G., Berlin, 5.50 M.).

So far as East Africa is concerned, much of the information he gives is already out of date, and much of it was unreliable, even when fresh. Thus he declares that during the War England promised what is now Tanganyika Territory to the Indians as an area for colonisation by them; that the "first act of war by the Sultan of Zanzibar was the sinking of his flagship, 'Pegasus,' by the shells of the German cruiser, 'Königsberg,' on September 20, 1914"; describes the Seychelles as "that lonely French deportation island in the Indian Ocean"; and puts Kisumu on the shores

of Lake Tanganyika. One can, however, believe him when he says that, on entering the port of Mombasa—after the War, remember—the band of the German steamer struck up the German national anthem in honour of the deposed and deported Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyyid Kaled, now interned in Mombasa, who came out of his tropical villa on the shore of the harbour, stood on the steps, and saluted—for that is a typical example of German tact and courtesy to a country whose hospitality was to be exploited.

The book is valuable rather for the information the author gives on German intentions in East Africa and the policy of her returned nationals. An Dar es Salaam he notes that most of the many small hotels are again in German hands and are full, for "every ship brings fresh German wanderers and passengers in transit for the Belgian Congo," and that in the evening they "gather and talk over old times, deplore their altered conditions and burn in their hearts that each will do his best to win back once again German overseas reputation on the soil of Africa."

Regarding the political future of Tanganyika Territory he quotes the oft-repeated declarations of British statesmen that the Mandate is permanent, that Tanganyika is to be regarded as a British Colony, and that its return to Germany is unthinkable. "United with Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland it is to be a bulwark between Egypt in the north and the Union of South Africa in the south, and is to form an important link in the Cape-to-Cairo railway. "It is useless for us Germans," he continues, "to shut our eyes to the fixity of purpose of this English plan. The less we betray to-day political aspirations for the return of German East Africa, the more freedom of movement will German trade have in this colonial territory. As things are going now, German capital and the German planter are offered a sufficiently large field for exploitation and, moreover, they possess this advantage that their future development need not be cramped as in the emigrant States of America. The self-government which an economically strong United East Africa must inevitably attain will also be of benefit to Germany. A peaceable display of energy will serve our industry and our nationals best, without our mixing ourselves up with political entanglements in the present state of world conditions."

A. L.

ANOTHER AFRICAN BIRD BOOK.

Stresses "Field Identification."

The remarkable interest taken by the British Government in the birds of the Colonies is once more illustrated by the splendid "Birds of Tropical West Africa" which has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Crown Agents, 4, Millbank, S.W.1., at the very moderate price, considering its beauty and real value, of 22s. 6d. Lord Passfield himself has found time to write a sympathetic preface in which he says:

"The value of birds to mankind is beginning, but only beginning, to be understood. In this country we often enough hear the complaint that certain species of birds damage crops, but we are not learning that birds, by destroying insects, do more good than harm, and that what they take from the crops is usually only a fair wage for valuable work done. A statement, which, sententious enough, will bear repetition.

The author of this fine work—it is only Volume I of a series—is Mr. D. A. Bannerman, of the Zoological Department of the British Museum, who brings both opportunity and talent to the task. The eight coloured plates are by the late Major Henry Jones and are beautifully reproduced by Messrs. Bale, Sons, and Danielsson, Ltd. In addition there are no fewer than 119 text-figures by such well-known

artist-naturalists as Major W. P. Tenison, D.S.O., and Messrs. H. Grönfeld, F. W. Frohawk and R. Green. Names of birds are given in Latin, English and, where possible, in French, German, Hausa, Madingo and Joloff. A comprehensive index and three maps make complete a book of genuine distinction. A detail which will appeal to buyers in the tropics—and they should be many—is that an insecticidal solution has been used in the binding; how many a bibliophile in the colonies has mourned over the destruction in one night of handsome volumes just arrived from England and ruthlessly attacked by cockroaches and boring beetles.

Birds range over so wide an area and are so capable of surmounting barrages inhibitive to lesser folk, that a book on West African birds is welcome to East African ornithologists. The differences will be matters of detail in distribution rather than in character. The aim of the author has been to render easy the identification of the many species, and each has a paragraph dealing with field identification, which it is hoped will obviate the crude and brutal method of shooting the bird first and identifying it afterwards. The keys provided should be of the greatest assistance in "running down" a specimen. Attention is drawn to the lack of accurate information still existing in the life history and habits of many of even the commoner birds, and especial care has been taken to state the economic value of the different kinds. One is left wondering at the immense amount of devoted work which has gone to the making of this splendid volume and at the intelligent enterprise of the Government which has made its publication possible.

A. L.

"LIFE—AND A FORTNIGHT."

Miss M. Peterson's New Novel.

MISS MARGARET PETERSON'S latest book, "Life—and a Fortnight" (Benn, 7s. 6d.), tells a good story, the scene of which is laid under the shadow of the Mountains of the Moon—a romantic spot. Helen, the heroine, nicknamed "Helen of Troy," was beautiful, but her face did not "launch a thousand ships"; it merely attracted the notice of an American millionaire tourist of the name of Bacon, who was, as the lady herself told him, pig-like. His death at the very beginning of the book starts the trouble. There is the proper spice of detective mystery—without which few tales to-day are properly equipped—and the interest is kept up to the end. The trial scene is a fine piece of writing. Miss Peterson has a gift for character-drawing, but her descriptions of local scenery are less appealing. When she writes of *eskariés* one is inclined to despair.

A. L.

SOLVING WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES.

We have already commented on Mr. A. Beeby Thompson's report on drive-tube and other mechanical means of tapping underground water in Kenya, and the success of these means in arid countries during the War is certainly deserving of careful consideration. In one instance, in Macedonia, three tube wells were sunk within six hours, and, coupled to a pump, gave 4,000 gallons an hour; in another, two 2-inch wells were driven in forty minutes with a joint yield of 2,500 gallons an hour of clear and pure water; coupled to the suction of a power-driven pump, a steady flow of 2,000 gallons an hour was maintained. Many similar cases are given in Mr. Beeby Thompson's book, "Emergency Water Supplies" (Crosby Lockwood and Son, 21s.), which can be recommended to those of our readers in East Africa who are finding difficulty with their water supply.

Bill on Leave.

No. 23.—His Opinion of an East African Film.

I WENT to the Plaza last night to see the new Court Treatt film, "Stark Nature." As I entered they were showing an American talkie all about a murder. The accent inflicted upon us entirely spoiled it, but I was suitably thrilled by the climax. Then came "Stark Nature." I don't think I ever before realised the abyssal gulf which separates the English and the American languages, for Major Court Treatt and the friend to whom he talked gave us the personification of Oxford, the distilled tincture of just how to pronounce words, every syllable shrieking of carefully prepared and carefully chosen fact, it was too brightly perfect and educated for words.

The film opened with a scene in a fashionable London restaurant, well-known to rich East Africans (if any) and film stars, and showed a cabaret show in progress. Major Court Treatt sits alone at a table watching the display, till a friend comes up and talks to him in a "how-d'you-frightfully-do" manner; for the remainder of the picture he is a listener to Major and Mrs. Court Treatt's discourse on life in the outposts of our Glorious Empah. The film changes to the Sudan, and we listen to a running commentary on the happenings of their *safari*. The pictures themselves are fairish. I have seen better; indeed, I have seen far better photography by the Court Treatt family, in "Stampede," for instance, which they showed at the Polytechnic some months back. The "shots" they showed us of big game were, I suppose, adequate, but they were nothing unusual, and not as good as Ratcliffe Holmes's "Interviewing Wild Animals," which is now doing a circuit in London and the provinces.

Lovely Oxfordese.

Well, we were taken, in lovely Oxfordese, through the deserts and mirages to the scene of the game park in which the Major, his wife, and Mr. Errol Rinds, Mrs. Court Treatt's brother—who seemed to do all the work during the film—were to live for a year. We saw him mending motor cars, tuning in the wireless, erecting motors in launches, filming game, and generally making himself useful; he even came into the London scene, and, I thought, looked unhappy in his tails and white tie, compared with shorts and a bush shirt. However, he was probably enjoying it.

The only unusual photo in the whole film was a small scene of some wild dogs, which, as the author rightly says, are not often photographed in Africa. But the light was obviously bad when this was taken, so we had not a full opportunity of studying them. Mrs. Stella Court Treatt, on the other hand, has what I should consider to be a very good film voice. It is well modulated and does not suffer from over-enuciation. She tells of her pets, of "Stinker," her monkey, of a young antbear which was the tamest thing I have ever seen, and of all sorts of other animals and birds which she kept in her private menagerie.

A Lost Opportunity.

But in "Stark Nature" a golden opportunity has been missed, although the Court Treatts must have realized their potentialities. During an *ngoma* we are shown alternately the wobblings of the dusky damsels of the Sudan and the gyrations of a London cabaret show. But this is all over in two or three minutes; and the lesson it is presumably intended to convey—that civilization is really not far advanced from barbarity—is lost by its very under-emphasis. Here was opportunity to provide a first-class satire on our modern life. The scope is unlimited, and, if it had been properly

exploited, a full-length film could have been made showing our super-civilisation in none too favourable a light. The opportunities for satire are numberless; marriage customs, female adornment, masculine braggadocio, and all the elemental impulses common to both civilised and uncivilised beings. And I think such a film would be appreciated, and would undoubtedly be good for us. As it was, however, we were treated only to the two short scenes comparing an *ngoma* and a cabaret show, a comparison thoroughly appreciated by everyone, judging by the laughter. Apart from this, however, what really spoils the film is the ending, which is no ending at all, and the impression that the whole business is a mere collection of photographs taken on odd occasions and badly strung together.

Getting Out of the Rut.

One thing I am glad to notice is that African travel films are now definitely getting out of the educational rut, and are being shown at popular cinemas. I have seen Cherry Kearton's "Tembi," Ratcliffe Holmes's "Interviewing Wild Animals," and now "Stark Nature," all at popular movie shows, where they are undoubtedly appreciated by the public. The next move, I think, is to obliterate all traces of the educational element from such films, for there is nothing more depressing than to be told you are being educated when your object is relaxation from the day's worries, and escape, for an hour or two, from the hustle and bustle of the outside world. There is so much scope for African films as the scene of ordinary life dramas (and comedy, perhaps) that it is a pity for them all to be stigmatised in the eyes of the film public as "educational." As an East African, I naturally like to see pictures of my own country being given such publicity, but from the standpoint of the normal low-brow film-goer I can also appreciate the irksomeness of constant instruction in the pursuits adopted by gentlemen with lovely accents to make a living in our aforesaid Glorious Empah.

If I have been somewhat "cant" in my criticism of Court Treatt's effort, it is entirely impersonal, and written because I do want to see an African film shown in London that gets down to the fundamentals of human emotion. I should like to see Anthony Asquith have a shot at it; he understands these things.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"The standard of honesty is much higher amongst the older men than among the younger. The more civilised or the more educated the young men are the worse they become in this respect."—*Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, addressing the Kabaka and the Baganda.*

"It is useless to say that it is only the bad employers who cannot get labour. That is not so today. The best employers cannot—men whom I have known never to have had trouble with labour in the past are to-day not only having trouble with their labour, but they get labour coming to them who sign on to work, work for two or three days, draw a week's rations, and go off. Some have been caught, and when questioned as to why they went off said that they thought they would like to visit their friends in the neighbouring village. There seems no real reason for it, except that they do not recognise the obligations of a contract."—*Captain the Hon. W. H. Murray, Senior Unofficial Member for Livingstone, speaking on Native labour problems in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Important Proposals for Unification.

ONE of the most important subjects discussed at the recent Colonial Office Conference was the unification of the Colonial Agricultural Service. In plenary session the Conference adopted the recommendations of the Committee which dealt with this subject, and hoped that all the Colonial Governments concerned would find it possible to take part in the scheme and to make annual contributions to the Central Fund on the basis proposed. Briefly put, these proposals were as follows:—

Unification is desirable in the interests of Agricultural development in the Colonial Empire, and to ensure an adequate supply of well-qualified recruits. The unified Service should be organised in four classes:—

Class III.—Officers on first appointment. Salaries, £480—£2,200; £600—£300—£720—£40—£920, with two efficiency increments.

Class II.—The time-scale would be a certain number of selection posts, both specialist and administrative, open to all members of the Service. Salaries, Grade B: £1,000—£50—£1,200; Grade A: £1,250—£50—£1,350.

Class I.—Above the selection posts there would be a small number of superior appointments. Salaries, Grade B: £1,500; Grade A: £1,750.

Special Class.—One post, at present, that of Agricultural Advisor to the Secretary of State. Salary, £2,000.

It is recognised that these salaries may not be ideal to attract candidates of high professional ability and attainments, but they are considered to be the highest the Colonial Governments are able to afford in present circumstances. The Secretary of State is to be at liberty to select an officer for appointment at any point in the time scale, should the officer possess special qualifications and experience.

Although each Government would ordinarily pay the salaries of its agricultural officers under this scheme, it is recognised that in certain cases a Government might not be able to pay such salaries in full if they wished to employ officers entitled to emoluments beyond certain points in the salary scales; and to meet this difficulty a Central Fund is to be created from which contributions, in the form of deficiency grants, can be made. This Central Fund, provisionally estimated at £14,000 a year, is to be composed of an annual grant from the Empire Marketing Board of about £7,000 and not more than £10,000, and of annual contributions from the Colonial Governments amounting to £7,180. In the list published the East African Dependencies are thus scheduled:—

Tanganyika	900	N. Rhodesia	160
Kenya	700	Nyasaland	140
Uganda	520	Zanzibar	120
Mauritius	160	Seychelles	20

Membership of the unified Service will imply a liability to compulsory transfer, though not without careful consideration or with adverse effect on emoluments or pension rights. It is hoped to arrange fixed pensions, based on a definite period of service irrespective of the Colonies concerned. Suitable and equitable arrangements are also provided for officers who may join colonial research organisations such as the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, or the Rubber Research Institute, Malaya; and, *vice versa* for officers in such institutions as may join the Service. In general, officers of the unified Service will be subject to the regulations of the Colonial Office and will be under the executive control of the local Government.

“It is only in very rare cases that the Native does not get a fair deal from the settlers or companies employing them.”—*The Secretary to the Council of Catholic Ordinaries in Kenya.*

“EAST AFRICA’S”

WHO'S WHO

2.—Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O.



Copyright East Africa

Brigadier-General Godfrey Dean Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1886. After passing through a Canadian School and the Royal Canadian Military College at Kingston, he received a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1907, and was a Captain when war broke out in 1914. He was Adjutant to the Railway Construction Troops in France, in 1914-15, and, after commanding the Railway Construction Company in Salonika, was in 1917 promoted Colonel and Director of Railways in Salonika. He was made Brigadier-General two years later. During the War he received the C.B.E., D.S.O., French, Greek, and Serbian decorations, and was three times mentioned in dispatches.

To East Africans General Rhodes is as well known a sportsman as he is a railwayman. He is an ardent cricketer, being a very good bat and a sound wicket-keeper, a good tennis player, a keen motorist, and a golfer. He has also encouraged rifle shooting in Kenya.

As General Manager of the Railways and Harbours he has always shown himself accessible to the public, anxious to listen to the representations of settlers and business men, willing to meet their views at points where possible, and broad in his attitude to affairs generally.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. C. Chorley, of Kampala, is visiting England.

Mr. Samuel Jacobs has retired from the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. John Clive has been appointed District Commissioner at Lamu.

Sir Ali bin Salim has presented an aerodrome at Malindi to the public.

Mr. J. W. Cairns has left England on his return to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. A. M. Lawrence, the Zanzibar Administrative Officer, is on leave.

Mr. S. C. Bullock, M.Inst.M.M., has returned to England from East Africa.

The death has occurred in Kenya of Mr. R. S. Fleming, of Ndi, near Kedai.

Sir James Currie has returned from the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Malcolm Smith, the well-known mining engineer, is again visiting Uganda.

Dr. C. H. Marshall and Dr. E. A. C. Langton are at present on leave from Uganda.

Mr. Louis Shoolman has been appointed Acting Government Coast Agent in Mombasa.

Captain and Mrs. C. Hornung are back in London from their visit to Portuguese East Africa.

Dr. W. Small, the new Director of Agriculture of Nyasaland, plans to sail from Southampton on Sept. 12.

The Right Rev. Cyril Golding-Bird, Bishop of Mauritius, has been appointed Archdeacon of Dorking.

The engagement is announced from Northern Rhodesia of Mr. E. F. Clarke and Miss Elizabeth Cooke.

Mr. H. C. Herbert has returned on leave to England from Northern Rhodesia, where he is engaged in mining.

Commander R. D. Hoskins, of the Kenya and Uganda lake services, has returned to East Africa from leave in England.

Mr. Downie, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, is to succeed Sir Francis Newton as High Commissioner in London.

Sir Richard Goode has been reappointed Northern Rhodesia member of the Rhodesia Railway Commission for a further three years.

Mr. R. H. Palmer, the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. A. C. Vivian, the Secretary for Mines, are on leave.

Mr. G. H. Pattison has, we hear, entered the service of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika to supervise Native coffee growing.

Mr. A. B. Agnew has been appointed a member of the Kafue management Board, Northern Rhodesia, vice Mr. H. Havard, resigned.

Mr. W. W. C. Burgess, the officer-in-charge of the Finger Print Bureau, recently returned to Kenya from Australia, where he spent his leave.

Colonel C. P. Heywood, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been appointed Director of the Military Training in India, has seen much service in the Sudan.

Mrs. Wilson, who controls Wilson Airways, Ltd., was a recent guest of the Nairobi Rotary Club. She spoke of the future of aviation in East Africa.

Dr. C. T. Loram, Chief Inspector of Schools in Natal, who visited East Africa some time ago, has been appointed Superintendent of Education.

Mr. R. David McCreath, who is at present on holiday in England from Kenya, recently addressed the Berwick Rotary Club on life in East Africa.

The wedding recently took place in Arusha of Mr. F. C. Mercier, the local manager of Messrs. C. C. Monckton and Co. Ltd., and Miss M. Rothbletz.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, visited the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home, Fulham Road, one afternoon last week.

Mr. A. C. Parker, the General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways, is on leave in England. Mr. L. B. Bayley is Acting General Manager.

On his return from leave Mr. B. H. Bell, the Chief Justice in the Sudan, is to be appointed Legal Secretary in succession to Sir Nigel Davidson, who has retired.

Mr. A. J. C. Ralston, a director of Messrs. Burrell & Co., Ltd., the paint manufacturers, who has been visiting East Africa, has just arrived back in England.

Mr. David Watson, manager of the National Bank of India's branch in Kampala, has been appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Alderman A. R. Atkey, the former Mayor of Nottingham, who recently visited East Africa, gave a broadcast talk last week. He urged people to buy East African coffee.

We deeply regret to report the death in London on Thursday last of Lady Newton, wife of Sir Francis Newton, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London.

Major and Mrs. F. H. Le Breton, of Southampton, who are in England on leave, travelled home by easy stages from Durban and Cape Town, and then spent some time in the Canaries.

Mr. F. J. Couldrey has been elected President of the Nakuru branch of the Society of St. George, with the Rev. W. M. Askwith as Vice-President, and Commander Ward as Hon. Secretary.

Mr. H. Goldworthy, of Nyeri, and Mr. E. F. Firth, of Fort Ternan, have been exempted from all service under the Defence Force Ordinance in Kenya except that of a non-combatant nature.

East Africa understands that Mr. G. P. Sayers, Clerk to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, has been attached to the Dominions Office for two months during his leave.

The Rev. H. H. Nash recently arrived in England from the Sudan, where he has been engaged in chaplaincy work for the last four years. Mr. Nash is to take up parish work in South London.

Mr. P. W. Perryman, the Acting Governor of Uganda, recently opened the annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association, at which Mr. N. D. Stafford, the Vice-President, took the chair.

Mr. H. E. Goodship, Mr. F. C. Fford, Mr. W. Dunn, and Mr. J. Coverdale have been asked by the Government of Kenya to examine the administration and organisation of the Public Works Department.

The marriage of Mr. K. G. Y. Browne, formerly of Nyasaland, and now manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company's branch in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Kathleen Heraughty recently took place.

Messrs. H. J. Norie, E. Carr (Junr.), Colonel Ley, and Captain G. M. Flood have been elected to the standing committee of the Nairobi Association, which has decided not to affiliate with the Convention of Associations.

A marriage will shortly take place between Major G. G. S. Brander, O.B.E., The Suffolk Regiment, late Sudan Defence Force, and Eve Jeannette, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Dickinson, Aberyskir Court, Breconshire.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Constantine Meimarides, who has died on his estate at Kilimanjaro. He was the first planter to establish coffee on a commercial scale in that district, and first entered Tanganyika in 1894.

Mr. George Stuart Sneyd, of Rongai, Kenya, and Miss Enid Maud Agnes Richards, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Richards, K.C., and Lady Richards, of Westville, Natal, were married last week at Morval Parish Church.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Leslie Tennant Kingsford, of Naivasha, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, of Moorhill, Hindhead, and Cecilia Lettice, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Butler, of Ramsden, Oxfordshire.

A committee has been appointed by the British Resident in Zanzibar to inquire into the economics of the Central and other markets. The members are the Provincial Commissioner, Capt. W. Grazebrook, Mr. J. S. Last, and Mr. H. N. Lee.

The Misses Belcher, Badgell and Day reached Nairobi a few days ago from Cape Town, being the first women to travel by road unaccompanied by men. They have used a Morris-Oxford car, with which they intend to continue to Cairo.

We regret to announce the death in Mbarara, Uganda, of Captain "Billy" Newitt, at the age of forty-five. He served throughout the war with the 4th King's African Rifles. He will be mourned by a large circle of our readers in East Africa.

Dr. James Henderson, for the past twenty-five years Principal of Lovedale Institute, Cape Province, has died at the age sixty-two. For ten years before going to Lovedale Dr. Henderson was at Livingstonia, Nyasaland, under Dr. Robert Laws.

An application has been made before an American Court for the appointment of a guardian for Lady Heath, who is alleged to be "incompetent by reason of mental disorders" to take care of herself and her property. Lady Heath lived in Tanganyika for several years.

Miss Vivienne de Watteville, author of "Out in the Blue," and daughter of the late Mr. Bernard de Watteville, who was killed by a lion in East Africa in 1923, was married last week to Mr. George Goschen, son of the late Sir Edward Goschen and the late Lady Goschen.

Mr. S. J. Moore, the Nairobi bookseller, who is spending a brief time in England, first went to Kenya in 1914, and shortly afterwards established his own business. He served with an Indian signalling corps during the East African campaign. Mr. Moore expects to leave England during August.

PERSONALIA (continued).

The following gentlemen have been selected as probationers in the Sudan Political Service: Messrs. G. W. Bell, B. J. Chatterton, J. H. Dick, R. G. Dingwall, A. D. Dodds-Parker, R. A. Hewins, B. A. Lewis, K. S. P. McDowall, A. T. D. Pritchard, M. E. C. Pumphrey. For Education, Mr. W. E. M. Lang.

Among those present at a dinner party given last week by the King and Queen were Countess Buxton, the Rt. Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Earl Buxton, Viscount and Viscountess Cobham, and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain had the honour of being invited, but were unavoidably prevented from obeying Their Majesties' commands.

Mr. and Mrs. Lady Bailey, both of whom have flown from London to the Cape; Mr. Carberry, the Kenya settler-airman; and Miss Winifred Spooner, who did a good deal of flying in East Africa a few months ago, have all completed the Round-Europe flight for light aeroplanes. Mr. Butler tied with another British competitor, Captain Broad, for first place with 270 points; but was disqualified on a technical matter. Mr. Carberry ranked fourth with 203 points.

On Saturday last General Smuts passed through Broken Hill on his way back to South Africa, and, according to the correspondent of *The Times*, said: "I have been on a trip through Northern Rhodesia as far as Lake Tanganyika, and have had a most enjoyable time. The country is wonderful. It is suited to white settlement and will grow anything. Any day some mineral discovery may make it as important as is the copper belt of North-West Rhodesia. I think your climate and country ideal."

It having been repeatedly suggested that Tanganyika was inadequately represented at the unofficial conference held in Nairobi last month to consider the two White Papers, it may be well to record that Major W. C. Lead, M.L.C., the Hon. P. Wyndham, M.L.C., Mr. A. A. Menkin, Major E. Perkins, Mr. Ray Ulyate, and Mr. J. Van Jaarsveld attended from that Territory. Invitations were also issued to other members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and to representatives of white settlement in the Iringa highlands.

Mr. T. Campbell Black, the East African airman and managing director of Wilson Airways, Ltd., who piloted the Prince of Wales on his last visit to Kenya, arrived in London last week on a brief business visit. He speaks most enthusiastically of the future of air travel in East Africa, and is confident that the efforts now being made to establish landing grounds at many different centres should do much to assist the development of air traffic in the territories.

On many occasions, he emphasises, return journeys have been made between Nairobi and Mombasa in a day, allowing for a stay of three to four hours at the coast; from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam takes nearly three days by train and boat, whereas by air the journey is accomplished in four hours; again from Nairobi to Jinja an expert motorist takes a whole day in the dry season, and an indefinite time if he is adventurous enough to try it in the rains, yet less than four hours are necessary by air! These

few instances could be multiplied many times, but they serve to show the steady advance made in air travel during the past few months.

Mr. Black has been in East Africa for the past ten years, and he has a farm at Rongai. Besides doing a tremendous amount of pioneering flying in Kenya, he has flown between England and East Africa no fewer than four times. Mr. Black intends purchasing some more machines, after which he will return by air to Nairobi.

V.C. TO VISIT EAST AFRICA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN SHERWOOD-KELLY, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., who served with the King's African Rifles in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya and in Somaliland from 1902 to 1904, is, *East Africa* learns, shortly sailing for Kenya. He will first stay with an old friend in the Malo district.

Colonel Sherwood-Kelly saw service in the Matabele Rebellion, the Rhodesian Police, the Boer War, the Somaliland Campaign, the Great War on the Western Front (being wounded five times, five times mentioned in dispatches, and winning the V.C., C.M.G., and D.S.O.), and then commanded the 2nd Hampshire Regiment in Northern Russia in 1919. He is an old big-game shot, a keen horseman, a golfer, cricketer, tennis player, and Rugby footballer.

One of his brothers, while serving with the Rhodesians, was killed at Redā Hill during General Smuts' advance on Kilimanjaro in 1916, and two other brothers are settled in Southern Rhodesia.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

July 31.—Tanganyika Concessions general meeting at 12 noon at 7, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
August 1.—Public Schoolboys' Tour leaves England for East Africa.
August 1-5.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Dar es Salaam.
August 6.—Joint East African Board Meeting of the Executive Council, 11 a.m.
August 6-12.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Zanzibar.
August 12-15.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Tanga.
Aug. 15-September 3.—H.M.S. "Effingham" at Mombasa.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL MAN, thirty-four years old, nine years Kenya and Tanganyika, fluent Swahili, intimate knowledge bazaar trade, and able to handle European, Indian, and Native staff, anxious to secure appointment in which hard work and loyalty will find adequate scope. Highest references. Can attend interview London. Box 208, *East Africa*, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

SAFARIS TO TANGANYIKA.

EXPERIENCED BIG GAME HUNTER, now in England, can arrange to take safaris to district fairly easily accessible, and still containing good elephant. Would agree to expenses and payment by results. Box 209, *East Africa*, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

BEAN, 14 h.p. 1925, in excellent condition, recently overhauled including re-boring and new pistons, any examination, £100 or nearest offer, owner returning from leave. Box 211, *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

IN MEMORY OF MR. G. R. MAYERS.

Laid to Rest on a Nandi Hill-top.

Of the men who have initiated and by their own energy carried important East African ventures to success none quite parallels the late Mr. George Russell Mayers, whose death in Cape Town at the age of sixty-four while on his way to England we recently announced, and who, we now learn, was buried on June 20 on a summit in Nandi which had long been his favourite view. There, in a tomb above ground, he, like Cecil Rhodes, lies in a place to which he loved to repair for thought and relaxation. Symbolic of his own wide views of life is this resting-place 6,600 feet above sea-level with its magnificent view, for it looks over the fertile Songhor Valley to the Lumbwa Hills, Sotik, Kericho, and far away into the distance.



The Funeral.

This long admired point of vantage is on the Taito Estate of his son, Mr. Eric G. Mayers, in whose house Dean Wright, of Nairobi, conducted the first part of the funeral service. Then the cortege moved slowly through the coffee *shamba* for about a mile and a half to the hill-top grave, in which, in accordance with his wish, Mr. Mayers was laid to rest with full Masonic ritual. Major J. J. Drought, Deputy District Grand Master, was accompanied by representatives from ten of the thirteen Lodges within the East African District, and four Brethren high in rank acted as pall-bearers; they were attended by the whole of the Miwani staff. Mr. Mayers had long been a keen and prominent Freemason, had lent very valuable assistance at the time of the formation of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, and had constantly practised the Masonic virtue of charity. No good cause ever appealed to him in vain, though few, even of his near neighbours, knew of his many benefactions, for he preferred to do good by stealth. Only a few months before he passed away he made a most munificent gift of money for the establishment and endowment on the Kenya coast of a rest and holiday home for up-country people. It was to be a memorial to his eldest son, who was killed in France; it is equally a memorial to himself.

Born in Andover, Mr. Mayers left England for New Zealand at the age of sixteen, but soon went to Australia and established himself at Cairns, North Queensland, where, by unremitting work and straight dealing, he quickly created a prosperous merchant business. Having taken a hand in sugar, he became prominently connected with two of the largest sugar mills in the State, and then opened up sugar cultivation on a large scale in a new area.

Pioneer Work in Kenya.

When, after the War, labour difficulties increased in Australia, he turned to Kenya as a likely country, and, after carefully surveying the possibilities, decided in 1920 to establish a great sugar-growing enterprise at Miwani, near Victoria Nyanza, where he procured some 9,300 acres of land—to which he quite recently added a further large purchase. The pioneer of sugar growing in the Colony, he worked to such purpose that within a few years one of the waste spots of the country had been turned into one of its show-places, and before he died his companies

—for he later founded a great coffee plantation company—were the largest private employers of Native labour in the Colony. Be it also remembered to his credit that he rigidly impressed upon his concerns the duty of purchasing only British machinery.

For several years Mr. Mayers had been in very poor health, and he had therefore gradually transferred control of his large plantation interests to others, among whom he wished, to sleep his last sleep. A monument thirty feet high is to be erected to his memory on the crest of Taito Hill, on the slopes of which shrubs and flowers will be planted to keep it a place of sanctuary. On June 29 a memorial service, conducted by Dean Wright, was held in the Highlands Cathedral, Nairobi.

Mr. Mayers married Penelope, grand-daughter of the Revd. Edward Smith, first incumbent of Canberra, Australia. Of the seven sons of Mr. and Mrs. Mayers six survive him, two being directors of his East African companies; there are also four daughters. With them and with Mrs. Mayers, who has just reached London from Kenya, deep sympathy will be felt in their bereavement.

N. RHODESIA ON NATIVE POLICY.

Objections to the White Paper.

Resolutions protesting against the recent Memorandum on Native Policy were passed at the largest public meeting ever held in Livingstone. The resolutions were proposed by three elected members of the Legislative Council, and were carried without dissentients among the public.

The first resolution stated that the meeting had learned with the utmost indignation that His Majesty's Government have issued instructions to the District Administration to carry out in Northern Rhodesia the principles embodied in the White Paper directing that Europeans be treated with injustice whenever their interests conflict with those of the Natives. The resolution demanded that the instructions should be withdrawn forthwith.

A second resolution described the White Paper pronouncement as "insulting and humiliating" to the European residents of Northern Rhodesia, who have demonstrated their willingness and capacity to undertake the development of the country and the advancement of the Native inhabitants in conformity with the principles of civilisation and humanity. Further, the action of the elected members of the Legislative Council in sending a delegation to the Secretary of State to emphasise their protest against "the misconceptions of his advisers and the injustices contemplated," was commended.—Times telegram.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of Europeans and Indians, has unanimously adopted a memorandum in which agreement is expressed with the statements and conclusions of the recent White Paper on Closer Union. The Chamber requests, however, information as to the allocation of the Customs revenue between the territories and the proportion of the expenses of the Central Authority to be borne by each.

According to the Kampala correspondent of *The Times*, the memorandum recommends that no matters other than those set out in paragraph 5 (I-B) of the White Paper shall be placed under the High Commissioner except after consultation with the local Governments. In regard to paragraph 5 (II), setting up a Council to assist the High Commissioner, the memorandum urges that the representation of the territories on the Council should be shared equally by officials and non-officials, as an official majority is assured by the three members of the Commissioner's staff. It is urged, further, that the appointment of members of the Council for one year is too short. Referring to paragraph 6 of the White Paper (which deals with the franchise in Kenya, and says that "the establishment of a common electoral roll is the object to be aimed at and attained"), the Chamber recalls its own memorandum of 1920, in which it was urged that Uganda should have power to nominate its own members to the local Legislative Council. This point has been ignored, and the Chamber recommends that the attention of the local Government should be given to it, and presses for a decision. The Chamber further holds that there is nothing to discuss in the Memorandum on Native Policy, issued at the same time as the White Paper.

East Africa in the Press.

A PROGRESS THAT NOTHING CAN STEM.

The *Nakuru Weekly News* writes:—

"Whatever the causes of the present depression, our difficulties are no worse than those which anyone throwing in their lot with a new country might reasonably expect. We complain chiefly because we have to economise, to cut out many of our amusements or luxuries, possibly to abandon a holiday trip to England, but such things are hardly comparable to the hardships of other early settlers. We neither walk in peril of our lives, like the pioneers of America, nor do we lack the necessities of life. The amenities of civilisation, motor cars, golf clubs, shops, surround us and still pessimism abounds. Such feelings are unworthy of people who, whether they admit it or not, are the inheritors of that divine fire, the spirit of adventure; the spirit which over so many years has driven us to the hospitable shores of Britain to open up the dark places of the earth. For we, even now, are pioneers of a new country whose progress nothing can stem."

HOMING PIGEONS FOR SAFARI PARTIES.

MR. E. SHERBROOKE WALKER, of Nyeri, has written to *The Field*:—

"I wonder whether any of your readers have had any experience of pigeon-breeding or fish breeding in the tropics? I have a little hotel near Mombasa, Kenya, from which big game expeditions start on safaris out into the blue, far from telegraph offices. A breakdown of a motor, a shortage of ammunition or stores, sickness, or any one of the incidents which are liable to happen to the big game hunter, involve sending a car or a runner often hundreds of miles for supplies, or a doctor. I have in mind the idea of loaning these safaris a few homing pigeons, with which they could communicate with us in case of need. Have any of your readers ever used homers in the tropics? Our climate, although we are right under the equator, is like that of a sunny day in an English June, although the safaris usually go into hot regions. Will pigeons stand the heat? Also are they liable to be caught by African birds of prey?"

"Finally, we have a river in which there are both brown and rainbow trout; it flows through a stretch of marshy land, in which it would be possible to dig artificial ponds for fish breeding for table purposes. The Game Department, with their usual enterprise, have imported Nile perch, and I believe, black bass, into some of the lakes in Kenya, and they are said to be doing well. So far I have heard of no one who breeds the fish in small ponds. Have any of your readers had any experience which would be a guide to the experiment? Maize meal is cheap and plentiful; would it be a suitable food for the coarse fish, and if trout were kept, what would be the best food for them?"

NYASALAND'S PYTHON PARK.

The Field publishes the following interesting account by Mr. R. C. Wood, the Game Warden of Nyasaland, of the establishment by purely natural means of a "python park" in Lake Shirwa—a phenomenon which, as he justly says, must be almost, if not quite, unique.

"A few miles north-east of Zomba lies a large shallow stretch of water known as Lake Chilwa (Shirwa). Except for a central area of open water it is for the most part covered with bulrushes, reeds and water-vegetation. In several places hilltops rise from the swamps and water, forming small rocky islands. Nchisi is the largest and is extensively cultivated by Anyanja Natives wherever any suitable soil is found, the backbone of the island being a precipitous rocky mountain mass covered with dense vegetation and thorny jungle.

"Little more than a mile to the north of this main island lies a smaller one of only a few acres extent, a mass of loose and jumbled rocks rising abruptly from the bulrush swamp. Few people have marked its existence, but it is a place of unique interest to lovers of wild life, and its history, as related by the local Natives, is an interesting one.

"It is known as Chidiampiri, which may be translated

as 'The place of the eating of the puff-adders.' A few years ago it was inhabited by swarms of puff-adders, which lived in the rock-holes and crevices, feeding on mice and the young rock-rabbits (*Hyrax*), which were abundant. Then came a period of drought and this part of Lake Chilwa went dry, whereby Chidiampiri Island became one with the mainland. At this time pythons appeared on the spot and again the water-level rose, the island becoming a true island once more. Now ensued the fate of the puff-adders. Gradually the pythons ate up all the small mammals, increased in numbers, and so gradually starved out the puff-adders, which were unable to get food from the reedbeds and home waters, whereas the pythons, being thoroughly at home in the water, were able to get their food there when the natural supply on the island itself was finished. Birds and fish being numerous everywhere around. Thus goes Native report, and it would seem the only reasonable explanation of the extraordinary conditions on the island to-day.

"Over all grow large shady trees and lianas. Undergrowth is scanty and one can climb and walk about with ease. Cast pieces of snake-skin and empty egg-shells lie everywhere; smooth-rubbed trails show where the heavy snakes have moved. From the water-edge are trails like rabbit-runs, where the reptiles enter and leave the rushbeds. Throughout the day most of the pythons lie in holes under slabs of rock. By peering into these with the aid of an electric torch they can be seen easily, and females are noticed coiled up about their eggs. Occasionally one will be found basking in a sunny spot out on the rocks among the trees, but it is a curious fact that none of them seem to climb above twelve feet in size, and do not seem to go much above twelve feet in size, and the puff-adders being now entirely non-existent, one can visit the place in perfect safety if care is taken not to molest or annoy the pythons.

"A natural python park such as this must surely be almost if not quite unique, and the reasonable certainty of seeing these interesting snakes on any day, if not basking in the sun, at any rate lying up in their holes, in surroundings of beauty and interest, should find attraction for many. The island has been created a game reserve, so it is hoped that the future of the python colony is assured and that they will remain there in numbers if not molested in any way—a lasting source of interest and pleasure to lovers of the bizarre in nature."



Breast Fed is Best Fed

Breast feeding is rendered both easy and certain when "Ovaltine" is taken during the eighth month of pregnancy and continued throughout the nursing period. An ample flow of rich milk is assured, the child enjoys the advantages which only breast-feeding can confer, whilst the health of the mother is protected against over-strain. This delicious beverage is a combination of the choice food elements extracted from ripe barley malt, creamy milk, fresh eggs and the purest cocoa

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast Feed their Babies

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire
Manufactured by A. WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W.7

Camp Fire Comments.

"Ki-ya-ya."

As a contribution to the Kijohanic-Kissetler controversy, our Belgian contemporary, *L'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, declares that the Natives of Kongolo have found a name for the language-Flemish—talked by the employees of the *Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs*, who are mostly Flemings: it is *Ki-ya-ya*.

The Food of the Colobus Monkey.

With reference to the food of the Colobus monkey and its rarity in confinement, Mr. S. de la Rüe quotes a case where a Dutchman succeeded in changing the diet of a Colobus by placing near it another monkey which could subsist on rice and fruit. "He succeeded the Colobus," he writes, "so far as its customary diet was concerned, but left in reach a bowl of boiled rice, such as the other monkey was eating, and in this way the Colobus gradually came to eat cooked rice and was eventually transported to a zoological garden in Holland, where it is still living." This is an experiment which might be tried in East Africa; so far as we know this must be the only Colobus in captivity in either Europe or America, and the big Zoos would no doubt give a good price for a Colobus "broken" to an easily obtained diet.

A Puzzle for our African-Entomologists.

M. André Gide, when in the "Middle Congo," saw a sight which puzzled him and may be new to African entomologists: "These butterflies," he writes, "settle on the ground in swarms, probably on a trace of excrement; they are so close together that their wings, though shut, are touching; they remain motionless and so busy or stupefied that one can catch hold of them with one's finger and thumb—not by their wings, which would risk spoiling them, but by their corslet. In this manner I caught a dozen of them—admirable ones, in a state of perfect freshness. But what was most amazing was that there were numbers of bees walking busily about on the edges of their closed wings; at first I thought that the bees were nibbling and cutting at them; but no; they were merely sucking them. That is, I think so; the butterflies were quiescent, and the whole thing incomprehensible." Can any of our readers throw light on the phenomenon?

A Hollywood "African" Film Withdrawn.

At last even the United States have revolted against an "African" film as perpetrated by Hollywood: It was presented under the title of "Ingagi" and purported to represent a story of the African jungle, culminating in a "great ape" seizing an African woman and carrying her off while the Natives cowered in fear. The "jungle" was a part of the Luna Park Zoo, the "Natives" were Negroes from the Los Angeles Negro quarter, and the "gorilla" was Charles Gempore, a professional "ape man," who wore a mask and a fake tail. An animal dealer of New York unkindly pointed out that although the film professed to "feature" gorillas, the only real apes which appeared were a chimpanzee and two orang-utans—the latter, of course, being indigenous to Borneo and not to

Africa. A failed gorilla, too, was a zoological absurdity, while the "close-up" of an armadillo showed an animal which is found in South America only. Although the film was boosted as "an authentic, incontestible, celluloid document" of the African jungle, the concatenation of absurdities proved too much even for the ignorant "hicks" of the States, and the picture has now been withdrawn. That is all to the good, but one wishes that other American films of "Africa," no less, blatantly faked, might meet with the same fate.

The Prison Cells of Fort St. Sebastian.

"Round the camp fire in the evening old stagers on *safari* tell many tales of queer finds in East Africa; of strange shafts, star-shaped in section and beautifully lined with masonry, of 'slave-pits' among ruins and what not; but perhaps the strangest of all," writes "Bwana Mzee," a valued contributor, "are the prison cells still to be seen in the splendid old Fort St. Sebastian on the Island of Mozambique. There are some seventy of them, in four tiers high up in a sheer wall of the ancient building, and so small are they that it seems impossible that they could ever have been used for unearthing human beings. Yet an official publication of the Government of Mozambique declares that they were used for the fearful punishments imposed on dangerous criminals. To-day they are occupied by innocent pigeons who have made them their home." The Portuguese of the days of the building of Fort St. Sebastian were not particularly noted for excessive humanity towards prisoners, and the explanatory statement offered has that artistic restraint which leaves much to the imagination and provokes speculation. Mere confinement in such pigeon-holes would amount to 'fearful punishment' according to present-day notions, and one wonders what other tortures were inflicted on 'dangerous criminals' in that fine but forbidding old fortress."

English as she is wrote—by Germans.

The old story of the German professor who, never having seen a camel, "elaborated one out of his inner consciousness," still has its point. Nothing will convince the educated German that he is not capable of coping with any task within the ambit of his education, and if he has learned English at the *Hochschule* or *Gymnasium*—well, he knows English, and that's that. A sample product may be given from the official album of the Mozambique Government, which confided the translation of the introduction to its book to a "Civil Engineer of Hamburg":

"There was no Portuguese glory, which sailing from the river Tejo to India, the caravels of which did not take shelter within the ports of Mozambique, going farther on towards the north, even as far as to Cape Gardafui, raising tribute from the whole of the coast—Quiloa, Mombassa and other places beyond—in regions which are now a-days no more in the hands of the Portuguese; and which, taking the direction towards the East, conquering, subduing, ravaging at their pleasure, did not leave at this coast, then entirely unknown, these natural land-marks, which mark the road to new horizons namely the way to the East—may the history of other nations not forget this fact—the European world owes to small Portugal!"

Surely that illuminating paragraph deserves to find a place of honour beside the translations into English of the legends of the Rhine by "Garnham, B.A." which delighted Mark Twain fifty-odd years ago and are quoted by him with such gusto in his "Tramp Abroad."

THE COFFEE BEAN BEETLE BORER.

Useful Information for Coffee Growers.

Special to "East Africa."

By Arohibald H. Ritchie.

The finding in Mysore of coffee bean beetle borer, *Stephanoderes hampei*, Ferr., is announced. This is the first record of the pest in India. The bean borer is an insect native to Central Africa—west of the Great Lakes—but it was introduced in coffee seed to Java about 1909 and to Brazil about 1918, and it is since entering these new territories that it has gained notoriety as a coffee pest of the first magnitude. The pest embraces within its zone of natural occurrence the coffee areas of Uganda and the Bukoba Province of Tanganyika, but has been introduced in recent years (about 1928) to Kenya. Careful search in the main *arabica* districts of Tanganyika—Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Usambara—has failed to reveal the presence of the pest there.

How the Borer Works.

The work of the bean borer is generally confused by the non-occurrence with the work of the cherry moth, *Thliptoceras octoguttale*, Feld., but it should be remembered that the work of the moth is always at the stem end of the cherry and the work of the bean borer at the blossom end.

How to identify the work of the bean borer:—

In cherry: distinct minute hole of the diameter of a pin on the perianth circle at tip of cherry (i.e., away from the stem and where the blossom was originally attached), leading into this the female beetle can generally be found.

In parchment: distinct minute hole of the diameter of a pin at tip of parchment.

In bean: distinct minute hole of the diameter of a pin at tip of bean or fine boring or gallery work in the bean and just behind the tip, the walls of the borings of coppery green colour or bean more or less completely bored out.

In comparison, the cherry moth caterpillar's work can be distinguished as follows:—

- (a) Entrance by hole near stem end of cherry.
- (b) Cherry entirely eaten out, coarse frass remaining.
- (c) Several cherries attacked; attacked cherries turn brown and dry up and the attacked cherries are webbed together at the stem end.

The latter pest seldom calls for control measures and, in the normal season, effects a beneficial thinning of crop. Certain other boring caterpillars behave much in the manner of the *Thliptoceras* but may not be altogether confined to the stem end of the cherry.

The bean beetles are dark brown and of the size of a pin's head. Under a lens they appear as a miniature of such beetles as emerge from dry bamboos and posts in Africa; the grubs and pupæ of the beetle which are to be found in the galleries of the burrowed bean are white; the head parts only of the grubs being brown.

Breeding in the Seed.

The well known drug beetle, *Araecerus fascicularis*, de G., is often found breeding in coffee seed in storage—the bean borer does not continue breeding in stored coffee—but is much larger and more active than the true coffee bean borer. The *Araecerus* is also occasionally found in unstripped *biwi* in the plantations.

The finding of *Stephanoderes* in Mysore will necessitate keen watchfulness and care with regard to importations of coffee seed to East Africa. It is well known that large consignments of seed have in recent years come under Government permit and inspection from Mysore to East Africa—particularly from the Doodengooda Plantation, the home of Kent's Coffee.

Stephanoderes, even where careful control is exercised in the plantations, affects quality of sample, rather than quantity—by quality is meant appearance. Even minor blemishes assume at times a somewhat exaggerated importance to the skilled taster and blender and every effort should be stressed to keep the clean sections of East Africa clean.

Our readers will find in Mr. J. H. McDonald's book, "Coffee Growing: with Special Reference to East Africa," (published by East Africa, price 21s.) illustrations and descriptions of *Stephanoderes* and the damage it does to the coffee bean, as well as of the moth, *Thliptoceras*; and these will be found most useful in supplementing Mr. Ritchie's interesting and valuable article.—Ed. "E.A."

KABAKA'S TRIBUTE TO ARCHDEACON BLACKLEDGE.

ARCHDEACON BLACKLEDGE, who recently retired from work for the C.M.S. in Uganda, has received from the Kabaka of Buganda the following letter:—

"I must place on record my expression of sincere gratitude and appreciation of the extraordinary good work which you have rendered to my country and people for a period extending over thirty-seven years. No one knows better than I do the amount of hardship which the missionaries who first came to this country suffered, and you were one of them. I feel most gratified to know that the present standard of education and civilisation of my people is due to the most valuable assistance and efforts on the part of the members of the Church Missionary Society, more especially to men like yourself, who have sacrificed the best part of their lives in the work of Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. We sincerely hope that you will always carry with you pleasant memories of my country and your Baganda friends."

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

Virol and Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD., FALING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUBSIDISED BRITISH SHIPPING SERVICES WITH EAST AFRICA.

Proposed by E.A. Section of London Chamber of Commerce.

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Major C. L. Walsh again urged the need for regular and subsidised British shipping services with East Africa. He did not think that any part of the Empire had a worse mail service, and emphasised there was every reason to ask the Imperial Government to enter into a specific contract with the British shipping companies for a regular scheduled service weekly if possible, but certainly not less frequently than fortnightly. The German, Dutch, French, Italian, and Japanese lines were all subsidised, and British shipowners, who in the last two years had greatly improved their services, could not be expected to continue without some assistance.

Mr. Petitpierre having pointed out that parcels post is not at present sent by the fortnightly French packet, and that ports south of Mombasa are particularly badly served, Mr. F. A. Johnson asked where the money for a subsidy was to be found; said that at their annual meeting most shipowners opposed subsidies because they carried with them certain obligations of which they desired to be free; suggested that the authorities preferred to pay on postal packet weights; and held that the present services with Mombasa were adequate, there having been only two or three occasions in the past twelve months on which letters had taken over seventeen days from London to that port. There was seldom a week in which he did not receive mail from Kenya, and sometimes two arrived within seven days. Ports south of Mombasa might have reason to complain. What definite proof could be given that development was being held up by the present shipping services?

The Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, remarked that the British shipping services were admittedly not of a very profitable character, if profit making at all, and that further developments must cost additional money, which could apparently come only from State funds, since no one would subscribe to increases in passenger or freight charges. If the economic welfare of East Africa required better British shipping facilities, the money must be found. That fact had been recognised by foreign countries, whose shipowners enjoy Government subsidies, as a result of which all the foreign lines have increased their East African services since the war.

Mr. Johnson having said that sufficient ships left Mombasa homewards last year to provide two sailings a week, and having suggested that the Section might ask the companies to arrange a more even spread over, Major Walsh deprecated interference by the Section with the domestic arrangements of any company.

After further discussion Major Walsh proposed, and on his appeal, Mr. Johnson seconded a resolution that the Government be asked to consider the grant of a subsidy for a regular and scheduled British fortnightly mail service to and from East Africa.

Credit Insurance in Kenya.

With reference to the recent suggestion of the Section that Kenya should set aside for credit insurance purposes half of its vote of £100,000 for short-term credit to agriculture, the Chairman reported receipt of a letter from the Director of Agriculture of the Colony stating that consideration of the proposals was precluded by the terms under which the money had been voted, but that discussions were proceeding concerning some more permanent form of agricultural credit than are provided by the present emergency measures.

Economic Mission to Visit East Africa?

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that an Economic Mission under Lord Kirkley was about to leave this country for the Union of South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and suggested that the four business men who compose it might be invited to return to East Africa and see for themselves its immense economic possibilities. Several speakers emphasised that, whereas East Africa has had more than enough of Government commissions, such a visit from business men would be helpful, and it was unanimously agreed to send the Chairman's suggestion to Lord Kirkley.

Tanganyika Agricultural Exhibition.

Major Walsh having called attention to the non-fulfilment of the promise that a copy of the accounts of the Dar es Salaam Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition should be submitted to the Chamber, it was decided to ask the Dar es Salaam Chamber to procure such details.

Next Meeting of the Section.

It was decided to hold no meeting of the Section in August and to meet again on September 17.

THE KENYA KONGONI CRICKET TOUR.

No Play in Three Matches through Rain.

East Africa regrets to report that no play was possible on account of rain in the matches arranged for July 21, 23, and 24, between the Kenya Kongoni touring side and Denstone College, Buxton, and Sheffield Collegiate respectively.

On July 22, however, a very good game was played at Uttoxeter against the Staffordshire Gentlemen, who won an exciting match by two runs. Cairns took seven wickets and made top score for the Kongonis. The scores were as follows:—

STAFFORDSHIRE GENTLEMEN.

J. Scott	b Schofield	...	3
M. F. Hurdle	lbw b Cairns	...	13
P. F. Stubbs	b Cairns	...	18
B. Meakin	b Schofield	...	36
A. Platts	b Cairns	...	0
R. S. A. Hardy	b Schofield	...	12
W. Harrison	not out	...	17
W. A. Adams	st Nicholson b Cairns	...	2
H. Nesbitt	b Cairns	...	9
Rev. P. F. McSwiney	c Rhodes b Cairns	...	0
F. Underwood	b Cairns	...	0
Bye 1, leg byes 3		...	4
			114

KENYA KONGONIS.

G. D. Rhodes	lbw b Nesbitt	...	10
A. H. Symes	Thompson b Platts	...	11
F. O. B. Wilson	c Hurdle b Nesbitt	...	8
F. C. Gamble	b Harrison	...	23
J. W. James	b Platts	...	8
T. A. Cairns	c Nesbitt b Platts	...	26
A. G. Baker	b Adams	...	4
G. C. Schofield	not out	...	3
B. W. L. Nicholson	b Platts	...	0
E. D. Emley	c McSwiney b Adams	...	1
C. V. Braimbridge	run out	...	0
Byes 14, leg byes 2, wides 1, no ball 1		...	18
			112

Three More Matches Arranged.

The weather has been very unkind to the Kenya cricketers, for whom, however, three extra matches have now been arranged in Surrey and Sussex, viz:—

- Aug. 13.—Kenya Kongonis v. Ockley, at Ockley.
- Aug. 14.—Kenya Kongonis v. Dorking, at Dorking.
- Aug. 15 and 16.—Kenya Kongonis v. St. Leonard's Forest, at St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham.

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS OF THE WHITE PAPERS.

The Nation and Athenaeum says:—
 "Some time ago we pointed out that the tragedy of Naboth's Vineyard was being re-enacted in Kenya, the parts of Ahab and Jezebel being played by the white settlers, of Naboth by the Natives, and of the vineyard by the land of Kenya. Since then the settlers, by their demand for an unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislative Council and by their support of various ingenious schemes for Closer Union of our East African possessions, have made a determined effort to obtain control over the Government of Kenya. Such control would, of course, carry with it control of Naboth's vineyard—and of something more, for our modern Ahabbs do not stone Naboth; they first take his vineyard and then make him work in it for wages. This charming scheme, so characteristic of modernity, has subsequently had a troubled and involved history. First, the Hilton Young Commission was appointed to report upon the proposals of Closer Union, and reported on the whole very unfavourably for the settlers. Then Sir Samuel Wilson was sent to report upon the report of the Commission, and reported on the whole very favourably for the settlers. Meanwhile, the Labour Government had succeeded the Conservative, and it fell to them to make a decision. After a long interval, the word of Elijah, in the person of Lord Passfield, was at last spoken in two White Papers. The word of Elijah rings much truer in these two important documents than we had any right to expect, and when the settlers, as they almost certainly will, 'Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?' Lord Passfield can confidently reply, 'I have found thee.'"

"The Imperial Government's Memorandum on Native Policy," says *The Nyasaland Times*, "in its high endeavour to uphold the rights of the black man and define a path for his journey towards the goal of civilisation, has overshot the mark. The tone of the entire document is anything but conciliatory and is not likely to further inter-racial co-operation. It appears to be based on the 'Noble Savage,' utopianism, extant in Europe some two centuries since, and though the hands are the hands of the Hilton Young Commission, the voice is the voice of the Socialist. . . . In its effect on the Native we think the Imperial Government in its zeal has overreached itself. The Native is likely in the long run to suffer as much as the settler by the application of this policy of encouraging him to labour in specified Reserves, to abolish as rapidly as possible even necessary forms of compulsory labour, to permit the Native to labour how, when and where he lists, and to shield him from all possible exploitation and contamination at the hands of the settler community. It is not by a system of Government sheltering and nursing, but by daily contact with the European planter, merchant, and mechanic that the Native realises the dignity and continuity of labour and the value of civilisation and thus attains to education and a higher standard of living. Never a more profound truism than General Smuts' dictum: 'The Native needs the white man even more than the white man needs the Native.'"

The Investors' Review will carry many East Africans with it in its declaration that—

"Prestige, far more than force, has built up the British Empire, which has, with minor and negligible exceptions, been an entirely beneficent factor in establishing a broad sense of fundamental justice among what, for the sake of brevity, we may call subject or backward races. In the remotest parts of Africa you find a Magistrate or Commissioner, backed occasionally by one policeman and a sporting rifle, dispensing justice to a hundred thousand Natives who flock to him for the redress of their grievances. With an innate sense of primitive fairness, such as is displayed by every honest child, he gained their entire confidence and respect, which has been maintained for several generations to the great advantage of all concerned. Now intrudes a maudlin sentimentality, compounded of ignorance and stupidity which, in effect, says: 'Poor dear, shall not baby order nurse about, and cannot the schoolboy teach the headmaster's grandmother how to suck eggs?'"

The Spectator regards as "monstrous" the idea "that the white community of Kenya should aspire, like settlers in the Dominions, to a similar form of responsible government." It continues: "The very language of the telegram sent by the Conference of unofficial delegates from Tanganyika and Kenya, with Lord Delamere in the chair, shows how mentally and imaginatively out of touch these

settlers are with responsible opinion on Colonial questions in this country. They say, for instance: 'the East African colonists stand on the principle that the white race is the only people which has proved its capacity to govern mixed races,' a phrase betraying an attitude of mind uninfluenced by new principles that affect international life and have already to a surprising extent penetrated the public conscience."

RARE EAST AFRICAN ANIMALS.

Treasures of the Howard de Walden Expedition.

The Natural History Museum at South Kensington is the richer by a large number of specimens collected during Lord Howard de Walden's expedition in the early months of this year to Uganda and the eastern Belgian Congo. Especially interesting is the fact that one section of the party made what appears to be the first exploration of any kind in the area east of the Ituri river, where six weeks were spent in territory quite devoid of Native inhabitants.

Among the rarities collected are a series of three specimens of the Pygmy Scaly-tail (*Idiurus panga*), first discovered in 1914, and several of the Lesser Scaly-tail (*Anomalurus pusillus*). The Red Colobus monkey (*Ptilocolobus elliotti*) is well represented in the collection with some fine specimens of Dent's Guernon (*Cercopithecus denti*) hitherto supposed to be very rare. Among the insectivora are two examples of the Otter-shrew (*Potomogale velox*). In all 427 mammals were secured, including 67 monkeys, six bats, six insectivora, 23 ungulates, and 147 rodents. The reptiles and amphibians numbered 65, representing 31 species, some relatively rare and the first of their kind to come to the Museum from the Belgian Congo.

The expedition consisted of Lord Howard de Walden, Dr. Avery, Mr. R. Akroyd, Captain F. A. B. Holloway, Mr. R. W. Hayman (of the Museum staff), and two white hunters.

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There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

Very Satisfactory Position.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, was held in London last week.

The RIGHT HON. the EARL of SELBORNE, K.G., who presided, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, seven years ago I had the honour of occupying this chair, and looking up what I said on that occasion I find that I referred to the period of depression that was then upon us, and I attributed that depression almost entirely to the then unsettled state of Europe. I pointed out that the financial questions that had been pending between Great Britain and the United States of America had been settled, but that the chaotic condition of much of Central Europe, the absence of any settlement, of the question of reparations or of inter-Allied debts, the failure of agreement on a common policy between the Allies, and the wild fluctuations of exchange, were the root causes of the stagnation of trade and the accompanying depression which has grievously afflicted so large a portion of the world."

The Situation Seven Years Ago and To-day.

"Looking back at what has happened in those seven years we have to be thankful for the fact that the condition of Central Europe is much less chaotic than it was then; the vexed question of reparations and debts has been settled; the Allies are no longer in acute disagreement; exchange has been stabilised; in fact, the causes to which I at that time attributed the depression have passed away, or nearly passed away, and yet we are met at a moment when grievous depression still afflicts us. We are all agreed as to the serious nature of that depression, but not as to its causes."

"The situation, in fact, is very confused. We are a Free Trade country, and at a great sacrifice have achieved the recovery of the credit of the pound sterling. Yet we are suffering as we have never before suffered since we became a great industrial nation. There is one opinion that I can express on this occasion without hesitation, and that is that our greatest need—and I include every single class in the country—is rigid re-orientation. (Hear, hear.)"

"Moreover, I suggest that the time has come when we must think more of the home market and of the Empire market than we have for a hundred years past. (Hear, hear.) There is no hope of receiving fair trading terms from any foreign country which deliberately wishes to keep out our manufactures. What is open to us is to safeguard our industries from unequal competition and, above all, from dumping, and to extend to the utmost arrangements of mutual preference with every part of the Empire. A reasonable policy of Imperial economic unity is surely a great ideal."

Balance-Sheet Position.

"The balance-sheet for the year, I think you will agree, discloses a very satisfactory position. In view of the difficulties through which South Africa is passing, it is only to be expected that our deposits in common with those of other banks should reflect a shrinkage. Advances and bills discounted show a similar contraction, but while the figures appearing in the balance-sheet summarise the bank's position as a whole, our advances in Africa actually show an expansion for the period under review. I am glad to say that the net profits of the year amounted to £652,478, the increase of £31,012 being due in some measure to the use of fresh capital for the full 12 months. Adding to the profits the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, we had a total of £775,002 for disposal."

"An interim dividend amounting to £175,000 was

paid in January, and, after appropriating £100,000 to writing down bank premises account, there is available a balance of £500,002, which your directors recommend be disposed of by adding £125,000 to the pension fund, as before, and by the payment of a final dividend of 7s. per share, together with a bonus of 3s. per share, leaving £125,002 to be carried forward to the next account."

"The past year has been a difficult one for the Union of South Africa. Climatic conditions throughout the country have, on the whole, been unusually good, crops have been abundant and losses of live-stock small, but the effect of these favourable conditions has been more than offset by an acceleration of the previous downward tendency in world prices of farm produce. The sudden and unexpected reduction in income has caused considerable difficulty to many farmers, who have incurred liabilities in the expectation of an excellent season. What is the general producers' bane, however, is the gold producers' benefit. The gold mines and the industries dependent on them are being assisted by the fall in produce prices, and the figures for the first part of 1930 indicate that their position is already improving, both as regards working costs and labour supplies."

"At present business is generally quiet, and though the financial position was improved by the Government loan raised in London early this year, and may improve further as a result of the lower money rates now ruling in Europe, business is not expected to recover until the marketing of the maize crop, which, even at present prices, should be worth over £10,000,000. Further prospects depend largely on the course of prices for farm produce; and should there be no improvement in these a considerable period is likely to elapse before trade recovers its former activity. It should be emphasised, however, that the position, while uncomfortable, is not dangerous, and that while many individual cases of suffering and hardship may occur, the country as a whole is not in difficulties."

The Position in East Africa.

"Tanganyika Territory and Uganda have both suffered from poor seasons. Kenya Colony has had a good season, but it has been nullified by the fall in prices. As a result the spending power of the community has been affected and the trade of the bazaars is suffering. There was a further shrinkage of trade in Nyasaland, exports of tobacco showing a further decline. Efforts to develop other crops to take the place of tobacco have met with limited success, and until the market for Nyasaland tobacco recovers, it is feared that business prospects in that territory will remain unsatisfactory. In Northern Rhodesia development of the copper fields is progressing steadily and must in time provide a most important market for the farmers both of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. In Southern Rhodesia business conditions have remained generally quiet throughout the year, and there is a general shortage of money, due largely to the heavy losses incurred at the time of the tobacco slump."

"During my recent tour of South Africa I believe I travelled about 8,000 miles by rail and 1,000 miles by motor-car. I met a great many of our managers and also an even larger number of our junior staff, and I may confidently congratulate the shareholders on the quality of the officers who carry the reputation of this bank in their hands. The Standard Bank holds a position of honour and prestige of which we may be justly proud. As is usual on these occasions, we have prepared particulars in regard to the chief industries of South and East Africa for the period under review. As these particulars are somewhat lengthy, they will be posted to all shareholders."

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which was unanimously carried.

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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.

The building trade continues active in Kitale.

Kenya exported 888 tons of sisal during April.

Angola is expected to export some 12,000 tons of coffee this year.

A speed limit of twenty miles per hour has been imposed on motorists in Kampala.

Wireless stations are being established by the Tanganyika Government at Moshi, Dodoma, and Mbeya.

Owing to unusually heavy rains in the Bukoba district there are excellent prospects of a heavy coffee crop.

Better accommodation for passengers changing at Dondo Junction, on the Trans-Zambesia Railway, is being built.

Export traffic handled at Port Bell, Uganda, for May totalled 7,320 tons, or 803 tons more than the highest monthly figure previously recorded.

We learn that the Tanganyika Lumber Company has closed down at Shume, with the result that nearly a score of Europeans have lost their pointments.

Total trade imports into Tanganyika for the first three months of 1930 amounted to £938,873, an increase of £8,219 over the figures for the same period in 1929.

Approximately five miles of plate-laying were completed on the Nkana branch line in Northern Rhodesia during April, mile 38½ being reached by the end of that month.

Tanganyika sisal exports during June totalled 3,142 tons, of which 2,269 tons went to Belgium, 305 to Germany, 243 to Holland, 155 to the U.S.A., and only 72 tons to the U.K.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has passed a resolution asking the Government to institute immediately a compulsory wheat pool, and to fix a minimum price at which wheat shall be sold and bought.

Creditors have received notice of an impending first and final dividend from the liquidation of Comber Bride & Co., Ltd., but probably many will not even trouble to submit their claims, for only £85 exists to meet liabilities of over £14,000.

June operations at Bwana Mkubwa mine resulted in an output equivalent to 560 tons of refined copper.

In the Nkana magisterial area, Northern Rhodesia, which comprises the Bwana Mkubwa, Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira, and Nchanga mines, there were only eight motor cars four years ago. Now there are 1,600 registered motor cars.

The Antwerp Exhibition, at which the East African Territories are represented, is stated to establish a record for attendances at international exhibitions in Europe. Over 100,000 season tickets had been issued before the opening, and the gates indicate an average of 15,000 paying visitors daily, with some 45,000 on Sundays.

Mr. J. Reid Rowland, who has recently returned from a world tour in search of support for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, has stated in Salisbury that the sale of imported cigarettes in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam is "tremendous," and that cigarettes manufactured in Rhodesia could be sold far more cheaply in Kenya and Tanganyika than could those imported from England.

The Board of Agriculture of Kenya is stated in a recent report received by the Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London to have drawn up a very comprehensive programme of work, including investigation of local costs of production in comparison with competitive costs in other countries, railway and sea freights, marketing, co-operation, technical education, etc. The question of the exploitation of local sources of power alcohol is to be examined, as is also the establishment of a meat factory.

The latest unofficial report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London states that most of this year's cotton crop is being attracted to Bombay, which is paying from 8 to 10 cents above Liverpool parity. The total crop is around 112,000 bales. The following instructive table is given in respect of ginneries:

	Erected ginneries		Licensed ginneries		Average bales per licensed ginnery		Average per erected ginnery	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Eastern Province	101	79	57	1,407	912	1,100	575	
Buganda Province	78	62	53 (?)	1,325	906	1,053	703	

There are rumours of big losses by some ginning firms in the Eastern Province, and it is learned that one important Indian ginning firm would be willing to dispose of some of its Eastern Province ginneries.

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"VOTARIES OF SELF AND PELF."

Queer Indian Circular in Kenya.

A circular issued to Indians in East Africa by the Deputy President and the General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress certainly does not err on the side of under-statement, but the outburst, despite its exaggeration, deserves to be noted as an indication of the mentality which, in the opinion of the present Government, has earned the right to the franchise on a common roll with Kenya Europeans. In an attack upon the settlers these two Indian spokesmen write:—

"A clamorous handful of votaries of self and pelf, who grandiloquently style themselves a Convention of Associations, have raised the red flag of rebellion, and have started emitting fire and brimstone at the prospect of the shattering of their unholy hopes of founding a slave dominion on the good old medieval pattern in Kenya, consisting of a few feudal potentates with myriads of black serfs to toil and slave for them. They have come out once again with the usual shibboleths and parrot cries of securing East Africa to Western civilisation. What these fresh converts call Western Christian civilisation is not a Christian, nor civilisation. It has its roots in the natural instinct of the cave man—namely, the urge to enslave and exploit the weak and helpless. The settlers' proposals would mean the permanent enslavement and exploitation of the African Natives."

EXPENSIVE TELEPHONE CALLS.

The Usa Planters' Association reports that one of its members living eleven miles from the nearest post office, and desiring to instal a telephone, was asked to pay an annual rental of £15 for the first mile, £3 per mile for the next four miles, and £4 10s. for the balance, or a total rental of £54, in addition to 6d. per call of three minutes to Arusha and 1s. 25 cents per call to Moshi. A strange fact is that the estate in question was told that there would be no reduction in rental if other people became subscribers in the same area, and used the same line.

MOTOR IMPORTS INTO KENYA AND UGANDA.

A statement issued by the Commissioner of Customs shows that in 1929 Kenya and Uganda imported 1,552 motor cars, valued at £240,017; 1,400 motor lorries, valued at £208,925 (152 more than in 1928); 378 tractors, valued at £104,284; 267 motor cycles, valued at £10,579; and other vehicles, including ships and boats, valued at £69,591. The 44,530 motor tyres and tubes imported cost £59,605, and lorry tyres and tubes increased in number from 26,583 to 35,037 and in value from £73,186 to £97,933. Imports into Kenya and Uganda by parcels post have increased from £31,639 in 1928 to £444,379 in 1929.

AS A BANK SEES EAST AFRICA.

The July trade report of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) states:

Kenya.—Large areas of sisal will reach the production stage during the coming season, but owing to the serious fall in prices many estates will probably close down temporarily or will restrict output.

Northern Rhodesia.—A slightly improved tone prevails in commercial circles. Builders generally appear to be fully employed. Reports indicate that crops will give a better yield than was anticipated.

Nyasaland.—The cash retail trade improved towards the latter part of June and July began well, but the wholesale trade continues very quiet.

Tanganyika.—Reports from all the principal growing districts are excellent. Contracts for the new alignment on the Central Railway and for extensions have been issued, with consequent reaction on the labour market and on shipping.

Uganda.—The bazaar is quiet with the close of the season, but engagements continue to be promptly met.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**COFFEE.**

The demand has been irregular, but there is very little change in quotations.

<i>Kenya</i> —			
"A" sizes	65s. od.	to	76s. 6d.
"B" "	54s. od.	to	67s. 6d.
"C" "	54s. od.	to	56s. od.
Peaberry	57s. od.	to	69s. od.
London graded:—			
First sizes	67s. od.	to	68s. 6d.
Second sizes	55s. 6d.	to	67s. 6d.
Third sizes	48s. 6d.	to	56s. 6d.
Peaberry	60s. od.	to	61s. od.
Pale, brown and ungraded	31s. 6d.	to	60s. od.

Tanganyika

<i>Arusha</i> —			
Pale, brownish	60s. od.		
<i>Belgian Congo</i> —			
Dullish brown	35s. od.		
Brownish	40s. od.	to	45s. od.

Ituri

Brown	42s. 6d.	to	48s. od.
Medium size	33s. od.		
Country damaged	33s. od.	to	35s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on July 23 totalled 7,830 bags, as compared with 38,680 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—There is a slight improvement to £13 10s.

Chillies.—Dull, with the price still at 50s.

Cocoa.—Steady, with spot at 1s. 11d. and 4d. less quoted for May-July shipments.

Copra.—Steady, with East African quoted at £17 5s.

Cotton.—Quiet, at from 6.6d. to 9.11d. per lb.

Cottonseed.—There has been a slight fall to about £5. **Groundnuts.**—July-August shipments are steady at about £14 10s. per ton.

Hides and Skins.—The forward market in Africans is neglected, and there is little spot business passing. Addis Ababa heavy-weights are unchanged at 61d. per lb.

Ivory.—Messrs. Hale and Son state in their report of the recent sales that soft large and medium tusks were irregular, fine quality bringing firm prices, but defective showing a decline of £3 to £5 per cwt. Hard ivory was steady to £2 per cwt. easier. Billiard ball pieces were firm to £5 dearer, soft bangle tusks and scriverettes were £3 higher. Cut hollows were lower.

Maize.—No. 2 white flat East African in bags remains at 23s. 6d.

Sisal.—There is an improvement to £14 17s. 6d. per ton.

Sisal.—Steady, with sales reported of good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya at £25 10s.

Tea.—350 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised 91d. per lb., and 144 packages of Kenya tea were sold at 1s. 11d. per lb.

Wheat.—There has been no change in the prices since last week.

Wool.—The small amount of Kenya wool sold at last week's sales showed a 5% decline on May rates.

Tanganyika Territory is to be officially represented at the Nairobi Agricultural Show in January.

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CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Gladiator" left Dar es Salaam homewards, July 25.
"City of Canton" left Aden for East Africa, July 24.
"Clan Ronald" left Newport for East Africa, July 23.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Klipfontein" arrived Dunkirk homewards, July 20.
"Reitfontein" arrived Lourenço Marques from East Africa, July 18.
"Kandfontein" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, July 21.
"Heemskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, July 18.
"Ryperkerk" left East London for East Africa, July 20.
"Glekerk" arrived Hamburg for South and East Africa, July 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Duchesne" left Tamatave for Mauritius, July 25.
"Explorateur Grandidier" arrived Marseilles, July 25.
"Chambord" left Djibouti for Mauritius, July 23.
"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Mombasa for Marseilles, July 22.
"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Réunion for Mauritius, July 22.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, July 26.
"Dromore Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, July 26.
"Dunbar Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, July 26.
"Durham Castle" left Natal for Beira, July 26.
"Llandaff Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, July 26.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Port Said homewards, July 23.
"Langibby Castle" arrived London, July 27.
"Llanstephan Castle" left London for Beira, July 24.

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

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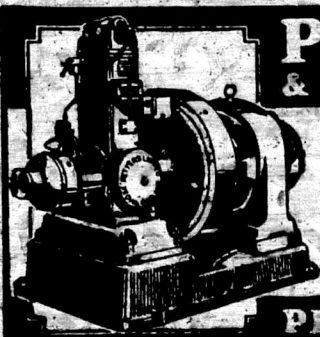
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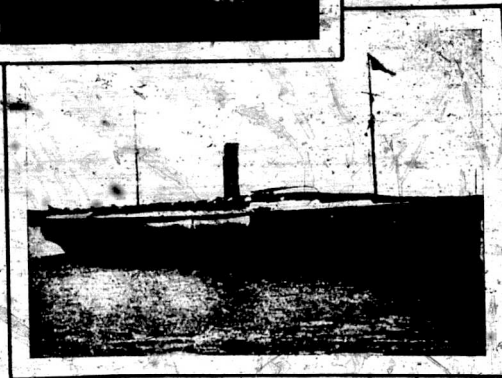


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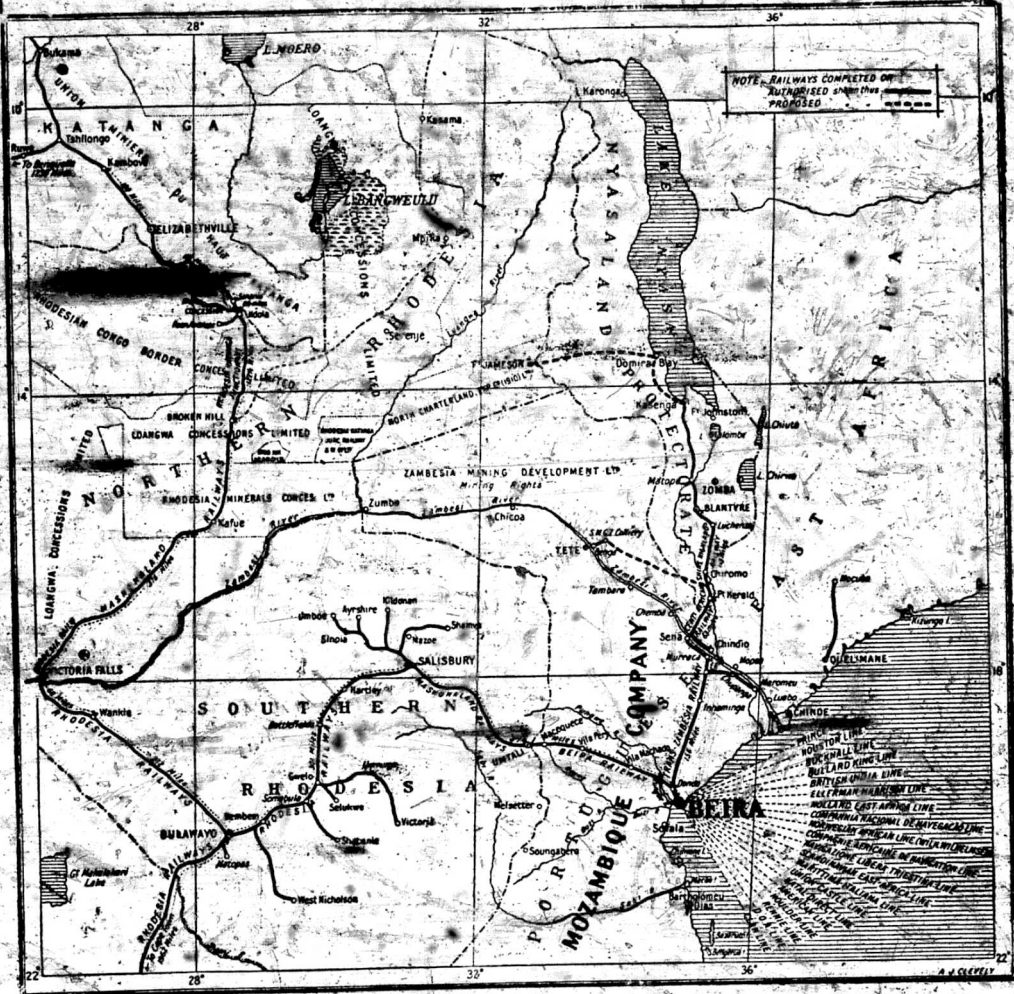
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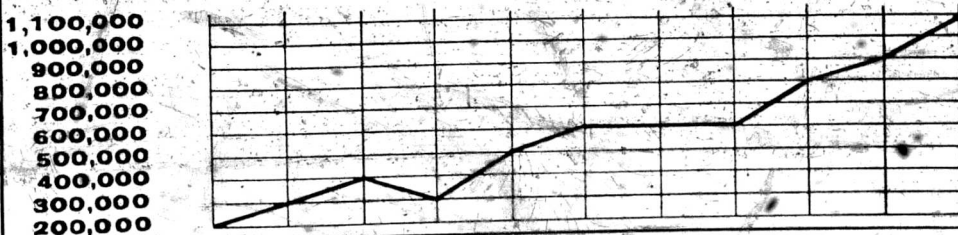
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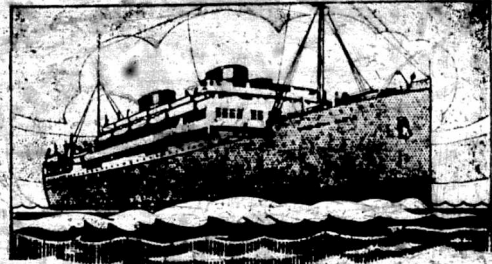
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