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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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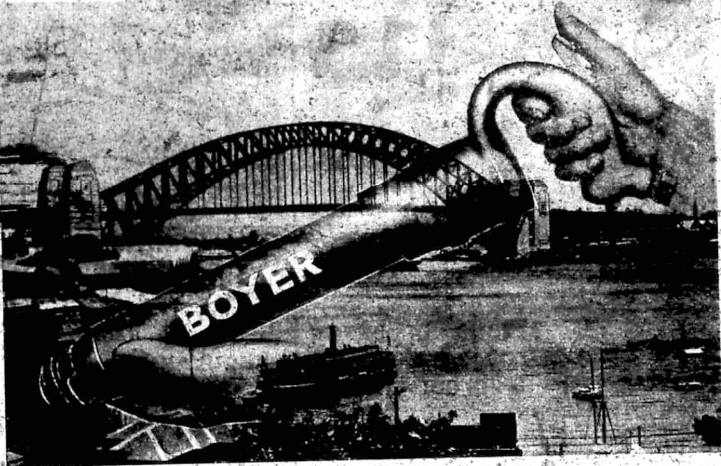
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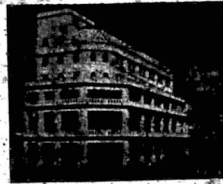
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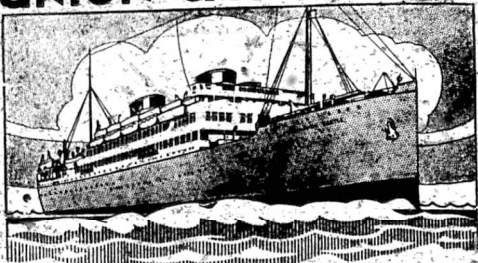
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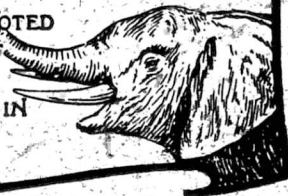
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"HARAKA, HARAKA, HAINA BARAKA."

Events in East Africa—at least, so far as the Native is concerned—moving too fast? Is the present transformation in his life and habits of too sudden a character? Is the civilisation we are building on the Native changed inevitably by the impact of our culture, a bubble blown by our breath which is expanding so rapidly that it must burst before long? In an age of hustle, when the pace of life is accelerated with each succeeding year, it may be argued that East and Central Africa could not hope to escape being caught in the spite of affairs; that the Native must inevitably be torn from his age-long habits and customs, and be swept along, helpless, maybe, and confused, to a future which no man can foretell. Senior administrators with a pet theory to put to the proof may hasten during their brief term of office to introduce or quicken schemes designed to show results calculated to justify the reputation of their protagonists. Missionaries faced with Native practices repugnant to all their convictions and training have often been over-eager to abolish them, not realising that they were altering the whole basis of Native thought and outlook. Settlers introduce the Native to entirely new notions of work; setting the example themselves, they require from their employees steady and continuous labour for definite periods, however short, an idea utterly opposed to Native conceptions and practice. Politicians and publicists at Home, inspired by enthusiasm but uninformed by experience, urge democratic panaceas on those responsible for the progress of the Native.

Broadly speaking, such has been the tendency in Eastern Africa in the last few decades, and especially since the War, but already voices are raised in protest that the pace has been too fast. These protests often come from men who can see the problem in proper perspective, men who went to East Africa when the land was as yet untouched by European contact, saw the Native as he was after thousands of years had stabilised his culture, and have been in intimate contact with him during the period of transition. Of their friendliness to the African there can be no question, but they do not

mistake imitation for a basic alteration in Native mentality or a superficial veneer of European culture for true progress. Mr. C. W. Hobley, for example, whose opinions on the education of the Native we recently published, has emphasised the necessity of awaking in the Native a civic sense, a conception of social service, a capacity for taking responsibility and a standard of veracity—in short, of establishing "character" as a firm foundation for future progress. He is able from personal experience to recall the Native of Kenya as he was forty years ago, and he recognises with real sympathy that this ideal cannot be achieved in a hurry. Time is the essence of success; the proverb "More haste less speed" was never more applicable than in East Africa, where, indeed, the Swahili saying, "*Haraka, haraka, haina baraka*," expresses precisely the same fundamental truth. It is encouraging to note that a new realisation of that fact is spreading in East Africa; for instance, Sir Stewart Symes is wisely applying the brake in Tanganyika, where the establishment of Indirect Rule—in itself a sound policy—was being discredited by over-hasty endeavours to implement the principle; and missionaries acknowledge that they were too quick to condemn Native customs, which the wisest of them now aim at "sublimating." The period of transition has its inevitable dangers, and many acute observers have expressed fear of that stage at which Natives are neither good Christians nor good ancestor worshippers. But the dangers must be faced and overcome by attention to fundamentals and by a general realisation that too much speed might lead to a collapse of the whole structure.

In the National Interest!

British Manufacturers and Exporters are greatly advantaged in the East African markets by the devaluation of sterling, and they will be serving the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with the territories. "East Africa" will be only too glad to assist them in any way possible.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

That the present Secretary of State for the Colonies is devoting much personal attention to the affairs of East Africa must be clear to the close student of current affairs. He lost no time in selecting Lord

SECRETARY OF STATES PERSONAL INTEREST IN EAST AFRICA.

Moyne, a personal friend, to investigate financial matters in Kenya promptly and their settlement by the dispatch of Sir Sydney Arncliffe Smith to Tanganyika on similar business; and meantime threw himself heart and soul into the tariff battle on behalf of East African sisal growers. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was not content merely to hear representations and pass them on; "no sisal estate owner has been more thorough than the Secretary of State in examining and presenting the case." We were told the other day by a man who has been very much behind the scenes. We know that to be the fact, and are glad to record it. Two of his three recent predecessors in Office, Mr. Amery and Mr. J. H. Thomas, showed consistent fairness and friendliness to the territories, but both took the quite understandable course of leaving East African matters very largely to their Parliamentary Under-Secretaries—which in the present meant that they were referred to the keen and sympathetic mind of Mr. Ormsby-Gore; his sound judgment and wise advocacy, which Mr. Amery was always willing to back with his whole authority, did more for East Africa than most people yet realise. The present Secretary of State's policy of taking matters into his own hands bids fair to leave a very distinct mark on affairs East African. Without his help sisal would not have gained the 10% preference; by his nomination of two men whose appointments have won general approval, intricate financial problems of Kenya and Tanganyika are about to be examined. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has made an excellent beginning.

Sir Joseph Byrne's speech at Nakuru, the principal points of which appear elsewhere in this issue, has not been very favourably received by the local Press, but it appears to us a straight-forward statement of the case

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE AND KENYA SETTLERS.

as seen by a Governor distressed by developments of recent months. We have been told from Kenya that it was a "provocative political speech," and that "H.E. was trying to beat the Elected Members at their own game of a platform campaign," but we do not construe the facts in that way. This address to a farmers' meeting was, we think, conciliatory, not provocative; was intended, with soldierly directness, to be a frank statement, not a counter campaign to the meetings recently organised by the Elected Members; and was, in its essence, a plea for co-operation by a Governor at last convinced that he has been generally understood—wrongly we do not doubt, but nevertheless widely—as unfriendly to white settlement and determined to entrench bureaucracy. To examine recent events would be fruitless in view of the conciliatory gesture of Lord Francis Scott, the leader of the Elected Members, and the further evidence of a desire to close the breach manifested by His Excellency in attending last Tuesday's opening session of the Convention of Associations. We attribute real importance to his presence on that occasion, for he refused a similar invitation to open

last year's session. We hope, and believe, that the atmosphere has been much improved within the past two or three weeks, that both sides will show goodwill, and that there will be a real determination to co-operate henceforth for the general weal.

East Africa is able to state that a telegram was dispatched to Sir Joseph Byrne on Monday by the Secretary of State for the Colonies

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

on the subject of the chairmanship of the Board of Agriculture of Kenya, and that it was left to His Excellency's discretion to announce the decision when and where he thought fit. As our telegram regarding the opening of the Convention does not refer to the subject, we presume that the Governor did not take advantage of that occasion to announce. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's ruling—which will, we sincerely trust, be in favour of the re-appointment of an unofficial, Lord Passfield, it will be recollected, laid great stress when giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the measure of trust in the settler community which the appointment of a non-official indicated, and it is obvious that that community will not be content with an appointment which can be construed as a lessening of that trust.

It is a curious fact that no one, not even the wattle growing interests or the leather industry in this country, appears to have realised that the Import Duties Bill must have a very important bearing on the development of the East African wattle industry.

which, though a creation of recent years, has already assumed a by no means negligible place in the agricultural economy of Kenya, to the exports of which it contributed some £63,080 in 1930, the last year for which statistics are available. Two-thirds of the area under wattle in Kenya have been planted within the last half-dozen years, evidence enough that soil and climate are suitable and that the country would like to produce more of the crop, which has been grown mainly at altitudes generally considered to be rather above the safe line for the cultivation of coffee, which is there exposed to an unwise risk of frost; as there is a belt of some sixty miles in the Limuru district regarded as admirably adapted to wattle, it has manifestly the potentialities of developing into a much greater industry, partly on plantation lines, but probably mainly as a result of Native peasant growers bringing their bark into central fact under European management.

Hitherto the industry has suffered severely from the competition of quebracho, which, as a South American product, will henceforth be subject to an import duty of 10%; East African and Natal wattle will, of course, enjoy that measure of advantage, which, it is to be hoped, may serve to redress the present position by which the Mother Country draws from alien sources more than four-fifths of her supplies of tanning materials.

Now that the British tanner will have to pay for the privilege of preferring the foreign article, he may be expected to discover the merits of British African wattle, the quality of which is undeniable, and to the more regular preparation of which new energies will be bent. Thus, as an unnoticed by-product of the Import Duties Bill, the Highlands of East Africa may quite reasonably hope to build a promising wattle industry. Incidentally, of course, mangrove bark from Kenya and Tanganyika will enjoy a similar advantage of 10% in the Home preference which may stimulate the growth of an industry which, though of considerable importance not many years ago, has languished for the last few years, and has passed very largely into German hands.

As our pages abundantly testify, we are all for investigation into the habits and faculties of wild animals, especially those of East Africa, and we confess that the recent eruption—there is no other word for it—in the London Press of facetious articles on alleged "crocodiles' tears" leaves us cold, uninterested, and unamused. In the course of a leaderette on "The Physiology of Weeping" a medical journal happened to mention a nine-year-old experiment by Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson, who squeezed the juice of an onion mixed with common salt into the eyes of a crocodile, only to find that it did not shed "tears." As he had already discovered by careful dissection that the three sets of lachrymal ducts of the crocodile open at the back of the eye and avoid the eyeball altogether, and that the function of the secretion ("tears") is apparently to lubricate the food, the onion test appears to have been quite superfluous. It was not even a good story, for it altogether omitted to satisfy our curiosity as to how he approached the crocodile in the first place, how he controlled it when he had got it, and what the "reactions" of the reptile were to his technique. There must have been quite a lot of fun and frolic during that experiment, as anyone can find out for himself if he tries to repeat it.

Then the legend of the crocodiles' tears was not adequately presented to the public until a contributor to one of the evening papers recalled that the story went back nearly four hundred years, to the time when, in 1564, John Sparke the Younger accompanied Sir John Hawkins in the "Jesus of Lubeck" to the coast of Guinea, and observed the crocodiles of West Africa in their native land. "His (the crocodile's) nature," he wrote, "is ever when hee would have his prey, to cry and sobbe like a Christian body, to provoke them to come to him, and then hee snatcheth at them, and thereupon came this proverbe that is applied unto women when they weepe, *Lachryma Crocodili*, the meaning whereof is, that as the Crocodile when hee cryeth hee then about most to deceive, so doeth a woman most commonly when shee weepeth." Dr. Johnson's onion "salt" experiment was entirely inconclusive; what he should have done was to go to the banks of Congo or Niger, mark down a crocodile on the outlook for prey, and get near enough to see whether he did really "cry and sobbe like a Christian body." With luck he might have survived the snatching phase of the theatrical; in any case the test would have been properly designed, and the result "significant," as the scientists say.

Readers in South-Western Tanganyika inform us by air mail that, to quote one of them, "about half the Lupa mining field, approximately one thousand square miles, is being held up, and has been held up since July, 1929, by a German syndicate," and our correspondence makes it evident that that belief is widely held by men who have been engaged in gold digging on the Lupa for years past, and who are not unnaturally irritated at events which in their eyes bear the construction above mentioned. Unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council might, we suggest, promptly press the Commissioner of Mines for an explanation. The area was discovered and prospected by Britons, and though the Mandate expressly forbids racial discrimination of the detriment of nationals of any State member of the League of Nations, we submit that only very exceptional circumstances could justify such a step as is now alleged. Incidentally, if a German syndicate were to operate on a scale which might result in their taking some thousands of pounds worth of gold monthly out of the district, it may be taken for granted that the resultant imports would be chiefly of German manufacture. It is unnecessary to discuss this question at greater length, but as it is unquestionably causing uneasiness to British diggers and, as we happen to know, to at least one London mining house of importance, the exact position might well be explained by the Department concerned.

That the sisal plantations of Tanganyika and Kenya purchase 18,000 and 7,000 tons of maize meal respectively each year for the feeding of their Native labour has been calculated by a leading authority on the industry, who claims that the 10% preference on British sisal henceforth entering the U.K. has literally saved the industry from extinction; consequently argues that protection for the fibre has made safe a local market for no less than 25,000 tons of maize per annum. The example is a good instance of the influence which one primary industry may exert upon the fortunes of another. Though the present preference of 10% can obviously not bridge the gap between costs of production and ruling world prices, it has been accepted everywhere as a gesture heartening to producers in the trying times which may still be before them until the market price recovers to a reasonable level. Meantime it should encourage banks and finance houses to assist by making further advances than they would have been willing to grant had the preference not been introduced.

The interesting statistics of migration through the port of Mombasa issued by the Statistician to the East African Governors' Conference show that during the seven years 1924-30 4,279 European immigrants entered and 35,359 European emigrants left East Africa's chief port, for 1930 the figures were 7,025 and 7,268 respectively. Of the European incomers that year 18% were males engaged in agriculture, 18% engaged in civil or military services, 18% in commerce, finance, or insurance (exclusive of clerks), 10% professional men, 6% clerks, and 6% "not gainfully occupied." 86% of the males and 93% of the total European immigrants were British subjects. 42% of the males and 17% of the females had already lived in Kenya for over-five years, while about 20% of the European emigrants were visitors.

EUROPEAN MIGRATION THROUGH MOMBASA.

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THE AFRICAN TELLER OF TALES.

HIS FUNCTIONS AS LEADER AND TEACHER.

Mr. E. W. Smith's Graphic Lecture.

DEPENDENT so much as they do upon sound and gesture and the personality of the raconteur it is hopeless to translate these tales: the essence of them evaporates," explained the

Rev. E. W. Smith last week in his lecture at the School of Oriental Studies on "The Place of Folk-Tales in African Life"—and the "unfortunates who have had to wade through Steere's useful but interminable 'Swahili Tales' may well agree with him: Yet when these tales

are told by word of mouth, what a difference!

"The finest raconteur I ever heard in Africa or beyond," said Mr. Smith, "was my old friend, Mungalo. With him there was no lip-mumbling; every muscle of face and body spoke, a swift gesture often supplying the place of a whole sentence. He was expert in the use of pauses to heighten effect. The tones of his voice varied in an inimitable manner. When he told a beast-tale each animal spoke in its own voice, the deep rumbling of Mombasa the ground horribil, for example, contrasting vividly with the piping accents of Sulu, the hare. He knew how to employ these most expressive elements of African speech in the so-called 'descriptive radicals'."

"Then the black-collared monkey grasped a branch of a tree, *bra, bra, bra*—you can see him climbing. "In another tale *Ananie*, the spider, took a long rope-creeper and wound it around the python, *nwenene, nwenene, nwenene*."

"And in another, the Sky-god released the rain, and it pattered down, *ta! ta! ta! ta!*"

"And so when Mungalo told of how Tortoise wangled which his friend Vulture should carry him to Vulture's home in the heights, and how Vulture, flattered by being addressed in mid-air, let go his hold—Tortoise fell *pididi, pididi, pididi!*—down, unheating, inevitably, inexorably down."

Cold print cannot do justice to the effect with which Mr. Smith retold these tales—his elocution was perfect, his intonation precise and flexible, his action graphic, his knowledge of his subject obvious, his interest patent, his language, English at its best. He was his friend Mungalo. And the large audience thrilled at his recital—a triumph which anyone who had had to read Native African tales would have thought incredible. At the close of the lecture audible protests were made that it was too short, though it ran its full scheduled time; his hearers wanted more, and yet more.

The Place of Folk-Tales in African Life.

Mr. Smith made four points in describing the place of folk-tales in African life:—

(i) *They are recreative*: first and foremost they are told for amusement, when the cool of the evening succeeds the heat of the day.

(ii) *They offer a means of release for pent-up emotions*. Unpopular chiefs, cruel witch-doctors, can be safely attacked by impersonating them as animals, and inflicting on the impersonations the trials and punishments the common people dare not attempt on their oppressors.

(iii) *They are educative*, in the truest sense of the word "Education" he defined as "the whole process by which a people's culture is handed down from one generation to another."

Tales have the twin functions of a moulder of ideals and an illuminator of facts. Africans teach much of their tribal history, Nature knowledge,

good manners and morals, the great facts of human life, the origin of things, and above all, their own complicated and highly developed language by means of tales. To illustrate this last point Mr. Smith gave two examples: Anyone, he said, who knew a Bantu tongue realised the importance of nasals:—

"Certain travellers were hospitably received in a village, and their hosts told them: 'When you have eaten this dish *mukadile*, you shall eat with milk.' As soon as they had finished their dish the travellers arose, took their spears and began to run up and down, as if they were at a funeral. The villagers were astonished and asked: 'Who is dead? Whom are you mourning for?' And the travellers said: 'We are mourning because you said, "when you have eaten this dish *mukadile*, you shall weep." No,' said their hosts, 'we said *mukadile*, not *mukadile*.' Mind your nasals!"

Even the value of "tone" that bugbear of the European student of exotic languages, is taught by tales:—

"Certain people who asked for directions were told that at a certain point on the road they were to swerve—*pinuka*—to the left; and these foolish folk on reaching that point lay down and slept so long that the termites built upon their bodies. When aroused and asked why they slept there on the road, they said, 'We were told to *pinuka* on reaching here.' The joke is that they took *pinuka* to swerve aside, for *pinuka*, to lie down and sleep: a difference in tones."

To a bookless, non-writing people, the value of these tales—told, as they are, night after night, in exactly the same words (for children demand this in Africa as in England)—for passing on an accurate knowledge of the language, is clear.

As Conundrums.

(iv) *They take the form of conundrums to sharpen wits*. Of this Mr. Smith gave a really fine example from his own people, the Ba-Ila:—

"A certain man had five children, four sons and a daughter. Some time after his death the daughter disappeared. The mother called the sons together and set them to finding their sister. They were remarkably gifted even. The eldest was able to see things at a very great distance. On casting his eyes around he discovered his sister fifty miles off in the clutches of a lion. The second brother had the power of transporting himself through space unseen, and he rescued his sister from the lion's jaws. On missing his prey the lion went rampaging about, but the third son killed it. The girl was brought home dead; but the fourth son, by virtue of his powerful medicines, restored her to life."

"The mother was overjoyed, and taking a large piece of meat she gave it to her sons, saying: 'Eat, my sons. I give it to you in gratitude for your cleverness and faithfulness.' But the brothers said: 'No: give it to only one of us—the one who did most in restoring our sister to you.'"

"Here," said the lecturer, "is the problem: the Ba-Ila used to argue long and excitedly about this question—and so far as I know they are still arguing about it."

"This study (of African folk-tales) has a practical value," concluded Mr. Smith. "All who have to work with Africans should learn from it the enormous power the imagination holds over them. In teaching them we cannot do better than follow the path they have marked out for themselves—and make great use of stories."

In a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the importance of reconstituting a duty on tea with adequate Imperial Preference, the British Empire Producers' Organisation says that a tax of at least 6d. per lb. on foreign tea, with a preference of 2d. on Empire-grown tea, is necessary to prevent continued Dutch East-Indian dumping. The Empire percentages of tea imports into the United Kingdom has fallen from 92% in 1921 to 81% in 1930.

Lady McGowan and her daughters, Mrs. D'Aroy Stephens and Miss Nan McGowan, have arrived home from Kenya, where they have spent the past three months.

Lady Eleanor Cole is to give an address at St. Mary's Hall, Church Hill, Horsell, Woking, on Wednesday next at 5.30 p.m. All interested in East Africa are invited.

The daughter recently born in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, to Mrs. R. H. Fraser is claimed to be the first child to be born in the township of a mother who was there.

The Rt. Rev. Charles R. of the Consolata Mission, and Vicar Apostolic of Nyeri, has been elevated to the new Abbey of Ndanda, a subdivision of the old Abbey of Lindi.

The marriage will shortly take place in Nairobi between Mr. Hugh Falconer, of Eltham, and Sheila Margarita, only daughter of the late Mr. M. F. Goodbody and Mrs. J. F. Wolseley Bourne.

Mr. C. H. B. Grant, District Officer in Bukoba, recently holed, but in one on the fourth hole of Bukoba golf course. We hope he will claim his prize from Messrs. Griffiths, McAlister, Ltd.!

Sir Alfred Bell, and Captain Cazalet, M.R., who have been in South Africa, are now in Uganda, whence they intend flying to Khartoum. Afterwards they will travel home by boat and rail.

The Nyeri Township Committee for 1932 is composed of Mr. S. E. Parker, Mr. Alexander Herd, Mr. M. D. la Poer Trench, Mr. Sherbrooke Walker, Mr. G. Maxwell, and Mr. Mohammedally Rattansi.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., who visited Zanzibar fifty years ago, and who won his V.C. in the battle of Tamai in the Sudan in 1884, is shortly expected back in this country with Lady Marling from South Africa.

Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., who has been visiting South Africa, arrived back in England last week, having travelled home via the East Coast. He was accompanied by Mrs. Macquisten and their daughter.

Sir Edward Davson, Bt., Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, will address the Royal Empire Society at 8 p.m. on Monday, March 21, on "The Empire's Opportunity at Ottawa."

We regret to learn of the death in Northern Rhodesia of Mr. August Kresfelder, one of the earliest residents of Livingstone, where he had established a brick-making business. He was also a keen fruit-grower.

Sir de Symons Montagu Honey, C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles, has suffered bereavement through the death of an elder brother, Mr. John W. Honey, C.M.G., former Director of Customs of South Africa, who has passed away at Cape Town at the age of sixty-nine.

Mr. J. Renton has presented land at Ngare Nairobi, near Arusha, to be used as a cemetery. The consecration ceremony was recently carried out by the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Dunham.

Mr. J. B. Harvey, the Uganda District Officer, has retired from the service. Dr. A. R. D. Adams, of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute, and Dr. A. W. Groves, of the Geological Survey, have also terminated their appointments.

Regret at the absence of Mr. D. O. Malcolm from the annual meeting of the British South Africa Company was expressed by the Chairman, Sir Henry Birchenough. Mr. Malcolm is undergoing medical treatment in Switzerland.

Mr. R. A. Jenks, elder son of the Lord Mayor of London, is to be married on April 9 to Miss Marjorie du Cros, daughter of Sir Arthur and Lady du Cros. Sir Arthur has on several occasions visited the Sudan for big game shooting.

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Socialist Government, was one of the speakers at a Conference in Glasgow last week of the Scottish Union of Democratic Control School of Foreign Affairs.

A decree nisi was granted on Monday to the Hon. Mrs. Magdalen Blanche Gillilan, nee Curzon, who prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Captain Hugh Percy Gillilan, formerly of the King's African Rifles, on the ground of his adultery.

Mr. Albert Lake, who lost his sight after being kicked by a horse when serving with the East African Mounted Rifles during the War, is now managing a hotel at Sutton-on-Forest, near York. A sad coincidence is that his brother was also blinded in France during the War.

Mr. R. O. Ingram, until recently District Commissioner in Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Kalomo. A reader from the former township writes appreciatively of Mr. Ingram's efforts to beautify the town by the number of trees he has planted.

Mr. R. E. Moreau, librarian of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, has presented to the Natural History Museum a valuable collection of four hundred birds, belonging to about two hundred species. Eight of the specimens appear to be new to science.

Mr. Rex Tremlett, who will be well known to many of our readers in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, and who was engaged in journalism in South Africa for several years after leaving East Africa, has joined the editorial staff of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, Preston.

Mr. L. G. Halliday, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways steamer "Liamba," who has left the Territory pending retirement, has served in Tanganyika for the past twelve years. Mr. M. Price, Chief Officer of the "Liamba," has also left Tanganyika on termination of appointment.

 * East Africa in the Press. *

COLONEL FOLEY AND BABU BUTCHERS.

The Field publishes the following amazing story by Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Foley of an adventure of his near Nairobi in 1899:

On the subject of protection of game and the establishment of reserve areas, I have always been an enthusiast. In 1899, when I was quartered at Nairobi or Machakos with the East Africa Mounted Rifles, I was full vent to my enthusiasm. The first game reserve will be seen, Sir Clement Hill shows that the first game reserve in East Africa was then under the Foreign Office.

"I was out one day stalking a [redacted] a long crawl was just on the point of firing when several shots went off. So did the waterbuck! I knew the shots could only come from some Babu stationmasters, clerks, etc., from the Uganda Railway, whose railhead was then Nairobi, and, sure enough, on getting to the summit of a ridge, I saw my friends. But I was not prepared for what was actually taking place. About fifteen of the wretches were pursuing a herd of some 300 wildebeest and firing indiscriminately into them at a range of 300 yds. or 400 yds. I could see eight or nine animals lying on the ground, and at least as many more galloping away wounded, with legs swinging.

"If there is one thing in the world that makes me see red, it is unnecessary and wanton cruelty to animals. I shouted at the miscreants, but they did not hear, and continued to advance, firing. The wildebeest at intervals would turn round and face their pursuers: 'Bang! Bang! Bang!' and more casualties. I was some 800 yds. away, and was determined to stop the butchers as quickly as possible. So I loosed off a barrel of [redacted] which was a present from Sir John Ward and [redacted] which was a present from Sir John Ward and [redacted]. I had refused to [redacted] from Selous, in their direction, so as to attract their attention.

"If I were on my oath I should have to admit that, although I did not actually aim at anyone, I rather hoped one of them would get it. As a matter of fact, one of them did, in the neck, literally. If I had killed him I should not have been hanged, because the rifle was only sighted up to 300 yds., which proved I could not have aimed at him.

"When I got to them they were all round the wounded man. I pushed through the circle and examined the wounded 'butcher.' The bullet had entered his neck from the back and come out just above the collar-bone. It was just a perfect 'blighty' wound inflicted on a perfect 'blighter.' But from his screams you would have thought that he was in *articulo mortis*. The mob surrounded me, flourishing their hunkooks, but I was much too angry to be frightened. I cannot remember what I said, but I know I was eloquent—very eloquent. Finally they returned to the railway, carrying their bandaged compatriot, and I waited till they had left the premises. They ate thirty-six dead wildebeest (they had already killed about twenty elsewhere) into the train that evening—animals, mark you, they could not eat on account of the cloven hoof. How many more they had wounded I do not know, but probably about fifty.

"I reported the matter to Mr. Whitehouse, the chief engineer of the Uganda Railway, and to my C.O., Col. Harrison. I wrote a private letter to my brother at the Foreign Office, and told him to tell Sir Clement Hill the circumstances, and ask him for a reserve and a higher game licence. On being shown my letter, Sir Clement Hill, who was as keen a protectionist (I refer to game) as I was, proceeded to act with a celerity unprecedented at the Foreign Office. Within a fortnight of the receipt of my letter, the game licence was raised from £5 to £50, and instructions for a ten-mile perimeter game reserve, with my camp as centre, were issued. Only Agnew, the Native Commissioner, Whitehouse and myself were allowed to shoot in it.

"There was only one house in Nairobi then, and it was situated on the hill to the left as you look from the station. It had one storey and was occupied by Mr. Rawson, the superintending engineer. No one knew anything about the accident beyond those I have mentioned, so this is really my initial public confession."

THE SHAMBALA IDEA OF CROCODILES.

WRITING in Central Africa of Kiwanda, a missionary station in the Usambara hills about fifty miles from Tanga, Mr. H. Hay-Wilson says:—

"The River Zigi is not unlike the river Wye, looping in and out of deeply wooded banks. At Kiwanda you can see the kingfishers, some like the English ones, but wearing large white collars, and others wearing drab plumage, and there are hornbills and monkeys, and occasionally crocodiles. These last are said to be harmless, preferring a fish diet to a human one, but if the fish should run short, one wonders! But the Shambala tribe believes that a man-eating crocodile or lion is not a real crocodile or lion; he is a wizard who takes a beast's shape in order to work his evil will."

TROUT FISHING IN NORTH KENYA.

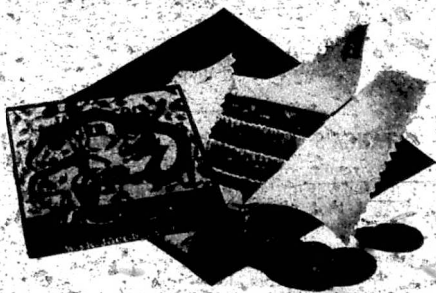
THAT Major E. S. Grogan, who recently flew to the Cape, stocked the Nyeri Chania River with brown trout twenty-five years ago, having brought the fish up in *debbs* by porter *safari*, is an interesting point disclosed by the North Kenya Review, which adds:—

"Mr. Dick Dent, accompanied by Miss Dent and Lady Victoria Fielding, have recently journeyed up into the Aberdares, in the moorlands of which they found vast quantities of trout; in one pool they caught seventy fish, weighing from one pound to three pounds each.

"Below this fisherman's paradise there are some great falls, down which only a few trout seem to come; these grow to a considerable size, and may be caught anywhere between the falls and the Outspan Hotel. But they are few and far between, and for some unknown reason, do not appear to breed.

"As an experiment, Captain W. A. Winter, has just released some forty rainbow trout above the Catholic Mission falls, to see if they will breed where the brown trout will not. Fishermen who hook rainbow trout in the Chania river are therefore begged to return them unharmed to the water."

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Probably there is no more general favourite amongst old-fashioned Biscuits than Ginger Nuts. Jacob & Co's Ginger Nuts have been steadily gaining in favour with consumers overseas, and the new special tin illustrated above is designed to stimulate this demand.

W. & R. JACOB & CO., LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND.
 ESTABLISHED 1851.

Sisal cutting has been resumed in Haiti after having been allowed to lapse for six months.

HYENAS MOB A LION FROM A KILL.

MOST unusual behaviour on the part of a pack of hyenas is related by Mr. C. T. Stoneham in his 'Wanderings in Wild Africa.' He and his wife were on a long safari—just the two of them, with no Natives whatever—along the Mara River, which 'runs out of the Mau down across the Loita Plains.' They put out a bait for a lion near their car and soon noticed hundreds of hyenas round them:—

'They were scratching and chuckling on all sides of us, and since they did not approach the kill, I suspected that the lion lay near by, keeping an eye on it. New arrivals kept announcing their arrival in pleased, excited voices as they came bounding from the bush, and those already present took part in a festive spirit unusual among these animals. Presently one raised his voice, and howled. . . . he was answered from far and near by a dozen wailing cries. They came hurrying from the *weld* and bush, and from across the river, so that the night seemed full of formented banshees, drifting about on the wind.

'In some places hyenas are very common, but I had never heard so many as this. These hyenas did not fight; they sang little songs, of joy and good fellowship, minced to and fro, chuckling and tittering, and generally gave the impression of being out for a good time. The glade was full of them and still they kept arriving.

'Then suddenly the smothered laughter ceased and we heard them growling. A hyena's growl is a peculiar sound; like someone striking a slack drum rapidly—glug-glug-glug. They all began to growl, and from every quarter rose waves of sound, gradually coalescing into a maelstrom near the kill. The noise rolled and echoed like the song of a huge flock of colobus—like thousands of sheep on the move in the distance. I had never heard anything like it before. I was mystified.

'At a whisper from me, we went on the torch, and we saw a circle of animals, gathered in a circle beyond the hill, slowly revolving about some focal point. Amidst the reflection of green eyes we caught a glimpse of red ones, and then I realised what was happening; the hyenas were mobbing the lion! They were warning him away from the kill, and since there were several hundreds of them he had no option but to go. Slowly they shepherded him down the hill, never for an instant ceasing that horrible, boating noise. We heard it die out in the distance, and then . . . there was silence.'

No wonder Mr. Stoneham was worried and alarmed; there were his wife and himself surrounded by hyenas who evidently possessed a highly developed pack habit; and it was only by means of a torch and an automatic pistol that the beasts were kept off during the fight which ensued when the hyenas, having driven off the lion, returned to try their tactics on the man and woman in the car.

MORE ABOUT CROCODILES' TEARS.

SINCE our Matter of Moment paragraphs on Crocodile tears were written a correspondent has sent a letter to *The Times* saying:—

'Some years ago, steaming up the Indus, my husband was waiting to get a shot at a crocodile. The Eurasian captain of the old *Belum* remarked to me he had given up shooting crocodiles as he did not like to see them cry. Now, a crocodile is the only creature I can bring myself to shoot, and thinking the old man had somehow or other heard of 'crocodile tears,' we were inwardly amused at what we considered his humbug.

Shortly after the crocodile was shot and proved to be a long-nosed *gharial*. Some hours after as the loathsome-looking object lay on the deck preparatory to skinning, I exclaimed, 'His eyes look alive!' 'Nonsense!' exclaimed everybody; 'he has been dead for hours.' But as they spoke unmistakable tears began to well up and brim over even as Captain de Silva had described. Startled beyond measure my husband, who had our small son by the hand, bent over to look. Instantly there was a furious lashing and clashing of great jaws. The child was snatched back in the nick of time, but an onlooker was sent sprawling by the lashing tail.'

BLACKWATER FEVER IN NYASALAND.

SUMMING up an analysis, by Dr. H. M. Shelley, of sixty-seven cases of blackwater fever in Nyasaland; *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* concludes that malaria, carried by *Anopheles fontalis* and *fontestus*, is prevalent through the whole of Nyasaland; that the predominant affection, at least in Europeans, is by the malignant tertian parasite, though in certain areas benign quartan is not infrequent; that blackwater fever, though common over the whole country, is most prevalent in the highlands—a contrast to the distribution years ago when the majority of cases occurred in low-lying districts; and that, excluding the indigenous Native, no race appears to be immune from attack. Most of the cases occur in the dry season—May-July. In Asiatics, however, blackwater may develop in every month except August, October and November.

The age-period 20 to 30 years is most susceptible, though not exclusively so; Government officials are rarely attacked, planters most frequently, women less often. Susceptibility increases during the first year's sojourn in the country, and progressively diminishes until the sixth year of residence, when it again increases. There is no specific treatment for the disease.

Writing of thirteen years' work in the Yei district of the Southern Sudan, the Rev. P. O'B. Gibson says in the *Church Missionary Outlook*:—

'Thirteen years ago sleeping sickness regulations were in force, and prevented any itinerating in the district. However, the District Commissioner made known to the chiefs that a missionary had arrived, and some of them sent boys to our school. It was generally said by the older people, remembering 'slave-raiding days, that we were collecting boys to send to Khartoum, and that they would not see them again. There were even some 'old wives' fables' that we wanted to eat the boys!'

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value of this improved Glaxo
(with added Ostelin vitamin D)
for infant feeding before it
was placed on the
market

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT JINJA.

Mr. T. A. Wood's Presidential Address.

The half-yearly session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa has just been held in Jinja under the presidency of Mr. T. A. Wood, C.M.G. The other delegates included Captain C. B. Anderson, Major F. Cavendish-Bentnick, and Colonel W. K. Tucker, representing the Nairobi Chamber, Mr. J. Farley and Mr. E. Bird, Mombasa; Messrs. T. Aratoon, Jaffer and T. Patel, Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Uganda; Colonel C. Griffiths, Nakuru; Captain J. G. G. and Mrs. S. M. Roberts, Eldoret; Mr. J. Riddoch, Kisumu. Mr. A. G. Higgins, representing the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Mr. G. G. G. Temporary member, Colonel W. Franklin, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, and the Secretary, Mr. R. W. Playfair, also attended.

In the course of his Presidential address, Mr. Wood said:

"Unless Lord Moyne's terms of reference have been extended beyond the few questions contained on page 44 of the Closer Union Report, it seems rather a waste of time to send out such a renowned expert on financial subjects. I hope he has been asked to report on the question of co-ordinating taxation proposals in the three territories. As a result of such inquiry we might be able in the future to avoid a recurrence of what is happening at the moment, where we find that another has set up a committee to report on the question of its introduction, while a third has definitely introduced it under another title."

"He protested also against local Governments ordering practically all their requirements through the Crown Agents for the Colonies; it was unfair to local merchants, who had to pay taxes and maintain stocks, and "who ought to be given the same treatment from the Government as manufacturers have at Home when Government desires to purchase." Representations by Kenya merchants had been partially successful, but the Tanganyika Government still seemed to be on the side of the Crown Agents.

Sir William Gowers's Appeal.

Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, being unable to attend the session, wrote that although the Congo Basin Treaties prevented the East African Dependencies from granting fiscal preference to British goods, "that will not prevent these Dependencies from receiving the full benefit of the United Kingdom preference, and the Secretary of State expresses his belief that the fact that full preference in the Home markets is freely given will encourage all in these territories to give a voluntary preference to British goods."

"I feel sure that all the Chambers of Commerce represented here will be in full sympathy with this idea, and it seems to me quite possible that by means of propaganda and organisation these territories could by the voluntary action of consumers and importers afford the manufacturers of the United Kingdom as real and valuable assistance as could be given by the introduction of a tariff."

"We are indebted to *The Uganda Herald*, a copy of which has been sent us by air mail, for the following account of the resolutions adopted.

Empire Duties on Empire Coffees.—"That in view of the scheme for preferential tariffs being presented to the Imperial Government by the Empire Producers' Organisation in London, this Association requests the Governments of Eastern Africa to embrace this opportune moment to press for the total remission of Empire duties on Empire coffees or the introduction of substantially greater preference."

The Ottawa Conference.—"That this Association learns with gratification that the Colonies and Protectorates are specifically to be represented at the forthcoming Ottawa Conference, and instructs the Executive to exercise, through the local Governments and affiliated bodies in London, all possible care to see that the general position and peculiar needs of the East African Dependencies are thoroughly understood by whoever may be chosen to represent these territories. Further, that during the interview it is assumed that the Executive will have with Lord Moyne in the next few weeks, the matter of Empire

preference of East African products will be emphasised in every way."

Communications.

Road v. Rail Competition.—"On the proposition of Mr. G. C. Ishmael it was resolved: "That this Association is convinced that wasteful competition between the railways and road motor transport should be eliminated. This Association therefore urges an immediate inquiry to ascertain whether the legislation recently enacted in Kenya to control wasteful competition has fulfilled the purpose for which it was enacted, and if not to take further steps to attain the desired end, provided that no monopoly be created in favour of the Railways."

Customs Duties on Air Freight.—"That this Association resolves that the assessment of the Customs duty on goods by air is a serious detriment to business, and that it be an instruction to the Executive to confer with the Customs authorities with the object of arranging a more equitable basis for assessment."

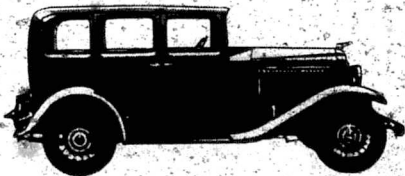
Understamped Air Mail Letters.—"That this Association supports the action of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in protesting against understamped letters by air mail being sent by ordinary mail, and, pending the result of the experiment which is being conducted on the Indian route, urges upon the postal authorities of Eastern Africa the adoption of the procedure of giving the sender the opportunity of making good the deficit before the packet is dispatched where such course is possible."

Postal Union.—"In view of the fact that unification of control would result in very considerable economy to all three territories, also similarity of postal and telegraphic rates, this Association strongly urges the earliest possible amalgamation of the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika postal, telegraphic and telephone systems."

Ocean Freight.—"That this Association requests the Conference Lines to reiterate their previous pledge that no increase in freight rates will be made without at least three months notice being given."

Merchandise Marks.—"That this Association is in favour of the early enactment of merchandise marks legislation in the East African territories whereby imported goods shall be clearly marked with the name of the country of origin both upon the container or packing, and where possible on the individual articles."

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A true Vauxhall, every line of it, with the graceful fluted bonnet and that air of breeding which there's no mistaking. Typical Vauxhall coachwork, too, with roomy leather upholstered bodies, and a very complete equipment. Yet built for East African motoring, with a 26 horse power six-cylinder engine, sturdy chassis and special springing for extreme conditions. East African list price less than £375.

When you go on leave, our service enables you to arrange to buy your "VX" through any of our branches and it will meet you when you land in England, or, through us, you can buy it direct from General Motors, Export Dept., London, N.W. 9, use it whilst on leave, and hand it to them for shipment to us when you return.

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Geological Survey of Kenya.—That this Association realises the advantages that have accrued to Uganda and Tanganyika from the geological survey that has been carried out in those territories, and is of the opinion that there is an urgent need for a similar survey of Kenya Colony, and presses that funds should be provided for it as the finances of Kenya permit.

Development of Native Reserves.—That this Association urges upon the Governments the need for the introduction of up-to-date methods in connexion with the development of Native areas in Eastern Africa. This Association would further urge that the commercial community should be more closely associated with this development than is the case at present.

Electric Lighting in India.—That this Association is of the opinion that the natural facilities for the provision of electricity at Jinja are worthy of more definite consideration, with a view of ascertaining whether it is being developed so as to encourage possible future industrial activities. That the Executive be instructed to pursue the question of electrical energy at Jinja and report on a memorandum to be submitted by the Provincial Chamber thereon.

Further Taxation Opposed.—That this Association is definitely of opinion that if, as at present seems probable, the various Governments' estimates of revenue for 1932 do not come up to expectations, the deficit should be met by carefully considered economies and not by further taxation, which will only adversely affect industry and commerce.

Bankruptcy.—That this Association is of the opinion that the bankruptcy and trade licensing laws of the three territories require tightening up, and instructs the Executive to take such action as is necessary to have this effected.

Administrators-General.—That this Association protests against the principle involved by the passing of an Ordinance in Tanganyika which aims at obtaining interest for public accounts from investment of funds belonging to private estates, and that it be an instruction to the Executive to investigate the matter and report to the next session.

Principle of Income Tax Opposed.

Poll Tax and Income Tax.—That this Association strongly supports the Tanga and Dar es Salaam Chambers in their opposition to the introduction of a graduated non-Native poll-tax in a disguised form. As this Association has been consistent in its opposition to the introduction of income tax in any form in East Africa, it takes this opportunity of registering its strongest protest against the introduction of the graduated non-Native poll tax in Tanganyika.

Further, that it be an instruction to the Executive to do everything in its power to procure the disallowance of the Tanganyika Legislation. Further, that the Executive should seek the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce in West Africa in making a combined protest against the introduction of any form of income tax in their territories.

Wheat.—A proposition by the Nakuru Chamber that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should afford protection to the wheat industry was withdrawn after discussion.

Governors' Conference.—It was decided to forward to the Governors' Conference the resolutions of the Association on commercial laws unification, bankruptcy, postal union, geological survey, emergency taxation, poll-tax, death duties, and the development of Native Reserves, on all of which subjects complete unanimity has been reached.

Trade and Information Office in London.—A long discussion took place on this subject, but owing to the very decided views of Nairobi, and the feeling that the establishment of separate Kenya office was still possible, no resolution was put before the meeting. Colonel Franklin was made an honorary member of the Association in recognition of his past services.

Uganda Chamber.—The hope was expressed that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce will shortly reaffiliate to the Association.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN UGANDA.

VALUABLE gold discoveries are reported in the Madi district of North-West Uganda bordering on the Belgian Congo. A sole prospecting licence has been granted to Tanganyika Concessions. It is also reported that cobalt and nickel have been found in the Ruwenzori mountains and wolfram in Kigezi. Times telegram from Kampala.

SOMALILAND WIN POLICE SHOOTING CUP

Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia do well.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Somaliland Police team on winning the East and West African Police Shooting Cup for 1931, with a score of 631 out of a possible 672 points. The competition, which was instituted in 1927 at the suggestion of Sir Edward Denham, is open to teams of eight African members of each Police Force in tropical Africa. The results of last year's matches were:—

Unit	Captain of team	Yards			Total
		200	300	400	
Somaliland	Dep. Commandant A. P. Oakes	218	209	204	631
Nyasaland	Asst. Supt. C. P. Guise	210	210	201	621
Northern Rhodesia	C.S.M. F. J. Jenkins	213	207	199	619
Gold Coast	Capt. J. W. S. Barlow	208	210	198	616
Kenya	Asst. Supt. D. D. McGoun	201	203	199	603
Nigeria	Asst. Commr. R. V. D. White	197	190	202	589
Zanzibar	W. K. Thompson	217	198	170	585
Uganda	Insp. E. J. Robbins	190	209	179	578
Tanganyika	Insp. W. W. Wiskar	201	205	162	568
Sierra Leone	Capt. P. T. Brodie	178	194	176	548
Gambia	Capt. R. L. Hill	166	165	149	480

Previous winners of the trophy, which is a silver Challenge Cup, have been:—

Year	Points
1927	581
1928	589
1929	601
1930	622

The competition is conducted by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, and details concerning this year's matches may be obtained from Major C. E. Etches, Secretary of the Association, at Bisleigh Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.

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A 208 page, profusely illustrated volume, describing almost every aspect of life in East and Central Africa. *post free*
- **"The Company of Adventurers"** 17/-
John Boyes' racy account of pioneer days. *post free*
- **"Coffee Growing: with special reference to East Africa."** 2/10
J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for coffee planters. *post free*
- **"Kenya Without Prejudice"** 5/4
H. O. Weller's balanced and critical review of the country and its people. *post free*

All the above books may be obtained, *post free*, at the quoted prices from "East Africa," 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

Demand was irregular at last week's auctions. Good to fine qualities met fair competition, realising steady prices, but other grades were slow and easier.

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	84s. od. to 138s. 6d.
"B" "	65s. od. to 114s. 0d.
"C" "	55s. od. to 90s. 0d.
Peaberry	86s. od. to 137s. 6d.
London graded—	
Third size	67s. od.
Peaberry	101s. od.
Pale and ungraded	36s. 6d. to 72s. 0d.

Mount Elgon:—

"A" size	78s. od.
"B" "	65s. od. to 73s. 0d.
"C" "	49s. od. to 56s. 0d.

Robusta

"A" size	69s. od. to 68s. 6d.
"B" "	44s. od. to 55s. 0d.
"C" "	48s. 6d. to 56s. 0d.

Britishu:—

London cleaned—	
First size	85s. 6d.
Second size	59s. od.
Third size	30s. od.
Peaberry	79s. 6d.

Tanganyika:—

"A" sizes	81s. od. to 92s. 0d.
"B" "	68s. od. to 71s. 0d.
"C" "	58s. od.
Peaberry	96s. 6d.
London cleaned—	
First sizes	86s. od. to 114s. 6d.
Second sizes	71s. 6d. to 93s. 6d.
Third sizes	46s. od. to 78s. 0d.
Peaberry	88s. od. to 108s. 0d.

Arabica:—

"A" size	83s. 6d. to 93s. 6d.
"B" "	67s. od. to 73s. 0d.
"C" "	58s. 6d.
Peaberry	85s. od. to 96s. 0d.

Kilimanjaro:—

"A" sizes	94s. od. to 93s. 6d.
"B" "	72s. od. to 77s. 0d.
"C" "	40s. od. to 61s. 6d.
Peaberry	91s. od. to 99s. 6d.

Usambar:—

London cleaned—	
First sizes	68s. od.
Second sizes	56s. od. to 76s. 0d.
Third sizes	46s. od. to 50s. 6d.
Peaberry	108s. od.

Moshi:—

"A" size	82s. 6d.
"B" "	66s. od.
"C" "	60s. od.

London stocks of East African coffees on March 2 totalled 58,064 bags, compared with 72,576 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Caster Seed.—Firm, with East African quoted at £12 20s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 7s. 6d. and £14 10s.)

Cypra.—Rather lower at about £16 20s. per ton for fair merchantable sun-dried. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 and £19 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Moderate sales of East African have been made at from 6s. 6d. to 7 15d. per lb. (The comparative average quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6 1/2d. and 8d.)

Cotton Seed.—No business is reported.

Groundnuts.—Recent rises in the price of groundnuts is due to the shortage in the Indian and Senegal crops. The present quotation is £17 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 and £16.)

Hides and Skins.—Steady, with Mombasa heavy weights quoted at 51d. per lb.

Maise.—Firm, with East African No. 2 white flat quoted at about 21s. 6d. to 22s. per 480 lb. in bags. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 19s. and 27s.)

Simian.—East African white and/or yellow is rather lower at about £17 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 12s. 6d. and £15 5s.)

Sisal.—Quiet and rather lower, with East African No. 1 f.a.q. quoted at £15 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £14 10s.)

Tea.—503 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 6 7/4d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6 7d. and 8 6d.)

Tobacco.—Some stocks of old crop Nyasa have been sold, and further arrivals of Uganda growths show improvement in packing and the general handling of the product. Nyasa and Rhodesian quotations are: Leaf: dark, 8d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 5d. to 10d.; medium bright, 7d. to 15d. Strips: dark, 10d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; and medium bright 13d. to 17d. per lb.

ARMY MOTOR CONVOY IN THE SUDAN.

Successful Tests of Portable Roadways.

THE British Army motor convoy, which is making an experimental tour from Cairo to the Southern Sudan and back, arrived at Juba on March 1. This marks the successful completion of the outward journey, and after a few days' rest the convoy will begin the return trip.

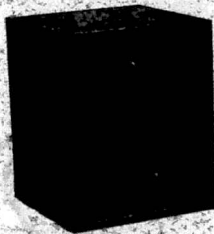
A report to the War Office from Khartoum states that all the vehicles have run well and no mechanical defects have developed. When the convoy left Cairo the vehicles were somewhat overloaded, each of the 30 cwt. vehicles being laden to 30 cwt., and the 12 cwt. van to 20 cwt. It was found possible to reduce the loads at Halfa.

The sections of channel iron described in the former report have again proved their utility in extricating vehicles from holes in very soft sand. The convoy has also taken with it two types of portable roadway for use in sand and soft mud. One of these consists of two wire-netting ladders, and the other of rope ladders. Both roll up into a fairly small compass, but the former are heavier and more cumbersome to handle. The rope ladder was found to be perfectly satisfactory in assisting the vehicles across some wide *quadi* beds of soft sand, which were met in the desert between Abu Hamed and Atbara. The wire-netting type was also quite effective and will probably be found to be superior to the rope ladder in swampy ground.

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Mr. A. Morris
Mrs. E. Myer
Mr. R. Rose
Mr. J. D. White
Miss A. White

Genoa.

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Mr. W. G. ...
Miss ...
Mr. A. Mallinson
Lord Newton
Mrs. E. S. M. De Wit

Marseilles.

Mr. J. F. Downey
Mr. & Mrs. E. K. Figgis
Miss Figgis
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Mr. Nathan
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Mrs. H. Phillips
Mr. L. Radcliffe
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Dr. J. M. Semple
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Master J. Watkins-Pitchford
Mrs. W. A. Wickens
Mr. E. Wilkinson
Mrs. W. W. White
Miss H. F. Wright

BRITISH INDIA.

"Matiana" left Port Said homewards, March 4.
"Mantola" left Delagoa Bay homewards, March 5.
"Malda" left Aden outwards; March 3.
"Kenya" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, March 8.
"Karagola" left Bombay for Durban, March 9.
"Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 4.
"Khandalla" left Durban for Bombay, March 7.

CITRA LINE.

"Caffaro" left Durban homewards, March 4.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Mogadiscio homewards, March 4.
"Francesco Cuspi" left Genoa for Dar es Salaam, March 5.

CLAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON.

"Sinaloa" left Socer outwards, March 3.
"Auditor" left Birkenhead outwards, March 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA LINE.

"Meliskerk" left Dunkirk homewards, March 1.
"Heemskerk" left Lourenço Marques outwards, February 20.
"Springfontein" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, February 27.
"Klipfontein" left Aden outwards, February 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Djibouti outwards, March 1.
"Bernardin de Saïe" left Marseilles outwards, March 4.
"Explorateur Grandidier" left Djibouti homewards, February 20.
"Jean Laborde" left Majunga homewards, March 2.
"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Tamatave outwards, March 3.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Duglue Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, March 4.
"Durham Castle" arrived London, March 3.
"Garth Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, March 4.
"Guildford Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, March 8.
"Llandaff Castle" left Genoa outwards, March 5.
"Llandoverly Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, March 5.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa homewards, March 5.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

THERE is no outward ocean mail this week for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and the next dispatches close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—

Mar. 16 per s.s. "General Voyten."
" 17 s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

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 are expected on March 14 by the s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," and on March 10 by the s.s. "Ranchi."
Air mails are due to reach England each Sunday. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

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MARRIAGE.

PICKERING : LEECHMAN. At the Cathedral, Singapore, Straits Settlements, on February 27, 1932, by the Rev. Archdeacon Graham White, B.A., B.S., D.D., F.R.C.S., Singapore Municipal Commissioner's Service, younger son of Captain W. A. Pickering, R.N. (ret.) and Mrs. Pickering, of Bedford, to Dorothy Leechman, elder daughter of Mr. Alleyne Leechman, Colonial Civil Service (ret.) and Mrs. Leechman, lately of East Africa, and British Guiana. Ceylon, Tanganyika, and Demerara papers please copy.

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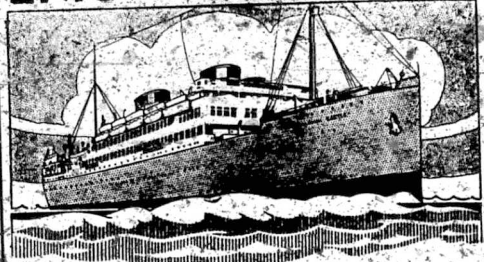
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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ANOTHER THREAT TO AFRICA'S GAME.

Just when all good sportsmen and lovers of the wonderful wild life of Africa are congratulating themselves that at last adequate steps were being taken for the preservation and protection of the big game, there has come from the "one of a clear sky" a new danger which threatens to become as fatal to the animals as ever was indiscriminate shooting or unlicensed hunting. Aircraft now fly regularly and in increasing numbers over the African Continent, the regular routes crossing game reserves and other undeveloped districts in which big game has so far been practically undisturbed. The desire of pilots and passengers has, very naturally, been to come down as low as possible to see the herds at close quarters, flying, which enabled mankind to inspect wild life from a new and fascinating angle, was presumed, also quite naturally, to inflict no harm upon the animals, and was consequently regarded as a fair way of "hunting" with the eye and the camera—for, of course, no decent aviator thought of shooting. Then the commercial element crept in, film companies quickly grasping the possibilities of the new development, and sending more than one expedition to East and Central Africa with the express object of filming big game from the air.

The Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, which keeps a jealous eye on all that affects the welfare of wild life, was not satisfied, and, by an article in *The Field* entitled "Is Flying over Big Game Harmful?" evoked a correspondence from African sportsmen of experience which has revealed an alarming aspect of the practice. With striking unanimity the writers agreed that low flying over game was hurtful to the animals, and that the rounding up of herds in order to photograph them at close quarters was exceedingly so, for the sudden roar of an aeroplane stampedes the herds, gives gravid females a shock which may have disastrous results, and separates the calves from their mothers

and leaves them a prey to carnivora. Especially are elephants affected, for the elephant is a temperamental beast—which one correspondent even declares to be more highly strung than a thoroughbred racehorse—and his first instinct when disturbed by the new and shattering noise from the air is to locate it by scent, for his eyesight is poor; unable to do so, and getting no reassurance from his sense of smell, usually so reliable, he panics in instant flight, ploughing through reeds and swamps, with cows and calves crashing behind him as best they may. The well-known herd of some three hundred elephants at Bor, on the White Nile, is stated to have been thrown into the wildest confusion time after time by aircraft circling round them at an elevation of only two or three hundred feet, so that whereas on his visit two years ago the Prince of Wales was able to approach on foot to within easy photographing distance, such a feat would probably not be possible to-day, even if the herd has not already been chased out of its haunts by aerial persecution. Other varieties of game have also probably been driven away by the same cause.

It is comforting to know that the danger is now recognised. Tanganyika Territory has already made regulations forbidding the use of aeroplanes to drive or stampede game for any purpose; the Royal Air Force issues printed instructions to pilots passing above game country, and civilian airmen who in the past have flown low but now realise the objections to the practice will, in the great majority of cases, avoid repetition. There is a vast difference between flying at 3,000 feet and at 300 feet; 1,500 feet is suggested as the minimum height which should be allowed over game country. It ought not to be very difficult to enforce such regulations, for as a class aviators are good sportsmen and would willingly comply, while the few exceptions would soon become marked men and could be brought to book by the refusal of licences. Flying men are not so common in East Africa as to prevent their individual activities being closely watched by a determined authority.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

In its current issue *Tropical Life* pleads editorially for restriction in the output of sisal on the basis of a definite quota of the total world crop being allocated to each producing country. It has recently been declared on more than one occasion by leading men in the industry that it is impossible to obtain even an approximate figure of world consumption, but apart from that arithmetical obstacle, graver difficulties will have to be faced and overcome before anything in the nature of an *entente amicale* between the States can become practical. The most important factor, which is not to be overlooked by our contemporary, but upon which the British Government naturally base great hopes, is that this country now grants a fiscal preference to imports of Empire fibre, and that the Dominions are to be urged at the Ottawa Conference to give similar assistance. If Canada, for instance, can be persuaded to adopt a basis of preference which will offset the geographical advantages at present enjoyed by Mexico, the outlook for British East African sisal growers will be transformed, for Canada's annual consumption of sisal is already equivalent to about half the production of Kenya and Tanganyika, which, with safeguarded markets in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, might reasonably hope within a few years to have an assured outlet within the Empire for their total output. If Canada, the greatest Empire consumer, were to lead the way, Australia, South Africa, and the other Dominions and Colonies would probably follow suit.

With such a prospect in view, Empire producers can obviously not approach the idea of restriction with anything like the enthusiasm that was possible, and even apparent, in some quarters as recently as the beginning of the year. At that time restriction, which appeared to be a need of the whole industry, was ardently advocated by Mexico, quite coldly received by the Dutch East Indian interests, and sympathetically regarded by many companies operating in Kenya and Tanganyika—though it was never explained how general agreement to any policy was to be obtained among Tanganyika's polyglot producers. The present position is that Mexico finds herself forced this year to increase production by about 100,000 bales, that Java still shows no disposition to co-operate with other countries, and that British East African estates are for the first time focusing all their thoughts and hopes on the Empire. We have exposed the means by which certain non-British estates in Tanganyika are maintaining their production upon purely humanitarian and economic grounds, they should be shut down, and we are certainly opposed to the continuance of practices which enable producers who are not fully meeting their obligations to dump further supplies on to a surfeited world market, but we do not consider that artificial restriction by international agreement is a feasible solution of present and pressing problems. Empire producers would, in our view, be most unwise even to resume conversations with foreign growers until after the Ottawa Conference. Prejudice could do no good and might very possibly prejudice their case before the greatest Empire economic assembly which has ever been summoned.

Nature's problems are never simple, and the campaign against the tsetse fly in Africa is a case in point. The fly-traps invented by Mr. Harris, of Zululand, have had an excellent press, and many people in East Africa have apparently jumped to the conclusion that in the use of those traps lay the lifting of the menace. It has remained for Mr. Swynnerton, the Tanganyika expert, to point out that there are at least four species of tsetse fly to be dealt with: *Glossina pallidipes*, *G. palpalis*, *G. morsitans*, and *G. swynnertonii*, each with its own peculiar habits and each reacting differently to methods of attack. While the Harris traps have proved efficient in reducing the number of *pallidipes*, the dominant fly in Zululand, they have been found by experiment to be much less effective against *morsitans* and *swynnertonii*, the two most important carriers of naganas, or cattle trypanosomiasis, in Tanganyika, where *palpalis* is practically negligible. In fact, the traps seem to "pick out" *pallidipes*, and in Mr. Swynnerton's opinion are of little practical value against the other two. Further, although many millions of fly may be caught by traps, there still remains a "survival residue" quite capable, from the cleverness of the sexes in meeting and breeding, to restore the fly population at a favourable opportunity. Traps are ineffective when the fly gets sparse, and it is just against this survival residue that Mr. Swynnerton and his colleagues are directing all the weapons at their disposal. The tsetse is a slow breeder, laying, not a mass of eggs like many other flies, but a single fully developed larva at a time. It is one of the ironies of life that, in spite of this seeming handicap, the tsetse exhibits a power of recovery which is astounding. As Mr. Swynnerton says, his efforts are directed to discovering methods which will break down the last stand of the fly, as well as reducing its numbers—and break it down cheaply; and no one who reads the excellent reports of his Department will deny that he is doing the work thoroughly and neglecting no weapon, including the Harris traps, which may be of practical use.

The curious observation has been made by the Headmaster of Pembroke House School, Gilgit, that scholars in Kenya have more difficulty in learning Latin than have schoolboys in England; he is inclined to attribute this, not to any lack of brains, but to their different environment. "Latin," he says, "seems so far removed from practical realities on a farm that boys live in a different atmosphere, and possibly get a more sympathetic hearing in their troubles from their parents than boys at home." A farmer parent would no doubt prefer to see his boy able to make a table than decline *mensa* correctly, but some idea of the practical use of the Latin language might be given even to Kenya pupils by the study of botany which is possibly not taught at Pembroke House School. When lads who hail from a farm discover that all plants, even the common ones, have Latin names, they, like *Punch's* dear old lady, will not only learn how wonderful Nature is, but also realise the practical impact of Latin on everyday life. Then they might proceed to a study of the English language, wherein a knowledge of Latin is indispensable. *Perseus ad astra*.

In our youth it was the ambition of every right-minded British lad at one period of his life to become an engine-driver; nowadays the aviator probably gets the preference, while many a boy drives, quite illegally, a motor-car at about the age at which he takes to golf—which is soon after he is breeched. In East Africa engine-driving seems to be distinctly unpopular among the Natives, to judge from recent official reports from Tanganyika: The Director of Education received not a single application from "educated" African lads wishing to become drivers, and the General Manager of the Railways only one. The reason given is that the lad who has qualified, or thinks he has, for a clerkship, prefers that occupation to wear clean clothes, have regular hours, and better pay and prospects, to the long hours and absence from home which are the lot of the foot-plate. So illiterate Natives work as drivers even on main line traffic trains, and very well they do it. It will surprise many people to know that several of these African drivers, "illiterate" though they may be, can name in English all the parts of a locomotive; the best of them are now running superheater engines on regular mixed, mail trains under the supervision of a European driver, and taking caboose duty with Europeans, a development which has enabled the services of many Asiatic drivers to be terminated. Which is the better man, the school "educated" clerk or the "illiterate" engineman rising by hard practical work from cleaner through fireman and shunter to the dignity of the driver of a mail train?

Most District Officers in East Africa are devoutly thankful that the cases are being increasingly

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

stricken by Native Tribunals, which relieve the white man of an infinity of hopeless work, while affording the Native a real day's fun and laughter, at first he is often doubtful of the quality of the justice meted out, but some of the tribunals have already quite a high record in the matter, and others will gradually improve. Officials with the deepest knowledge of the African have declared often and most emphatically that it is quite impossible, for instance, for any white man ever to get to the bottom of Native stock and wife cases. One cheerful custom in Nyanza has been for a successful suitor to insist on recovering the actual animal with which he had originally parted; it mattered not to him that it might meanwhile have been used in several marriage transactions, all of which would be upset by the return of the beast. Now we learn from Kenya that one ingenious District Officer has devised a "trial by jury" scheme, intended to defeat the Native custom of offering bribes to those who sit in judgment; under the scheme the litigants do not know who is to compose the bench until they reach the Court House—which is often the nearest large tree to the Government camp, with adequate shade for the elders who are to officiate as magistrates. Though the standard of these tribunals will improve in time, the more unsophisticated will certainly take a good while to reach a standard above criticism.

Witchcraft obviously presents a thorny problem to the authorities in East and Central Africa, and many interested in the countries concerned

WITCHCRAFT AND THE LAW.

will agree with Mr. F. H. Melland that the present state of the law, which denies the existence of the practice, and makes "divination," however harmless, a penal offence, is most "unsatisfactory." One does

not need to be an anthropologist to realise that witchcraft is one of the most potent factors in Native life, and that, as such, it deserves the most careful and scientific study by all African Governments. Mr. Melland would have the Governments scrap the present penal legislation and show that they do grasp the reality of witchcraft to the Native. At his recent lecture at the School of Oriental Studies one member of the audience asked point-blank: "Do you mean that you would have the law admit and recognise the existence of witchcraft?" to which the lecturer replied that "it is largely a job for anthropologists rather than for lawyers." Clearly, if the Government were to admit the existence of witchcraft, the Native would immediately assume that the *Serkali* recognised it and sanctioned the practice. Now the Native knows that African "witchcraft" has two phases, black magic and white magic; and there can be little doubt that he would like to see all the power of authority used to suppress the first, as he will certainly continue, law or no law, his adherence to the second. The problem is one for full, serious and unbiased discussion, and we feel that many of our readers, who have first-hand experience of the subject, could contribute materially to its elucidation. We shall welcome their views.

The persistent refusal of successive Governors of Kenya to establish a geological survey has always

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR KENYA.

been something of a mystery, and there will be general recognition of the wisdom of Sir Joseph Byrne's decision that the need cannot longer remain unfulfilled. The recent sensational discovery of gold in Kakamega must have set the liege wondering how much sooner the find would have been made had the Colony possessed a Department under a man with the ability of Mr. E. J. Wayland or Dr. E. O. Teale, the enthusiastic Directors of Geological Survey in Uganda and Tanganyika respectively. The Russian Geological Committee, it may be noted, has at its disposal a sum of no less than £6,000,000 for 1932-3, during which 1,300 field parties are expected to be engaged in survey and economic investigations. "The practical results already achieved," writes *Nature*, "demonstrate on a scale hitherto unprecedented that geological research is a fundamental necessity to national welfare in general and to industrial progress in particular." It is certainly poor economy to save money by refusing small annual sums with which the extent of a country's mineral riches may be estimated and brought to exploitation, and we are glad that Kenya's resources are soon to be systematically examined.

A useful tip was given by Dr. E. B. Worthington in his address to the Royal Geographical Society on the work of the Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes.

AN EFFERVESCENT DRINK FROM A SODA LAKE.

He and his colleagues found the water of Lake Rudolf so impregnated with soda as to be "overpowering" for drinking purposes; but on boat expeditions they were sometimes driven to drink it in default of fresh water. "By treatment with the requisite proportion of citric acid," they managed to produce a drink "which was refreshing, though medicinal." A little knowledge may, on occasion, be a dangerous thing, but there are times when even a slight acquaintance with elementary chemistry may mean all the difference between distress and comfort. Unfortunately Dr. Worthington gives no indication of the "requisite proportion of citric acid" and he add it until effervescence ceased?

CASUAL CARAVANNERS IN EAST AFRICA.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN AUSTRALIAN.

Replies to an "East Africa" Questionnaire.

East Africa has frequently attempted to catch in print the stray impressions of the casual caravanner in East and Central Africa. Particularly interesting is it to do so when the traveller happens to be an observer trained to notice and report on such things as come his way.

Such a man is Mr. Lucius Conolly, governing director of the Automobile and General News Service of Australia, who accompanied by his wife, has just completed a motor-tour from Durban to Cairo and on to London. Mr. Conolly sailed for Australia a few days ago. He had just left England when we invited him to answer the following questionnaire: our questions and his answers are reproduced below without comment.—

What impressions did the country make upon you, climatically, scenically, and from the point of view of white settlement?

We were in East and Central Africa for five months, from May to September, 1931, during which time we travelled through Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. Generally speaking, the climate during our tour was extremely good, with brilliant warm days and cool nights; in fact, there was scarcely a night during the whole of our visit when we were not glad of our camp fire.

We found the air refreshing, and the white children we met seemed healthy and sturdy. We met dozens of settlers who had been in the country for upwards of twenty-five years without ever being out of it. They and their families had suffered no ill effects.

Indescribable Charm of the Country.

Scenically, much of the country is magnificent, with the indescribable charm of an infinite variety. From the P.E.A.-Nyasaland frontier—a much more attractive word, that, than "boundary"—to the Northern frontiers of Uganda, one journeys through a gay and changeful pageantry of rugged mountains, rolling hills, wide and fertile valleys, and glorious sweeping uplands where for mile after mile nothing checks the eye save the misty dimness of distant hills or the silver shimmer of a pink-shored lake, where, day long, the flamingoes stand, packed together like plunder stolen from the sky at sunset.

The place is a paradise, and fortunate is the man who finds his lot cast in that fair and sunny land.

But it is definitely not everybody's country. There is no place in East Africa for the shirker or for the fool. It were as idle for the wrong man to try to find a home and happiness there as it would be for a man who knew no music to find a place in a mighty orchestra. The country and its Native people are fine instruments, eager to respond to a sympathetic and delicate touch, but like all fine instruments, they produce a mighty discord if handled overroughly. The pity of it is that so many discords are heard there already. Perhaps one conductor, wielding a capable baton, would produce a happier harmony.

What did you think of the relations between British employers and their Native labourers?

I would divide British employers' into three groups—official, semi-official, and private individuals. In the first category come all Govern-

ment servants, in the second the missions, and in the third the planters and traders.

The official employees, backed by all the mystery and power of Government, are obviously in a class apart. In most cases they are picked men. They study and understand the mentality of the Natives under them. They rarely find it necessary to correct a Native except by moral suasion. In fact, they are relatively in the position of the head-master of a huge school. They know their boys, they enter into their public and family lives, but they wisely leave correction to lesser men. For the African District Officers I entertain feelings of the greatest admiration and respect. The majority are doing a big and difficult job, and doing it well.

Settlers and their Natives.

The planters and traders are birds of quite a different colour, but they, again, need a sharp line of demarcation drawn between them. The planters are the salt of the earth, and all honour to them. Hospitable, generous to a fault, and kind-hearted as those who wrest a living from the soil are, they treat their 'boys' with justice, tempered with mercy and leavened with humour. They work with and among their boys. They know them and all their funny little ways, and where a 'smack over the ear' is liable to do more good than a lecture, the smack is administered—and received with good grace and without ill-feeling. But to suggest that the planter maltreats his labour is an absurd calumny.

The traders, store-keepers, merchants and box-wallahs generally are business men, who treat their Natives well as long as they work well, but the personal touch is much weaker than in the other cases. This may be due to the fact that most of their employees are semi-educated, and therefore less responsive than the semi-savage who works on the land.

The missionaries are beyond me. Good men, many of them; undoubtedly, who do what they consider right, with every appearance of earnestness and sincerity. Their relations with their Natives are beyond reproach.

Do you consider the settlers a particularly good stamp of Englishman?

I think the standard extraordinarily high.

Which territory did you like most, and why?

Kenya's Attractions.

Kenya. The place is unique. There one can gratify all the instincts of a pioneer, and yet have the amenities of a highly sophisticated civilisation at one's very door. One is in the tropics and yet above them. One can dance, immaculately attired, on Saturday night and on Sunday have a sporting chance of potting a lion. One can do honest work on a farm from Monday to Friday, and find enough stout lads in the immediate neighbourhood to make up a polo match on Saturday afternoon. The climate is marvellous, the rainfall adequate, and, although most of the good land has been definitely earmarked as Native Reserves, enough remains to offer attractive homes for the many future white settlers yet to come. Generally speaking, the working, living, and social conditions are ideal. The locusts and the Indians are a nuisance, but one cannot expect everything; some day, perhaps, Kenya will discover how to get rid of the locusts.

Also—and this is a point not to be overlooked nowadays, thanks to Imperial Airways, London and Paris, to say nothing of Khartoum and Cairo—are merely a hop-step-and-a-jump away.

In which territory did you find the most of living cheapest?



A NYASALAND BYWAY.

"Tanganyika, from the point of view of the motor caravaner, but of a resident Kenya would probably be held to be a very good annual household bill."

"In which the best?"

"Nyasaland."

"Where were the roads best and where worst?"

"The roads in Nyasaland are excellent, and in Tanganyika and Uganda they are wonderfully good. In Northern Rhodesia they are perfectly shocking, and in Kenya the Great North Road is a thorough disgrace."

"Would you like to do the trip again?"

"Both my wife and I would enjoy doing the Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika section of our trip again more than anything we can imagine. What is more, D.V. and W.P., we certainly shall do it again. We loved the country, and we loved the life. We had a marvellous time and a wonderful trip. Everybody was extremely good to us, and if East Africa will allow me, I should like to say how very keenly we appreciated the many examples of hospitality and fine, open-handed generosity shown us during our long trip."

Generous Hospitality

"Without the help and support of everyone we encountered, in East, South, and North Africa, we could never have stayed the distance. Government officials smoothed our path before us; planters opened their homes to us, and all Africa made us feel that they were glad that we had come and sorry when we had to leave."

"May I add that throughout the whole trip the Shell Company staff were our guides, supporters, and friends? The company's wonderful organisation provided us with an unbroken chain of petrol depots throughout the length of Africa, and the same extraordinary facilities are available for all the Casual Caravanners who venture on The Great North Road. Their organisation was one of the greatest surprises of the whole trip."

THE CRAFT OF THE AFRICAN POTTER.

Mr. H. J. Braunholtz's Analysis.

EAST AFRICA is not noted for the artistic quality elaborate ornamentation, or variety of shape of its Native pottery, but it is surprising what a lot can be made of it under the searching analysis of a British Museum expert like Mr. H. J. Braunholtz, who last week lectured at the School of Oriental Studies on "The Craft of the African Potter."

He dealt chiefly with East and Central Africa, from Khartoum to Northern Rhodesia, in which area the pottery is mainly simple in shape and severe in line, with crude ornamentation attained by impressing the clay with a "roulette," with string, or by pounding on a mat. His most general statements were that nowhere in Africa south of the Sahara had the Natives adopted the potter's wheel, though they must have known of it from contact with Egyptian or some other civilisation, and that no African pottery showed a vitreous glaze, as the firrups never reached a sufficiently high temperature.

Pottery making was, he said, localised by the occurrence of suitable clay; the Wachagga, living on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, for example, obtained their clay by trade; the Masai their heavy and crude pots from the Wanderobo; and in many places the craft was confined to certain families who lived near suitable clay deposits. Except in the Sudan, the craft was mainly in the hands of women. The Nandi women made their pots in special huts, and no man was allowed to see the process.

An Ancient Craft.

Native pots were of two kinds, serving two purposes—far holding water, oil or other liquids, and for cooking and eating. The rounded bottom had its advantages, for pots of that shape could not be knocked over like a flat-based tumbler. The one-handed jug form was very rare; pots with two or four handles were found among such tribes as the Akikuyu, who did not carry burdens on their heads but by straps borne on the forehead—some women had a distinct groove on their forehead caused by the strap, for they began carrying at a very early age; tribes which carried things on their heads, from a cigarette to a ponderous water-jar, needed no handles, and none was found in their pottery. The primary reason for roughing the outside of the pots was to prevent the slipping of the hands, especially when the pot contained oil.

The craft was very old in Africa; in Uganda there was a deposit of ancient potsherds which was probably six hundred years old, showing shapes similar to those of the present day, and it was possible that some of the sherds found by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey would prove that the craft was very much older than that. Curious superstitions were found in connexion with the craft; some tribes forbade the making of pottery during a war, the idea apparently being that if any pots were badly made or broken, so the war would go against the tribe and casualties might be heavy. No man would step over a broken pot, for fear that, like the pot, he would suffer disaster.

With a very fine series of lantern slides, mostly taken by himself when on his African tour, Mr. Braunholtz illustrated the three methods of making pottery: modelling, moulding, and building. It was curious to note that the potter moulded from the neck end to the base, gradually closing the end until only one finger could be inserted, and then plugging the hole and finishing the pot off. The ability to make a practically perfect, circular pot without the aid of a wheel was prominent throughout.

An Explanation Wanted.

In a series of pictures showing a Ma woman making a pot, the lecturer drew attention to the fact that at one point in the manufacture a similar, complete pot was placed beside her; but why this was done Mr. Braunholtz confessed that he did not know. The woman did not even look at the pot, which contained no water, and played no part in the work; but seemingly it was a necessary part of the business, for when the woman's daughter-in-law, in the same series of photographs, made a small pot (much to the indignation of the old lady!) a man crouched up behind her and placed a similar pot near her. Mr. Braunholtz humorously suggested that the presence of the complete pots might be for "moral support" or have some psycho-logical influence; but otherwise he was completely baffled. Can any of our readers suggest a reason?

"I find East Africa better posted in East African affairs than any other paper."—A subscriber in Nairobi.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DO GIRAFFES LIE DOWN?

Sir Chalmers Mitchell on Zoo's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I can say nothing about giraffes in a state of nature as I have seen them only from an aeroplane in Africa. But our giraffes here in the Zoological Gardens frequently lie down, or rather crouch down with their legs under them and their necks kept upright.

Yours faithfully,

P. CHALMERS MITCHELL.

Zoological Society of London,
Regent Park, N.W.8.

VIEWS OF A TANGANYIKA GAME RANGER.*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Your correspondent asks if giraffes lie down. I would say, "No."

I once surprised a herd of about ten near Kidete, twenty-four miles from Kilosa, when looking for rhino amongst the sansevieria sisal and thorn trees on the side of a hill. It was about 11 a.m. when most animals lie down, and although only a few yards from them I simply heard them canter off. I naturally examined the spot where they had been, but found no "form" on the ground, only their footmarks. The very fact that they straddle their legs to drink is also that I have never seen them kneel, inclines me to the belief that they never lie down.

But, like the controversy on elephant lying down, I should not be surprised to hear that they do. In one of his books on hunting Selous stated: "Except to roll in mud and water, the African elephant never lies down at all during its whole life." That has since been proved to be wrong.

Horsham,
Sussex.

Yours faithfully,

D. E. BLUNT.

KENYA WHITE HUNTER SAYS THEY DO.*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—I do not remember ever having seen a giraffe lying down, but I see no reason to doubt that they do so. They could lie down like a horse, and I visualise them in that position. Many hunters say that an elephant does not lie down, but he does. Surely every animal must recline at times: Nature did not intend them to stand for ever, or they would be in parlous plight when injured in the legs.

It is not generally known that a giraffe deals a mighty blow with those little hat-peg horns of his; he puts the full swing of his neck behind it, a sort of sideways upwards stroke. I remember a keeper in the London Zoo showing me a piece of board from a loose box in which there was a neat hole made by a giraffe's horn. The keeper had narrowly escaped the blow.

Now I come to think of it, I once saw a giraffe getting up out of the thorns in the Game Reserve near Bissel during the War. I did not see it lying, but observed its neck and shoulders rising up from behind a bush in an unmistakable fashion. From the appearance, "forelegs first" would have been its method.

Hewer,
Kent.

Yours faithfully,

C. T. STONEHAM.

WANTED—A BATTERY OF FRENCH '75s.

Or an Out-of-Work Saxophone Band.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—We in this district are going to make a name for ourselves. Although scores of thousands of pounds have been spent in efforts to destroy locusts, it has been left to us to find a means of combating them which, while being unique, has also the merits of being a most enjoyable game.

One stands on one's *shamba* and sees miles away great clouds of locusts hovering over Mr. A.'s place. Just as they appear to be about to alight there, there comes borne on the breeze a sound as of the rolling of drums. Then the frightened locusts rise again and come on further. As they are about to rest on Mr. B.'s plantation, the drum rolling restarts, but this time nearer and louder. Up they come again, and make for our own estate.

Great clouds hover over us, and are about to alight. At a given signal our boys turn out and start beating tomtoms, kerosene tins, iron drums, leaping, gesticulating until the poor harassed locusts turn and return to Messrs. A. and B., and perhaps C. and D. Here they meet with the same reception, until, utterly exhausted, they become disorganised, and, wheeling about, crash into each other and drop dead from sheer fatigue.

The programme provides that they shall be swept up in their millions and used as fertiliser. We are considering starting—not a local factory, but a local sweepstake on the result of our game. Meantime can you put me on to a cheap second-hand battery of French '75s or an out-of-work saxophone band?

Arusha,

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory,

"SOLUTIONIST."

GUNS IN LAMBALAND.

Berlin Treaty Ignored.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In *East Africa's* criticism of Dr. C. M. Duke's "The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia" two extracts read: (a) "fining in kind—a gun (real money among the Lambas)," and (b) "when he (the roan) is near enough, the shot will 'be fired' . . . which, taken in conjunction, will indicate to the casual reader that guns have long been commonplace articles in Lambaland.

With an experience of this country since 1900—that is, several years before Dr. Duke, or any other missionary, set foot in it—I wish to point out that, to all intents and purposes, guns were then non-existent and that it is only since 1906 that the Administration and Government have not only winked at the infractions of the Berlin Treaty but stultified themselves by allowing Africans to smuggle in arms and ammunition. The law then in operation read: "Permit to import, 2s. 6d.; duty, a pound a barrel, and 15% *ad valorem*."

I take the trouble to write this, not to find fault with my friend "Clem" Duke's work, but to let the public of Northern Rhodesia, now paying £50,000 per annum for military and civil police, know the facts of the case; when perhaps they will inquire how it comes about that there are tens of thousands of guns in the hands of Africans, and how much money in Customs duties has been paid on the same weapons? On learning that the black man has been let off whilst the white man has had to pay, they may be disposed to probe further!

Mt. Isabelle,

Yours faithfully,

Great North Road,
Northern Rhodesia.

CHIRUPULA

(WA WA-LAMBA).

CROCODILES AND SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Dr. Hoare's Investigations in Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The idea that the African crocodile can contract a form of sleeping sickness is due to a misunderstanding. As such a statement had previously been attributed to me in the P.Fess, I take this opportunity to explain the position.

It is known that the crocodile is naturally infected with a trypanosome, *Trypanosoma grayi*. This trypanosome, though related generically to, is quite distinct from, the causative agent of human sleeping sickness, *Trypanosoma gambiense*. Working in Uganda, I have demonstrated that the crocodile trypanosome is transmitted by the tsetse-fly, *Glossina palpalis*, which, as is known, is also the cause of sleeping sickness of man. Though the tsetse-fly is a common carrier of both the human and the crocodile trypanosomes, the crocodile trypanosome is incapable of infecting human beings, while the trypanosome of sleeping sickness is incapable of infecting crocodiles.

Thus, crocodiles cannot act as reservoirs of the human trypanosome and, therefore, are of no danger to man from the point of view of sleeping sickness.

The crocodile, however, has an indirect bearing on human sleeping sickness, since its blood is the main food of the tsetse-fly on the shores of Victoria Nyanza. One of the measures for the prevention of sleeping sickness is the destruction or reduction of the number of tsetse-flies. It is conceivable that this could be attained by depriving the flies of an important part in some cases sole food supply, by reducing the number of crocodiles, by systematic destruction of their eggs or otherwise.

Yours faithfully,

C. A. HOARE.

London, W.C.

CRYPTIC REFERENCE TO A GRAVE MENACE.

Dr. Teale's Reassuring Explanation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In your issues of December 10 and 17 attention is drawn to certain possible important drainage changes in the Lake Plateau basin of the Nile which were discussed at the recent meeting of African geologists at Kigoma. It is clear from Sir Alfred Sharpe's remarks that there is some considerable misconception regarding the situation.

The water level of Lake Tanganyika is 1,176 feet below that of Lake Victoria. The watershed of the Malagarasi basin approaches to within ten miles of the south-west corner of Lake Victoria. This would be the amount of "back cutting" necessary to extend the watershed to the shores of Lake Victoria, when the direct tapping of the waters might be expected to start. It is a well-known principle of river action that all streams within an actively eroding basin slowly but relentlessly cut back by headwater erosion into an adjoining basin of a more sluggish system, and by a process known as "river piracy" gradually rob the adjoining region of its "run off." The upper portion of the Malagarasi basin has not yet everywhere reached the stage of active attack on its neighbours, especially along the Lake Victoria frontier; there is a long distance of some 140 miles of swamp and sluggish drainage to be overcome by the back cutting from its present limit some 70 miles inland from Lake Tanganyika.

Under the present regime there is little immediate danger, even as geologists count time. There is

certainly a menace to the existing conditions or drainage systems in East Africa owing to their unstable and abnormal relationships, but as geologists measure changes this should not cause any undue alarm, unless a gigantic earthquake catastrophe should speed up things.

At the Kigoma Conference, Professor Salde, who has done much geological work in Ruanda-Urundi, explained that the headwaters of some of the tributaries of the Kagera in Urundi lie on an elevated mature area close to the steep fall to the N.E. margin of Lake Tanganyika, where back cutting of the Tanganyika streams is very active. It is clear that in such conditions this margin of the Victoria drainage is in more immediate danger of diversion into the Atlantic drainage than are the southern shores of Lake Victoria. Here the menace is geologically more imminent, and this is where the supposed cryptic reference comes in. There is still no cause for alarm here, so far as human knowledge can forecast events.

Yours faithfully,

E. O. TEALE.

Dodoma, Director of Geological Survey, Tanganyika Territory.

[Dr. Teale's most interesting original letter is unfortunately too long for publication, and has had to be abbreviated. We hope we have not vitiated his argument. —Ed. "E.A."]

WHY HAVE AFRICAN BABIES FLAT NOSES?

Protest against a Missionary's Explanation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—While most East African missionaries in England, whether retired from the mission field or on leave, are wise in the nature of the addresses they deliver in public, there are exceptions. For instance, the Rev. T. Vickers, Rector of Oughrington, Cheshire, who was once a U.M.C.A. missionary, is reported by the *Birkenhead Advertiser* to have declared in a public speech that the reason African babies have flat noses is that the women always carry their babies slung over their backs, and the baby's nose is rubbed flat against the mother's back. Probably this statement earned a laugh, but it was earned at the expense of Truth.

There is no reason whatever to suppose that the inherited race-character of the babies' noses is influenced in any way by the manner in which the infants are carried; and what of the tribes whose women do not carry their babies in the manner described? The mistake may seem a small one, but it is really a flagrant case of the shoemaker not sticking to his last.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. M. HARRISON.

Liverpool.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"The most interesting passenger aboard this ship is a thoroughbred deerhound!"—*From a subscriber whom we had never regarded as a misogynist.*

"We settlers owe East Africa a deep debt of gratitude for the fair and moderate way in which you always state our case."—*From a well-known Kenya settler and public man.*

"From a life-long experience of Negroes, I say that it is the realisation of possession which alone tends to create a spirit of ambition and independence in them. Any medicine that is given to them is seldom appreciated, as you know. I have known many cases of a boy receiving free medicine from his employer, from a mission, or from a Government pharmacy, and then going to town and paying several shillings for exactly the same stuff, and swearing that the medicine he was getting before was no good, and that he had been cured simply by what he had bought."—*From a correspondent in Northern Tanganyika.*

PERSONALIA.

Major J. W. Milligan, D.S.O., is this year's President of the Muthaiga Golf Club.

Mr. H. Clay has been elected Chairman for 1932 of the Thika District Association.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morson, of the B.E.A., Saw Mills, Nairobi, have arrived on this side.

Mr. E. C. Wilson-Jones, of the staff of the Shell Company of East Africa, has arrived home.

Mr. Robert [redacted] Principal of the European [redacted] Primary School at Eldoret.

Captain the Hon. H. [redacted] elected President for 1932 of the Nairobi Association.

Major A. G. Keyser was recently elected President of the Trans-Nzoia Farmers' Association.

Mr. J. W. Brebner has won the Koru Golf Club Championship for the second year in succession.

Mr. W. Hendry has been elected President for 1932 of the Mnazi Mmoja Sports Club, Zanzibar.

Captain B. J. Graham, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been transferred from Livingstone to Kasama.

Mr. J. E. Taylor, a Tanganyika mining engineer, and Miss Cicely Griffiths have been married in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. James Nicol, general manager of the British Central Africa Company, has left London to visit Nyasaland.

Mr. J. Mortimer has been appointed a member of the Native Affairs Committee of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. J. C. Coverdale has withdrawn his candidature for the Ukamba constituency of the Kenya Legislative Council.

The film of the Gourgaud-Finch-Hatton expedition to the Belgian Congo is being exhibited in France and Switzerland.

Mr. I. McGregor recently scored 109 runs for the Kampala Sports Club in a match against Entebbe, which lost by 113 to 212.

Mr. W. G. Morris, formerly hydraulic engineer to the Uganda Government, is setting up business on his own account in Nairobi.

Dr. A. F. Wallace, M.C., Senior Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Broken Hill on his return from leave.

Mr. A. L. Lawley is en route for Beira. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has now fully recovered from his illness.

In a long driving competition on the Muthaiga golf course near Nairobi, Mr. R. D. England was the winner with a drive of 298 yards.

Mr. B. T. Duckworth and Mr. G. R. F. Martin have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Uganda Golf Club.

A new church is shortly to be consecrated in Port Sudan. It has been designed by Mr. S. T. C. Reeks, of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Montague Goodman, who recently passed through East Africa on his way to the Cape, showed a film of his journey in Sutton last week.

Captain George Robinson, formerly a Government official in East Africa, is now on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Baron von Plessen, who for the past year has been German Consul in East Africa, has been transferred to Peking. His successor is Mr. Eltester.

Lieutenant-Commander J. O. Buckler, R.D., R.N.R., has been promoted Senior Marine Officer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mrs. Marshall Field, who recently revisited Kenya, met with a hunting accident last week near Market Harborough. She is making satisfactory progress.

The engagement is announced between Dr. Raymond E. Barrett, Uganda Medical Service, and Alison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Meadows, of Wallasey.

Mr. Albert Mallinson, examiner of the Trinity College of Music, and a well-known song-writer, is at present in Kenya. He has composed over three hundred songs.

Lady McMillan has offered a site near Nairobi to be used as a holiday camp for European children living permanently in the coastal and low-lying places in Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Jersey of Mr. Frank Webb, who, before his retirement in 1923, had served in the Nyasaland Administration for twenty-two years.

Mr. Roy Tuckett is reported to be returning by air to England from the Cape with the intention of procuring an auto-giro aeroplane in which to attempt a flight through Africa.

Mr. Robert Gore-Browne, who settled in Tanganyika just after the War and is now in this country, is part author of "King, Queen, Knave," the play now running at the Playhouse Theatre.

Mr. W. Chorley, a sleeping sickness inspector in Uganda, and son of Mr. C. Chorley, the Government pharmacist, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss Marjorie Easter, of New Malden.

Mr. C. Rand Overy has been elected a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council for the Hill ward. The other candidates in the by-election were Mr. N. E. Fraser and Captain J. J. Dobson.

Mr. E. E. Shipton, the Kenya settler, was a member of the expedition which last year climbed Mount Kamet, the film of which was witnessed by the King at Buckingham Palace recently.

Mr. A. L. Oury, son of Mr. Libert Oury, who has such extensive business interests in Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, left London last week on a business visit to those areas of Eastern Africa.

A charter was granted at last week's quarterly convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland to a new Chapter to be called "Luangwa," No. 605, to be held at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., has been re-elected President of the Kampala Sports Club for 1932 and the Hon. A. D. Jones, Mr. W. F. Poulton and Mr. B. Reed have been elected Vice-Presidents.

Exhibitions are being given at the Municipal Swimming Baths in Livingstonia. The class for ladies is under Miss K. Birmingham, and that for men under Mr. W. G. Milner and Mr. R. V. Roberts.

Colonel E. Percy-Smith, who is at present visiting Kenya, hopes to secure a bongo for dispatch to the London Zoological Gardens during his stay in the Colony which he has twice previously visited on big-game expeditions.

The Standing Finance Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya consists of the Colonial Secretary (as Chairman), the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Customs, Lord Francis Scott, Mr. A. A. Legat and Mr. W. K. Tucker.

At a recent united intercession service held in Nairobi Cathedral, the clergy who took part were the Bishop of Mombasa, the Dean of Nairobi, the Minister of the Scottish Church in Nairobi, and a Brigadier of the Salvation Army.

Mr. F. W. Taylor, who died in London last week, will be remembered by many East Africans as Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. For many years he had been entrusted with the care of all the tropical departments in the Gardens.

Father John J. Considine, director of the Fides newspaper service, the news organisation of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, is embarking upon a world tour, in the course of which he plans to visit East Africa.

Mr. B. Beresford Craddock has been elected this year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. C. P. Dalal as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Mr. C. H. Bird, Mr. Michael Moses, Mr. K. C. Johnson-Davies, Mr. Mehd, and Mr. Dikshit.

Sir William Humbery, managing director of the British Cotton Growing Association, is due to arrive back in London on Sunday from the Sudan. It so happens that he and Sir James Currie, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, were both in Khartoum together.

Among the East Africans who drew horses in the Irish Grand National Sweepstakes were Mr. S. Smillie (J.E. 08646), of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia; "Oh! Lucky" (K.K. 54583), R.A.F., Khartoum; "Nairobi" (A.E. 80021), Eldoret, Kenya Colony; "Ngon Bie E." (E.K. 66068), Kenya; "Ril Awal" (E.V. 48818), Khartoum; M. J. McEvoy (A.N. 20200), Bridgeman, Northern Rhodesia.

A cinematograph film shown by Captain A. T. Ritchie, Game Warden in Kenya, before the East Africa and Uganda Horticultural Society depicted a little-known tribe living on an island in Lake Rudolf. Numbering just over a hundred Natives, the tribe lives on fish caught by spearing.

We regret to announce the death in Brockenhurst last week of Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., one of the central figures in the defence of Kut, who, at the conclusion of that famous siege, made the formal surrender to the Turks. In 1890 he served in Somaliland.

On her arrival in Cannes last week Lady Howard de Walden reported the loss of a pearl necklace valued at £5,000, which is believed to have been stolen on the train. Lord Howard de Walden is one of the two authors of "The Complete Peerage," the eighth volume of which has just been published.

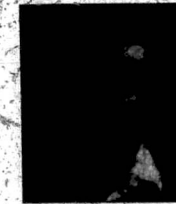
A friend in Uganda writes that Mr. N. G. Owtam, of Mubende, and Mr. C. C. Pail, of Fort Portal, are the first two Uganda men to join the gold prospectors at Kakamega. The same mail brings us the news that two Kenya Natives had taken out licences as diggers and that others are expected to follow their example.

Colonel G. East-King, D.S.O., has been elected President of the Eldoret Golf Club, with Mr. A. Cheeseman as Vice-President, and Mr. John Bennie as Captain. The new General Committee is composed of Major A. P. A. Adams, Mr. D. C. Venning, Mr. E. Grant Hay, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Schermbroker.

Mr. H. F. White, of the Jinja branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), son of Captain and Mrs. White, of Eltham, Kent, and Miss Eva Irene Neave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Neave, of Nairobi, were recently married in the Kenya capital. The newly-married couple afterwards left for this country, travelling via South Africa.

A Rockefeller fellowship for research work in Africa has been granted to Miss L. C. Mair, who has been working with Professor B. Malinowski at the London School of Economics. Miss Mair is already in Uganda investigating Native social institutions, with special reference to the changes which have been brought about by European settlement.

The Njoro Settlers Association, one of the really fine settler bodies in East Africa, had an average attendance of no fewer than fifty-four members at the eight general meetings held last year, according to a statement of Mr. E. H. Wright, their President, at the recent annual meeting. The form of the proposed memorial to the late Lord Delamere was discussed, and preference was expressed for a visible memorial, to be followed by some form of



research work.

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stokes, who have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Shillito, missionaries in the Fort Portal district of Uganda, are shortly expected back in this country. They are well-known residents of Woodford, Essex.

Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson has been elected President of the re-formed Kiambu Settlers' Association, of which Mr. H. Thompson Wells is Vice-President. Captain [redacted] has been elected Hon. Secretary, and the following members are to form the Executive Committee: Messrs. P. J. H. Goldham, W. O. [redacted] Strick, and I. W. Lenon.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. A. E. Prangle, who had lived in Kenya since 1921, and who was an engineer in a local business concern. He has two brothers in the Colony, one being a director of Messrs. May & Company, and the other serving with the Public Works Department. His daughter, Mrs. Rawlins, is the wife of a Meru settler.

Appealing for £1,500 to purchase a new organ for Nairobi Cathedral, Dean W. J. Wright says that a member of the congregation has offered to give £100 if eleven other people will promise the same amount each in the next six months. He assures the Dean that he has not got the £100, but is willing to borrow it, "trusting to Providence to help him out of any difficulty he may find himself in as the result of his impetuosity."

Dr. Charles Searle, the Cambridge doctor who was defendant in what was known as the "Helen of Troy" case, has told the Press that he is sailing towards the end of this month for a ranch in Kenya about 400 miles from Nairobi. Will someone tell us where this farm, alleged to be owned by a group of Cambridge undergraduates, can exist? His geography seems a bit weak.

An account of the useful work of the Nairobi branch of the Y.W.C.A. was made at the recent annual meeting, which elected Mrs. H. Monck-Mason Moore President, with Mrs. B. W. Nicholson and Mrs. Stratton as Vice-Presidents. The Committee is composed of Mrs. J. Stevens, Mrs. B. S. Clarke, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Graham-Dawson, Mrs. Wilcocks, and Mrs. Usher. Mrs. A. Davis was re-elected Hon. Treasurer.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.C., General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has arrived in England. After serving for three years in Nigeria, he spent the two years before the outbreak of the War on survey work in Kenya. He served throughout the War, during which he was seven times mentioned in despatches. In 1920 he was appointed to his present post. He has travelled widely in Africa, and is a most enthusiastic and successful amateur photographer.

Mr. Fred Raper, the experienced prospector with first-hand knowledge dating back to the Klondyke rush—who was caricatured by *East Africa* some months ago—recently went to the Kakamega gold-fields prepared to stay a year, but returned to Nairobi within a fortnight, declaring that all the best alluvial claims had been taken up, that further migration to the district was undesirable, and that with the onset of the rainy season much illness among the mining population must be expected.

We regret to learn of the death in Nyasaland from blackwater fever of Mr. G. S. Inglis, a District Commissioner who at the time of his death was touring the Shikwana district. Mr. Inglis served during the War with the 88th Central Postal Directory, afterwards transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, with which he served in France and East Africa. Later he joined the King's African Rifles, and after the War entered the Colonial Administrative Service. He was a keen big game shot and a man of wide interests.

Mr. R. V. Stone, the retiring President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, said in his review of the year that imports in 1931 amounted to Rs. 156 lakhs, against Rs. 194 lakhs in 1930, while exports totalled 161 lakhs, compared with 198 lakhs in 1930. This year's officers of the Chamber are: President, Mr. C. A. Bartlett; Vice-President, Mr. R. G. Dunlop; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Benghe; Committee, Mr. W. Nicol, Mr. Framrose, Mr. Pirmohamed Hirji, Mr. R. S. Legge, and Mr. R. Aser.

The Hon. R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O., Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, left England last week on his return to Livingstone. After serving in the Royal Naval Air Service and the Coldstream Guards during the War, he entered the Colonial Service in 1922, and for two years was private secretary to Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria. In 1925 he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia, served as private secretary to Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor, for two years, and later was appointed to his present office.

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ENGAGEMENT.

PELLING: HEPBURN.—The engagement is announced between Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PELLING, District Officer, Kenya, son of the late Sir Christian Pelling, of Nairobi and Johannesburg, and of Lady Pelling, and MURIEL LINDSETT, youngest daughter of Malcolm L. Hepburn, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Hepburn, of 111, Harley Street, London, W.1, and King's Langley, Herts.

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MR. JULIAN HUXLEY'S AFRICAN LECTURE.

Administrative Officers: Compilimented.

ADMINISTRATIVE Officers in East Africa "are a devoted, self-sacrificing and admirable body of men, and England will go down to history for the quality of her Colonial administration," declared Mr. J. S. Huxley last Tuesday, in what has apparently become his standard lecture on "Travel and Politics in Tropical East Africa." He was addressing a large audience in the Great Hall of King's College, London, and he made his usual points, illustrated by a fine series of slides.

He still maintains that the modern, unsophisticated East African "Native" is a direct descendent of the Nordic race never imported, and that the African, though, the wheel, stone architecture, or an alphabet. He rightly emphasised that there are more different types of humanity in East Africa than in the whole of Europe, and more varied ways of life, from primitive hunting to a high civilisation, as in Uganda with its king, chiefs and developed feudal system. He brought out well the value and unique character of the wild game and the urgency of its preservation, even from a commercial standpoint of from 60% to 80%, and the fact that practically every adult Native suffers from some chronic infection—malaria, intestinal worms or other parasites—he considers that the eradication of these infections will change the Native's whole outlook on life. "On the slopes of Kilimanjaro," he said, "Natives grow *arabica* coffee of excellent quality, while in Kenya every obstacle is put in their way," he "believed" that the Kilimanjaro Natives have actually engaged a white entomologist to help them to improve their coffee cultivation, which is not very happy away from describing the arrangement, which an official is intended for the purpose.

He still seems unhappy with slides, if in "Africa View" he criticised the plant on aloe, on Tuesday he described it as "resembling a century plant," and proceeded to the strange assertion that decorticating machines "strip off the outer fibrous part" of the leaves.

Mr. Huxley has a name, almost always gets a good press, and might do a great deal of useful publicity work for East Africa.

MR. GEORGE EASTMAN AND EAST AFRICA.

Mr. George Eastman, Chairman of the Eastman Kodak Company of America, and a director of Kodak Ltd., of London, who committed suicide at his home in Rochester, New York, on Monday, at the age of seventy-seven, twice visited East Africa, and was an enthusiastic admirer of the scenic, agricultural and natural history attractions of the country, particularly the Kenya highlands. He was an enthusiastic cinematographer, and, chiefly in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, took some excellent films of big game in Kenya, Uganda, and the Eastern Belgian Congo. Prior to his first visit he told us that it was to be a purely holiday trip and that he did not intend to give a thought to business, but the commercial prospects so attracted him that he could not resist their temptation and purchased an interest in the well-known wholesale and retail druggist business of Messrs. Hewse & McGeorge.

Mr. Eastman, whose gifts for philanthropic objects are estimated at not less than £18,000,000, patented the first roll film and the original Kodak.

One of the most encouraging East African news items received for some time is that which reached London by cable on Saturday that Mr. H. B. Johnston, who was recently sent by the Imperial Institute of Entomology to the Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya to investigate locust conditions, reports the Southern Sudan practically free from the pest. Locust hatchings in Kenya and Uganda have also been far less heavy than the authorities had been expecting.

WHY KENYA HAS NO MATCH FACTORY

Combine's Embargo on Sale of Machinery.

The suicide last week-end of Mr. Ivar Kreuger, the controlling genius of the international match combine, is a reminder that a little group of Kenya settlers planned some five years ago to establish a match factory in Nairobi, and reputed Mr. R. F. Mayer to purchase the necessary machinery during a visit to Europe. He found that it could not be obtained in England, but after protracted negotiations, purchased the necessary equipment in Germany, deposited the purchase price in a bank, and returned to East Africa, only to receive a telegram that his order could not be executed. Later the manufacturers of the machinery assured him that an embargo on the sale to Kenya had been put upon them by the match combine. For that reason alone East Africa has remained without its own match industry.

At a recent executive meeting of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations, the Hon. W. H. Timcke said that for the ten years ended December, 1930, the taxation of European men, women, and children in Nyasaland averaged the extraordinarily high figure of £57 4s. 2d. per head, which he thought the highest *per capita* taxation in the world; during the same period Nyasaland Natives, men, women, and children, paid only 2s. 9d. per head. In other words, the European in Nyasaland was taxed at the ratio of 416 to the Native, but the expenditure was in the ratio of one European to only 58 Natives. He asserted that the amount granted by Government to European education was less than the salary and privileges of the Director of the Jeanes School, who, with additional assistance, was educating only twenty-three male Natives!

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INVEST IN KENYA

 * East Africa in the Press. *

MISSIONARY VIEW OF NATIVE MARRIAGES.

THE current issue of the *Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle* says:—

At the Conference of African Bishops held at Zomba, the following resolutions were passed with regard to marriage:

"The African Christian persons, though not of necessity expected to leave their states of life in which they are and go to the continent, and that where both parties to such a marriage become Christians, the marriage is raised by baptism to the level of Christian marriage, and must be reckoned exclusive and life-long.

"In the case of a marriage between African Christians, where there exists a relationship between the two parties which is not within the prohibited degrees, but where a union between parties so related would be repugnant to tribal feeling, great respect should be paid to the local custom.

"In no case is it permissible to marry in church a divorced person during the lifetime of the original partner.

"That in all questions affecting the baptism of infants, regard should be had to the future rather than to the past. When both parents are Christians and where there is reasonable assurance that the child will be Christianly brought up, baptism should be administered, and not otherwise. This principle is not affected by the legitimacy or otherwise of the child.

"That no man living in polygamy shall be baptised until—

(a) He accepts the law of monogamy;

(b) He shall have made provision for the wives he put away.

(c) It is certain that he has closed the door irrevocably, so that the wives cannot be taken back by him.

"That in view of the extreme difficulty of any woman living a Christian life in a polygamous household, it is undesirable that the wife of a polygamist should be baptised."

ELEPHANT BURY A DEAD RHINO!

The *Field* publishes without comment the following extract from a letter sent to a reader by a friend in Kenya Colony:—

"I was watching one herd (of elephant) when I saw a rhino, his wife and two grazing among them, and a young elephant sparring with one of them; this is, I think, an unheard of thing, as rhino will generally clear miles when a herd of elephant are about. On coming back I ran right into the old rhino, far too close to be nice, so I dropped him, and found he had quite nice horns.

"Three days afterwards I revisited the carcass and found that the elephants had returned to their dead pal, and carried the remains some 300 yards into the forest, which they thought a more appropriate burial ground. They must have had a great funeral, as the ground was trodden flat for 20 yards round where he had fallen; they must have taken some time, as their dung was thick all round."

Can any of our readers beat that?

MR. MOFFAT THOMSON'S C.B.E.

Former settler's tribute to an official who figured in the recent Honours List is contained in the following letter to *The Livingstone Mail* from "Chirupula":—

"I have had quite a lot to do with the Hon. J. Moffat Thomson, C.B.E., Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, since first meeting him in the original Mandala House, Blantyre, about thirty-three years ago, and whilst it is true I found him desecrating the 'Sabbath' by playing chess on a Sunday forenoon I am still able to say some truly kind things about him. *Per contra*, I will make an unkind statement—that he is a blackleg; he takes office work to his home; and believe it or not, he goes back from his home after hours to his office, thus differing radically from what the man-in-the-street imagines a *tyhka* Government official to be."

NATIVES AND THE CINEMA.

MANY of our readers will heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in a letter to *The Times* by Mr. J. Norman Wynne, who in the past twenty-three years has lived in East Africa, India, Malaya, and Japan:—

A fundamental fact which appears to be forgotten by film-producers is that the Native—whether African, Indian, Malayan, or Chinese—has no conception of 'love' as understood in Filmland. Of passionate love-making, profligate osculation, etc., disgusting enough even at home, are therefore calculated to instil an utterly undesirable idea to the Native of the private life of British people at home. The Native cannot be expected to differentiate; he naturally supposes that the bilge depicted is a true representation of the home-life of his *deyai, sahib, tuan, or memsahib*.

Natives are lured into cinemas by gaudy posters suggesting (to them) sexually exciting situations, and having been regaled with pictures of *memsahibs* in varying states of undress or compromising situations, it is hardly likely that they will return to their work filled with profound respect for those set in authority over them. It is grossly unfair to white women and small children who are forced to live in wild districts. It is impossible to counteract the harmful effect by explaining to such Natives that the picture they saw represented only an erotic minority in a place called Hollywood, quite a long way from Great Britain; the damage has been done the moment they are allowed to witness such productions. Surely there is plenty of material available for plots which will enhance the prestige of the Empire instead of insidiously undermining and stultifying the patient labour of 'high-minded Empire-builders'. During my years in Japan I grew sick of the everlasting American propaganda (with Britain as an 'also ran') served up for Japanese consumption. The nasal twang was always inevitable, even in the African bush.

It is high time that the British film industry joined hands with the various Imperial offices in a determined effort to let the teeming millions within our Empire know that they are citizens of no mean Empire."

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

The Trans-African Air Service.

INTRODUCING the Air Estimates in the House of Commons last week, Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, made the following remarks of interest to East Africans:

The series of regular airmail flights by Air Force machines in formation from Cairo to the Cape has gradually opened up the very difficult countries in Central Africa for a regular civil air service.

Despite a number of adventurous private flights, the successful operation of a regular airmail and climatic conditions in Africa present an obstacle to regular civil air mail. The present resources of civil aviation would have to be increased without such aid. It is to the friendly and helpful co-operation of military and civil flying that we owe the fact that to day we have between London and the Cape a regular weekly civil air mail service.

I should like to pay a tribute to all the African Administrations concerned in the development of the African air route, and especially to the South African Government for the friendly co-operation and also for the substantial financial contribution they are making towards this new link in the chain of our Imperial Communications.

Should Bachelors Contribute?

Earl Winterton asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that hardship had been caused to individuals in Tanganyika through the operation of the widows' and orphans' pensions scheme, to which bachelors in temporary employment by the Government were compelled to contribute, though they were not in a position to receive any benefits from it. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that it was an integral scheme and that the benefits payable were fixed on the assumption that the bachelors would contribute. He did not think it involved hardship to bachelors, who accepted the liability to contribute as part of the conditions of employment. During their service single officers were assured for potential benefits in the event of marriage, and they received a refund of half their contributions, if they left the service without being married.

Mr. D. J. Colville, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, told Captain P. MacDonald that the Government was not aware that any inconvenience had been caused to importers of goods from Mandated Territories which were ultimately to benefit by preference under the Import Duties Act on account of the fact that the necessary Order in Council bringing these territories under the Act had not yet been issued. The requisite Order in Council would soon be issued.

Mr. J. J. Lawson asked what progress was being made in the Colonial Empire in the application of improved methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. Sir Robert Hamilton replied that a committee was appointed in 1930 to review this question, which was also considered at that year's Colonial Office Conference. A draft model Ordinance had been forwarded to all Colonial Administrations, and measures were now under consideration for assimilating Colonial legislation, so far as local circumstances permit, to the standard contemplated for this country in a Bill now before the House of Commons. Mr. Macquisten—who recently passed through East Africa—suggested that the advice given by King Solomon to "Spare the rod, and spoil the child" should not be forgotten.

Tanganyika's Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. C. R. Atlee asked for information regarding recent changes in the Tanganyika administrative service, whether the status of the Secretary for Native Affairs had been in any way altered, and to whom the compilation of the annual reports of the Native Affairs Department would be made by the Department.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the changes in the administrative service in Tanganyika consist of reductions in numbers and amalgamations of districts with a view to economies necessitated by the heavy fall in the revenues. No change has been made in the status of the Secretary for Native Affairs and I have not received any intimation of any modification in the method of preparing the annual reports on Native Affairs.

£750,000 Loan for Tanganyika.

As we close for press a debate is proceeding on a resolution authorising the Treasury to guarantee the payment of the principal of, and the interest on, a loan, not exceeding £750,000, to be raised by the Tanganyika Government, and to charge on the Consolidated Fund any moneys required to fulfil any such guarantee. Extracts from speeches made during the debate will appear in next week's East Africa.

KENYA CEMENT FACTORY PROJECT.

It is no secret that the visit to London of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mayer who are to leave by air on Wednesday next to return to Nairobi, was occasioned chiefly in connexion with the Kilindini cement project which has been under close examination in Kenya for the past nine months. We have good grounds for the statement that negotiations in the City have proceeded satisfactorily and that work may be begun within a few months on the erection of a cement factory on the Kenya coast. Further details of the scheme will be awaited with keen interest.

TANGANYIKA'S NON-NATIVE POLL TAX BILL.

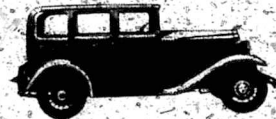
A PUBLIC meeting recently held at the Usa River Club telegraphed to the Secretary of State:

Settlers respectfully request withdrawal of Bill entitled Non-Native Poll Tax pending receipt of petition. Principle of income tax raises constitutional issue no taxation without representation. Willing accept alternative form taxation embodied in petition.

It was suggested that if this Bill is eventually forced on the Territory against the wishes of the entire Non-Native population, the settlers should adopt the following measures:

- Undertake as far as possible not to buy any imported article on which duty has been paid.
 - Boycott the Railway and goods by road or by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, never travel first-class.
 - Curtail the taking out of licences as far as possible, motor-car, game, etc.
 - Reduce all labour to a minimum and enforce a heavy reduction in Native wages.
 - Withdraw all money from the banks.
- It was emphasised that, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, augmented that as they are by locust destruction, all are willing to accept such increased taxation as may be necessary, provided it is raised by augmenting existing taxation and not by an income tax under whatever name.

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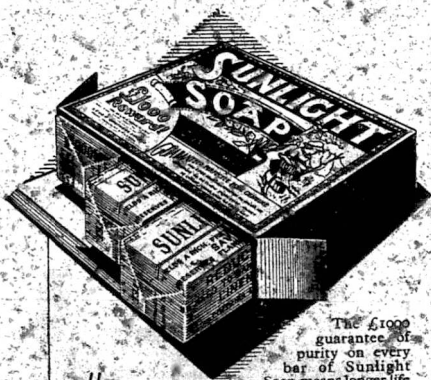
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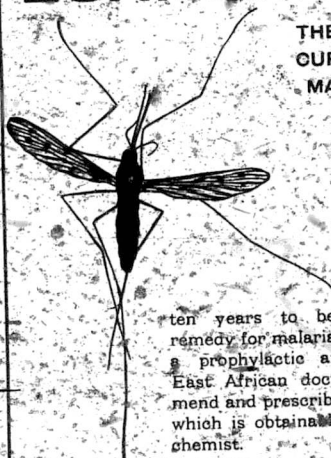
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ITALIAN RESEARCH IN ETHIOPIA.

Canyons Three-Quarters of a Mile Deep.

FROM the mountains near Lake Zwai, not so far from Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, runs the river Webi Shebéli, cutting the Italian, Somaliland boundary at Salsul, and debouching into the Indian Ocean near Mogdishu. As it is one of the main streams which water the Italian dependency, the authorities are greatly interested in its behaviour and idiosyncrasies—one of which is that at certain times its waters run salt. In October, 1928, the Duke of Abruzzi led an expedition to the upper reaches of the Webi Shebéli, and his report has just been published.

The upper reaches of the river are in Galla country, whose people are Muhammadans, and along the course are to be found the tombs of Sheikh Hussein and the "Mad Mullah." Starting from Hadama, on the railway, the Duke, with seven companions each of whom had a particular scientific task to accomplish, 120 mules, three camels and a number of Natives, *safari* style, mountains covered with eucalyptus and giant sycamore, to Hora, in the basin of the Shebéli, which showed many indications of having been at one time the bed of a great lake, though now it is covered with trees and villages.

Thence the river has by erosion cut a series of vast canyons, from six to twelve miles wide and three-quarters of a mile deep, comparable only to the Great Canyon of Colorado, and inhabited by swarms of big, noisy monkeys. The sides are bare and the horizontal strata invite the detailed examination of the geologist. The botanic and zoological specimens secured by the expedition comprise many new species, but are a mere earnest of the treasures yet to be unearthed in Ethiopia, a country which, under the enlightened rule of the Italian Asiatic, should prove a real gold-mine to the scientists.

THE GEBEL AULIA DAM.

Now Move By Sir William Willcocks.

THE Gebel Aulia dam in the Sudan, the construction of which was recently decided upon by the Egyptian Government, has once more become the subject of excited discussion in the Egyptian Press as the result of a letter to the Minister of Public Works from Sir William Willcocks, who is known for his engineering work in India and in Egypt, where he was Director-General of Reservoirs until his retirement in 1908. Sir William is well known as being against the Gebel Aulia scheme, and his views were carefully and unfavourably reviewed by the International Nile Commission in 1930.

In his present letter he requests the Minister to delay taking any steps about building this dam until he (Sir W. Willcocks) has been able to revisit the site. His main contention is that there is already sufficient irrigation water for Egypt and that it is no time for the Government to spend nearly £5,000,000 on building a new dam, which he considers unnecessary, and that the whole scheme needs more careful consideration than it has so far received. The *Wafdist* Press is supporting him, as it has always been against the scheme, largely for political reasons. Sir William intends, after obtaining due authorisation to do so, to visit the site of the dam as soon as possible in a private capacity.

The Government irrigation authorities argue that Egypt requires more irrigation water, and for six months of every year water generally has to be carefully rationed in Egypt, and that for some years to come it will be impossible to fill the Aswan Dam after its second heightening. It is also pointed out that even if the Gebel Aulia dam were started now it will take twelve years before its water supply becomes effective.

One of the most important reasons for building the dam from the Egyptian point of view is that the Nile Waters Agreement of 1928 gave Egypt the right to control its waters outside Egypt, and that the building of the dam would be a material proof of this, like making use of a right of way. — *Times* telegram from Cairo.

The Tanganyika Government now demands a deposit of £100 for each adult immigrant entering the Territory, and £50 in respect of each child accompanying adults. It is not intended to demand such security when the immigrant produces satisfactory evidence of permanent employment.

EAST AFRICAN PAINTINGS IN BOND STREET.

Miss H. M. Gordon's Exhibition.

SEVENTY-EIGHT large pictures *en gouache* are not a bad tally for two years' work in South and East Africa, and Miss Hilda M. Gordon is to be congratulated not only on the quantity but also on the quality of the pictures she is exhibiting at the Leger Galleries, 13, Old Bond Street.

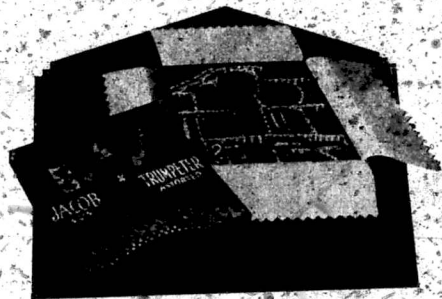
In her East African paintings she has caught the real atmosphere: "White Light in Zanzibar" (58) and example; "Storm over Lake Naivasha" (62); and "Nakuru Lake in the Rains" (65), with lowering clouds and the sense of catastrophe which precedes the bursting of a tropical storm; the vivid colours and seething crowds of East African market-places in "Zomba Market" (63) and "Dodoma Market" (30); and the flamingoes which form a pink fringe to Lake Nakuru (45) and (59). Of her Native portraits, pride of place is taken by the Prince of Mrogo (20)—a picture graciously lent by the Prince of Wales, but others of quite equal merit are "Drum Major of the 2nd K.A.R., Tabora" (37), "Representative of the Kenya Police" (38), and "A Chikamba of Nyasaland, the King," featuring "Chikalibé Mbamba of Nyasaland."

Miss Gordon has many amusing tales to tell of her Native models, some of whom were very shy, while one Zanzibar woman (50) indignantly flung back the money paid her for sitting because her pose showed more of her face than she thought right for the fee. Accustomed to the camera, the Natives imagined that painting was as quick in its results as photography, and became bored and impatient when asked to remain posed up to come back next day for a further sitting. And if a baby was included in the picture extra *bakshish* was demanded.

The exhibition remains open until March 24, and East Africans at home will enjoy it for it is genuinely East African. Zanzibar may have a complaint in "Clove Trees" (49), but Miss Gordon declares that when she visited the island she did not even notice any smell of cloves!

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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

1,465 bales of cotton during the current year.

Work has begun on the new branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Kampala.

The automatic telephone system is shortly expected to be in operation in Livingstone.

Large flocks of locust-eating birds have made their appearance in the Koru district of Kenya.

The Kenya Government is being urged to declare a trading centre near the Kakamega goldfields.

The Cholo Planters' Association, Nyasaland, is henceforth to be known as the Cholo Settlers' Association.

The Njoro Settlers' Association has decided to produce a brochure drawing attention to the advantages of the district.

Mr. R. S. Stewart, general manager of the Vacuum Oil Company for Egypt and the Sudan, recently paid one of his periodical visits to Khartoum.

Kenya has broken new ground by shipping some 82,400 bags of maize to Korea. This is, we believe, the first cargo of East African maize sold to the Far East.

The tender of Mr. Albert Liecker for the Lindi tramway has been accepted by the Tanganyika Government at an annual fee of £300 for three years from May next.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during January included *Gold*, 621.48 ounces (£3,231); *diamonds*, 238 carats (£238); *salt*, 218 tons (£1,394); *mica*, 1,522 lbs. (£359).

For representing themselves as envoys of Ethiopia and forging cheques, two West African Negroes were sentenced in Brussels a few days ago to three years' imprisonment each.

A portable wireless set may be installed in the Mufindi district of Southern Tanganyika, in order that the area, which now has no telegraph facilities, may be linked up with the telegraph system.

Her Majesty the Queen has accepted as a gift the tsipa cat kaross exhibited by the Bechuanaland Protectorate at the British Industries Fair. The kaross is composed of six hundred tails sewn together.

The last letter written by Sir H. M. Stanley before his final journey to Africa in 1874, was sold last week in London for £26. It was written to Mr. J. R. (later Sir John) Robinson, of *The Daily News*.

During January Belgium imported 8,767 cwt. of sisal from British East Africa and 666 cwt. from Portuguese East Africa. In the last month of 1931 the figures were 8,905 cwt. and 345 cwt. respectively.

In place of the annual Agricultural Show, the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya has this year arranged Farmers' Days in the highland townships of Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale

Damage estimated at £40,000 was caused by a fire at the Uganda Flour Mills, Njoro, during mail week. Over 11,000 bags of maize, wheat, and flour were destroyed, the whole of the grain mills being gutted.

Members of the Eldoret section of the Kenya Defence Force were given practice in observing on the occasion of the recent visit of the R.A.F. machines to the township. Both officers and N.C.O.'s were taken up.

The Copper Conference just held in New York has reached agreement on the basis of an operating rate of 20% of capacity, a reduction of 64% on the present date. It is estimated that production will then be under the present rate of consumption.

Large numbers of African birds are included in the Rothschild collection at Tring, which has been sold to the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The whole collection is said to be the best in the world, surpassing even that in the Natural History Museum.

The latest locust reports from Tanganyika make very unpleasant reading, for they indicate heavy infestations right across the Territory into the Belgian Congo. Attempts to locate hopper bands in light bush or grass country by aeroplane have not been successful.

Mr. C. J. Valentine, a Nairobi produce broker, is to make a short private visit to the United States, during which he hopes to bring to the notice of the coffee trade the possibilities of extending the use of Kenya coffee in America. The Coffee Planters' Union is appealing for funds to enable Mr. Valentine to devote more time to propaganda on behalf of the industry.

How the Royal Air Force helped the Geoffrey Mafins Trade Expedition, now in Kenya, when the convoy was stranded north of Wadi Halfa; was related in Parliament last week by Sir Philip Sassoon. At the time of the incident the expedition had been badly delayed in reaching the Sudan border, and had only one small bottle of water left when they were sighted by an R.A.F. aeroplane, which dropped supplies of water and food.

That a new railway from Southern Rhodesia across the Kalahari Desert to Walvis Bay could be so economically constructed as to compete with the existing routes *via* Lobito Bay and Beira, even for traffic from Northern Rhodesia and the Batanga, has been suggested by Mr. L. S. Jeffares, the engineer entrusted with the survey, who, it will be remembered, reported some little time ago on the Zambezi Bridge project and railway extensions in Nyasaland.

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RIFLES

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

(COFFEE.)

THERE WAS AN irregular demand at last week's auctions, prices being rather easier—except for a few marks of good quality.

Kenya:

"A" sizes	87s. 6d. to 135s. 0d.
"B" " "	70s. 0d. to 114s. 0d.
"C" " "	50s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.
Peaberry	85s. 0d. to 134s. 0d.
London graded—	
First sizes	106s. 0d. to 168s. 6d.
Second sizes	87s. 0d. to 103s. 6d.
Third sizes	54s. 6d. to 70s. 0d.
Peaberry	90s. 0d. to 101s. 6d.
Peaberry ungraded	55s. 0d. to 95s. 6d.

Uganda:

Toro:

"A" size	80s. 0d.
"B" " "	75s. 0d.
Peaberry	85s. 0d.
Greenish ungraded	78s. 0d.

Tanganyika:

"A" sizes	70s. 0d. to 112s. 0d.
"B" " "	62s. 0d. to 73s. 0d.
"C" " "	61s. 6d.
Peaberry	75s. 0d. to 117s. 0d.
London cleaned—	
First sizes	75s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.
Second sizes	65s. 0d.
Third sizes	54s. 0d.
Peaberry	85s. 0d.

Arusha:

"A" sizes	75s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.
"B" " "	60s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.
"C" " "	47s. 0d. to 51s. 0d.
Peaberry	70s. 0d. to 92s. 6d.
London cleaned—	
First sizes	95s. 0d. to 107s. 0d.
Second sizes	60s. 0d. to 76s. 6d.
Third sizes	48s. 0d.
Peaberry	90s. 0d. to 94s. 0d.

Kilimanjaro:

"A" size	95s. 6d.
"B" " "	73s. 0d.
"C" " "	54s. 0d.
Peaberry	91s. 0d.
London cleaned—	
First size	80s. 0d.
Second size	56s. 6d.
Third size	53s. 0d.

Belgian Congo:

London graded—	
First sizes	72s. 0d. to 82s. 0d.
Second sizes	59s. 0d. to 72s. 6d.
Third sizes	45s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.
Peaberry	67s. 0d. to 71s. 0d.

Kivu:

London graded—	
First sizes	70s. 0d. to 75s. 0d.
Second sizes	65s. 0d. to 67s. 0d.
Third sizes	45s. 0d. to 52s. 0d.
Peaberry	65s. 0d. to 70s. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees on March 9 totalled 64,395 bags, compared with 28,135 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

The following figures issued by the Green Coffee Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce show the rapidly increasing consumption of African coffees in the Western States of America:

	Total Overseas Receipts in Bags	Receipt of African Coffee in Bags
1927	1,179,935	274
1928	1,253,751	17,620
1929	1,273,059	1,607
1930	1,315,485	41,519
1931	1,420,497	80,398

The Secretary of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and Uganda, in issuing the above statistics, mentions that of the 80,398 bags of African coffee entered in 1931, no less than 25,204 were imported by the firm of Max O. Richter, of San Francisco, who imported only 1,100 bags from other countries—all from Brazil.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—Dull but rather higher at £13 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £15 15s.)

Cloves.—Quietly steady, float selling at 7½d. February-March at 7½d. to 7½d., and spot at 8d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 11½d. and 8d.)

Cobra.—The price has improved slightly to £16 17s. 6d. per ton for East African fair sun-dried. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 and £19.)

Cotton.—Moderate sales of East African have been made at from 5d. to 6½d. per lb. (The comparative average quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 7½d. and 8d.)

Groundnuts.—Slightly better at £18 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 12s. 6d. and £15 2s. 6d.)

Maize.—No business is passing. East African No. 2 white flat being nominally quoted at 21s. 6d. per 480 lb. in bags. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 16s. and 27s.)

Sisal.—Steady at about £17 10s. per ton for white and/or yellow. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 7s. 6d. and £16 17s. 6d.)

Sisal.—Quieter but steady, with East African No. 1 f.a.g. for March-May on offer at about £14 15s. per ton c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £33 15s.)

Tea.—73 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 7½d. per lb.

TANGANYIKA'S TRADE IN 1931.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received by cable the following details of trade in Tanganyika during 1931.

Imports were valued at £2,495,560, compared with £3,082,605 in 1930, while domestic exports amounted to £1,645,281, as against £2,635,924 in 1930. The percentage of trade from various countries was as follows, the figures for 1930 being shown in parenthesis: Great Britain, 36.4% (42.3%); India, 10.7% (10%); Germany, 6.1% (8.8%); America, 6.6% (6.8%); Holland, 5% (6.2%); Japan, 10.7% (6.7%); Imports from the British Empire represented 58.9% of the total.

Of the principal export products, sisal, hides, skins, and gold showed increases, while groundnuts, coffee and cotton were lower. Shipments were: Sisal 55,930 tons (against 49,062 tons); groundnuts, 3,070 tons (17,333 tons); coffee, 9,251 tons (11,547 tons); cotton, 54,349 cwt. (8,221 cwt.); hides and skins, 42,220 cwt. (41,872 cwt.); gold, 15,160 ounces (12,971 ounces), and diamonds, 7,790 carats.

EAST AFRICAN RAINFALL RETURNS.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa during the week ended March 1: Eldama Ravuwa, 1.17 inch; Eldoret, 3.52; Kericho, 1.62; Kitale, 2.28; Kisumu, 3.62; Koru, 3.56; Lunenburg, 1.20; Moiden, 1.71; Narok, 1.73; Njoro, 1.04; Songhor, 2.32; Soy, 1.05.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Madura," which left London for East Africa on March 11, and is due to leave Marseilles on March 10, carries the following passengers for—

Mombasa.	Tanga.
*Mr. P. V. Anson	Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Alleyne
*Mrs. B. E. Buxton	*Mrs. H. J. Taylor
*Mr. R. S. Brown	*Dr. L. A. Willmott
Mr. A. E. Cornwall	
Mr. B. Driscoll	Zanzibar.
*Mrs. Danby	Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Jenkins
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Fell	
Mr. F. Gray	Dar es Salaam.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gillanders	
Mr. & Mrs. R. J.	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Cole
*Mr. Kretz	Mr. & Mrs. C. Gill
Mr. C. A. Mathias	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. McDowell
Mr. T. McCrea	Mr. F. R. Morgan
Mr. & Mrs. Norbury	*Mr. F. H. Page-Jones
*Miss M. R. Pavey	*Mr. F. Ridley
Mr. H. M. Paterson	Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Roden
Lieut. C. J. Reynolds	Mr. & Mrs. E. Wilkie
Mr. & Mrs. W. Soundy	
*Mr. W. E. Scott-Lawson	
Miss E. Taylor	
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	Beira.
Miss B. Wiggins	*Mr. H. Huber
Mr. A. W. Wilkie	*Mr. C. Lauffer
Mr. R. N. Wilton	

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.

AIR MAIL PASSENGERS THIS WEEK.

AMONG the passengers who arrived home by this week's air mail from East Africa were Messrs. P. Ross and Carver from Nairobi, Mr. Martin from Juba, Mrs. Seley from Khartoum, and Messrs. Jones, Radleton, Powell and Tull from Alexandria. Other passengers by yesterday's mail include Mr. Nels and Mrs. Bels, who are booked from Paris to Juba, Mr. and Mrs. Bertaux from Brindisi to Juba, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers from London to Alexandria, Miss Wilson and Miss Levy from Cairo to Juba, and Mr. Simpson with a friend from Cairo to Kisumu.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Matiana" passed Gibraltar homewards, March 13.
- "Mantola" left Beira homewards, March 9
- "Madura" leaves Marseilles outwards, March 10.
- "Mada" arrived Mombasa outwards, March 10.
- "Kenya" arrived Durban, March 16.
- "Karagola" arrived Mombasa from Bombay, March 18.
- "Karinia" arrived Bombay, March 12.
- "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 16.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.

- "Sinaloa" left Aden outwards, March 10.
- "Auditor" left Berberhead outwards, March 6.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

- "Heimskerk" arrived East London for further South African ports, March 7.
- "Nijkerk" left Port Said homewards, March 7.
- "Springfontein" left Durban for East Africa, March 9.
- "Klipfontein" left Mombasa outwards, March 8.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "Angers" arrived Zanzibar outwards, March 8.
- "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Port Said outwards, March 9.
- "Jean Laborde" left Mombasa homewards, March 7.
- "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Réunion outwards, March 6.
- "Genevieve" arrived Tamatave homewards, March 7.

UNION CASTLE.

- "Dromore Castle" left Tenerife homewards, March 8.
- "Dunhupe Castle" arrived Algoa Bay, for Beira, March 14.
- "Garth Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, March 9.
- "Guildford Castle" left Beira homewards, March 13.
- "Llandaff Castle" left Port Sudan outwards, March 13.
- "Llangibby Castle" arrived London, March 8.
- "Llanstephan Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, March 12.

The German East Africa-Line steamer "Ussukuma," bound from Amsterdam to Antwerp, ran ashore near Hanswerd in foggy weather on Tuesday.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

- Mar. 17 per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."
- " 24 " s.s. "Viceroy of India."
- " 30 " s.s. "Chambord" (for Dar es Salaam and Lindi only).
- " 31 " s.s. "Narkunda."

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 are expected on March 10 by the s.s. "Ranchi" and on March 28 by the s.s. "Jean Laborde." This week's air mail was delivered in London on Tuesday afternoon. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

TRAFFIC FOR THE PORT OF BEIRA.

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH said at last week's annual meeting of the Beira Railway Company that during the past year expenses had been reduced by nearly £100,000; there had been retrenchment of staff, reductions in salaries and wages, cuts in directors' fees, and curtailment of goods and passenger services. To safeguard their position following the opening of the Lobito Bay railway they had concluded agreements under which the Northern Rhodesian copper mines would import all their requirements *via* Beira and export their copper by that route for the next thirteen years. A new agreement had also been made with the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, whereby a substantial percentage of their copper traffic was secured to Beira until 1939.

INTERESTING AFRICAN TIMBERS.

SOME interesting facts about African woods were given by Mr. F. H. Melland in his lecture at the School of Oriental Studies on "Natural Resources of Africa."

Mogno, a Rhodesian tree, has been selected by the Empire Timbers Committee as one of the first woods to be tested at Princes Risborough, and may possibly replace *balsa*, the lightest wood at present known for "break-aways" in cinema production. In Hollywood and other places where films are produced, set scenes and buildings have to be erected and demolished at a moment's notice, so lightness in timber is a desideratum. The microscopical structure of *mogno* appears to justify the claims made for it.

Podocarpus wood is nearly inflammable and can easily be made quite fireproof; chemists are trying to discover a method of treatment for Kenya pencil cedar which will bring it into line with Florida cedar, supplies of which may run short. "African teak" (*Moulti: Chlorophora excelsa*) has been accepted by the London County Council as a fire-resisting timber.

African olive has a remarkable record:—

	Breaking strain.	Crushing strength.	Hardness.
	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	lb.
Burma Teak	14,405	8,350	960
English Oak	12,850	7,250	1,458
Canadian Maple	11,100	5,430	750
African Teak	14,880	8,180	1,120
African Olive	20,820	10,000	2,700

From these figures it will be seen that in the main characteristics African teak excels Burma teak, while African olive records some of the highest figures in the whole world.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the Northern Rhodesian Government might put forward at Ottawa a case for an Imperial Preference on base metals," said Mr. J. H. C. Whitehead at a recent meeting of the Ndola Political Association, adding that the copper industry of Northern Rhodesia was now at the mercy of an international quota designed primarily to protect shareholders' investments; a tariff would, he claimed, enable the Rhodesian mines to frame an energetic development policy.

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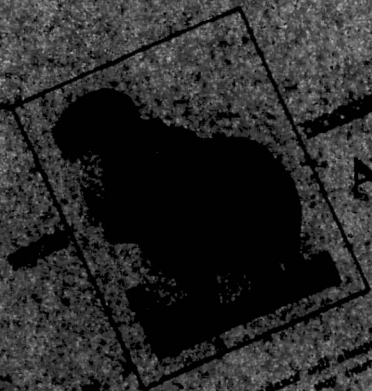
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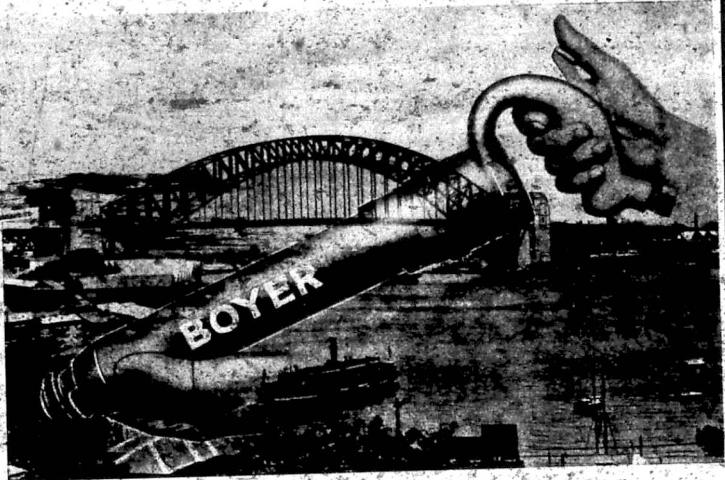
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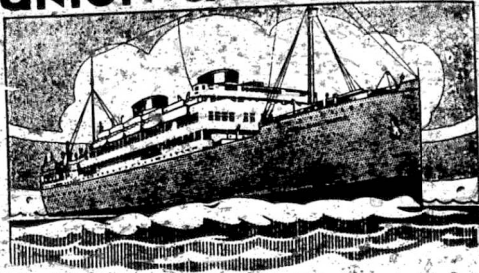
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

In a recent issue *East Africa* disclosed the serious likelihood that an official whose public statements have already aroused the anger of East African unofficial opinion may be transferred to Kenya as Chief Native Commissioner. We return to the subject because our information, received from usually very well-informed quarters, has in the past few days been confirmed from another source. Being anxious to avoid publication of details which might be prejudicial to its determination, we have not mentioned names, and hope that it will not be necessary to do so. We suggest with all the force at our command that persistence in the present ill-advised design would arouse widespread indignation in the Colony and result in the new holder of the office starting his difficult task in an atmosphere of angry controversy. We believe the settler community desires to give a sincere welcome to any new Chief Native Commissioner who may be appointed, provided only that his record justifies the confidence that he will enter upon his duties with an impartial mind. It cannot, however, be expected that the non-official European public will lay itself out to co-operate with an individual whose admitted ability and adaptability are more than neutralised by publicly declared opinions which are resented by every settler who has discussed them with us. If, as we believe to be the case, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Kenya are anxious for co-operation in the Colony between the Governor and the governed, this appointment will even now be countermanded. We plead that that should be done in the general interest—and as the man designated for the post is understood to have recorded his desire to escape the duty if possible, such reconsideration could take place without disappointing his personal hopes. We can think of few appointments more clearly calculated to enrage Kenya, which would construe it as a deliberate challenge.

A THOROUGHLY BAD APPOINTMENT.

Sweden fully confirmed Lord Lugard's statements, and Viscount Cecil declared that the real troubles in Liberia were the incompetence of the Government and corruption—ineptness even more than corruption. The lesson of Liberia must be kept before those self-assertive and viceriferous Socialist politicians at Home who would rush events in East Africa, and regardless of the obvious dangers, would like to see self-government by the Native established without delay. As we have constantly emphasised, the results in Liberia, Haiti and Ethiopia, the only three independent African Native States left in the world, are plain for all to see who are not wilfully and wantonly blind.

A fortnight ago we recorded statements of Sir Joseph Byrne which we interpreted as a plea for co-operation by a Governor who, at last convinced that he had been widely misunderstood; was anxious for a rapprochement with the settler community. Now Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been at pains to inform the public that it has been misled in various ways by the local Press; that, far from desiring to act as a dictator, he had made two of the Elected Members of his Legislative Council extraordinary members of the Executive Council when the subject of the new capital was under discussion; that he was sympathetic to sound settler enterprise; that he valued the advice of his Elected Members; and that he intended to appoint a Commission to inquire into the country's finances. Sir James Maxwell has sometimes stated his views with a bluntness uncommon among Governors, but the advices which reach us from Northern Rhodesia indicate a widespread opinion that his attitude has not been very fairly represented in recent months, and general satisfaction that the atmosphere has been cleared by his address at the opening of the recent session of his Council.

CLEARING THE ATMOSPHERE.

Although Liberia is not East Africa, the conditions obtaining in that independent Negro Republic have an interest to East Africans in the warning that they afford to the world an example of Negro self-government extending over a hundred years. Liberia has always had the advantage of sympathy and often the active support, financial and otherwise, of both Great Britain and the United States, but the present condition of the Republic is nevertheless deplorable. A small oligarchy of "educated" Negroes, descendants of slaves liberated in the States, "governs" an indigenous population of some two millions, and governs so badly that the League of Nations had to appoint a Commission to investigate charges of oppression, slavery and forced labour. In the House of Lords last week, Lord Lugard recalled that it was fifteen months since the Christy Commission reported, but that little or nothing had been done to implement the reforms proposed by it. Liberia, he said, had broken the Covenant and the treaties with regard to slavery and forced labour to which she had been a party; those who gave evidence to the League Commission had been persecuted; and two million Natives had been brought to misery by a handful of people. Liberia claimed the privileges of the League of Nations, but was membership of the League to afford protection to gross misrule? Lord

Though Indian interests are protesting strenuously, we welcome the decision of the Governor of Tanganyika to seek legislative powers to control and regulate the purchase of Native produce in certain areas; we regard such a step as calculated to benefit the Territory in general and the Natives of those areas in particular. Those trading concerns which can satisfy Government regarding their proposals for pioneering trade in undeveloped districts have nothing to fear, but much to gain. Very naturally, before a person or concern will risk capital, skill, and experience in developing such new markets, a reasonable measure of protection is requested. Considering that good grounds for some such action exist, the Tanganyika Legislative Council has before it a Bill empowering the Governor, when satisfied that the cultivation and marketing of Native produce is likely to be advanced and improved, to declare areas in which the purchase of such produce shall be regulated and controlled, to grant a special licence for not more than one year entitling the holder to the sole right of purchasing any produce therein specified, and to restrict the number of trading licences for that area. That, say the opponents, will create and fortify monopolies. As a battle-cry it is good; as an argument it leaves much to be desired. The experiment is well worth attempting.

REGULATED TRADING TO BE ATTEMPTED.

A recent issue of a great London newspaper placed in close juxtaposition these two statements: "The day is coming, if it has not already come, when the British film and the British public will mean more to the British Empire than the British Navy," and "The United States film industry had done more to Americanise the world than ever Julius Caesar and his legions did to Rome."

BRITISH FILMS FOR THE EMPIRE.

The first is a dictum from Western Australia; the second the opinion of a United States newspaper; and both are calculated to make the British interested in the East African Dependencies think furiously, for each contains more than a grain of truth. In fact, we have more than one diseased mind out of the great majority of British films for Native audiences, and we recently welcomed the formation of a British company for the sole purpose of distributing British films throughout the Empire. An essential to success in that direction is that the British public at Home should encourage British films, as we are confident they would if given the opportunity. A remarkable instance of the hostility which such films have to encounter before securing exhibition recently came to light in the really beautiful picture of a British ascent of the Himalayas, displaying heroic feats by Britons, including one Kenya settler, on the Roof of the World, was rejected by Wardour Street because it had no "love interest". By command of The King, the film has since been shown to the Royal family, but the public is to be deprived of the pleasure and instruction of seeing it, because, forsooth, the cinema magnates, contemptuously dismissed by Mr. Spence on Ervine as "lard merchants," demand "bread" as an essential. We are overhauling our national trade policy; we must overhaul our attitude to the film industry, so that cinema audiences at Home may be able to encourage British films and thereby aid their development, bringing to strange and even savage folk some knowledge of what the Empire and its culture are. Americanisation has gone much too far; let us have British ideas and British ideals in the films exhibited in Empire theatres.

"How are things on the Lupa?" we have been asked a dozen times in the last few weeks, primarily

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR THE LUPA.

no doubt, on account of the public interest in Kenya's new Kakamega goldfield, to which a number of experienced alluvial seekers are reported to have trekked from the Lupa. It is not easy to obtain accurate information from the goldfield in South-Western Tanganyika which is generally spoken of as "The Lupa," though far more men are at work on other streams than on the river which first caused the rush and gave its name to the whole field. The proved alluvial belt is something like forty miles long and twenty miles wide, and though a few people have had very lucky finds, most are satisfied to make a living, which has to be won during the rainy season—between November and May, when the all-essential water is available. It is not an easy life, for the country is inhospitable, isolated, and unhealthy in many places. But there are two encouraging factors which make the prospects of the digger a good deal more favourable than they were even a few months ago. The first is the high price paid for gold, the advance in the value of which means that the man who was previously just scraping a living can now do relatively well. The second is that a road of sorts is now motorable during dry weather from Tabora via Kifunda to the Lupa, thus greatly reducing the distance of the field from the Central Railway. Curiously enough, these points, though they appear

to have a fundamental bearing on the outlook, have, as far as we know, not been mentioned in published discussions of the subject. Another important point is that well-qualified men have the greatest confidence in the future of reef mining on the Lupa, as a result of much development work.

OF PHYLOGENETICS AND WORSE.

"The more unsophisticated, or so-called 'primitive' Natives of East and Central Africa are in for a warm time if the psycho-analysts get busy on them. Like the 'little lambkins' of the poet, they are now playing happily ignorant of the fate in store for them if Dr. E. Glover gets his way, as expounded last week in his lecture to the Royal Anthropological Institute on "Common Problems in Psycho-Analysis and Anthropology." For, metaphorically speaking, if the anthropologists employ whips in their dealing with unfortunate humanity, psycho-analysts prefer scorpions. Freud and his followers start with the newborn babe and analyse its reactions in terms which to the layman seem hardly decent. It is now proposed that anthropologists shall endeavour to correlate the phylogenetically psychotic reactions of Native tribes with the ontogenetic ditto of the child. And worse. The psycho-analysts suspect that there is some relation between the social lives of savages and our home-bred neurotics; that there is a paranoid framework in primitive groups; and that by a study of the drug addictions of primitive Natives—their use of tobacco, kola, burning of magically potent leaves, and so on and so forth—light may be thrown on neurotic and psychotic systems. Phenomenological studies by anthropologists, they believe, have been far too much confined to group reactions, and too little to the study of the individual; and as a crowning effort, they would have anthropologists submit themselves personally to a psychological analysis, so that not only would they then be able to apply the psycho-analytical weapon in their dealings with Natives, but would themselves become part, as it were, of the weapon itself. It all sounds very horrible, and the technical language used—which we hope we have caught in part after listening to Dr. Glover for a full hour—makes it sound worse. What Dr. Norman Leys, Mr. Roden Buxton and other pro-Native publicists will do about it we dare not think, but a new field of protest threatens to be opening for them.

IN SACKCLOTH AND ASHES.

In his most recent articles Dr. J. B. Orr makes it clear that the investigations carried on by him and Dr. J. L. Gilks into the diets of the Masai and the Alikuyu cannot be taken as proving the relative values of a vegetarian and a meat diet. The defects in the food of the Alikuyu were not due to their being largely vegetarian; the deficiencies could be made good by the substitution of certain vegetable foods for part of the maize. The addition of green vegetables and cereals, such as whole-meal wheat flour to the Masai diet would greatly improve it, and probably abolish the intestinal stasis and arthritic. Milk and more green vegetables could, with profit to the children, be added to the Alikuyu food regime. So if we quoted the Orr and Gilks results as reflecting on vegetarianism, we make amends in sackcloth and ashes, holding aloft the candle of humiliation. *Nostra culpa; nostraeque culpa!* And if the vegetarians insist on a propitiatory sacrifice to appease the wrath of the offended gods of the cult, we are willing to slaughter a pumpkin on the altar of peace or cut the throat of a pine-apple with the knife of contrition.

PROBLEMS OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

SIR EDWARD CRIGG'S SURVEY.
Special to "East Africa."

To raise primitive man to tame unconquered nature, to spread light in the centre of a continent where darkness has prevailed for centuries, to win its hidden wealth for the use of mankind, and in doing these things to make the future of our civilisation secure—that is the romance of Africa; a romance no longer offered by any other part of the globe.

For centuries a stronghold of barbarism, untouched by the forces of change, it has remained human life elsewhere. Your great King, who led the first to realise the opportunity, was one of the first to realise. Now the main responsibility for its destinies rests upon Belgium, France and Britain, allies in the War. Co-operation is essential to individual success.

The primitive peoples of Africa are many, and we are few. They are changing fast. Political ideas which were recently confined to peoples of European race are now spreading like the wind, unseen but irresistible. Who would have dreamt that Asia would change as it has changed within living memory? Who can predict how Africa will change in the next fifty years? Rapid evolution is inevitable and it rests upon us to ensure that it is peaceable and beneficial alike to the Native population and to the world.

Aims of Civilised Rule.

The first essential is to be sincere with the African peoples and with ourselves. They respond to sincerity, and are not to be deluded into believing that we are in Africa purely to benefit them. We are there in the first place because the world needs the products of Africa. The interests of the backward races cannot be set above the interests of all the rest of the world, and it would be rank insincerity to pretend that they can. The development of Africa is necessary to the world, and we planted our Governments there with the sound purpose of pursuing that development and of ensuring its pursuance on civilised lines.

Our administration must therefore have the dual aim of developing the wealth of the continent and raising its indigenous peoples in the human scale. We know what barbarous life in Tropical Africa was like when, within living memory, civilised government was first introduced. We also know to what evils European exploitation of primitive races infallibly leads when civilised governments are not in strong control. Look at Liberia. There is an example on a small scale of the weakness of government, even by educated Africans, when European administration is withdrawn. African incompetence and European rapacity would combine to degenerate Tropical Africa very rapidly once again to what it was only a short time ago if European government were not firmly maintained. We must rule, and we must not pretend to the African that we rule for his benefit alone.

The advance of education among the people is certain to produce a demand for political responsibility and power, which we are bound to respect, and, so far as we can, reasonably do so, to satisfy. The problem is to keep it within the bounds of reason, to satisfy it without imperiling orderly development and peace. That is not a question of administration only. It is, as M. Georges Hardy, Director of the Ecole Coloniale in Paris, has said, "une affaire d'humanité." We have to raise up a vast congeries of people without creating an equally vast unrest, which will undermine both their welfare and ours. Our Western capitalist civilisation is facing this question—one of its most exacting tests.

The Lesson of India.

Politically a great deal can be learnt from India. There we have pursued two very different policies, with consequences which have become apparent too late to make reconciliation an easy matter. We created British India, in which our administration has for nearly a hundred years been direct and absolute. We established there a remarkable Civil Service, recruited until this century almost entirely from our own race and forming a governing caste. This great Service was permeated with a passion for clean,

just and disinterested administration. Administrative officers became the fathers of the people, collected tax, administered justice, and settled the affairs of the whole countryside. The system, while it lasted, was admirable; but it left no room for the growth of self-government even in minor local affairs.

Our educational system rapidly produced an educated Indian minority, nurtured on the political ideas of the West, which demanded occupation and a growing voice in the control of Indian affairs. Had our system of administration allowed this demand in its early stages a reasonable outlet in local self-government, it would probably have resulted so soon in a claim to take the whole government out of our hands. Now an educated and powerful minority is passionately demanding the complete abdication of British control, even though it is evident to all dispassionate observers that our presence at the centre as the ultimate arbital authority is necessary to prevent racial and religious discord and to hold the infinitely various States and Provinces together.

This problem becomes graver still in relation to the Indian States, which comprise a third of India, and are governed on Indian lines by the Indian Princes, who are feudatories of the King-Emperor. In these States we have left the administration entirely to the Indian authorities, intervening only in order to prevent grave abuses; their systems are no doubt imperfect from the Western point of view, but they suit their Indian populations, and they have never been exposed to the political storms and agitations which have so gravely unsettled British India. The Muhammadan population will insist on special safeguards as the price of its cooperation in any system of self-government, and the Princes will demand safeguards for the inclusion of their States in an Indian Federation. These safeguards clearly require the maintenance at the centre of Indian affairs of our steady and disinterested arbital control. This antithesis between the political conditions which we have ourselves unwittingly created in British India and the true needs and interests of India as a whole is the core of our Indian problem, which is testing our statesmanship as never before.

Africa is not India, but it would be rank unwisdom to assume that the winds which are blowing so strongly elsewhere will leave Tropical Africa untouched. The habitable globe will no longer develop in water-tight and air-proof compartments. There are morals to be drawn from our Indian experience which are very germane to our fundamental political problem in Africa.

Danger of Black and White States.

The first is not to create within a single territory incompatible systems of government which must ultimately clash. Some people, faced by the problems of white colonisation in contact with primitive tribal life, exclaim: "Create separate States, white and black, and let them develop on their own lines, the black under our administration, the white on the natural European basis of representative government." In local government this is to some extent sound advice, but the great essential in every African territory is the maintenance of strong, enlightened and impartial central control, and you must watch at every turn that your local systems are not such as to render that more difficult. It is no great strain to the imagination to picture a concurrent development of white and black States which must ultimately bring these estates into conflict with each other. Those who recommend such courses are taking terrible hazards with the peace of Africa. I repeat that the first necessity, illustrated in letters of fire by our Indian experience, is to do nothing which leads to the growth within a single territory of incompatible States, incapable themselves of combining, but restless under which is their own real interest and yours, a firm central government.

Subject to this over-riding condition, there is no question that our Indian experience points to the superiority of what is called *Indirect Rule* over direct administration. Under *Indirect Rule* the Natives are given their own Councils for the discussion and decision of purely local business and their own tribunals for dealing in the first place with offences against tribal law and custom, and later, as they show capacity, with graver offences against the common law of the territory. In some of these the Native authorities are sufficient trustworthy to be the collectors of tax, a large proportion of which is returned to them for expenditure in accordance with the decisions of their own Councils.

This is the ideal everywhere. It greatly cheapens administration; it develops Native capacity, giving it an outlet in those local and tribal matters with which it is best fitted to deal; and it is likely to do more than any other system to delay the growth of educated political agitators, prematurely demanding representative institutions and a measure of central control for which they are not fit. We have this class already appearing in West

Africa; but it is confined to the larger towns and sea-ports and need never become the problem it is in India if we use our Indian experience in Africa and pursue a wiser course. No doubt that in Africa too a demand for power at the centre must gradually arise. What is important is, not to stifle it, but to provide for a really gradual growth, and this is to prevent it from outgunning its own capacity and making all sound progress impossible. To secure that early devolution of local administration, and justice to Native tribal authorities is of the first importance. It is indeed one of the great advantages of Indirect Rule that it can be conceded in varying degrees and by varying methods suited to each tribe, including the most backward and the most advanced. The essential thing is that we should be agreed upon the principle. I am sure that we can learn from each other, to the benefit and contentment of those we rule.

I have said "contentment" that is not a matter solely of the conditions in which we live; it is a matter of the mind. One can be very happy living in a muddy trench and very unhappy in a palace. It all depends upon our state of mind.

Education

That reflexion brings me to the question: *Is it no use educating the African for occupations and activities which are not there for him to fill.* We have made this mistake so long in England and India that in Africa we are beginning to see the folly of our ways. In England most of our young women spend more time on accomplishments which few of them can master than on those which all can master very usefully if they choose. A well-cooked omelette contributes much more to human health and happiness than a badly performed sonata—especially as you can nowadays get your sonatas piping hot by wireless but not your omelettes. Our great educational system has not yet discovered this, and cherishes the sonata and neglects the omelette, as though its aim were starvation of the body and indigestion of the soul. In India we have done even worse by creating a half-educated host of young men who demand Government posts of which there are not nearly enough to satisfy them, and who cannot earn their livelihood in any other way. The French are beginning to suffer from the same error in their North African Colonies. We shall neglect their welfare if we do not:

1. Our success in Africa depends to a very great degree on the education which we devise for Africans; and the first thing for their happiness is to teach them how to grow good crops, to breed good cattle, to make and keep healthy homes instead of insanitary huts, to look after the health of mothers and children, to conduct their local affairs with providence, and generally to raise the standard of their lives. All this involves to some extent a literary education. You cannot be a good craftsman, for instance, unless you can do some simple arithmetic. But it does emphatically not involve making the profession of a clerk the educated African's sole aim.

The necessity which we have imposed upon the African to pay taxes is right and sound so long as the tax is not used to drive him without alternative to work in exile from his tribal home. The young man of normal instincts wishes to show his prowess and bring home some spoil. We have put a stop to his old outlet, tribal warfare. He often elects therefore to go out from his village to the strange adventure of wage-earning on a mine or a European farm, and he returns after some weeks or months bearing on his head a chop-box with his spoils—a motley collection of articles that have caught his fancy, and presents for his lady friends. If he is particularly ambitious, he may return with a bicycle—the nature of the country deciding whether he carries the bicycle or the bicycle him.

But he cannot permanently go backwards and forwards without injury to himself and the tribal life. Young men are needed by the tribe; and he wants to settle down. In some cases he is prepared to settle on a European farm or mine. A large group, men, women and children, may do this from time to time. But it is not good for the individual to be weaned entirely from tribal life and committed to an unregulated existence in foreign surroundings. This usually spells degeneracy, and in any case only a minority of the population will be content with a life of this kind.

Mr. Rhodes's Disposition

Cecil Rhodes, the greatest of our African pioneers, who knew the African in the Native Reserve, the farm and the mine, said that for solid progress the African needed three things:

- (1) Sufficient land on which to maintain and develop his tribal life;
- (2) Local self-government within that area under white supervision but on Native lines;
- (3) Individual ownership of his own plot of tribal land to stimulate industry and enterprise.

It is vital to the contentment and orderly progress of the African that these rights and opportunities, with the necessary land, should be firmly secured to him. That is why in Kenya we have established large Native Reserves, which cannot be alienated from the use and enjoyment of the tribes occupying them. We shall not provide for steady and contented progress among the African peoples if the great majority are not enabled to enjoy the use of land and liberty in this manner on their own tribal lines. This is a necessary condition of successful Indirect Rule. All other policies are bound to lead, as in South Africa, to the creation of a homeless and discontented mass of population, whose future in the body politic becomes a haunting problem.

(To be concluded next week.)

N. RHODESIAN PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

OUTLINED BY THE GOVERNOR AND CHIEF SECRETARY.

Points from Speeches in the Legislative Council.

PAST progress, the present position, and probable prospects of Northern Rhodesia have been exhaustively reviewed by Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the Governor, and Mr. H. C. D. Mackenzie-Kennedy, the Chief Secretary, in their recent addresses to the Legislative Council. For the verbatim report we are indebted to *The Livingstone Mail*, whose issue of February 17 devotes nearly fourteen pages to the subject. We can, of course, record only brief quotations from

such lengthy speeches.

His Excellency said, *inter alia* :—

"The value of imports and exports for the last ten years were:—

Year	Imports. £	Exports. £
1922	474,280	590,371
1923	602,002	461,802
1924	662,642	454,057
1925	1,284,025	432,007
1926	1,667,584	484,382
1927	1,057,138	755,525
1928	2,366,317	847,068
1929	3,602,417	809,736
1930	4,862,722	885,076
1931 (eleven months)	4,850,200	1,076,107

"There has been a marked reduction in the number of immigrants. They numbered 1,861 in 1929, 3,681 in 1930, and 1,742 in 1931, 88% being British subjects. Twenty-nine Asiatic immigrants entered in 1931, compared with thirty-three in 1930; the total Asiatic population is approximately 180.

"Mineral production for the calendar year was £1,258,674, compared with £805,099 in 1930 and £1,007,840 in 1929. Even at the present low prices the Roan Antelope Mine is able to produce at a small profit, so that if prices rise as is anticipated as a result of the agreement between the copper producers, this mine and Nkana should be able to continue. The prospect of more remote and undeveloped mines re-opening are more remote. Unless there are unforeseen occurrences which cannot possibly be anticipated the mining industry of the territory should continue to develop, though not at the rapid rate that was at first anticipated.

"The Land Commission is carrying on its work, and a very valuable report by Mr. Milligan on the general subject of further European settlement has already been published; while it may disappoint some inasmuch as it negatives any scheme for further extensive European settlement for the present at least, it gives us a definite policy on which to work. Only about the number of inquiries respecting land settlement were received in 1931 as compared with 1930, and only 3,264 acres were alienated under permit of occupation for a total purchase price of £1,000.

"Native authorities are realising their responsibilities and building up better tribal organisations. Some of the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HYENAS BAIT A LIONESS.

Captain Keith Caldwell's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I was very interested in Mr. C. T. Stoneham's description—as quoted in your issue of March 10—of hyenas driving a lion from its kill, and especially to note that it happened on the Mara River.

While on a porter safari, three eleven years ago, I halted for breakfast about 9.30 a.m. Just as we were packing up to move on, an uproar broke out ahead. The fuss was obviously being made by lions and hyenas, so, telling the porters to stay out, I went on with my gun. The noise resolved itself into a roaring from a lion and screams and occasional yelps from hyenas. Eventually I got up to about thirty yards from the lion.

On the other side was a thorn tree with a bushy base, and, crouching under it, a lioness with a ring of hyenas three-quarters of the way round her. They stayed just out of reach of her claws and all swore at her at once. Every now and then two or three would close in and snap at her, jumping back to avoid her paw slash. Twice I saw one scored; hence the yelps. The lioness did not like it one little bit and took care to keep her rump in amongst the thorn bush. For the rest she had to rely on her claws and her expression. With her lips drawn up and ears flat she looked really nasty, but the hyena ring kept close and steady.

At first I wondered why she did not back away, but to have done so would have exposed her flanks, and she was not taking the risk. I watched her show for about five minutes and then, alas, tried to take a photograph. In getting the camera clear of the grass I put up two tick birds. This gave the game away and the hyenas nearest to me scattered. The lioness paid no attention to me, but took the gap, and went off as hard as she could, passing quite close, but I was too slow to get a picture.

Two things are worth noting. (a) She did not seem to be suffering from sickness or any old wound. True she was a bit blood-flecked on the shoulders from the fight, but could not by any stretch of imagination be called ailing. (b) There was no sign of a kill anywhere about. I looked most carefully.

I kept a good fire that night, for I was rather in agreement with my gunbearer's sage observation, "If the hyenas are starting to attack lions, it won't be long before they eat people."

Another instance of the behaviour of these Mara hyenas in 1927 may be worth quoting. It was told me by a friend who has hunted all over Africa for thirty years.

He shot a lion from a *boma* and shortly afterwards heard hyenas coming along. The next thing was a regular flood of them—no hanging back—they just flowed over the lion and started to devour it. He shouted and struck matches, but without effect. He then fired a few shots into them. All that happened was that they drew back a few feet, snarled, and came on again at once.

After this he loaded his ammunition and took stock of the position. He was not attacked, but he said, and I believe him, that had he gone out of the *boma* to try and defend his lion skin he would not have lasted thirty seconds. Beyond a few bones there was nothing left of the lion in the morning.

Travellers' Club,
London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH F. CALDWELL.

DO GIRAFFES LIE DOWN?

Mr. Guy Eden has Photographed them lying.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Yes, mature giraffes do lie down. In 1905 I took four photographs of a group, about seven, with calves, and certainly two old beasts were lying down. Unfortunately the negatives got damp and never developed properly. This was in the Madi country near the Bahr-el-Gebel (White Nile) between Lake Albert and the Fulah Rapids on the east bank of the Nile.

I have since seen mature giraffes lying down on several occasions, and have an excellent photograph, which I took myself, of a young giraffe of about nine or ten months, lying down. Some years ago I saw a mature giraffe in the act of rising from a sitting position in the London Zoo.

Hindhead, Surrey.
Yours faithfully,
C. W. G. EDEEN.

WELL-KNOWN PIONEER HAS BEEN NONE LYING.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have come across hundreds of giraffes, but in no case was one lying. They may be like elephants, which lie down only when in absolutely undisturbed country. Somehow I cannot picture to myself a giraffe lying down.

Bournemouth. Yours faithfully,
POULETT WEATHERLEY.

THE TEMPERAMENTAL ELEPHANT.

* Deduction from Zoo Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The attached extract from the Zoo correspondent of *The Observer* of March 13 confirms absolutely all you say about the danger of low-flying aeroplanes to African elephants:—

"During the past week the Zoo's team of four riding elephants has been in daily rehearsal, preparatory to the heavy traffic inseparable from Easter. That a certain amount of rehearsal is necessary will be appreciated when it is remembered that the most docile elephant is extremely temperamental, and so conservative that the slightest innovation made during the winter months may give a severe shock if sprung upon him without due warning. A new signpost or freshly painted house, unless properly introduced, may induce hysteria. In the old days no such precautions were taken, and on one occasion a normally tractable beast that had spent the winter indoors was so appalled by a new building as to stampele to the detriment of several flower-beds. Luckily the saddle was empty at the time."

If the tame, domesticated *hahms*—all females, I understand—of the London Zoo can be thus scared pallid by such trifles as a new signpost in their own home-gardens, what effect must a blaring, roaring, sky-cleaving aeroplane have on the wild elephants of Africa?

Llanelly. Yours faithfully,
G. W. PRICE.

ARE MOSQUITOES ATTRACTED BY SOUNDS?

Interesting Suggestion of an African.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—"Nzoge" in his letter to you published on December 31 points out that an American scientist has devised a method of trapping mosquitoes by means of sound.

This reminded me of a remark made by one of my headmen on an occasion several years ago when I was lying in bed with a bad go of fever at Panyamur, a thoroughly bad place for mosquitoes.

They were buzzing round my net at the head of the bed making a terrible noise when he remarked that they were not at the foot of my bed; his explanation was that they could hear me breathing and therefore came to the head of the bed.

I have often thought of that remark and wondered if there was anything in it; if mosquitoes can be attracted by sound there may well have been justification. The African often drops unsuspecting words of wisdom.

Hoima,
Uganda.

Yours faithfully,
"AN UGANDA NZEGE"

RAILWAY RATING IN EAST AFRICA.

Its Influence on White Settlement.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I comment on the Moment paragraph of January 21 on increasing rates on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Kenya new scheme for increasing white settlement?

It has always seemed to me that our system of high inward railway rates and crushing import duties on everything, combined with low export railway rates, is all in favour of the established, who need buy little, as against newcomers, who must buy everything, and that it is one reason why we have to clamour for pensioners with steady income means rather than for working colonists, who might create new wealth.

As long as loan money and new capital, which pay most of the duties and rates, are being poured in the vices of our present method are not too apparent, except to individual sufferers, but when the flow stops, as in 1922 and now, we are in once in difficulties.

Locally made profits are largely spent on road. It would seem more equitable and a great deal more practical to tax profits instead of expenses, upward freights being roughly expenses (not exclusively "luxuries," whatever they may be, as is usually assumed), and downward freights profits. On the other hand, it is just possible that our system is a greater inducement to such newcomers as we can still entice, despite these financial obstacles, to escape as soon as possible from their fleeing as buyers by becoming subsidised sellers at the earliest moment.

A reduction of railway freights and Custom duties might enable a reduction of official salaries—raised to meet them—and of Government overheads in general.

Eldoret,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,
N. E. F. CORBETT.

"BAGDAMMIT"—OF MASAILAND.

A quaint Place-Name.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I read in Mr. C. T. Stoneham's latest book, "Wanderings in Wild Africa":—

"Our destination was Bagdammit, two hundred miles away in the heart of Masailand. I had never been to this place before, but a white hunter of my acquaintance had told me that two years previously, when he had visited it, there were plenty of lions there, and he thought they would be there still."

Evidently the name was right, for there is a photograph of a dead lion with Mr. Stoneham standing alongside, and the legend reads:—"The Bagdammit Lion."

"Bagdammit" is certainly the quaintest place-name I have encountered in East Africa; and there seems something subtly appropriate in it as a hunting "location." Perhaps, though, there is a snag in it somewhere, like the German word *damit*

which you may remember was the "only stay and support" of the worn and sorely tried American student who was labouring to learn the German language, and who, as Mark Twain relates, "faded away and died" when he found that the emphasis was not on the first syllable.

I should like to know more of "Bagdammit."

London, W.1.

Yours faithfully,
A. L.

OUR "DISGRACEFUL IGNORANCE."

Miss C. N. Boyle indignant.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The accompanying pamphlet will supply information of which, from my previous correspondence with you, I judge you to be disgracefully in need.

Publico,

London, S.W.

Yours faithfully,
C. NANA BOYLE.

[The pamphlet which Miss Boyle sends us is written by herself, and is entitled "What is Slavery: An Appeal to Women." We have read it carefully and find that the bulk of it relates to the alleged slavery of women in China, Japan, India, Nigeria and South Africa. The only direct reference to East Africa is contained in the following paragraph:—

"When the Mandates Commission sat in 1920, Lord Lugard called on Mr. Jardine, an Administrative Official of Uganda, to give an account of the condition of African women, in view of the statements which had been made likening those conditions to slavery. Mr. Jardine painted a rosy picture of women whose conditions compared favourably with those of white women, and whose freedom was so excessive that, indeed, it might have to be curtailed. Mr. Jardine qualified his statement by applying it to the women of Uganda and of all the African countries of which he had any knowledge. It must be premised that his knowledge does not extend very far; perhaps not beyond Uganda and Tanganyika. In these two territories such rights as the women have are well preserved, and the European administration deals out a measure of protection, although the medical reports give the same tale of excessively burdensome work and cruel treatment of the woman in confinements."

Our ignorance may be "disgraceful," but we do at least know that Mr. Jardine was not, and never has been, an Administrative Official of Uganda, that his African experience is not confined to "Uganda and Tanganyika," and that he made no mention whatever of Uganda when giving evidence in 1920 before the Permanent Mandates Commission, the official minutes of which lie before us as we write. When Miss Boyle quotes from those minutes, as she apparently does by putting sentences in inverted commas, she might quote correctly. Lord Lugard said "a subject which had been much discussed," not "in view of statements which had been made," and Mr. Jardine "any other African country with which he was acquainted," not "of which he had any knowledge." These may be small points, but in a polemical pamphlet of the slashingly accusatory type with which we are dealing meticulous accuracy of statement is desirable.

We may remind Miss Boyle that *East Africa* confines itself to East African matters, the problems of which occupy the whole of our time and attention; we are not concerned with China, Japan or India. We regret to say that a perusal of her pamphlet has completely failed to enlighten our ignorance, which, we fear, must remain as "disgraceful" in her eyes as ever.—Ed. "E.A."]

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"The East African Natural History Society is waking up and is showing a keen interest in anthropology."—From a Kenya subscriber.

"I like *East Africa* immensely. It is so fair and well-balanced in all its responsible articles and declarations, and I wish it the continued prosperity which it so eminently deserves."—From one of the best-known missionaries in Kenya.

"Apropos your Matter of Moment on 'crocodiles' tears, your readers may be interested to know that a relative in India has written stating: 'the next day all the menfolk went off crocodile shooting, and, much to everyone's amusement, on their return they put a large one at my feet, thinking it dead, when it suddenly opened its mouth and came for me.' My word, I haven't run so quickly for years!"—From a subscriber in Weybridge.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"It is cheaper to send a parcel from Nairobi to China than from Voi to Moshir."—*A correspondent of the "Times of East Africa."*

"To encounter a lion or a buffalo for the first time, alone, is like meeting the devil himself."—*Mr. C. T. Storcham, in "Wanderings in Wild Africa."*

"I know of coffee growing successfully at 7,300 feet. It is magnificent coffee, and is carrying a heavy crop."—*Mr. J. C. de la Harpe, of Kitale, in a letter to the Nairobi "Standard."*

"Those who are investing money with us can bank on nothing else but our copper, and if that goes, what is left?"—*Mr. J. C. Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"A number of tests on East African teak timber wood indicate that this timber from Kenya Colony, where it is understood to occur in considerable quantities and in very large sizes, is eminently suitable for cabinet work."—*"Timber and Plywood."*

"Since the Sudan came under British administration the population has increased from two and a half millions, to which it had been reduced by the plagues brought by the Dervishes, to seven and a half millions."—*Sir Nigel Davidson, speaking in Littlehampton.*

"Arab slave-dealers from the coasts of the Indian Ocean; men whose untellable villainies might have put Kidd and Bluebeard to the blush, and who were probably about as nearly devils as any inhuman creatures ever be."—*Mr. Hector Duthie, in a book, "African Small Chop."*

"Under ordinary Native farming practice virgin soil is exhausted in three or four years. It requires ten to fifteen years for this worn-out soil to restore itself if left to Nature."—*Mr. E. D. Alford, M.Sc., writing in "The Farmer's Weekly," of South Africa.*

"Out of all the many Departments, perhaps the Forest Department is the most outstanding one which has not been fully developed, either in personnel or in any other respect."—*Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

"Imperial Airways are now operating 12,000 miles of route, a six-fold increase within four years, and equal to about one-quarter of the United States mileage, at one-tenth of the United States cost."—*Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, speaking in the House of Commons.*

"To load cargo on the steamers at Katosi Port, Kyagwe, Natives have to wade in the water for a distance of thirty to forty yards to reach the steamers, despite the fact that there are a number of crocodiles in the vicinity."—*Mr. F. Gorton, addressing the Railway Advisory Council in Kampala.*

"According to a local census taken at the end of December, 1931, the European population of Nanyuki numbers 191. This includes men, women and children and represents the white residents of Nanyuki township and the half-mile zone around the township. People who like to deal in percentages may be reminded that to-day's total is equal to an increase of 14,000% since Tommy Moore opened the post office at Nanyuki some eleven years ago."—*"The Mount Kenya Review."*

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO

94.—Mr. Alasdair Duncan Artholl MacGregor, K.C.



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An Attorney-General is not often called upon to act as Colonial Secretary in any British Dependency, but, at a time when unofficial views on various important matters were diametrically opposed to those of officialdom, that experience fell to the lot of Mr. MacGregor before he had been long in Kenya. The absence on leave at such a time of the Colonial Secretary and the sudden death of Mr. H. T. Martin, who was acting in his stead, were therefore a particularly severe test of an Attorney-General appointed to fill the vacancy; that he came through with flying colours is evidence that the Government had made a wise choice in Mr. MacGregor.

Within a few weeks of his arrival in Kenya in 1920 his breadth of mind and grasp of detail had impressed the unofficial leaders, who have always found him receptive of suggestions designed for the good of the country, the problems of which he has been the better able to appreciate on account of his previous administrative experience.

Becoming an A.D.C. in Southern Nigeria in 1912, he was successively Assistant Secretary, Station Magistrate, Police Magistrate in Lagos, Crown Counsel, and Solicitor-General. Then, in 1926, he was appointed Attorney-General of Trinidad and Tobago, and three years later promoted to the same office in Kenya. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1909 and took silk in 1927.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. G. Rubie has been elected President of the Masindi Cricket Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar R. Beech, of Moshi, reached London by air on Monday.

We regret to learn of the death in Kampala of Mrs. Tarlton, of Soy, Kenya.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. Wilson, of the Sudan United Mission, are now on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gowthorpe arrived home last week, having travelled via South Africa.

Major R. J. A. Macleod, D.S.O., of the Uganda Medical Service, has volunteered for the Congo.

We regret to learn of the death in Deal of Mr. J. I. Evans Capell, uncle of Mrs. S. C. Layzell, of Voi.

Brigadier-General Francis Lee, C.B.E., who died in Lowestoft last week, served in Somaliland from 1903 to 1904.

Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, who saw service in the Sudan in 1884, last week celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

Captain E. R. Sullivan-Taylor, who served for some years in the Kenya Police Force, is now staying in Minorca.

Captain J. L. Bernie, O.B.E., has been appointed Acting Provisional Commissioner of Iringa on his return from leave.

The King's Police Medal has been awarded to Mr. V. C. Curnock, of the C.I.D. branch of the Nyasaland Police Force.

The Rev. James Grindrod, a former missionary in East Africa, has been appointed rector of Grimoldby, Lincolnshire.

Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy, who visited East Africa a few years ago, is at present visiting Portugal with Lady Fairfax-Lucy.

The Rev. J. C. Dunham has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on European Education in Tanganyika.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, chairman and managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, is on his way home from the Sudan.

Mr. Robert Eyett, who recently visited Mombasa has presented a Silver Cup for competition among members of the Mombasa Rowing Club.

Sir Philip Gifford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be one of the Imperial Government's delegates to the Ottawa Conference.

Sir John Sandeman Allen had to postpone his return from Paris last week owing to an attack of gastric influenza, from which he has now recovered.

Mrs. H. Walduck is at present travelling with a party up the Nile to Juba, whence they will proceed on a motor tour through Central Africa.

Mrs. J. B. Clements, *née* Keyte, wife of the Conservator of Forests of Nyasaland, who recently gave birth to a son, was herself born in Nyasaland.

The Rev. H. W. Weatherhead, who went out to Uganda in 1897, and is now vicar of St. Mary's, Isleworth, has lectured in Esher on "Africa Today."

Sir Anton Bertram, K.C., gave an interesting survey of early missionary days in Uganda when he occupied the pulpit at Peterborough Cathedral last week.

The Rev. E. Bottrill, who served as a chaplain during the East African Campaign, and later in Portuguese East Africa, recently spoke in Northampton.

Major H. Noel Davies, O.B.E., is Acting General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways during the absence on leave in this country of Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell.

The Rev. H. M. Piercy, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, gave a lantern lecture on the territories at a recent missionary gathering in Bromley.

Commander A. L. Coke, D.S.O., R.N. (retd.), Mr. T. N. Derby, Mr. A. K. B. Din, and Mr. Abdul Rahim have been appointed members of the Kericho Township Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Sykes, of Horbury, who visited East Africa during the latter part of last year, are now in South Africa, and expect to return to this country next month.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland has decided on medical grounds not to renew the engagement of Miss Agnes Brown for missionary service in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. W. Stuckey, of the Uganda Agricultural Department, and Miss Josephine Turner, daughter of Mrs. Johnson-Davies, of Kampala.

Mr. C. H. Bentinck, British Minister to Peru and Ecuador, and formerly British Minister to Ethiopia, has suffered bereavement through the death of his brother, Captain R. C. Bentinck.

Captain R. E. Dent has been elected President for 1932 of the East Africa and Uganda Horticultural Society, Mr. A. B. Percival and Mr. H. J. Allen Turner being elected Vice-Presidents.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. C. Monckton, the well-known Nairobi business man, has been taken critically ill while visiting Arusha. Mrs. Monckton has flown from Nairobi to be with him.

Mr. F. H. Melland will speak on "Northern Rhodesia" at the meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League to be held at 4 p.m. on April 5 at Vernon House, Park Place, S.W.1.

Mr. H. P. Zimmerman, of the Uganda Public Works Department, has been transferred from Fort Portal to Kampala. He has recently been engaged on bridge building on the Fort Portal-Mbarara road.

The late Lord Delamere left estate and personal property in Kenya valued at £222,725, while liabilities amounted to £230,686. As the latter exceed the assets, no death duties are payable by his heir.

The King of the Belgians will leave Brussels in a few days to fly to the Eastern Belgian Congo, especially to visit the Parc National Albert. His Majesty expects to be absent from Europe for about a month.

Captain C. G. [redacted] who served in East Africa during the Campaign [redacted] is now Deputy Surveyor-General in Nigeria. He was in London last week to Miss Joan Mason, of Hampton, Middlesex.

Mr. Sydney Pascall, the first English International President of all Rotary Clubs, addressed a Rotary luncheon in Mombasa in mail week. He afterwards left for India on another stage of his world tour.

Mr. D. B. MacGregor, who is walking from Durban to Cairo, is now nearing Kenya. He is wearing kilts, which he considers much more comfortable for walking than shorts. So far he has been eleven months on the road.

Mr. J. H. G. McDougall, Senior Magistrate in Tanganyika, has been promoted to a Judge in the Territory, in which he has served for the past eleven years. Before that he had served in Uganda for ten years as Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. J. T. Riches, Government Printer in Zanzibar, who has been awarded the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (4th Class), was on the staff of a Nairobi newspaper for five years before he joined the Zanzibar Government service in 1916.

Mr. W. M. Keatinge has been elected this year's President of the East African Irish Society, which now has 128 members. The Committee consists of the Rev. Father Hefferman, Messrs. Grey, Lester, Boyd, Elliott, Fitzgibbon, Cantan and Franklin. The Hon. Secretary of the Society is Captain Ernest Hutchison, while the Hon. Treasurer is Mr. Byrne.

Mr. P. W. Perryman, O.B.E., Chief Secretary in Uganda, who only recently returned to the Protectorate from sick leave, had to re-enter hospital to undergo an operation soon after he had arrived back in Entebbe.

Among those outward-bound for Nyasaland are Captain M. C. Hoole, M.C., and Mrs. Hoole, of the District Administration; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright, of the African Lakes Corporation; and Mrs. E. M. Davies and her son.

Mr. John Parnall, Administrator-General in Zanzibar, has been appointed a member of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (Third Class). He has served in East Africa for the past seventeen years, two of which were spent in Tanganyika Territory.

We regret to record the recent death in India of Mr. Byramji Rustomji Khajuri, the oldest advocate on the roll of advocates of the Supreme Court of Kenya. He went to Kenya thirty years ago, and was the original legal adviser of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

In opening Manson House, the new London headquarters of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, last week, the Prince of Wales referred to his attack of malaria while visiting Kenya and mentioned that at times he still suffers a recurrence of the fever.

Mr. W. H. E. Eadley, who for so many years ran the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi, and who is well known to hundreds of East Africans, will arrive in England in the middle of next month. Letters may be addressed to him c/o the National Bank of India, 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Bishop Willis of Uganda has not been in good health recently and his medical advisers have suggested a period of rest from his duties. It is therefore fortunate that the Rev. C. E. Stuart has just been appointed Assistant Bishop in Uganda, an appointment evidently influenced by the state of the Bishop's health.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Empire Society, presented annually for the best book connected with the Empire, has been awarded this year for the "Mimer Papers," 1897-1899, edited by Mr. Cecil Headlam, editor of the Colonial series of State papers, and a contributor to the Cambridge History of the British Empire.

Mr. C. C. Monckton, the well-known East African produce merchant and importer, passed away recently in Arusha from heart failure. He first arrived in Kenya in 1914 and founded the company which bears his name and which has specialised in the export of coffee. He was educated at Haileybury and Wellington Agricultural College.

Passengers who left London by this week's Imperial Airways machine for East Africa included Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mayer, Mr. Paggi, Mrs. Francken, and Mr. Elmquist, the well-known cement expert, who is to report on the Kilindini project. Among those who reached Croydon by air from East Africa on Monday were Sir Alfred and Lady Phillips and Captain Gooch, all of whom flew from Nairobi to London.

**TO GET BETTER
BETTER GET
BOVRIL**

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. R. K. Allen, of Nairobi, who fought in the light-heavyweight competition at the Amateur Boxing Championship meeting held in the Albert Hall last week, was defeated by A. Bell (Scottish A.B.A.) in the first round, the referee intervening.

Mr. G. F. Sayers, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, the able compiler of the "Tanganyika Handbook" published last year, is now in Zanzibar assisting Sir Alan Pim in his inquiry into the finance of the Protectorate.

The marriage took place in Nairobi Cathedral on Thursday last of Mr. Hugh F. Eagleton and Miss Sheila Margarita, daughter of the late Mr. M. F. Goodbody and Mrs. W. [redacted] Mr. J. F. Wolsley-Bourne, Accountant Commissioner of Police in Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Joicey, who died last week, was a keen collector of butterflies and moths, of which he has at various times presented between 200,000 and 300,000 specimens to the Natural History Museum in South Kensington. In his private collection he retained at least half a million specimens, including the valuable African collection in which he specialised.

Mr. Sidney H. Osborne, who left London last week on his return to Nyasaland, has been appointed Headmaster of the Domasi Trammig College of the Church of Scotland Mission near Zomba. Before he took up missionary work in the Protectorate Mr. Osborne was on a tobacco estate. During the East African Campaign he served with the Intelligence Staff of "Norforce."

We regret to learn of the death, as a result of a shooting accident, of Mr. Charles Stanley, who for the past five years has been planting coffee in the Toro district of Uganda. Mr. Stanley had lived in East Africa for twenty years, the first thirteen of which had been spent in the Eldoret district of Kenya. It was while he was visiting friends near the latter township that the tragedy occurred.

We regret to record the death in Hong-Kong of M. Georges-Marie Haardt, deputy chairman of the Citroën Company, who led the Citroën-Kegresse Expedition through Central Africa in 1924. It was the first time a motor-car journey had crossed the Sahara. Afterwards the party split up into four groups, the chief of which, under Monsieur Haardt, visited several townships in Kenya and travelled thence via Dar es Salaam to Cape Town.

Among the seventeen candidates recommended for election to the Royal Society appears the name of Dr. J. B. Orr, who is well known in East Africa for his research work on the dietetics and nutrition of Native tribes, especially the Masai and Akikuyu. Educated at Glasgow University, where he took the degrees of M.A., D.Sc., and M.D. with honours, Dr. Orr was also Bellahouston Gold Medallist and Barbour Research Scholar. He served in the War in the R.A.M.C. and as temporary surgeon in the Navy, gaining the D.S.O. and the M.C. and being mentioned in dispatches. He is now Director of the Rowatt Institute for Research into Animal Nutrition, Aberdeen, and Research Lecturer in the Physiology of Nutrition to Aberdeen University. He is one of those fortunate persons whose work is their hobby, for he himself describes his "recreation" as "farming."

Lord Noel-Buxton, who is visiting Ethiopia as representative of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, has placed before the Emperor and certain State officials the views of the Society concerning the decision to abolish slavery in Ethiopia. Press cables report that a reply to those proposals was promised, but up to March 11, when Lord Noel-Buxton left the capital, no reply had been received.

We regret to learn of the death in Johannesburg of Mr. C. Stephen van der Poel, who for the past seven years had been on the staff of the Bwana Mkubwa Copper Mining Company, first as chief chemist and latterly as chief metallurgist. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and often officiated as a Rugby referee on the Northern Rhodesian copper belt. Three years ago he married Miss Lorna Leavesley, daughter of Mr. J. Leavesley, of Nkana.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alleyne left London last week for Tanga, en route for Arusha, where Mr. Alleyne is to be stationed during his next tour. In the early part of 1918 Mr. Alleyne was commissioned to the Connaught Rangers and posted to India, where he afterwards transferred to the King's Regiment. After six years' military service he spent five years in Burma, where for some time he was aide-de-camp to the Governor. He resigned his commission to enter the Colonial Service, and while taking a course of studies at Oxford, preparatory to leaving for Tanganyika, acted as Secretary of the Oxford University Colonial Services Club. He is a keen student of natural history, and while stationed at Nzega tried to evolve a new kind of hive to encourage Native bee-keeping. Mr. and Mrs. Alleyne have a son eighteen months old, who was born in Tabora.

FILM STAR FINDS TIGERS IN KENYA!

MR. GARY COOPER, the American film star, who has just returned to this country from a brief visit to East Africa, is stated to have told an *Evening Standard* representative: "Altogether I bagged fifty head of various sorts—two lions, tigers, cheetahs, antelopes and wild cats. I got within twelve feet of a couple of rhinos—then I bolted. They scared me stiff." So stiff, apparently, that he still harbours the delusion that he saw, and shot, tigers in Kenya. Thereby he would have made history. A slow motion picture of Mr. Cooper bolting, with only a twelve-foot start, from a couple of rhinos would also have been of historical interest.

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MANCHESTER AND CONGO BASIN TREATIES.

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S FOURTEENTH RE-ELECTION
 As Chairman of London East African Section.

For the fourteenth year in succession Major Sir Humphrey Leggett was elected Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at Tuesday's annual meeting, Messrs. C. Ponsonby and C. B. Hausburg being re-elected Deputy Chairmen, with Major C. L. Walsh as alternative. Sir Humphrey was prevented from attending by an attack of influenza.

Congo Basin Treaties.

A cordial reception was given to a communication from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce announcing its opinion on the Congo Basin Treaties, and its present conviction that the country should arrogate the Congo Basin Treaty. It was able to stimulate British trade in East Africa by fiscal preferences; and it was unanimously agreed that the Section's existing Committee, consisting of Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. C. Wilson and Mr. Wigglesworth, should re-examine the question in conjunction with the Joint East African Board, which, said Mr. Hausburg, would probably not now adhere to its opinion, arrived at before the introduction of Protection, that it was best to leave the treaties alone.

Shipment of Goods in British Vessels.

Major Walsh expressed little sympathy with the plan of the Sisal Sub-Section that Great Britain should grant the preference on Empire sisal even when it had been shipped in foreign vessels to the Continent and there transhipped for British ports. He could not see that the industry was handicapped by the use of ship on direct bills of lading in preference to the preference, and favoured the maintenance of a provision which would provide more cargo for British lines, bring more work to British docks, and stop a good deal of the pernicious gambling so detrimental to the industry. Mr. Wilson also urged shipment by the British lines, and Mr. Hausburg stated that he and his companies always tried to give such preference.

Tea Prospects in Tanganyika.

Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, Land Development Commissioner in Tanganyika, who had been invited to attend, said that attention had been focussed almost exclusively on the prospects of sisal and coffee growing in Tanganyika, but in his opinion, backed by that of technical experts, the best future of all for European enterprise in that Territory was in tea-growing. A tea expert had recently been appointed by the Government, and he hoped that a further report would shortly be available. A good deal of land had now been definitely earmarked for alienation for white settlement when times improved. The task of his Commission was to prevent settlement in uneconomic areas, for East Africa was to-day suffering from uneconomic settlement in the past. He had been given the best agricultural advisers from the outset, and there was ample land available for much increased activity on a proper and prosperous basis.

East African Lighterage Agreement.

Major Walsh, emphasising that the lighterage agreements for Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga were for ten, seven, and seven years respectively, pleaded that they should be made to run concurrently, with which idea the meeting was in sympathy. The rates ought also to be re-examined. Kenya's should have come up for discussion last year, but, curiously enough, no one in the Colony seemed to have noticed the fact, and now that Lord Moyne and Sir Sydney Smith were in East Africa he thought the moment most appropriate for re-examination. The Tanga case was rather scandalous in that one company had been specially favoured by exemption. Discussion was postponed after Major Walsh had given notice that he intended to raise the question of the "lamentable administration" of the Tanganyika Railways at the next meeting, to which he hoped the General Manager, Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, would be invited.

Air Mail to East Africa.

A memorandum was considered from the Civil Aviation Section reporting a discussion with the managing director of Imperial Airways on the company's decision—approved by all the British African Governments, including that of Tanganyika—to fly direct from the Sudan to Nairobi and Kampala, omitting any call in Uganda, in order to save a day and a half in the present long schedule of Uganda, and to allow for the re-visit of the East African group. It was unanimously agreed to support the proposal of Imperial Airways, this decision agreeing with that previously taken by the Civil Aviation Section.

London Court of Arbitration.

Mr. Charles Wilson gave an interesting account of the operations of this Court, in whose panel of arbitrators the Section agreed to appoint five or six members.

No Increase in Freight Rates.

The Chairman announced that the Conference Lines would not increase their freight rate from April 1, but that the existing surcharge of 55% would remain.

Positive, Comparative.

There is a good story about Mr. Mayland Warne, the subject of our caricature in a recent issue, which, we believe, has never before been told in print. He and Mr. Ashton Warner travelled to Uganda together on first appointment in 1912 and were both posted to the Eastern Province. On arrival at Jinja they were introduced to the District Commissioner there, that very popular personality, Mr. Iscmonger by name, and were informed that he had sent the following official telegram to the District Commissioner at Mbale: "Mr. P. W. Perryman, Uganda's present Chief Secretary: 'Warne and Warner have arrived. Positive goes to Nabieso; comparative comes to you. Superlative has not yet turned up.'"

DAKIN'S : DEPENDABLE : DRUGS :



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 * East Africa in the Press. *

THE KENYA WITCH MURDER TRIAL.

MR. EDWARD A. BELL, a well-known London lawyer, who is visiting Kenya, has sent to *The Evening News* an interesting description of the scene when sixty Natives were recently sentenced to death for the murder of a witch. He says, in part:—

"It was reminiscent of one of Fouquier-Tinville's *fourneys* during the French Revolution. In the centre of the stage of a Nairobi theatre sat the Chief Judge, bejewelled and in an ermine-trimmed robe. Behind him on his left were ranged in three sections the accused culprits. On the *parterre*, bunched together like pumpkins, they sat, each clapping his knees. The whites of their eyes scintillating in unison as the evidence progressed showed that they were following the proceedings. 'Immobility personified!' By their side were ranged three Native assessors.

"The Native policemen dozed; the two white sergeants guarded the six rifles at the back; three Natives walked in and sat in the public gallery; the advocates for the defence and the prosecution and the interpreters completed the sombre scene.

"The prisoners gave their evidence through the interpreter, whom they seemed to regard as judge, prosecutor and defender. No. 1 declared that his wife had been admittedly bewitched by the murdered woman. He had pleaded with the witch to remove the spell. But she would only consent to remove the moiety. The woman still suffered in the head, the lungs and the stomach.

"Accordingly he convoked the fellows of his tribe, all the initiate males between twenty-five and ten years old. Armed with three-foot rods, they made one-pace demand of the witch to remove the spell. On her refusal they struck her collectively so that she fell to the ground. They ran for water to restore her, but before it came, she was dead. So they left her there and a hyena ate her in the night.

"That was the simple story which he told. He and his fellows pleaded guilty.

"The Native assessors explained that the Wakamba tribe, from which the accused came, is the one tribe in Kenya most addicted to belief in witchcraft. Though, in their opinion, the husband of the spell-bound woman was wrong in calling on his fellows, they only did what they were bound to do according to tribal custom.

"When the judge returned his verdict of 'guilty,' it was interpreted sentence by sentence. But the only emotion shown by the prisoners was the glinting of their eyeballs. For the rest they seemed to hear their fate in sullen somnolence. The prisoners marched out in file hand-in-hand like primitive children. They seemed to chatter to one another with a twittering sound and moved along in dreamy bewilderment.

"They had been recommended to mercy—true! They would be reprieved. But what did it all mean to them? By the Kenya Witchcraft Ordinance of 1925, in East Africa, witchcraft is acknowledged. It is punishable by sentences up to ten years' penal servitude. The accused had acted according to their lights and religious customs. To themselves they were not guilty. They had dispensed justice only according to their tribal common law, and there was no intent to murder."

ARITHMETIC IN THE SOUTHERN SUDAN.

MRS. DOREEN IRELAND writes to *Sunday at Home*—

"Most Natives cannot count beyond five. But in the Sudan there is an ingenious system that has served their needs for thousands of years. For their there is no unending string of fractions, decimals, square or cube roots. For instance, in Donga, they say that twenty equals one man. Why? Simply because a man has ten fingers and ten toes. A complete man thus totals twenty. Arithmetic is a matter of geography. The neighbours of the Donga tribe make five their highest numeral. How many days in a week? Five and two. How old are you? Five harvests and three harvests (eight years)."

A "NEW" EAST AFRICAN "STONE"

A LONDON suburban paper is responsible for the following paragraph:—

"A new precious stone named Helidore, found in East Africa, has the remarkable property of changing its colour. In daylight it appears as a brilliant point of flaming yellow. In the rays of an electric lamp, it flashes the flashing green hues of the emerald; in the dim light of dawn or dusk it displays the white brilliance of the diamond. It is astonishing that one stone should have all these colours at different times."

Least prospectors should be tempted to rush to East Africa to exploit this "discovery," we hasten to add, on the authority of the Mineral Resources Department of the Imperial Institute, that helidore is the name applied to the golden beryl of S.W. Africa; that it is only a semi-precious stone of no special reputation; that its power of changing colour is decidedly exaggerated in the paragraph quoted; and that the Department knows of no occurrence of it for in East Africa.

No two-page advertisement which *East Africa* has published has ever brought us more comments than that recently inserted by Major Walsh to emphasise the claims of sisal. We have clear proof that it was much discussed in the House of Commons, and it may not have been without its influence on the decision of the Government to grant a preference of 10% to Empire sisal. Now the *Cordage World* refers editorially to it—though, curiously enough, describing it as "equivalent to taking coals to Newcastle," an observation which shows a very superficial knowledge of the quarters in which the announcement circulated. Incidentally, our contemporary states that "the opinion of most members of the trade is that the imposition of the tariff on Manila is a mistake."



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ASTONISHING TSETSE FLY THEORY REFUTED.

The following amazing information from its Durban correspondent has been published by *The Times* —

"Dr. Warren, Director of the Natal Museum, announces that experiments carried out by Mr. Davidson, an independent naturalist, completely disprove the theory at present accepted about the reservoir of infection from which the tsetse fly transmits the widespread cattle disease known as nagana.

"It has so far been assumed that the blood of game animals was the only reservoir, and that the trypanosomes were conveyed from that source to domestic animals. As a consequence there has been a widespread agitation for years for the abolition of the present game reserves in Zululand and the destruction of animals there. Dr. Warren, who has carefully checked Mr. Davidson's results, is satisfied that the trypanosome responsible for nagana infection can be and is derived from the latex of certain plants on which the tsetse fly feeds. He found that the infection from these plants can be conveyed to domestic animals. After checking Mr. Davidson's experiments in detail, he expressed the opinion that the theory is complete that the tsetse fly in Zululand does not become infected with nagana trypanosomes by sucking this latex and not by sucking the blood of game animals.

The statements are so revolutionary and so utterly destructive of all the research work now being done in the campaign against the tsetse fly by experienced scientists in Africa that we referred the paragraph to the authorities of the Natural History Museum. Major E. E. Austen, Keeper of Entomology, was good enough to reply —

"The statements in the extract are so absurd as scarcely to need contradiction.

"Although the flagellate, *Leptomonas colubnophagi*, is said to have been inoculated artificially into plants of the genus *Euphorbia*, I am not aware that any species of *Trypanosoma* (the natural hosts of which belong to the Animal Kingdom), has ever been found in the latex of any plant.

"As regards the statement that the tsetse fly normally feeds on the latex of certain plants, in spite of much search and prolonged observation, no tsetse fly has ever been found to feed on anything but blood."

Only a few weeks ago a letter to *East Africa* drew attention to the "extraordinary effusions" published by London newspapers from African correspondents, and asked "how long these gentlemen could go on 'drawing the long bow' before they were found out." Nothing that some of the sensational newspapers publish would astonish us, but we are certainly surprised that a journal of such weight and reputation as *The Times* should have sponsored statements which seem incredible even to the lay mind, and are now uncompromisingly refuted by competent authority.

BELGO-GERMAN PRESS QUARREL.

A VERY pretty quarrel has been waged between the German *Uberssee and Kolonial Zeitung* and the Belgian *Essor Colonial et Maritime*. The German journal criticised the Belgian administration of Ruanda-Urundi, finding ammunition in the recent dethronement of Sultan Musinga of Ruanda, in the alleged exploitation of the territory by Belgian companies and the mismanagement of the Native famine. *L'Essor* retorted by asking what the Germans did for Ruanda-Urundi in twenty years — answering its own question with the word "nothing!" and saw in the "blackening" of Belgium a deep scheme to recover some of Germany's lost Colonies, and eventually to establish German dependencies east and west of the Belgian Congo as a first step to the realisation of a dream Germany has never forgotten, that of a Teutonic *Mittel-Afrika*.

BEEES FOR COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

A COFFEE *shamba* is, for all practical purposes, an "orchard," and the value of bees therein is well stated by Mr. E. M. Nvenluis in *The Farmer's Weekly of South Africa* —

"It has been shown that, by placing a beehive in an orchard during the flowering season, it is possible to improve the yield of fruit, even though the orchard may be in a fruit area famed for the production of good crops in normal seasons. It has been shown that the bees nearest the hive bear the heaviest crops. Experiments have shown that with cold weather during the flowering season, the trees nearest the hives still bear better than those farther away. It is recommended that bees be kept at the rate of one strong colony, or, where possible, two strong colonies, to the morgen (2 1/2 acres). They should be moved about in the orchard during the flowering season, and removed thereafter."

SNAKE SISTER OF A WITCH!

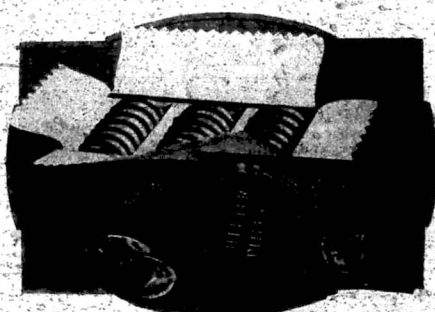
UNDER the heading of "A Strange Tale," the *Nagana Herald* recently published the following story from Butiaba —

"An old Native woman, said to be a witch, was awaiting trial in prison, when she hanged herself by a strip of her dress. Boys who were ordered to dig a grave for her demurred at first, saying she was a witch. After a little persuasion they began the job.

"Half-way through their task they noticed a big snake on the dead woman's head; they chased it away, but when their task was completed, and they went to pick up the corpse to bury it the snake had returned, and was again sitting on the woman's head. Again it was chased away, and the woman buried. The snake, however, came back a third time, and was last seen sitting on the woman's grave.

"The Natives explained that the woman was a witch, that the snake was her sister, and that it had come to do harm to anybody who interfered with the dead woman."

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Progress in Tanganyika Territory.

Though the House of Commons last week authorised the Imperial Treasury to guarantee the payment of the principal of, and the interest on, a loan not exceeding £750,000 to be raised by the Tanganyika Government, the temper of the House was evidently against further borrowing during the present financial stringency.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, reviewed Tanganyika's progress since 1920, saying that during the first five years of our rule the Treasury had assisted to the extent of £3,000,000, while the Territory had since borrowed £5,000,000 under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act. The external trade of the country had increased from £3,500,000 in 1921 to £11,000,000 in 1929, and the revenue from £1,500,000 in 1924 to £2,800,000 in 1929-30. In 1930, however, export prices began to fall; sisal, for example, had been obtained, fell in 1930, and the price of gold was about £12. Consumption there was a serious fall in revenue, and the Government had to come out of ready cash.

About £1,000,000 had been spent out of revenue on works of capital development, and how that the economic blizzard has struck the country it was necessary to strengthen the cash position. The loan would be applied to paying for those capital works, so that they would be in the same position as if they had really been built up out of a loan instead of out of revenue. He had considerable hope for the future, and once prices regained their natural value, and emphasised that even during this very severe period of distress the volume of exports, in spite of the very low prices, had been maintained.

Mr. W. Lunn, a former Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, did not oppose the vote, but suggested that if every Colony came to the British taxpayer he would be milked dry. He continued:—

"We have had possibly the wisest Governor in Tanganyika for the last five or six years up to last year that we have in the Colonial Service, a man who has done a great deal, and who has had a very enlightened policy. I should like to know if there has been any change in the Native policy since Sir Donald Cameron."

"East Africa" Quoted.

"I want to know if the Labour Department has been cut down. I saw an article in *East Africa* a week or two ago dealing with what is taking place there, and bitterly complaining that the Labour Department was being cut down, that the Natives were going two and three months and more without being able to get their wages, and also that their conditions were not being looked after as well as they might be. I think it is due that we on this side should ask what are the Native conditions, whether there is any change, and whether the Labour Department was being cut down and the interests of the Natives were suffering.

"If we are going to guarantee money, we have a right to ask for what purpose it is going to be used, and whether or not this Government is maintaining the conditions that were in existence up to a few months ago, or making them considerably worse than they have been for some time past under the enlightened governorship of Sir Donald Cameron."

Mr. George Lamberti protested that such loans to Colonial territories could not go on without breaking the back of the British taxpayer; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne asked for a statement of Government policy regarding the increase of expenditure in Mandated Territories, and Captain Peter MacDonald admitted that he looked upon the position with grave disquiet. He considered that Tanganyika had been on the dole since 1920; there had not been a year since 1920-21 in which that Government had balanced its Budget. When the Home Government was faced with a deficit it did not go to other countries to borrow money, but by economies and increased taxation managed to balance the Budget. Was it asking too much of the Colonies, and particularly of the Mandated Territories, that they should do the same? Nor did the loan seem to have any relation whatever to markets in this country.

"Tanganyika last year imported from the British Empire only 60% of her total imports, 22% of which was obtained from the U.K. I do not consider that a fair proportion of imports to come from the Empire, and certainly not from the United Kingdom, to whom she always appeals when in financial difficulties." The Colonial Office report on Tanganyika for 1930 said: "Although the general economic depression was reflected

in the case of many Native administrations by a short-fall in the revenue for which they had budgeted, they adapted themselves to the circumstances, and were in a sound financial position at the end of the year." Those are the Native administrations of Tanganyika. I commend that policy to the central administration."

Secretary of State's Reply.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the speeches would have been more in order had he come forward to ask for a guarantee of a loan for new expenditure in Tanganyika, instead of merely to repay expenditure which had taken place in the past out of income account and which ought to have come out of capital account.

"I think it is right in any development expenditure to see that that development expenditure is related to some probable market in this country," he continued. "I think all development expenditure in the Colonial Empire should be related to the probability of getting a market in this country particularly, and also markets in other parts of the Empire. No discussion on that subject, however, is relevant to the particular proposal before us. If we did not raise this loan there would be no unexpended balance which this Mandated Territory could use in its forthcoming Budget, and the result would be that it would come upon the Treasury for a grant-in-aid. It is therefore much sounder finance from our point of view that we should repay this money to the income account in order that the cash balance of the Territory might be restored to what I hope will be adequate for its needs."

"It is not fair for Captain MacDonald to say that Tanganyika engaged in lavish expenditure quite irrespective of whether or not it could balance its Budget. From 1925 to 1931 the Mandated Territory always balanced its Budget."

"With regard to Native administration, we have to economise all along the line, and you cannot leave one Department alone. There is no change in the policy or in the general intention. In everything we must cut our cloth according to our measure. In order to ensure that the financial resources of Tanganyika are as wisely husbanded as possible, and that we get economy—by that I mean both saving where we can, and seeing that we get full value for our money—I have arranged that Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith should go out to the



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Territory to make a full report on the finances of Tanganyika. The right hon. gentleman said he hoped that these territories were going to "buy British." I am glad to find a supporter for my peculiar *clique*. Tanganyika, as he knows, cannot give a preference since it is a Mandated Territory, but it does give a voluntary preference, and in the case of all Government orders, which are placed on Government account, are placed with British firms and shipped in British ships, so that the maximum that can be done is being done."

Other Questions Raised.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister informed Mr. Parkinson that the staff of the Kenya Agricultural Department totalled twenty-four agricultural officers, of whom sixteen belonged to the subdivision of Native agriculture.

Asked by Colonel Wedgwood whether any steps were being taken to retain for the community the land value of the site of Northern Rhodesia's new capital at Lusaka, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the greater part of the site was on Crown land and it was not anticipated that private property would be materially affected for many years.

Mr. W. John asked the Government whether African townships were being held in trust for the benefit of the African community. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that no racial restrictions were imposed in cases in which prior legal conditions were necessary to maintain such restrictions. Inquiry would be made of how many township plots had been sold or leased to Natives in Kenya in the past few years.

Mr. John also asked whether steps had been taken to prevent any alienation of Crown lands in Kenya to non-Natives pending the inquiry into the land position recommended by the Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union. The Secretary of State replied that the Committee did not recommend that all alienation of Crown lands to non-Natives should be prevented, but that, pending the proposed land inquiry, no such land alienation should take place except with the sanction of the Secretary of State. That recommendation would be considered when the report was reviewed as a whole in the light of the views of the Governors of the territories concerned.

Asked for a list of Colonies in which English was the medium of instruction in schools other than elementary, Sir Philip stated that English was used as a medium of instruction in schools above the elementary grade in all Colonies. Progressive instruction in the territories, except Cyprus and Palestine, is in English, however, was English the sole medium of instruction. English was taught in the majority of the primary schools in all the Colonies, excepting Somaliland and Cyprus, though the stage at which the teaching of English was started varied considerably according to the circumstances obtaining in different Colonies.

ARMY MOTOR CONVOY'S SUDAN TOUR.

The War Office announces that the British Army motor convoy engaged on an experimental tour from Cairo to the Southern Sudan, left Juba on March 13 on the homeward journey, and arrived at Malakal on March 14. Heavy rains were experienced throughout, but the vehicles maintained a good average speed.

During the outward run from Khartoum to Malakal (628 miles) the only trouble was one fractured oil pipe. The absence of overheating of the engines was remarkable. The vehicle without an air filter found it necessary to clean the carburettor every two days owing to fine sand and earth entering the float chamber and holding-up the needle valve.

TO DEVELOP NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

THE new Advisory Committee for the Development of Native Agricultural Production in Uganda is to consist of the Director of Agriculture (as Chairman), the Director of Veterinary Services, the Assistant Chief Secretary, one non-Native member nominated by the Governor, one representative each from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, and the Uganda Cotton Association, and two Native representatives nominated by Provincial Commissioners. The terms of reference of the Committee are (a) to advise Government on all matters connected with the development, production, and marketing of Native agricultural produce, and particularly on steps required to maintain or improve the quality; and (b) if and when proceeds become available from the cotton export tax for the creation of a special fund to be devoted to the development of Native agriculture, to advise Government as to the expenditure of such funds.

OPINIONS OF UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS

of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.


"I CANNOT accept as sane or wise the estimates we are making for the present year," said Major W. C. Lead recently in the Tanganyika Legislative Council. "I do not think it sound to estimate an 18% increase of Customs receipts. I consider the most outstanding economy, to make which would cause the least hardship, would be to suspend certain of the activities of the Education Department."

"We now recognise that we cannot afford to continue to drive a 20 h.p. proposition with a 100 h.p. engine," commented Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, who suggested the growing of sugar on a larger scale and increased production of tobacco.

Captain H. E. Rydon urged the Government to encourage non-Native settlement during the present depression, pleaded that the temptation to borrow more money should be avoided, and advocated the principle of taking the offensive when things were going badly.

The Rev. R. M. Gibbons deprecated drastic reductions in the expenditure of the Education Department, which must, he argued, accept responsibility for the non-Christian sections of the community.

Over £74 was collected for the Earl Haig Poppy Day Funer in Nakuru last November by the local branch of the East Africa Women's League, which also raises annually a Children's Holiday Fund, as a result of which nine children who would otherwise have had no holiday spent some time at Mombasa last year. Mrs. G. P. Gaymer is the Chairman of the branch, of which Mrs. Gain is the Hon. Secretary.



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AFRICAN SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

Mr. J. H. Driberg's Views.

"If, as I believe," said Mr. J. H. Driberg when addressing the School of Oriental Studies last week, on "African Systems of Education," "there is no difference in kind between African mentality and ours, the difference being one only of degree, and if the distinction is ultimately based on the categories or assumptions of thought rather than on the processes, it is clear that development and progress depend on widening the field of knowledge in such a way as to bring these categories into line with reality."

"We are recognising more and more every day," he continued, "that education can be the only true solvent of the contactual problems which now confront us in Africa, but it must be the right kind of education. We cannot hope to produce a good African education by the problem of education as a whole, but only as to right and wrong based on the principles of our own civilisation."

"The education we offer must have direct contact with the cultural needs of Africans. It cannot be stereotyped according to a sealed formula, but must be adapted to the requirements and culture of each community, and should as far as possible make use of the cultural mechanism of the community in order that the new knowledge should have some relation to that which it is supplanting or supplementing. For this reason, therefore, a study of African systems of imparting knowledge and of transmitting culture must be of the greatest importance to any educational theory which we may be considering."

Mr. Driberg then proceeded to expound the Native systems of education—based primarily on puberty or initiation "schools"—as seen in the Kpelle and Poro methods of West Africa, the Ba-Ila and Ba-Venda of South Central Africa, and the Didinga of the Southern Sudan; showing how in these "schools" the neophytes are prepared by oral instruction, iron discipline and often by tests of endurance, for their access full membership in the

tribe, while their history, traditions and *tabus* were burnt into the minds of the "scholars." In some cases the education was specialised for special classes of pupils—for instance, chiefs' sons and future magicians—while in the case of girls, sex instruction was predominant, and they were taught "how men have to be treated, won, and deceived."

"A few points stand out in all African systems of education," said the lecturer in conclusion. "The individual is never treated as an individual, but as a member of a group. Education therefore is directed towards fitting the pupil to implement his status in the community. A change of status is anticipated by instruction designed to prepare the neophyte for that change. Status and occupation are kept to the forefront of the whole educational system. We are apt to look upon status as individual and permanent; they look upon it as communal and subject to change, a viewpoint which must obviously be taken into consideration by educationists."

"From the point of view of method, four points may be emphasised. The first is the importance of associating senior pupils with the administration and instruction of the classes. The second is the progressive nature of the instruction offered, adapted to the expanding experience of the pupils and to their growing needs. The third is the studied harshness of the system, with its floggings, privations, tests of endurance and often cruelties. Finally, in order to impress important social principles on the memories of the pupils, African education often enjoins the deliberate infraction of specific religious, moral *tabus* during certain periods of instruction, infractions which are followed by disciplinary measures. "These are more often than not connected with sexual prohibitions, and their ceremonial loosening of restraints has led superficial observers to describe initiation and puberty rites as orgies of free and sadism, that which no description could be more inappropriate. The initiates have to do the things they have to do, and being punished for doing them; but they remember them the better for that experience. Unfortunately this misinterpretation has led to active propaganda against the institutions as a whole, with the result that they have either lapsed or in some cases been abolished. Their abolition has at the same time cancelled the tribal system of education associated with them, and social and moral disintegration has followed as a natural course."

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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.

Uganda exported 1,465 bales of cotton in January.

Messrs. Motor Tours, Ltd. have closed their Uganda branch.

Bazaar trade in Uganda is reported definitely on the up-grade.

Mr. A. Hornby has been appointed liquidator of Godfrey's Car Mart, Limited.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has been dissolved. A new Council is to be elected on May 13.

Two lions are reported from Germany to have been conveyed from Nairobi by aeroplane to the Berlin Zoo.

Mr. H. Kettles-Roy, the Nairobi manufacturers' representative, recently visited Uganda and returned to Kenya by air.

Zanzibar exported 216,749 cwt. of cloves and 341,255 cwt. of copra during 1931, compared with 145,729 cwt. and 353,514 cwt. respectively in 1930.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Company, of Nairobi, have been granted an exclusive exploration licence for one year to prospect for coal in the Machakos district of Kenya.

Passenger traffic at Beira is now handled from the new deep-water wharves at Pungue. Special trains run alongside, and passengers and luggage are taken on board within an hour.

The National Bank of Egypt, which has considerable Sudan interests, reports a net profit of £459,718 for 1931, compared with £599,038 in 1930. A dividend of 15% is to be paid.

Owing to the curtailment of mineral production throughout the world, Minerals Separation, Ltd., received in 1931 only £58,039 on a count of royalties, compared with £77,480 in 1930.

A coffee plantation and factory in the Ruiru district of Kenya, stated to be worth between £14,000 and £15,000, was recently sold by auction for £3,750. It was bought by the mortgagee.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during the three months ended December 31 totalled 290, of whom 110 were British-South African born, 81 British Home-born, 22 American, and 17 German.

Mr. Justice Maughan is to undertake the public inquiry concerning the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited. He will begin the inquiry on May 24.

Machakos (Kenya) settlers urge that during the present period of depression East Africans should reduce their consumption of alcoholic beverages, thereby releasing money for more productive expenditure in the colony.

During the first fourteen weeks the East African coastal air mail service was in operation over 20,000 letters were carried, and the machines, which belonged to the Tanganyika Government, were never once behind scheduled time.

New offices have been built in Entebbe for the Registrar of Titles, whose transfer to Kampala has long been urged by Uganda by unofficial opinion and in England by the Joint East-African Board.

An agent in Brussels wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom exporters of sisal, hemp, jute, and Manila. Readers interested should write to Ref. No. 5461, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

That the aeroplanes owned by the Tanganyika Survey Department entailed a capital expenditure of £8,885 in 1930 and £5,942 in 1931, and £1,003 and £2,000 respectively for annual expenditure, was disclosed recently in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

The London *Daily Sketch* last week published an excellent picture of the first aerial photograph of the north-west shoulder of Margherita Peak, the highest point in the Mountains of the Moon, near Fort Portal, Uganda. It was taken by Dr. Noel Humphreys.

The Government Livestock Officer and the Agricultural Economist of Kenya, reporting on the Naivasha Co-operative Creamery, say that its achievements to date are quite creditable and that the company can look forward to a period of economic progression, provided it receives the whole-hearted support of local suppliers.

At the recent annual general meeting of the R.E.A.A.A. Mr. E. D. Galton Fenzi, the Honorary Secretary, was able to give a most satisfactory report of progress, and on his proposition it was decided to reduce the annual subscription to 30s. for car-owners, and 15s. for non-owners and motorcycle owners. Sir Jacob Barth was elected President for the ensuing year.

The assertion that the wife of a Civil servant in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, had been appointed to an official post at a salary of £20 per month while her husband was earning £47 per month led a local meeting to record its "most emphatic expression of absolute disgust at the present state of autocratic mismanagement, both in Government and local management."

Raw coffee imports into Great Britain and Northern Ireland during January included the following entries from East Africa: Kenya, 44,110 cwt. (£215,994); Uganda, 2,708 cwt. (£10,734); Tanganyika, 5,852 cwt. (£26,997). Exports of East African coffee from Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the same period included: Kenya, 6,009 tons (£20,243); Uganda, 577 cwt. (£1,666); Tanganyika, 1,722 cwt. (£6,407).

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

Good qualities are still attracting competition at the auctions while lower grades are neglected and partly retired.

Kenya —			
“A” sizes	89s. 0d. to 126s. 0d.		
“B”	65s. 0d. to 108s. 0d.		
“C”	51s. 6d. to 85s. 0d.		
Peaberry	80s. 0d. to 116s. 6d.		
Pale and ungraded	47s. 6d. to 95s. 6d.		
Uganda —			
“B” size dull brown	48s. 0d.		
Tanganyika —			
“B” sizes	54s. 0d.		
London cleaned			
First sizes	85s. 6d. to 95s. 6d.		
Second sizes	60s. 0d. to 70s. 0d.		
Third sizes	50s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.		
Peaberry	60s. 0d. to 97s. 0d.		
Arusha —			
“B” sizes			
“C”			
Kilimanjaro —			
Dull and pale	33s. 0d. to 58s. 0d.		
Belgian Congo —			
London-graded			
First size	80s. 0d.		
Second size	56s. 6d.		
Third size	49s. 6d.		
Peaberry	67s. 0d.		

London stocks of East African coffees on March 16 totalled 67,486 bags, compared with 78,314 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—Quiet and unchanged, with fair clean block quoted at 90s. per cwt. ex-wharf London. (The comparative quotation last year was 102s. 6d.)

Castor Seed.—East African is nominally quoted at £12 10s. per ton for March-April shipments. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 7s. 6d. and £12 7s. 6d.

Chilies.—Little business is passing, East African being quoted from 30s. to 45s. per cwt. according to quality. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 45s. and 55s.)

Cloves.—Quiet with spot quoted 8d. per lb. and afloat parcels offered at 7½d. (The comparative quotations in both 1931 and 1930 were 7½d.)

Cocoa.—East African fair sun-dried is quoted at £15 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £15 10s.)

Cotton.—Moderate sales have been passing at between 48d. and 7d. per lb. (The comparative quotations last year were 4d. to 8½d.)

The brighter prospects for this year's Sudan cotton crop were referred to last week at the annual meeting of the National Bank of Egypt, when Sir Edward Cooke, the Governor, said that the estimates both of yield and quality were sufficiently favourable to justify hopes of a recovery in the near future, besides diminishing the fears that the soil and climatic conditions of certain tracts in the Sudan were unsuitable for the growth of high-grade cotton.

Cotton Seed.—Nominally quoted at from £4 10s. to £5 per ton ex ship. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £5 and £5 15s.)

Flax.—More business is being done, and East African D/R is quoted at £43 per ton c.i.f. (The comparative quotation last year was £27.)

Groundnuts.—Offerings are scarce. March-May shipment is quoted from £17 10s. to £18 per ton c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £15 10s.)

Hides and Skins.—Idle, with Mombasas quoted at 5½d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 6½d.)

Maize.—No sales have taken place of East African, which is quoted nominally at 22s. 0d. per 480 lbs. c.i.f. in bags. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 18s. 0d. and 20s. 0d.)

Simsim.—White and/or yellow is quoted at about £7 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £10 5s.)

Sisal.—Firm, with Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, f.a.o. quoted £15 c.i.f. for March-May shipments. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 5s. and £14 5s.)

Tea.—There is growing confidence that the Budget will bring the measure of Imperial preference which Empire

flowers so badly needed. 278 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised 6,340½ per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6½d. and 6½d.)

Wattle Bark.—No sales of chopped bark are reported, the quotation remaining nominally about £2 per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £8.)

KENYA CROP ESTIMATES.

Latest Kenya crop estimates show the following anticipated yields:

Maize.—The estimate is now given as 961,060 bags.

Wheat.—Owing to decreased estimates from the Nakuru district, the estimated yield is now 105,693 bags.

Coffee.—The estimate is put at 160,735 cwt., an increase of 1,640 cwt. over the December estimate.

KENYA KONGONIS' ENGLISH TOUR.

This year's English tour of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club includes the following matches:—
July 11.—v. Gentlemen of Leicestershire, at Loughborough.
July 12.—v. Derbyshire Friars, at Derby.
July 13.—v. Burton on Trent, at Burton.
July 14.—v. Gentlemen of Staffordshire, at Uttoxeter.
July 15.—v. Rev. F. Clifton Smith's XI, at Clifton.
July 16.—v. Denstone College, at Denstone.
August 12.—v. Horsham XI, at Horsham.
August 13.—v. Priory Park, at Chichester.
August 15.—v. Royal Sussex Regiment, at Chichester.
August 16.—v. Old St. Peters, at Seaford.
August 17.—v. Bognor XI, at Bognor.
August 18.—v. Steyning XI, at Steyning.

KENYA RIFLE ASSOCIATION PROGRESS.

THAT the Nanyuki, Kiambu, and Thika Rifle Clubs have joined the Kenya Rifle Association during the past year, that the total membership is now ten clubs, that the Uasin Gishu won three of the four inter-club competitions held in 1931, and that the Kenya team won the Manning Cup for the third year in succession were points made by Captain Vivian Ward, the President, when addressing the recent annual meeting. He announced that prizes and donations had been given during the past twelve months by Messrs. Service Stores, May & Co., Dobbies, Fisher and Simmons; Stephen Ellis & Co., Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Shaw Hunter, D. Epstein & Co., J. and R. Stephens, and Mr. A. A. White, Mr. G. A. Tyson, Mr. R. F. Mayer, Mr. A. C. R. Bamford, Mr. G. Gwinnett Bompas, Major W. Dickinson, and the Hon. Conway Harvey. Tribute was paid to the work of the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Mr. Peter Foubister.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Passenger aeroplanes flying over the Oxford and Cambridge boat race course last Saturday were fitted with Messrs. L. McMichael's radio equipment, so that passengers might listen to the broadcast description of the race.

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The s.s. "Matiana," which arrived in London from East Africa on March 19, brought the following homeward passengers to:—

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Dr. & Mrs. J. Carman
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Mr. P. Clarke
Mr. & Mrs. J. Clive
Mr. H. Cofhin
Mr. L. E. Conroy
Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Crawford
Mrs. M. Crawford
Mr. & Mrs. Crook
Mr. C. Flyw
Mrs. Fish
Lt.-Col. L. Fordham
Mrs. O. Forrester
Mr. H. J. Godson
Mrs. D. E. Goodhind
Mrs. C. S. Grant
Mr. W. Greene
Mr. & Mrs. H. Griffiths
Mr. E. G. Haddon
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Mr. E. W. Miller
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Mr. J. S. Owen
Mr. G. S. Shield
Mr. N. Smith
Mr. W. Stoddart
Mr. H. B. Stoyke
Mrs. H. Taylor
Lt. Col. B. Taylor
Mr. J. T. Taylor
Mr. G. A. Tebb
Mrs. Weir
Mr. & Mrs. A. Young
Miss M. Young
Mr. R. Young
Miss Y. G. Young

Marseilles.

Mr. M. Bowles
Miss H. Fancy
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Mrs. H. Hascock
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Mrs. J. S. Milne
Mr. & Mrs. L. Orme
Mr. D. Parker
Mr. R. T. Rintoul
Mrs. O. Ritchie
Mr. G. Rudge
Brig. Gen. the Hon. G. S. S. S. Storey
Miss Turner
Mr. & Mrs. A. Waterman
Dr. J. Ziesel

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Mantola" left Mombasa homewards, March 19.
"Madura" left Marseilles outwards, March 19.
"Malda" left Dar es Salaam outwards, March 17.
"Kenya" leaves Mozambique for Bombay, March 25.
"Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, March 25.
"Karanja" left Bombay for Durban, March 23.
"Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 16.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Metskerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, March 15.
"Nikkrik" arrived Marseilles homewards, March 15.
"Springfontein" arrived Beira homewards, March 14.
"Amstelkerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, March 12.

MESSAGERIES MARTHISES.

"Angers" arrived Diego Suarez, outwards, March 15.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Aden outwards, March 15.
"General Votroz" left Marseilles outwards, March 18.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Mauritius homewards, March 18.
"General Duchesne" left Majunga homewards, March 17.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dromore Castle" arrived Southampton, March 15.
"Dunbar Castle" left London for Beira, March 17.
"Dunluce Castle" arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, March 20.
"Gloucester Castle" arrived London, March 20.
"Guildford Castle" left Algoa Bay homewards, March 20.
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, March 20.
"Llandovery Castle" left Cape Town homewards, March 15.
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived Genoa homewards, March 20.

APPOINTMENT DESIRED.

ENGLISHMAN, 37, single, well educated (Degree engineering), requires position of trust, assistant or junior partner, etc. investment in Fidelity bond. Box No. 226, East Africa, 94, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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ENGAGEMENT.

PELLING : HEPBURN. The engagement is announced between Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT PELLING, District Officer, Kenya, son of the late Sir Christian Pelling, of Nairobi and Johannesburg, and of Lady Pelling, and MURIEL DUNSTON, youngest daughter of Malcolm L. Hepburn, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Hepburn, of 111, Harley Street, London, W.1, and King's Langley, Herts.

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EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

Mar. 24 per s.s. "Viceroy of India,"
" 30 " s.s. "Chambord" (for Dar es Salaam and Lindi only).

" 31 " s.s. "Narkunda."

MAILS for Nyassaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails are expected on March 28 by the s.s. "Jean Laborde."

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

The s.s. "Usukuma," which ran ashore near Hans weid in foggy weather last week, was later assisted off, and proceeded on her voyage to Antwerp.

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