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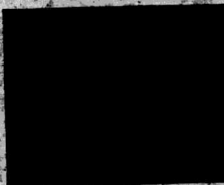
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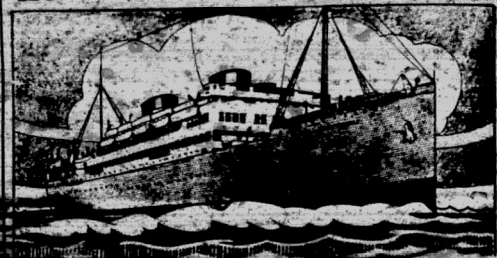
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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NEW LAND AND RAILWAY COMMISSIONS.

We are by no means persuaded that East African affairs generally are so adverse to the interests of the experts, committees and commissions as is facetiously suggested in our letter pages to-day by a Dar es Salaam correspondent, whose gaiety of outlook must be a consolation to his friends in these times of stress and strain. In the past the territories have admittedly had good cause to complain of the multiplicity of their examiners, some ill-chosen for their tasks, and many destined to produce reports which were promptly pigeon-holed and have since remained unutilised. The experiences of the past year, however, have persuaded the wisest leaders of the settler and commercial communities that their adopted countries may well benefit economically, and politically from the advice of highly qualified men, and we believe that public opinion welcomes the financial inquiries now being undertaken in Kenya and Tanganyika by Lord Moyne and Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith respectively, and about to be begun in the railway sphere by Mr. Roger Gibb, and in the matter of Kenya land by a Commission consisting of Sir William Morris Carter, Captain F. O. B. Wilson, and Mr. R. W. Hemsted, with Mr. S. H. Fazan as secretary. The official announcements regarding the last two Commissions reached us just in time for inclusion in our news pages last week, but too late for extended editorial comment.

The Morris Carter Commission could, we venture to suggest, not have been more admirably chosen. Its personnel is well-balanced, each of its members has long East African experience, and each is a man trusted in official and unofficial circles, and free from the disadvantage of having taken a strongly partisan line on public affairs in the past. The report of the Southern Rhodesian Land Commission, of which he was Chairman, is the best testimony to Sir Morris Carter's balanced attitude on the

subject at issue. Captain Wilson and Mr. Hemsted can both be trusted to put the pros and cons forcefully on that point. Captain Wilson and Mr. Hemsted and not as they would like them to be, while Mr. Fazan's intimate knowledge of the Kikuyu problem will be extremely valuable, for he will know from personal experience exactly what weight should justly be attached to claims and counter-claims.

Mr. Gibb's task of reporting on railway rating and railway finance in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is fraught with manifold difficulties, but his experience as Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission has familiarised him with similar problems. This is not the place to state the case for or against the existing rating policy, which is broadly one of charging low rates on local produce exported and high rates on incoming manufactured articles, but it is appropriate to admit the lesson taught by the present depression that the young East African territories must not overburden themselves by an attempt to maintain railways of too ambitious a character. In the post-War decade millions of pounds were poured out on the extension and equipment of the East African railways. Though some branch lines may have been thoroughly justified, others were built without due consideration to the possible traffic revenue; the systems were equipped with corridor coaches, restaurant cars, and other luxuries, which, while naturally appreciated by the public, have sometimes proved more expensive in first cost and maintenance than the traffic resources warranted; and retrenchments have shown that there has been considerable over-staffing. The territories must, we believe, be prepared to operate their railway systems on a less ambitious and less costly scale. Mr. Gibb's survey will put them in possession of the real facts, and in the circumstances of the times force him to make necessary but unpalatable recommendations. As the travelling and trading public will, we have no doubt, respond readily to whatever sacrifices are required for the health of the systems.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Mr. Martin Diaz de Cossio, the general agent in Europe of Mexican sisal producers, is annoyed with us for reporting the prices at which Yucatan sisal is stated to be on offer, and in asking us to suppress such news. He has advanced the proposition that we have no right to publish information regarding business concluded or offers made to the trade. We have replied that we conceive it to be our duty to publish news of obvious interest and value to East African sisal growers which may reach us from what we regard as sound sources, and, as a matter of courtesy, have given Mr. de Cossio the opportunity of either confirming or correcting our statement that Mexican sisal is being offered at the low price of £13 duty-paid, U.K. ports; indeed, the opportunity was given him prior to the publication of our statement. The price at which Mexican sisal is being offered in this country is manifestly of great importance to East African sisal growers, and we shall therefore continue to record such prices from time to time. Why the Mexican sales agent should have attempted to secure suppression of such news we cannot understand. *East Africa*, which never attempts to publish matter of a manifestly confidential nature, or to pry into private affairs, will not be deflected from its duty of presenting a faithful picture of public affairs as it knows them.

The appointment by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory of an Economic Committee composed of the Treasurer (as Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the General Manager of Railways, the Comptroller of Customs, the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Mines was obviously prompted by his experience in the Sudan. While welcoming the principle of an Economic Committee, we consider that it was a serious mistake to confine its membership to officials, and hope that non-officials may even yet be added to its numbers in order that the views of business men and settlers on economic subjects may be adequately voiced. Provided the members of such a Committee are determined to serve the public cause to the best of their ability, Tanganyikans will probably be indifferent to the exact proportion of officials to non-officials, but they will not concede that the total exclusion of non-officials is of little importance. Some non-officials in the Territory are unquestionably better qualified than some of the officials above-mentioned to give useful economic advice to the Governor, and it would be unwise in the economic and the political sense not to utilise their experience to the full. Since the powers given to the Committee to co-opt additional members, either official or non-official, for the discussion of special subjects, admits the principle of the desirability of non-official cooperation, it is perplexing to know why it was not overtly sought by the inclusion of non-officials in the personnel of the Committee. The oversight can still be remedied.

"The primary essential in any training scheme for African apprentices," writes the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways in his latest Report, "is proper housing, feeding, and care of the boys under the supervision of a European artisan instructor, whose

whole time should be devoted to teaching, training and general welfare in one central establishment." Few will disagree with that excellent proposition. Yet Colonel Maxwell deplores the failure of the railway apprentices in Dar es Salaam and Tanga, although he admits that no hostel is provided in those towns in which the boys can be housed and fed and by which their movements out of working hours are regulated. As many of them are separated from their parents, they have to find their own means. Is it surprising that the lads get into bad company and take to loafing in the town, and fail to become good workmen? At Tabora, where the apprentices are housed in a hostel, fed, clothed, kept under the supervision of an ex-askari after hours, and encouraged to play games and to study, they are a pronounced success. The General Manager attributes their success to their being of "a different class" from the coast boys. Is that explanation satisfactory? They may be, and probably are, not a different class, but a different tribe; apart from that, the utterly different treatment they receive is ample to explain the contrast between their development and that of the "coast boys." Knowing, as Colonel Maxwell demonstrably does, the conditions for the successful training of African apprentices, it is difficult to understand why the Railway Administration does not consistently apply them.

The leading article in the current issue of *Tropical Life* had its origin in our recent criticism of our contemporary's plea for the restriction of sisal output, in opposing which, it may be remembered, we urged British East African producers to abstain from any *pourparlers* with foreign producers, at least until after the Ottawa Conference, at which, it is to be hoped, rational steps will be taken to give a definite preference in Empire markets to fibres of Empire growth. We cannot see that the two columns now occupied by *Tropical Life* in re-stating its case answer, or even approach, our arguments; in fact, the Ottawa Conference, to us the central factor in the situation, is not even mentioned. If the attempt to secure international agreement on the subject of restriction failed some months ago, before Great Britain adopted a tariff policy, what sound reason is there for precipitate resumption of such negotiations by Empire producers at a time when they have everything to lose and foreign producers everything to gain from such a resumption? After the Ottawa Conference growers in British East Africa, Mauritius, New Zealand and other Dominions and Colonies will know exactly where they stand in marketing their fibre within the Empire; to-day the future is largely a matter of conjecture, and conjecture is no sound basis on which to enter into any restrictive agreement with other producing countries.

The castor oil plant is so familiar in East Africa as to breed almost the proverbial contempt, but probably few of our readers know that its seeds contain one of the most potent poisons known to science. A case recently decided in the High Court turned on this very point: a firm of grain merchants sued a shipping company for damages for the death of six horses as a result of eating castor beans in forage which contained

CASTOR OIL BEANS—A WARNING.

"mixed sweepings" from a cargo of grain and castor beans from one of the defendants' ships; the plaintiffs claimed that the shipping company had a duty to notify the recipients of the poisonous nature of castor beans. Mr. Justice MacKinnon, giving judgment for the defendant, confessed that he "was innocent of any knowledge that castor beans were dangerous," and characterised as "extravagant and impossible" any attempt to attribute to the clerks of the company any such knowledge. Fortunately, the appearance of the castor bean is so much like that of a cattle tick that there is no much inducement for children in East Africa to nibble, chew or eat it; otherwise fatalities would be distressingly common. It must be added that the poison—scim—is contained in the hard seed-coats, or "shells," and not in the oleaginous "endosperm" from which the medicinal oil is indispensable in the nursery is expressed or extracted. The Fascists have proved that castor oil, even in massive doses, is non-poisonous, however revolutionary in effect.

What is the "natural element" of the hippopotamus? This intriguing question is suggested by a letter to *The Field* from one who wrote that as he was returning from fishing on Lake Nyasa his outboard motor-boat frightened a couple of hippo and their calf so that they left their "natural element" and took to the land on the approach of danger. The hippo is sometimes described as "amphibious" as it is equally at home on land and in the water. But a frog is also "amphibious," is, indeed, a typical "amphibian"; yet it spends the first part of its life wholly in the water and would die on the land, while during the latter part of its existence it is so purely a land animal that it is easily drowned in water. Or take the crocodile, when scared on land it rushes to the water; is water, then, its "natural element," for it feels safer there than on the land just as a frightened bird takes to the air? But it comes ashore to lay its eggs, proving that it was originally a land animal. The same holds good of the turtle, a truly sea-faring reptile. The land-crab, however, which spends almost all its life on dry land, goes down periodically to the sea to spawn, proving that its "natural element" is the water. A hippo comes to land to feed, and, according to the correspondent above quoted, makes for the land when alarmed in the water. Is land, then, its "natural element"? On the other hand, does it calve in the water as it undoubtedly suckles its calf under water? Both characteristics of the whale, a purely aquatic mammal, present the problem to our readers.

The prowess of the African bee has received full recognition in the columns of *East Africa*, and to the many records we possess—some from personal experience—must now be added the complete and formalisation of the population of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, a folk not given to panic in the ordinary way. Some one disturbed the bees while swarming, and for two hours business in the capital was suspended. People rushed madly for shelter, the streets were cleared as if in an air raid, motorists bolted for the open country; in short, the place was left in possession of the bees. Is there any animal in Africa which could have made so complete and humiliating a capture of a "civilised" headquarters? And Man still thinks himself the "Lord of the Universe."

The serious risk that an official whose public statements have already aroused East African anger might be transferred to Kenya as Chief Native Commissioner has been exclusively revealed by *East Africa*, which is now glad to announce that the danger is past and that wiser authorities have thus been saved from making the thoroughly bad appointment they contemplated, while Kenya has escaped an infliction which would doubtably have caused general indignation and a complete officialdom and Kenya on this issue.

Edwin Geddes, speaking in London last week at the Rio Tinto Company's general meeting, said that it was better for the Rhokana Corporation to produce and sell 30,000 to 35,000 tons of copper at a profit than to produce 120,000 or 150,000 tons, stocking 100,000 tons and selling the balance at a loss. Rhokana and Rio Tinto were two of the cheapest copper producers in the world, and if the company had millions of liquid resources the policy of a fight to the death might appear superficially attractive. The result, however, would be a copper famine and a search by all copper users for less costly substitutes, and simultaneously a capital reconversion of the more costly producers, their reduction, and the whole story over. His view was that a copper producers' war was in no circumstances likely to lead to a lasting solution, and that view had been accepted by over 90% of the world's copper producers.

Though the production of wattle bark is at present only one of Kenya's minor sidelines, it is likely to become of greatly increasing importance. The tree, a native of Australia, grows better in the Kenya Highlands than in Natal, where the wattle bark industry has flourished, but Kenya must overcome the bad harvesting and lack of grading which have kept the London market price of the East African product a pound or so a ton below that of its chief rival. Quality tells, and the depreciation of a really good product by poor handling must be arrested. Another hopeful aspect of the matter is that the 10% duty now imposed on foreign tanning materials entering Great Britain gives Kenya wattle a valuable advantage which growers should be quick to seize. Conservative tanners who have used South American quebracho all their lives may be loath to alter their habits, but they will probably consider a heavy premium to pay for keeping in a groove. The excellent advice on wattle growing and preparation given in a pamphlet just issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture will, we trust, encourage attention to the better production and marketing of the product.

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.

THE SHADOW OF WITCHCRAFT OVER AFRICA.

A PLEA FOR ALTERATION OF THE LAWS.

LAW AND BELIEF.

By Frank Molland.

A TELEGRAM from Nairobi recently published in *The Times* announced that the Governor of Kenya had commuted the death sentence on sixty Akamba Natives, who were convicted in February of the murder of a woman reputed to be a witch. It was the unusual number of Natives convicted of one murder that drew attention to this case, as happened when Mwanalela, who had killed two hundred reputed witches in two months by immersion, was tried for the Baptism murders in Northern Rhodesia in 1926. But it should be realised that cases similar to these, though less sensational because the victims are less numerous, are frequently before the Courts in Africa, and that the cases which reach the Courts are an infinitesimal percentage of the cases of witch-killing that occur.

The Bantu races of Africa for the most part believe in the survival after death of the ancestral spirits and in their reincarnation in the newborn. That is their religion. They also believe in witches who cause death and other calamities, deliberately or unwittingly. This is not their religion. Such witches are an abomination, and to the Bantu there is nothing inconsistent between "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live" (Exodus xx. 13 and xxii. 18), because a witch is not a *muntu* (a human being).

The African Attitude to Witches.

There is a perpetual possibility of sorcery everywhere in Africa, and the only thing the Natives can do is to destroy the witch and so annihilate the evil spirit dwelling in him and operating through him, and at the same time destroy all spells which he has cast. As soon as anyone is suspected a test must be made: it is a matter of public welfare. So constant war is waged on witchcraft, just as it was by the Christian Church in Europe, in which exorcists for long formed a minor order.

There is no indigenous church in Bantu Africa, its place being taken in most cases by the witch-doctor or diviner, who has many duties in connexion with the tribal religion and at the same time is the arch-enemy of witchcraft: in fact, the sole protection against it. His power in both rôles is immense and the profession draws into its ranks the ablest and most ambitious men of the tribe because it holds out to them a prospect of honour, wealth, and power such as no other career can offer. This power is frequently used fairly, but there is also tremendous scope (as there was in Europe) for tampering with "the judge" for political reasons, or for private revenge or jealousy, for each conviction panders to the doctors' love of wealth and glory. This tends to make doctors foster the belief in witchcraft, which is an everlasting obsession to the 126,000,000 of African Natives. If this obsession were to be conquered it would rob the profession of its most lucrative and attractive side, so the witch-doctor looked upon by Africans as their saviour, may be called the curse of Africa.

* This exceedingly interesting article was written by Mr. Molland for "The Times," which has been good enough to accord "East Africa" permission to reproduce it in full, which we are very glad to be able to do.

A Typical Case.

Picture a village in the African forest or savannah. Every one going about his lawful occasions, doing sufficient work to live according to his wont. A man seemingly in rude health succumbs after a short illness, a woman dies in childbirth, an elder's son is taken by a crocodile, the chief's child falls ill. Murmurs become shouts, and the chief, anxious if it be possible to avoid calling on a doctor, who would strip him and the elders of their savings and of their most treasured possessions, feels he can put his duty first. He calls on himself he is accused of casting spells. He is, however, still temporising when another doctor rushes up to him and his cronies; Mulevu, a doctor who has most providentially arrived, craves a night's shelter.

They do not realise that this is no chance visit. Mulevu knows all that has been happening, spying trouble afar off as a hawk spies carrion. It is a well-planned campaign, and he arrives at the psychological moment. He retires, but before the elders have gone to rest—for they are late to-night, having much to discuss—he rouses himself, shrieks that "little things" (familiar or sprites) are about, and seeking to eat his life. He talks loudly to his disciples of his protective talismans, and having thus sown the seed he goes to sleep.

He rises early, however, seemingly anxious to move on, as the village is unhealthy; but the whole sad story is soon poured into his ears. He wavers, and, after haggling, consents to divine and find the witch who has caused the trouble. All are summoned to the open space in front of the chief's hut, where the smoke from a log fire curls upwards to the sky, and, sitting on their haunches, await—they know not what.

Divination.

Mulevu takes a basket, in which he places his charms, he chants monotonously to the staccato accompaniment of the drums. Suddenly he darts towards the chief, places the basket on his head. "If thou art the witch, come up," he calls. He lifts the basket, but it comes away, and the chief, heaving a sigh of relief, wipes the beads of sweat from his brow.

The doctor proceeds to try others, and as he does so his eyes rest snake-like from time to time on old Nakulukananga. He has heard a tale about her. Her daughter died in childbirth, and although she could not be wet nurse she reared her grandchild. There are no cattle or goats here to help her. It is not natural. At last her turn comes, the basket rests on her head, and, when the doctor lifts it, trembling and mesmerised she rises too.

The chant stops; the drums are still. "There is your witch," he says. "We have caught you now," they all cry. She looks up bewildered, with terror in her eyes. She offers herself piteously as a slave. It is of no avail. There is but one penalty for a witch. Beaten and stoned she falls, her head drops into the fire—and there she lies groaning and burning until a kind spear ends the agony.

Another Typical Case.

That is the commonest kind of case, after sickness to man or beast or any calamity; but it is not the only kind. Two young men, rivals from childhood, fall out one evening; bitter words pass: aspersions on the morals and birth of ancestors are bandied. One, a visitor to the village, has the readier tongue, so the other rises and says in his wrath: "Get you home, and I will follow you as a lion I will follow you and eat you." He enters his hut and shuts himself inside. The visitor, chortles at the victory of his rapier-like tongue. He is a fine fellow and a wit—and, heedless of the threat, he moves off to tell the tale to his own village. He never reaches home. Next morning among jumbled lion-spoor his half-eaten body is found.

Vengeful relatives, fearing the nearby *homu* too much to deal with the rival, tie him and take him with many witnesses before the white man. The young man admits the threat, admits shutting himself up, angry, in his hut; even says that as he slept he may have changed into a lion—he does not know. The District Officer cannot convict. There is no such thing as witchcraft. He could even punish the accusers for telling such a tale, but, to his credit, he does not. He cautions them all and dismisses them. Before long the young man is crossed off the census, having died from a complaint in his chest, and next time the villagers do not bother the white man. Witches can burden themselves with crime for many years without being discovered and be utterly ignorant of it themselves. They are acting as the unconscious agents of the witch principle within them: not knowing that they are witches until they have been revealed as such. That is the universal belief and makes possible such a career as Mwanalesa's, who, with a veneer of a bastard religion of American-Negro origin to give certain novel touches, travelled around cleansing villages by baptism or ducking. (This is a European and not an African test, but it was readily accepted because it was new, and the prophet—a stranger—was a born proselytiser.)

The Case of Mwanalesa.

A chief anxious to get rid of certain people furnished him with a list of witches to guide him, and armed with this he went from village to village purging the land of witches. He created the terror of sorcery, that when he could not visit a village, or when sufficient water was lacking for the test, the whole population came freely, indeed, eagerly—to him, that they might be made safe from the curse that overshadowed their lives. There, rather than in the holocaust that ensued, lies the true import for the psychologist.

Mwanalesa began with a genuine fanatical belief in his mission. He ended with a lust for killing and for the ever-growing prestige. I know, for I defended him, and for three weeks was in his entire confidence; but without the reality of the Natives' belief such things would not have been possible.

The witch-doctor, or prophet, is not necessarily a knave or impostor. He often believes that he possesses the powers ascribed to him, but the more sagacious he is the more likely it is that he will see through the fallacies that impose on duller wits. Thus, says Sir James Frazer, the ablest members of the profession tend to be more or less conscious deceivers, and it is just these men that tend to come to the top and win for themselves positions of the highest dignity, and most commanding authority.

All this skill or chicanery, this deception or self-deception, would avail nothing if it were not that the black man, who—I quote Professor Lévy Bruhl—is often so discreet and even subtle when it is a question of protecting his own interests, is so blind when his life is endangered, by the ordeal—who delivers himself, or is delivered to, the doctor, to the chief whose tool the doctor may be, or to his enemies who have paid him.

This is a matter we shall never deal with by dubbing it ridiculous and inconceivable. Our attitude towards the whole problem has hitherto been wrong, and our law is wrong. It is absurd to expect Native chiefs and headmen (who are themselves often witch-doctors) to administer the present law fairly and truly when it is so contrary to their beliefs. We confine ourselves to persecuting those who are fighting what they believe to be the most evil and unnatural curse that afflicts mankind, and who do but hold the belief that was held by Lord Bacon, Raleigh, Lord Coke, Craumer, Knox, Calvin, Wesley, and many other men of intellect and culture.

A Terrible Reality.

To the natives of Africa witchcraft is a terrible reality. Livingstone and Gordon based England to the horrors of slavery in Africa, but England remains deaf and blind to this mental slavery from which every Native suffers, and which leads to so many deaths than appear in any chronicle. The actual killing of witches is bad enough, and the scale of killings is big enough, but that is of less moment than the obsession of the belief in black magic. Until we can study this psychologically and eradicate it we shall never accomplish much in Africa.

It is not necessary for us to go back a few centuries and say that we actually believe in witches, familiars, spells, and all the paraphernalia of magic, but we should admit the reality of the belief and in such a way as to help eradicate it, or rob it of its terrors in brief we deal with it sympathetically and not scornfully scientifically and not by *force majeure*. It is a job for anthropologists and psychologists rather than for lawyers, and it should be undertaken at once, or our planning and our new-born ideals are doomed at least to partial failure and dangerous delay.

The first step, therefore, is to alter the law: until that is done nothing else avails: for the law as it stands stereotypes an attitude that appears preposterous to the Natives; but once that is done we can proceed by education to temper, and ultimately to eradicate, this all-pervading dread, and then Africa will move forward and begin to find herself.

Practical Proposals.

This is not the place in which to expound an alternative law, but such law should make it an offence to practise, or attempt, pretend, or threaten to practise, witchcraft, to seek, to acquire, or hold means of bewitching: and should empower the proper authorities to charge suspicious persons with such charges with due deference to Native custom. It would be well to make heavily all who take the law into their own hands.

The opening clause against practising witchcraft is essential to enable the aggrieved parties to lay a charge in the proper quarter, even if an acquittal under that particular section must necessarily follow. We do not need to change our convictions but our bias: to think less of our point of view, which is, comparatively irrelevant, and more of that of the Natives, who are directly concerned. This would be to substitute real justice for a shibboleth, and to take the first step in freeing Africa from this curse. Also, once it got working it would save from a cruel end many innocent people to whose deaths we are at present, by our blindness, accessory.

Major Tudor Trevor wrote—

"Mr. Melland's article is, I believe, the first attempt that has been made to state the matter plainly and without preconceived prejudice.

"I have lived forty years in Africa, and I am convinced that the sense, or feeling, of what we call witchcraft is as universally developed in African Natives as the sense of smallpox is in the English. I have done this by arguing with Natives who deny its existence or arguing with Europeans who deny its reality. They regard Europeans as we regard the colour of the skin as the one deal, deficient in its sense, and they argue on the evidence of their own senses.

is Witchcraft worse in Heavily Forested Areas?

The European counter to this belief is a flat denial and no more. The belief may be wrong, but it does infinite harm—possibly, as Mr. Melland states, as much as the slave trade did; but a flat denial of it is no more a cure for its evil than a flat denial of the existence of a cure for the disease he suffers from. Neither is the study of those repuges going to do any good. The fantasies and visions of the familiar spirit of witchcraft are innumerable and vary from place to place. The only common factor I have observed is that they increase in abomination in heavily forested countries and become comparatively mild and innocuous in open and treeless plains. But this conclusion may not be borne out by other observers.

"I was in Northern Rhodesia in 1926 and I saw Mwanalesa the day before his execution. Though he had killed (executed, he would have called it) some two hundred people with his own hands, he was quite a good-looking native, whose face showed no signs of brutality and whom in ordinary circumstances I might have engaged as a personal servant without hesitation. At his trial and execution he appears to have shown great dignity and composure. There have been dozens of similar cases that I can remember before the African Courts in the past forty years, but in no case have I ever heard an intelligent interest publicly expressed on the matter. It has always been dismissed as murder pure and simple, to which the rope was the only reply.

"I thoroughly support Mr. Melland's contention that the whole subject of the belief in witchcraft should be taken seriously and dealt with as a fact—as a disease, if you like—which cannot be cured by the mere denial of its existence."

The Rev. W. F. P. Ellis, writing from Central Africa says, West Coast, S.W. said—

"Industrialisation and closer contacts with Europeans have done but little to change the Bantu view of life, which remains essentially social and spiritual. The individual is merged in the community, and there is no clear line of demarcation between the natural and the supernatural. Their fear of the evil influences which surround them is more potent than their faith in the spiritual good. This state of mental slavery will remain until the educational activities of the Christian missions have met with a wider measure of success. And even then it will only be possible successfully to entrust any measure of self-government to the people of our African Dependencies when the laws which they are to administer have been made more sympathetic towards the prevailing supernatural view of life which we have only comparatively recently discarded ourselves."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THROUGH THE EYES OF AN UNOFFICIAL.

Judgments not to be Taken too Seriously.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It is bad luck for the experts, committees, and commissions now being appointed with such élan, that we are no longer impressed, but regard them, like the hot weather, as something which must be endured. In saying which I hope I am not unduly disgruntled.

Our Public Works Department has no money to do anything—but has a complete staff, which, when prosperity returns, will be as ready as ever to execute jobs at the highest possible cost to the taxpayer. The Education Department continues to turn out half-baked clerks—and to help maintain the prisons complement at full strength. The Police are as busy as ever—and Dar es Salaam dogs are in a perfect state of terror lest they be caught without their licence badges properly burnished. Our Township Authority is commendably active—and almost savage with various Indians who have repaired their doors without permission. The five Customs officers in Dar es Salaam may be seen any day searching the horizon for smugglers—and some days I believe they take as much as a sovereign in Customs duties! The Legal Department will continue to turn out laws as fast as the Legislative Council can pass them—but still does not take any effective steps to prevent fraudulent bankruptcies. The Fire Brigade has not done much recently, probably because people are now too poor to keep up their insurance.

Dar es Salaam,
Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,
"KAZI BURE."

A NATIVE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Demand for a Licence.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It comes as no surprise to me that a Native of Uganda has proposed that a Native medical practitioners' Bill should be introduced to permit the establishment of a school of Native doctors, provided that witchcraft and sorcery of any kind are prohibited. The idea was, I believe, first mooted in South Africa, whence it has apparently spread north—a significant indication of Native homogeneity.

In view of the many symptoms of Native independence which we meet with to-day, this claim of Native doctors for recognition is entirely in the picture. Even some experienced missionaries do not frown on the practice of Native therapeutics, provided the element of witchcraft is eliminated; they have seen remarkable cures effected by Native medicine men and think there is something in it.

After all, if a Native church is springing up which tries to assimilate Christian tenets with Native inherited beliefs, why not a Native school of doctors purified from the taint of sorcery? Are there not many people in England to-day who pin their faith to old-fashioned family remedies rather than to the drugs of the medical fraternity, and even prefer to go to a "wise woman" for relief rather than to the village doctor? Faith plays so large a part in the cure of African Natives—how large only those who have practised amongst them can tell—that it is more than probable that the average Native would indeed profit best by "home treatment." And if he does, why should Government say him nay?

Nairobi.

Yours faithfully,
A. P. HAY.

MISS NINA BOYLE AND MR. JARDINE.

"Il faut cultiver notre Jardin."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of March 24 you pointed out very politely, I thought, Miss Nina Boyle's error, extraordinary for one who professes to be so close a student of East African affairs, in describing Mr. D. J. Jardine as "an administrative official of Uganda." It is based upon a delightful variety of misapprehensions in the report by a paper called "The East African" meeting which Miss Boyle addressed at the "Golf Club" on March 21. The report says:—

"When the Mandates Commission sat at Geneva in 1920, Lord Lugard called on M. Jardin, an administrative official of Uganda, to be informed on the condition of Native African women. M. Jardin gave a favourable picture and suggested that their freedom was so excessive that it might have to be curtailed."

As a patriotic Tanganyikan, fully alive to the merits of our Chief Secretary, I can only say with Candide: "Il faut cultiver notre Jardin."

Yours faithfully,
Mallorca,
"TANGANYIKAN ON LEAVE."

TRIBUTE TO MR. H. C. STIEBEL.

His Work in Tabora.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Recently *East Africa* published some interesting and fairly comprehensive details of Mr. H. C. Stiebel's career. As one who has lived in Tanganyika for some years, may I add that on his first reaching Tabora in 1920, then regarded as an unhealthy station, he speedily cleaned up all the Native shambas, and later designed and made the top nine-hole golf links, now reputed to be second to none in the whole Territory. Always keen on sport, he made a Native sports ground and three football fields, which, at the request of the Natives, were named "Stiebel Ground." He was responsible for building the first club houses in both Tabora and Mwanida. Visitors to, and residents in, Tabora will also certainly miss the hospitality of Mrs. Stiebel, who has long been interested in Native child welfare.

Yours faithfully,
London, W.1.
"TABORA"

A TRIP UP THE KAGERA RIVER.

Name-Place still spelt in the German Way.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I recently took a trip up the Kagera River by the Kenya and Uganda Railways tug "Kagera." Provision for passengers might be made by putting up a couple of light cabins on the tug or on the lighter which she tows. I had no idea there were so many fishing villages on the right bank of the river. The left bank is practically uninhabited.

It is absurd not to have the river as a boundary between Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. The Tanganyika people, by the way, already seem thoroughly disinterested in the port for which they fought so hard and which they have labelled Nakanyansi (with two s's in the old German way). It would have been very much wiser to let Uganda run the port, and the sooner authority is transferred, the better. Up to Kyaka the river winds like a serpent, but thereafter it becomes an impressive and pretty stream, with wooded and high cliff banks alternating.

Kampala,
Uganda.
Yours faithfully,
"KAGERA."

MR. MARTIN JOHNSON ON FAKED FILMS

And Confinement of African Animals in Zoos.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—I have just read Mr. Wetherell's article on "Faking East African Films" in *East Africa* of March 10. Mr. Wetherell writes of two recent African films that were faked, but probably he does not know how much fake there is. I have seen and know of four recent films that have been faked, beginning to end—with a few exceptions. I have seen for good measure; one even stole about £5000. Major Redcliffe Dugmore's film, and tried to misguide it by superimposing it and adding faked stuff between shots to make it a thriller.

You and I and people who read and travel are disgusted with such practices, but the public at large eats it up. For years I have endeavoured to put out clean films that are natural history, and I have always said that clean adventure films would be more acceptable to the public if they could be brought to the public in the right way.

For twenty-eight years my vocation has been to film the South Seas, Borneo and Africa. I have been learning a little with each new film released, and now I know beyond a shadow of a doubt that the public at large does not want clean films. They want manufactured thrills and cruelty. I have friends who pat me on the back and tell me that a fine fellow I am for trying to make my films of natural history—and then go out and see some of the faked films! They say: "Yes, we know it was faked, but it was darn good entertainment."

Mr. Wetherell objects to "commercial zoos." Well, I have visited all these zoos in California, and while I cringe more than anyone else when I see the cruelty that is the base of some of these scenes in faked films, I must say that these same commercial zoos in California house, feed, and keep their animals in better shape than the Municipal zoos in most cities, for they have enormous cages and paddocks, nice climate that compares favourably with their natural habitat; they get sunlight and ample exercising room.

For Mr. Wetherell to urge the prohibition of export of live animals from Africa unless they are consigned to bona fide zoological gardens will not help the situation. On Gay's lion farm they had over two hundred lions at one time, and actually had to shoot some since they bred so fast that he was going bankrupt supplying meat; lions breed like house cats. Hippos breed regularly every few years, so that the zoos have a hard time disposing of their surplus. Camels, giraffes, pumas, buffalo and many other animals breed well. Again, the World War impoverished so many European zoos that animal dealers bought them up and shipped them to America; now in America the depression has caused several small zoos to sell out to the "commercial zoos."

I imagine that these commercial zoos could go on breeding enough animals for their use even if they are prohibited from importing them from Africa. Yes, Kenya and several other countries prohibit the shipment of animals except to a bona fide zoological garden. But if I had my way I would not allow them to be shipped out at all.

Being interested in animals, I have visited half the recognised zoos on earth, and I find most of them cruel. This was brought home to me during the past eight months, for I brought eight animals with me from Africa. I was very much attached to them. As my wife and I are on the move most of the time, I was forced to place these animals in zoos, and now that I see them behind bars in cages too small, with little or no sunlight—too hot in winter, too cold in the Fall and Spring—with cement floors that give them ticks and dermatitis, and food that often is not the correct diet—but worst of all the foods that poke cancer into the cages and throw ligated cigarettes. I regret that we brought them away from Africa. The public brings in contagious diseases that are quickly contracted by animals, particularly the apes and monkeys.

The death rate in the best of zoos is 14% per year, and runs up to over 50% in some. Get the figures from the London Zoo and they will surprise you.

In your February 25 number Mr. E. C. Boutenger says: "The sentiment that it is cruel to keep wild animals in a zoo has not infrequently been expressed, but those who ventilate this view fail to appreciate the many ad-

vantages of living in luxurious captivity. With conditions that now exist in the Regent's Park menagerie, the animals can be said to live a life *de luxe*, free from anxiety or effort in seeking the supply of their daily needs." This sounds good, but it is just good plain bunk.

I have just seen a film called "Ubangi," which was widely shown all over the world. It went over in a big way in England and America. It was stinking with wounded animals. It was the cruellest film I have ever seen. Where was the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Humane Society while this was being shown? Not a peep out of them! I saw the film three times to get the public's reaction. They ate it up, they applauded, and the children were brought to see the special children's performances. Humane people teach children to be kind to dumb animals, but what good is this teaching when they are encouraged to see these films where grown-ups deliberately do the things they are taught not to do?

You and I and others with a love of Nature will go on indefinitely raving about these cruel pictures, but the dear, dumb public likes them. They don't give a hang about the cruelty; in fact, most human beings like morbid scenes. As long as the public wishes this trash, just so long will the producers make it, and nothing we can do will stop it.

I used to tell the producers were not giving the public what they wanted; that the public had to go and see the producers' type of picture or not go to the cinema at all. I know now that this is not true. The producers study the public and give the public what they want.

They are in the business of making the type of picture that will pay them dividends, just as a restaurant serves the food their patrons want, or a shop sells the goods the public will buy. And the public buys its entertainment just the same as they buy anything else. The shop can sell a suit of clothes to the poor man for £5 and you a suit for £20, so both classes are satisfied.

But in the cinema business two sets of films cannot be made for the untravelled and unread and for the well-travelled and well-read. So the producer tries to make a film that both classes will wish to see. As the longshoremen, the truck drivers, the barmaids and the ribbon-counter girls outnumber the upper classes, the producers, in order to make money, cater to these people. It's human nature and we might as well reconcile ourselves to it, for long after we are gone this will be done over and over again—rave, denounce and exhort as much as we will.

I have now finished my new all-sound (the first all-sound film to come out of Africa) film called "Gongorilla." It is the best I have ever done, but I am now going through the damnable period of having distributors tell me: "You haven't enough thrills, no menace, no sex, not enough tense situations"—all of which means I have no cruel unnatural history, faked situations. One small-time producer even suggested that I sell the film "The Sex Life of the Gorilla," said it would sell better.

My slogan will be "Thrilling without Killing—not one life has been sacrificed to entertain you." This slogan may be my undoing; it remains to be seen.

I will look forward with interest to your criticism of my film, which in due course of time should be on exhibition in London, late this Spring or early Fall.

New York,
U.S.A.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN JOHNSON.

"In Rongai there are still some maize growers doing well, in spite of the bad prices and the locusts."—From an old Nairobi subscriber who has just revisited the district.

THE KENYA SACRIFICE

Every Kenyan has been irritated by the books published about his adopted country. But there is one book which he can read with pleasure and confidence recommend. It is Mr. H. O. Walter's "KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

"The author of *Kenya Without Prejudice*," says one reviewer, "tells you that Kenya is a good country and makes you believe it. He is informative, readable and sincere."—*Spectator*. An outstanding quality. Take a look about the real Kenya, a book without prejudice.

Kenya Without Prejudice 2s. 6d. net free from "East Africa" 31, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. George Blowers, of Nairobi, recently won the Kilindini Cup offered by the Mombasa Yacht Club.

Mr. Sandall and Miss Nightingale recently won the Frudd Cup of the Mvita Tennis Club, Mombasa.

Major Sir Robert de Vere Shaw, C.B.E., has been appointed a J.P. for the Machakos district.

Sir Edward Grigg has been appointed Chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Re-organisation Commission for MKK.

Lord Hindlip, who died on December 2, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £193,301, with net personalty £115,402.

Mr. J. Anderson, formerly Chief Engineer on the Kenya and Uganda Railway Lake Steamers, has retired from the Service.

Mr. F. J. Lock, Assistant Treasurer of Nyasaland, has been transferred to Somaliland for a few months to act as Treasurer.

The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Gill Memorial to Dr. E. B. Worthington for his studies of East African lakes.

Captain H. M. Naylor, the Toro coffee planter, who recently reached this country by air from Port Bell, expects to return in June.

Sir George and Lady Boughey are to be the guests of the Royal Empire Society at a house dinner on Wednesday, April 27.

Lady Solomon, who for the past four months has been staying in Kenya, will return to Hampton Court Palace at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Bennett, formerly of the Tanganyika Public Works Department, have arrived home, having travelled via South Africa.

Mr. G. A. Contomichalis, O.B.E., has for the eighteenth year in succession been elected President of the Hellenic Community of Khartoum.

Sir A. Kitson, C.M.G., O.B.E., who is to conduct a geological survey in Kenya, left London to-day for Mombasa. He is travelling via the Cape.

Mr. N. J. Robinson is now in charge of the Tanga branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, Mr. C. Rough, the former manager, being on leave.

Major E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., Deputy Chief Secretary, is now acting as Governor of Uganda, with Mr. A. E. Weatherhead as Acting Chief Secretary.

We regret to learn of the death in Durban of Mr. Harry Saunders, who for the past ten years had been in charge of the Broken Hill Mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Abe Bailey, who has been so ardent a supporter of white settlement in East Africa, is expected back in this country from South Africa towards the end of next month.

The annual meeting of the Sudan United Mission is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on April 28, at 3 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. T. A. Kerr.

Mr. H. Crispin, a well-known Chinese Christian who had lived in Beira for the past twenty-five years, and had been in business as a contractor, has returned to his native country.

Mr. J. J. Ewert, who for the past six years has been in business in Kenya with the Mau Sawmills, has arrived in this country to take charge of his father's timber business.

The Rev. H. Bowers, Rural Dean of Bunyoro, and the Rev. H. M. Grace, Headmaster of King's College, Budo, have been appointed Canons by the Bishop of Uganda.

Mr. John Wells, the son of Mr. Carveth Wells, has left South Africa for Singapore and the Federated Malay States. He recently walked through East Africa.

Mr. H. Drberg, who was to have addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute on Thursday last, was indisposed, and the meeting has been adjourned until May 13.

Mr. G. D. Groves, son of Mrs. A. Groves, of Nairobi, and Miss Sybil Myra Lewis, of the Maia Carberry Nursing Home, Nairobi, were recently married in the Kenya capital.

Dr. R. Bury has been elected this year's President of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association, with Mr. A. Fisher as Vice-President. Mr. L. T. Waterall is the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. A. C. Parker, C.B.E., General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, and Mr. A. J. C. Huddleston, C.M.G., have just retired after many years' service in the Sudan.

Mr. B. J. Hartley, who for some time has been District Agricultural Officer in Mwanza, has arrived home earlier than he anticipated, owing to an attack of sleeping sickness contracted at Shanwa.

Mr. J. E. Taylor and Miss Cicely Mary Griffiths were recently married in Dar es Salaam. The bride is the daughter of the late Llewellyn Griffiths and of Mrs. Griffiths, of 83, Inverness Terrace, W.

We learn by air-mail that Captain F. O'B. Wilson was defeated by Major Delap in the Ukamba by-election for the Kenya Legislative Council, but the details of the polling have not yet reached us.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baird, formerly of the British South Africa Company's staff in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England. Since his retirement Mr. Baird has lived in East London, South Africa.

We regret to learn of the death in Kisumu of Mrs. G. A. Villiers-Stuart, wife of Mr. G. A. Villiers-Stuart, of Koru, and of the death on his estate at Endebess, near Kitale, of Mr. Arthur Turner.

The Duchess of Atholl, who has on many Parliamentary occasions shown a keen interest in matters affecting Native women in East Africa, has had a slight attack of pleurisy, but is making good progress.

The following have been nominated to serve on the Limbe Municipal Council: Messrs. T. M. Partridge, S. P. Flowerdew, J. W. M. M. G. S. Fiddes, B. M. Mehta, and Mahomed.

The Rev. C. E. Stuart, who was recently appointed Assistant Bishop of Uganda Diocese, is due to leave Kampala on June 26 for England, where his consecration will take place in the following month.

Mr. Alfred Lingley Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bennett, of Kikweto Estate, Lindi, was married in Dar es Salaam during mail week to Miss A. C. C. Nepean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. St. V. Nepean.

Mr. A. M. Moebius and Miss Ania Margaret Joy were recently married in Mombasa. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. C. Holmes-Joy and Mrs. C. Holmes-Joy, of the Manor House, Langworth, Staffs.

Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and Dr. J. L. Gilks, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Kenya, recently visited the Belgian Congo.

Mr. H. B. Stoyles, who is now on leave from the Tanganyika Railways, served in British Honduras for nine years before going to Tanganyika in 1921. He has been District Locomotive Superintendent in the Territory since 1923.

We regret to learn of the death in Cape Town of Miss Marianne Harriet Mason, whose water colour pictures of African flowers painted in East and South Africa were presented to the nation and are hung in Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

Messrs. F. G. Banks and J. Jardine, the well-known Uganda Game Rangers, have been re-trenched, much to the indignation of local settlers, who claim that elephant raiding will promptly increase, and do damage far in excess of the salaries saved.

Lady Muriel Jex-Blake has been re-elected President of the Kenya Horticultural Society, of which Miss O. Collyer, Mrs. R. F. Mayer, and Lady McMillan are Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Secretary of the Society is Miss C. E. Bennett.

The engagement is announced between Dr. R. M. Som, of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Service, and Miss Eleanor Clay, of 25, Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2, daughter of the late Bertram Clay, Indian Civil Service, and of Mrs. Galvin.

The following have been elected to the Usain Gishu District Council: *Soy Ward*, Mr. C. O. Hemsted and Major H. P. Hill; *Sergoi Ward*, Captain K. R. Shaw; *Southern Plateau Ward*, Mr. G. B. Mousley; *Kipkarren Ward*, Mr. J. H. Phillips.

Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, has accepted an invitation to contest the St. Marylebone by-election as a Conservative candidate, in opposition to Captain Cunningham Reid, another Conservative nominee.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Walter Edmund Carr, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carr, of Nairobi, and Miss Evangeline Tause, elder daughter of the Rev. C. S. C. Tause, of Cresswell Vicarage, Morpeth, Northumberland, and of the late Mrs. Tause.

Bishop Hanton, who was for eighteen years a missionary of the St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society in East Africa, was last week presented with a cheque to mark his seventieth birthday. For the past seventeen years he has been rector of St. Alban's Church, Blackburn.

Mrs. E. W. Glencain Campbell was recently re-elected Patron of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society, of which the officers for 1932 are: *President*, Mr. A. de Wade; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. R. F. Mayer, Mr. L. L. Nestor, and Mrs. Nicholson; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. M. F. Hill.

Mr. J. R. Hannington, who has arrived home on leave from Uganda after spending three years in the Administrative Service, is a son of the Rev. J. E. M. Hannington, who served for many years as a missionary in the Protectorate, and a grandson of the martyred Bishop Hannington.

Inland passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Priddy and Mr. McLeod, from Wadi Halfa to London; Captain G. de Havilland, and Mr. de Havilland, from Germiston to London; and Mr. Walker, from Salisbury to London. Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. Terrall, who is flying from London to Kampala.

M. Emile Francqui, who has just been appointed Governor of the Société Générale de Belgique, was one of the pioneers of the Belgian Congo, which he first visited in 1885. He was chiefly responsible for adding the Katanga Province to the Congo Free State, and by his victory over the Mahdists at Egaru in 1894 he secured the north-eastern portion of the Congo for Belgium.

**DON'T GO
WITHOUT
BOVRIL
WITHIN**

PERSONALIA (continued).

The Rev. John Heffernan, who has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar in succession to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Neville, was born in Co. Kerry forty-seven years ago. He was ordained in Paris in 1912, and served in Martinique and Trinidad before taking up his appointment in Zanzibar in 1925.

Archdeacon G. F. George, of Nyasaland, who is now spending a holiday in England, has been selected by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa since 1899. He is a member of the Society of Architects, and was the architect of Likoma Cathedral and numerous other churches in the diocese.

Captain F. Langford Guilbride, M.C., has been elected President of the Kampala Club for 1932, with Mr. C. H. Marshall as Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Moody, Law, Draper, Fraser, Morrison, Fenton and Thorne-Thorne, and the Honorary Secretary is Mr. C. E. Spencer.

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. V. Osborne, elder son of Mr. F. S. J. Osborne, late of the Sudan Civil Service, and Mrs. Osborne, of Bedenham, Farnham, and Miss Elizabeth Mary Ursula, elder daughter of the late Commander Percy Helyar, D.S.O., R.N., and Mrs. Claud Campbell.

Major G. J. Keane, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda since 1927, who is due for leave almost immediately, first entered the Colonial Medical Service in 1908, when he was posted to Uganda on special service. During the War he was awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches.

Dr. Cecil von Bonde, Director of Fisheries and Marine Biology in the Union of South Africa, who some time ago reported on fishery prospects in East Africa, and Mrs. von Bonde have arrived in London on their way to the U.S.A. and Canada, where Dr. von Bonde is to study the latest methods of marine biological research.

Among the U.M.C.A. missionaries now on this side are Miss C. Haddrell and Mr. B. W. Stone, from Northern Rhodesia, the Rev. T. R. Taggart and Miss A. M. Bishop from Nyasaland, and Mr. H. A. Jebbett from Zanzibar. The Rev. E. T. P. Lufford and Miss G. Nobbs are shortly leaving to rejoin the Nyasaland staff of the Mission.

Among those on leave from Kenya are Mr. P. Dangerfield, M.C., Architect of the Public Works Department; Mr. J. S. Ross, Senior Assistant Treasurer; Messrs. B. A. Astley and J. W. Francis, of the Education Department; Dr. P. Ross, of the Medical Department; and Messrs. H. Izard and H. R. Carter, of the District Administration.

H. M. King Albert of the Belgians has concluded his trip to the Belgian Congo, and left Port Bell by air on Sunday on his homeward journey. He visited the Albert National Park and climbed the active volcano, Nyamulagira (10,000 feet), but was forced by heavy rain to abandon his intended ascent of Mount Mikeno (14,300 feet). Queen Elizabeth, who has been staying in Naples, will meet the King at Brindisi.

The Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George has elected the following officers for 1932: *President and Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. L. Gilbert; *Vice-Presidents*, Major C. E. Browne, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E.; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. C. Tagnahill. The Executive Committee also contains the following: *Captain* W. Tysson, M.B.E., the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, and *Major* A. W. Devas Jones.

On Thursday, April 28, at 5.15 p.m., Mr. J. H. D. D., F.R.C.S., late President of the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association, will give a Chadwick Public Lecture at the British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, on "The Educational Aspect of Public Health Work in the Tropics, with special reference to Kenya Colony." Sir James Crichton Browne will preside. Admission is free, and no tickets are required.

Mr. J. S. Last, who has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Zanzibar, served in Egypt and Palestine during the War, and in 1919 was appointed to Zanzibar, where he has since occupied various administrative offices. He is shortly returning to England and will afterwards visit Ceylon and India to study co-operative methods practised in those countries. On his return to Zanzibar he will start co-operative societies in the island.

Mr. G. Humphreys, who recently returned to Kenya from Fort Portal, surveyed several unknown areas on the summits of the Mountains of the Moon during his visit. As a result he asserts that the source of the River Lamia, which was one of the important points used in fixing the boundary between Uganda and the Belgian Congo, was wrongly placed, and should be much higher up the mountain. Thus Mount Gessi, Mount Ermin, and a part of Mount Speke are actually in the Belgian Congo, and not in British territory.

Captain C. J. Charlewood, D.S.C., R.N.R., who is shortly expected in this country from Zanzibar, first went to sea in 1903, and six years later was appointed to the British India Steam Navigation Company. On the outbreak of War he rejoined the Navy, and during the East African Campaign commanded small craft taking part in the blockade. In September, 1916, he was selected by Rear-Admiral E. Charlton to receive the surrender of Dar es Salaam. After superintending repairs to the two Zanzibar Government vessels, Captain Charlewood was appointed to H.M.S. "Orcoma", for escort duties in the North Atlantic. In 1919 he was appointed Assistant Port Officer in Zanzibar, and four years later was promoted Port Officer.

Captain F. Vivian Ward has been re-elected President of the Kenya Rifle Association, with Major F. C. C. Stratton as Vice-President. The Councillors are Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Crump, D.S.O., Captain Ernest Hutchinson, Mrs. S. E. Bagley, and Messrs. R. Davis, A. Orchardson, A. E. Wevill, and K. O. Sands. The Honorary Treasurer is Mr. G. Gwinnett-Bompas. *Ex-officio* members of the Association include Colonel R. Wilkinson, O.C. Northern Brigade, Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald, O.B.E., M.C., Kenya Defence Force, Lieutenant-Colonel K. Swinton-Home, D.S.O., O.B.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Modera, D.S.O., M.C., representing the Kenya Defence Force.

EAST AFRICA AND THE BUDGET.

NYASALAND CONVENTION SESSION.

Relief for Tea and Sugar Producers.

Congo Basin Treaties Opposed.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, (the Chancellor) of the Exchequer, has utilised the Budget to give Empire tea growers the preference which they so badly needed, and to afford assistance to Colonial sugar producers. The parts of this speech of special interest to our readers ran—

"The duty on tea has been sanctioned... Chamberlain of the Exchequer... In 1926, when the duty was removed, it was 4d. per lb. on foreign tea, with a preference of two-thirds of a penny for tea from the Empire. The duty at that time was bringing in to the Exchequer nearly £6,000,000. I propose to revive the duty upon foreign tea at the old rate... but the old preference of two-thirds of a penny per lb. seems to me to be totally inadequate to the present circumstances... I propose to increase that to 50%... making the duty on Empire tea 2d. a lb. This new preference will be the same as the preference originally was in the first year after the introduction of the system of preference, and it is notable that while the preference was subsequently reduced in 1922 to 1/3d., and then again in 1924 to two-thirds of a penny, the proportion of Empire tea to the total consumption of the country fell first from 20% to 8%, and since the preference was abolished with the removal of the duty it has gone down to 8 1/2%. I am hoping that with a 50% preference we shall see the proportion of Empire tea regain its former figure in the process of time, and that meanwhile some help may be afforded to the hard-pressed tea industries of India and Ceylon. (Cheers.)

Large Stocks of Tea.

"There are at present large stocks of tea in the country, perhaps, as much as six months' supply. If I am not to lose half a year's revenue, which I certainly cannot afford, I must bring these stocks into my net. I find myself, therefore, compelled to impose a duty upon them, and that duty, of course, will be an Excise duty. But in order to avoid the complication of trying to dissect into their Empire and foreign constituents the stocks of tea in the country I propose to make the levy at the rate of 2d. per lb. As I do not want to be called upon to make an inquisition into the affairs of every little grocer in the country, I propose also to exempt from this Excise duty all stocks in individual ownership not exceeding 1,000 lb. in weight. I expect to get from the tea duty this year £1,600,000.

I have also in consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, considered the question of assistance to the Colonial sugar industry. Sugar has declined very seriously in price in the last few years. At the end of 1920, when the West Indian Commission reported, the average price of West Indian sugar was £12 c.i.f. per ton London. The Commission recommended a guaranteed price of £15 per ton. A little later Sir Francis Watt recommended a similar or equivalent price in the case of Mauritius sugar. Neither of these recommendations was accepted by the Government of the day. Since then there has been a further precipitate fall in the price, which has now come down to £8 2s. 6d. c.i.f. London. I am glad that to meet this fall the planters have reduced their costs to an extent which only a few years ago would have been thought impossible; but I think there is no doubt that they are in a perfect, or desperate position, and that many of them are only just carrying on in the expectation that some relief will be obtained from the Mother Country.

Desperate Need of Sugar Growers.

"I have come to the conclusion that the request for relief is justified. Accordingly I am proposing that during the next five years there shall be an increase of one-third cwt. in the amount of the preference on all colonial sugar imported into the United Kingdom, the duties on foreign and Dominion sugars remaining at their present rates. In addition, I propose to grant during the same period a special supplementary preference equal to a further 1/4s. on a limited quantity of Colonial sugar, to be allocated by the Colonial Office among the several producing Colonies in proportion to their total sugar exports. The limited quantity entitled to the second shilling is fixed at 275,000 tons. Both these preferences will be liable to adjustment if during the five years the sterling wholesale price of foreign full duty sugar rises beyond 75% per cent. The cost of these concessions, which date from tomorrow, I estimate at £1,100,000 in the present year.


The petitions for increased preferences for Empire coffee and tobacco have not been granted.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, M.C., M.L.C., who has been Chairman of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations since its inception, has been re-elected, with the Hon. W. H. Timcke, M.L.C., and the Hon. Captain W. H. Evans, M.C., M.L.C., as Vice-Chairmen. The Committee is constituted as follows: Messrs. T. M. Partridge, C. A. Barton, A. Carnegie King, H. I. Cole, G. V. Thornicroft, J. Aitkenison, and R. J. ...

The Convention resolved that in any revision of the Congo Basin Treaties, Nyasaland should be excluded in order that preferential Customs rates might be given to British and Empire products. The Convention was further influenced by its desire to enter into a Customs Union with Southern Rhodesia, which would open further markets for Nyasaland's tea and other industries.

In a debate on European education, Captain R. Milward said it was essential for boys to be sent away at eight years of age, and pointed out that Nyasaland parents had to pay £6 more per term per pupil than Rhodesian parents, in the case of children sent to Southern Rhodesia, the Government of which granted a subsidy to that amount. On the proposition of Mr. A. H. Timcke, it was resolved that the Governor be invited to receive a small committee to discuss the advisability of a system of European education in Nyasaland on the lines of that in force in Southern Rhodesia, and that in the meantime immediate assistance be granted to parents sending their children to Southern Rhodesia to be educated. The planters in Southern Rhodesia could ship their waxes to Beira at one-sixth the rate paid by planters in Nyasaland was emphasised by Colonel Sanders.

East Africa is able to state that Major C. L. Walsh has been elected Chairman of the newly formed Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers Organisation.



Baby is always Healthy and Happy

HEALTHY, happy babies are those who enjoy the great advantage of having the food which Nature has provided for healthy development and sturdy growth. No substitute is equal to it for safeguarding the child against nutritional defects, and building a sure foundation for future health.

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POSERS FOR MR. McGRÉGOR ROSS.

East Africa in the Press.

KIKUYU BELIEFS ABOUT THE NUMBER SEVEN

An interesting article in the *Kenya Times* deals with the social life of the Kikuyu tribe.

There is an association with the number seven which is not unlike that which is elsewhere connected with the number thirteen. In the series of numeral roots, that for seven is missing, and another word substituted—a noun *muwanihi*, the origin of which is uncertain.

The following points, taken from a longer list of prohibitions connected with the number, appear to apply equally to members of the Kikuyu and Masai guilds:—

- (a) Men will not travel in groups of seven.
- (b) A traveller will not return on the seventh day of his journey.
- (c) Meat must be taken never to cut a lump of meat into seven smaller pieces.
- (d) Seven sticks are not to be used in making a grid to support roasting meat.
- (e) Solemn oaths are taken by striking a he-goat seven times with a stick, saying, "May my bones so be broken if I did so-and-so." Thereafter the party taking the oath is unclean for seven days and sleeps out in the bush.
- (f) Seven stones falling from a medicine man's calabash spell death, three or nine signify recovery.
- (g) Mount Margaret in the Rift Valley is called "Hill of the Young Boy." One of the tales connected with this name is that if a young boy goes round it seven times he will become a girl—a most unlucky thing to do, of course.

To count a group of people or the number of animals in a herd is to bring ill-luck upon them—to bring them under the influence of the "evil eye." A Kikuyu knows the "number-pattern" of his herd so well that he asserts at once if one is missing, and seeing that the colour of each is also clearly fixed in his mind, he can say just which one it is that is missing.

Mr. R. E. TUGMAN, the former Kitale settler, says in the course of a letter to *The Manchester Guardian*—

Mr. McGregor Ross objects to the provision of funds out of general revenue for the Kenya Defence Force, and proposes that the force should pay for itself. This is really an excellent idea, and I am sure that the Defence Conference at Geneva would be most interested in it. It applied to the Defence Forces of Europe, and all difficulties in the way of complete disarmament would fade away.

Mr. McGregor Ross's statement that the general finances of the Colony are mainly exactions from Africans is one of those provocative and misleading remarks which need not be taken seriously. If this were so, how could he justify the payment of pensions to retired officials out of that same revenue?

HOW A HOUSE-BOY WAS CAUGHT

How a resident in the Kilimani district of Kenya caught a house-boy thief is thus told by the *Kenya Police Review*:

Having left four loose shillings in a drawer in his house, a Kilimani settler, found on his return that two were missing. He first doubted that there were four, but in order to make sure he placed two more there. The following morning there were only two.

With the aid of a friend he soldered a piece of flex on two loose shillings, made a hole in the bottom of the flex, pulled the flex through and placed the shillings in the hole, which was hidden. The flex was then connected with the electric light in the next room.

Not wishing to give the culprit any cause for suspecting that his little games had been recognised, he left the house but arranged for his friend to keep watch in the next room. Needless to say the plan succeeded. Hardly had the man left the house when the house-boy tripped along to the cash deposit, saw the four shillings lying there, and lifted two of them. They happened to be the prepared ones. The light came on in the next room, and the friend caught the boy red-handed.

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the General Power of Attorney given by Loliondo Estates, Limited, of Usa River, in the District of Arusha, to Major Alexander Russell, also of Usa River, on the 6th day of December, 1929, has been revoked.

For Loliondo Estates, Limited,
R. C. SAMUELS,
General Manager for East Africa.

Usa River, Tanganyika Territory,
March 8th, 1932.

KILOSA-IFAKARA RAILWAY CRITICISED.

Mr. W. B. COTTON, who recently returned to this country from Tanganyika, says in a letter to *Truth* on the subject of the proposed railway from Kilosa to Ifakara:—

"When I was in Tanganyika recently I found railway construction proceeding with feverish activity through tracks hitherto abandoned to the elephants and rhinoceros. I became particularly well acquainted with the Kilosa-Ifakara section, and I am convinced that the railway, which was actually under construction at a heavy loss. The first point which comes to mind is, that the whole stretch of one hundred miles is the most unhealthy portion of the Territory, an area in which one is warned not to visit after November; I have no little doubt that many of your readers who served in the East African Campaign will verify this. My second point is that, owing to the prevalence of the tsetse-fly, no other form of transport, saving a few bar-out cacos, exists than the motor lorry, and it may be taken for granted that goods once loaded on a lorry will continue to be carried to Kilosa, and not to the nearest point on the proposed railway. My third point is that fully four-fifths of the proposed line runs through trackless forest, which is totally destitute of timber larger than is needed for village use, and is scarcely more capable of agricultural expansion than Dartmoor. Indeed, ten miles runs through a rocky gorge.

"Fourthly, I was credibly informed that even if the carrying trade, consisting mainly of rice, were diverted wholly from the motor lorry to the railway, its present volume is insignificant that it would be dealt with by the railway in two weeks, leaving the waggons to run empty for the rest of the year, nor in view of the fact that there are no minerals and no European settlers, is the notorious fact that the African grows no cotton, the is needed for his own consumption. I believe that my informant exaggerated. Fifthly, I believe the density of the population in the area in question to be rather below than above the average for the Territory of seven to the square mile, so that it is not to be supposed that the deficiency of goods will be cured by the passenger traffic.

"I must submit with some diffidence that when a railway is parallel to the base of a range of mountains (the Inanga plateau), over the undulating ground which all mountains provide at their bases, it is not in the least likely to be completed at a cost of £1,050,000 for one hundred miles."

BUDO—THE MOUNT FUJI OF UGANDA.

An interesting story of the introduction of the public school idea into Uganda is related in the *Church Missionary Outlook* by Mr. Stephen H. H. Wright, of Budo, Uganda, who, recalling that King's School, Budo, was first established in 1906, says:—

"Through the generosity of the Native Government, a wonderful site was given to the Native Anglican Church for the school. Budo Hill for generations has been to Uganda almost what Mount Fuji is to Japan. It is here that the kings of Uganda have been crowned and much of the hill is still sacred.

"The 'keeper' still keeps free from weeds the ring of stones inside which would be built, of cane work and thatch, the Native hut for the king to keep vigil on the night before his coronation. In the old and bad days the ceremony took place under the spreading branches of an old tree close by, after which there was an orgy of blood as the warriors, maddened with excitement, rushed down the valleys slaughtering and butchering wherever they went.

"Perhaps never in Uganda's thrilling history was an evolution so rapid as in the ten years following the War. Cotton, originally introduced into Uganda by a missionary, boomed, and there was no peasant who was not able, if he so wished, to cultivate a piece of ground and earn easily the wherewithal to buy for himself and his family the tempting articles displayed in the *dukas*.

"No longer did the Native bricklayer walk to his work; he grew cotton and bought himself a bicycle. No longer did a peasant, hearing of the illness of a brother, tramp a hundred miles in three or four days; he signalled a passing bus and got there the same morning for four shillings!"

Press cables from Kampala allege that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce will organise a non-payment campaign if the local Government carries out its proposal to introduce an income tax.

POINTERS FROM THE PRESS.

An interesting article on the development of mineral resources in Nyasaland appears in the March issue of the *Rhodesian Mining Journal*.

In an article in *Sporting Life* on racing in Africa, Mr. F. More O'Ferrall names Nairobi as the only place in Kenya where races take place. What about the popular race meetings frequently held in Nairobi, Nanyuki, and Eldoret?

Advice from unofficial members of the Legislative Council is received with impatience, and those who under it are publicly reprimanded (by the Government) with intolerance.—*The Hon. E. F. Moore, M.L.C., in "The Livingstone Mail."*

The seventh anniversary number of *Our Empire*, the interesting monthly organ of the British Empire Service League, contains birthday messages from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and Dominion High Commissioners in London.

Mr. R. Bishop, familiar to every traveller to Nyasaland as the Argus-eyed examiner of passports at Port Herald, returned on board the 'Guildford Castle' from England. He leaves for Nyasaland to-night, and we hear that the tiger fish are reported to be migrating to Tete and beyond already.—*The Nyasa News.*

From a report in the *Livingstone Mail* of the annual session of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council:—

"Mr. Kennedy Harris counselled the members not to be too sensitive to Press criticism, and cited a certain report in the *Chronicle* as an example of what should be ignored when reading incomplete accounts of meetings. As usual, and for the umpteenth time, the Chief Secretary interjected an audible assurance that he took no notice of the Press."

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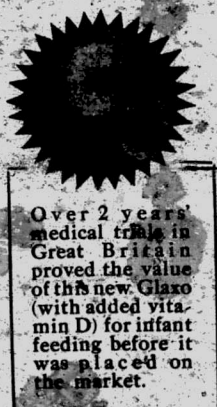
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"It satisfies."

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Kenya Defence Force Ordinance.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER told Captain Peter MacDonald in the House of Commons last week that the response of the Colonies in granting preferential treatment to Great Britain had been very good indeed, nearly every Colony which had a tariff and was free to do so having given this country a large preference. Among those to which he referred were Northern Rhodesia, which gives an Empire preference of from one-quarter to one-half the duty on most articles, and Somaliland, which has approved proposals for a surtax of one-tenth on duty on foreign goods only. Other East African territories are, of course, precluded from granting Empire preferences by reason of the operation of the Congo Basin Treaties.

Mr. G. Mander asked why it had been decided to apply the compulsion and penalty clauses of the Kenya Defence Force Ordinance, and how many conscript soldiers were likely to be obtained each year as a result. The Secretary of State replied that the Ordinance (of 1927) provided that members of the force in Class 1 should undergo an annual period of training not exceeding 100 hours. The Governor had made a regulation under the Ordinance prescribing the period of training as sixty hours for recruits and thirty-seven hours for others; failure to comply with the regulation rendered a member liable to prosecution under the Ordinance. He (Sir Philip) had been advised that, if the efficiency of the force was to be maintained, the penalty clauses must be preserved, and, if necessary, enforced. No change had been made in the number of classes of persons liable to service under the Ordinance, except that certain exemptions had been made. In answer to a further question, Sir Philip said that he thought Kenya was the only part of the British Empire where conscription existed, though there were a few colonies where the Governor had power to create and call out a Defence Force in case of emergency.

Left to the Men on the Spot.

Colonel J. Wedgwood asked what action had been taken as a result of the reports from African Colonies published as "Papers relating to the Health and Progress of Native Populations in certain parts of the Empire." Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the problems involved, many of which required the exercise of the greatest tact and prudence, were receiving the constant attention of Colonial Governments. The interchange of views and experience secured by the publication of that correspondence had been of the greatest value, and he did not think there was any occasion to issue specific instructions.

In a supplementary question Colonel Wedgwood asked whether, as the papers in question all regarded education as the best means of putting an end to certain ugly practices on African women, the Secretary of State would urge an extension of education for Africans. Sir Philip replied that a very great deal was done for education in the Colonies, but it was impossible to hold out hopes of a large extension of social services when many Colonies were in sore financial straits.

Mr. C. Calverwell—who has recently returned from a visit to East Africa—asked whether medical officers in Uganda were allowed to accept fees from private patients, and, if so, under what conditions. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the regulations of the East African Medical Service provided that, except in districts in which the Governor, in consultation with the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, has decided that reasonable facilities exist for the treatment by private practitioners of persons not entitled to free medical attendance, medical officers are allowed private practice, for which fees may be charged, provided that it does not interfere with their official duties. He had not received complaints that medical officers were neglecting their duties to attend to their private patients, and thought that for private fees to be paid to the public exchequer would lead to two difficulties. First, people would say that the Government were giving the service and they should get it for nothing; secondly, on those terms the doctor might be unwilling to undertake private practice. Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle asked that the Secretary of State would consider the value of retaining the supplementary advantages of private practice to enhance the limited prospects of medical officers.

Coffee Growing by Natives.

Sir Philip said that no licences had been issued in 1931 to Natives in Kenya to grow coffee. Colonel Wedgwood inquired why Natives were not allowed to grow coffee, to which the Secretary of State answered that only two applications had been applied for; the conditions under which coffee could be grown by Natives were under

KENYA'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OTTAWA.

Suggestions for the Impartial Government.

The Kenya Government has sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies its recommendations for consideration at the Ottawa Conference. They include Imperial preference for coffee, wheat, fruits, vegetables, sugar, timber, butter, cheese, ghee, pig products, tea, hides, skins, oilseeds, wattle bark, and

With regard to sisal the Government suggests the imposition of a substantial duty on hard fibres, with an exemption for Empire producers, and a 50% duty on combed and twine of a maximum of a quarter of an inch in diameter, also with an exemption for Empire produce provided that at least 60% of Empire-grown fibre is used. The extension of this arrangement to rope is also suggested.—Times telegram from Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

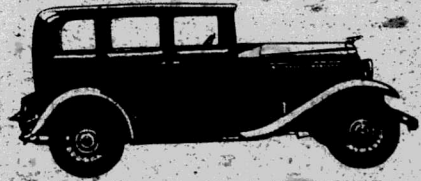
Kenya engages a Geologist.

The following appointment to the East African Public Services has been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies—

Kenya—Assistant Geologist, Mr. R. Murray-Hughes. Recent promotions and transfers include the following—
T. R. Hayes, Superintendent of Agriculture, to be Agricultural Officer, Uganda.
H. Owen, M.R.C.S., Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Tanganyika, to be Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Tanganyika.
Mr. I. G. C. Squire, Assistant Manager, Oil Palm Plantations, Sierra Leone, to be Manager, Government Plantations, Zanzibar.

A conference of Treasurers of the East African territories was recently held in Entebbe.

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| Dec., 1930. "Reyners Hyperdyna." | COMPLETE KIT | £7-16-10 |
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EAST AFRICAN SHOOTING COMPETITION.

DETAILS have been issued of the Colonial Rifle Association's Small Bore Match for a challenge cup and medals for the two leading teams. The match is open to teams of ten competitors from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and Somaliland and from all other Colonies and Protectorates of the Empire. Ladies may be included in the match which are to be selected by recognised Rifle Clubs, Rifle Associations or Defence Forces. The annual entrance fee is £1 per team, and entries are open from January 1 to June 1 each year. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, 23, Water Lane, London, E.C.4.

ARMY MOTOR CONVOY IN THE SUDAN.

THE War Office has now received a report of the journey of the Army motor convoy from Malakal to Makwar, in the Sudan. The convoy has since completed its 5,000 mile tour of Egypt and the Sudan. The report states—

"The journey from Malakal to Jegd (337 miles) provided by far the most severe test of suspension and strength of construction of the vehicles yet encountered. The greater part of this route has only twice previously been traversed by motor cars and never before by motor trucks. The track is for the most part cotton soil, discoloured by sun, very bumpy, and full of holes. For one stretch of twenty-one miles elephants had used the track in wet weather, and their footprints had hardened into deep potholes. Further on the track ran for a time across grassy plains, and then wound like a corkscrew through dense forest. The vehicles all ran well during the whole of 550 miles, and, apart from the breakage of one or two spring leaves, no mechanical troubles were experienced. During a part of the journey temperatures of 120° in the shade were recorded, but no boiling of the cooling water occurred."

PAINTINGS AND PHOTOS OF EAST AFRICA.

FROM April 14 to May 7 Mr. A. J. Ensor is exhibiting at the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, water-colour drawings illustrating his fifteen months' motor tour in South and East Africa. Only a dozen are of East African subjects, all being of Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Ensor has a bold brush, and has caught the atmosphere and colouring of his subjects.

But East Africans will, perhaps, be even more interested in the fine photographs of East African subjects made by Miss D. Hartley, who accompanied Mr. Ensor on his journey. Many of these are not shown on the walls, but Miss Hartley has a number of portfolios which she gladly opens for visitors. As her photographs were taken with a half-guinea box camera, their quality is really remarkable.

BRAZIL'S BID FOR BRITISH COFFEE MARKET.

EAST AFRICAN coffee planters and merchants will be interested to learn that the National Coffee Council of Brazil has concluded a contract with the British Coffee Corporation, whereby the latter will receive 250,000 bags of coffee within the next three years, 100,000 bags the first year, 75,000 the next, and 75,000 in the third year. The Corporation is jointly responsible for the execution of the contract with Messrs. J. J. Bunne and Company, who act as buying brokers for the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which in turn supplies over 20,000 co-operative stores throughout the country. The Great Britain at present consumes only 350,000 bags of coffee annually, of which Brazil supplies no more than 5,000 bags. The importance of the contract is considerable.

Mr. Charles Bovington, M.C., K.B.E., formerly Governor of Nyasaland, who presided last week at a Bedford meeting of the U.M.C.A., said he thought the Mission had suffered a handicap in that its members were not allowed to marry. The reasons for such a rule had been partly attributable to questions of finance, difficulties of communication, and dangers to health, but those difficulties had now mainly disappeared.

KENYA GOLF MEETING AT HUNSTANTON.

EAST AFRICAN golfers at present on this side will be interested to know that arrangements have now been made by the Kenya Golfing Society for another East Coast meeting to be held at Hunstanton from July 8 to July 18.

During the meeting the annual competition for the Club Cup will be held by Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Hawkins, a replica of the cup being presented to the winner. If there are more than twelve entries a box of silver will be awarded to the runner-up. During the week the match will be played against the Hunstanton Club (July 12), the Royal West Norfolk Golf Club at Brancaster (July 15), and against the Lucifer Society at Aldeburgh (July 17).

The headquarters of the Society in Hunstanton will again be at the Le Strange Arms Hotel, which quotes inclusive terms of 21s. per day in the hotel or 18s. 6d. in the annex.

A match has been arranged with the Royal Blackheath Golf Club for Sunday, June 26, and it is hoped to arrange a match with the Slane Golfing Society.

This year's touring captain is Mr. E. E. Figgis, K.C. Readers desiring further particulars of touring and other arrangements may obtain them from the London Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. W. Knapman, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

NEW KENYA SECTION OF E.A. MOUNTAIN CLUB.

A KENYA section of the East African Mountain Club has been formed in Nairobi, with the Rev. Dr. G. J. G. as President, and Mr. G. A. Grieco as Hon. Secretary. The objects of the new branch include—

Organisation of mountain expeditions in East Africa.
Provision for the safety of climbers, and for the organisation of search parties when occasion arises.
Compilation of topographical, meteorological and climatic records, illustrated by description, map and photograph.

Collection of rocks or mineral specimens, including earths and clays, working in conjunction with other clubs.
Protection of the existing rights of way and improving of present footpaths.

Assistance to Government in the enforcement of the Forest and Game Laws, and the Wild Flowers Protection Acts.

Preservation of the beauty of favourite resorts, the suppression of vulgar advertisement, and the prevention of the pollution of streams.

Among those keenly interested in the new Kenya branch of the Club are the Hon. H. L. Sikes, Director of Public Works, and Mr. H. O. Weller, Supervisor of Technical Education, and author of "Kenya Without Prejudice."

The Rev. J. I. McNair, Chairman of the Livingstone Memorial Trust, is anxious to procure gifts of African costumes, spears, shields and drums for use in a pageant of "Scenes of African Life," to be held on April 30 to commemorate "Livingstone Day."

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HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

Isn't it amazing how mother love ensures such thoughtful care of Baby, wedged in between the million tasks which make up the running of a home? Anything that truly helps is so appreciated. That is why Steedman's little red book, "Hints to Mothers," has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It deals so practically with every little ailment that mother feels after when she has it handy. And in the case of accident or serious illness, it tells what to do while awaiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, just the useful guide you would expect from the makers of those famous Steedman's Powders—the aperient made especially for childhood's years, from teething time until fourteen. So safe—so sure. They regulate the little bowels, banishing constipation and its attendant ills, and keeping the blood clear and cool. Your free copy of "Hints to Mothers" is awaiting you. Why not send a postcard for it to John Steedman & Co., 272, Watworth Road, London, S.E.17.

(ADVT.)

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**SMITH
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& CO.**

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IT'S GOOD!
PERFECTION SCOT'S WHISKY
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EDINBURGH

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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 may desire to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Forty-two European babies were born in Kitale during 1931.

A new hotel is to be erected in Nanyuki by Mrs. Hill-Williams.

During February Belgium imported 2,840 cwt. of sisal from British East Africa.

Tanganyika and Kenya exported 3,789 tons and 387 tons of sisal respectively during February.

The Mining Regulations of Kenya have been published as a Supplement to the *Official Gazette*.

Pedigree hatching eggs have been imported by air into Kenya from England by a Londiani poultry farmer.

Luscious grapes are being grown on Mr. de Wet's estate in Northern Tanganyika, writes our correspondent.

The Portuguese Government has sanctioned the raising of a loan for development work in Portuguese East Africa.

An aeroplane hangar, formerly belonging to the late Captain Denys Finch-Hatton, is offered for sale in Kenya for £175.

Sheikh Numan el Garem has been appointed Grand Kadi of the Sudan, in succession to Sheikh Mohamed Amin Koraa.

The sloop "Dahlia," which recently returned to this country from the Red Sea, has been paid off to be sold out of the Service.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has introduced a Bill providing for a 15% quota of British films for exhibition in the Colony.

A business plot in Livingstone, on which a building valued at no less than £3,000 must be erected, was recently sold by auction for £900.

Latest crop estimates from Kenya report the following estimated yields: Maize, 960,605 bags; wheat, 92,895 bags; coffee, 159,295 cwt.

The railway extension from Chambishi to Mufulira is almost completed, and work on the bridge across the Kafue River is progressing satisfactorily.

An emergency landing ground for aeroplanes has been opened at Mtoko, 85 miles N.E. by E. from Salisbury, on the Salisbury-Tete-Blantyre air route.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during February included: Gold, 2,266 ounces (£11,786); diamonds, 276 carats (£276); and mica, 1,297 lb. (£190).

The public examination under the Bankruptcy Ordinance of Mr. G. W. Davidson, the Kampala cycle dealer, was to have taken place in Kampala on April 4.

The Derema Estate of 26,000 acres in the Usambara Highlands of Tanganyika has been bought at public auction by Messrs. Karimjee, Jivanjee and Co. for £6,000.

Nearly £350 has been subscribed towards the new organ fund for All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, P. O. Box 539, Nairobi.

When the ordinary letter mail from Blantyre, Nyasaland, missed its connexion at Limbe recently, the postmaster sent it to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, whence it was dispatched to this country by air mail.

Mr. A. J. van Heel, the representative of Messrs. Braithwaite (Engineers), Ltd., who has been in charge of the sub-structure of the new deep-water wharf at Beira, has arrived home on the completion of the work.

The Tanganyika Planners' Association recently requested the Customs and Posts and Telegraphs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika ought to be amalgamated under one Commissioner of Customs and one Postmaster-General.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during December included: Gold, 393 ounces (£1,200); copper, 3,688 tons (£141,342); copper concentrates (£17,817); vanadium, 33,923 lb. (£22,950); and vanadium concentrates, 75 tons (£10,045).

The aeroplane in which the late Commander Glen Kidston broke the London-Cape flight record was flown last week by Lieutenant Cathcart-Jones from Croaydon to Hanworth in four and a half minutes. The average speed was 184 miles an hour.

The East African Women's League, of which Miss Ailsa Turner is President, raised over £1,734 for the Earl Haig Fund of the British Legion as a result of the collections made on Poppy Day in Kenya, Zanzibar, and Pemba. Kenya's contribution was £1,439.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop J. J. Willis, Bishop of Uganda, last week laid the foundation stone of a new missionary training college at Buwalasi, one of the foot-hills of Mount Elgon. The building is to cost £10,000, of which more than half still remains to be raised.

The Bombay Uganda Company, Ltd., of which Messrs. C. Parekh & Company are managing agents, reports a loss of Rs. 285,632 for 1931. The loss is stated to be due to "total failure of the Uganda cotton crop, particularly in the parts where the company's cotton ginneries were situated."

Southern Rhodesia's deficit for the year ended March 31 was no worse than £18,000. Estimates for the current year put expenditure at £2,143,000, against a total revenue on the present taxation basis of £1,900,000, leaving a deficit of £243,000. The total deficit is to be covered by a tax on the gold premium, higher Customs duties, and other forms of taxation. The new duties give a preference to British-made motor tires, boots, shoes, blankets, and clothing for Natives.

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To make a delicious, health-giving, fresh lemonade, add five or more parts of water to one of Kia-Oras. Kia-Oras is just the juice of fine fruit, lemons from Messina, oranges from Valencia, crushed on the spot at the moment of tree ripeness.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

While good to fine qualities continued to realise steady to dearer prices at last week's auctions, lower grades were slow of sale.

Kenya—

"A" sizes	80s. 6d. to 113s. 6d.
"B" "	64s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.
"C" "	57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.
Peaberry	87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.
London graded—	
First sizes	70s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.
Second sizes	70s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.
Third sizes	55s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.
Peaberry	80s. 6d. to 85s. 6d.
Pale, brown and ungraded	49s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.

Uganda—

Pale	52s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.
Robusta	43s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

Tanganyika—

London cleaned—	
First sizes	73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.
Second sizes	59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
Third sizes	43s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.
Peaberry	60s. 6d.

Usambara—

London cleaned—	
Second size	68s. 6d.
Third size	44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.

Kilimanjaro—

London cleaned—	
First size	70s. 6d.
Second size	66s. 6d.
Third size	45s. 6d.
Peaberry	78s. 6d.

Moshi—

London cleaned—	
First size	63s. 6d.
Third size	63s. 6d.

Belgian Congo—

"A" size	78s. 6d.
"B" "	63s. 6d.
London graded—	
Second size	55s. 6d.
Third size	50s. 6d.

Kivu—

London graded—	
First size	72s. 6d.
Second sizes	55s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.
Third sizes	41s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—Quiet, with fair clean block quoted at 90s. per cwt. spot. (The comparative quotation last year was 102s. 6d.)

Castor Seed.—A little business has been done at £12 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £18 10s.)

Chilies.—Very quiet at 30s. to 45s. per cwt. c.i.f. according to quality. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 45s. and 52s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot at 74d. and April May quoted at 74d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 110d. and 114d.)

Copra.—Dull and lower at £14 12s. 6d. per ton for fair sun-dried. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 10s. and £14.)

Cotton.—There has been a marked rise in East African at from 41d. to 62d. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 41d. to 74d.)

Groundnuts.—Dull, East African being quoted at about 41s. 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £16 10s.)

Hides and Skins.—No business is passing at the quotation of 5d. per lb. for Mombasa heavyweights. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Mats.—The nominal value of East African No. 2 is 22s. per 450 lb. c.i.f.

Shrimps.—Rather lower at about £18 15s. per ton for white and/or yellow. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £18 15s. and £16.)

Sisal.—East African is barely steady, with No. 1 f.o.b. quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 10s. and £14. A sale of 11,000 tons of Mexican is reported to the U.S.A. Mexican is on offer in this country at £13 duty-paid, and Java at £14 for any position to December.

Tea.—300 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised 8d. per lb.

NEW NAIROBI RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

An attractively designed brochure of the Spring Valley Estate, Nairobi, which commands glorious views of the surrounding country, has reached us from Messrs. Richardson, Tyson & Martin, Ltd., the principal agents, who describe the estate as one of the most beautiful spots in the environs of Nairobi and less than 2 1/2 miles from its centre. Purchasers of plots can either build their own houses or have them erected by the agents. The price of land and the cost of building are certainly most attractive to those who think in terms of conditions being within reach of the Charing Cross, and show that the estate is in this matter as yet unmentioned. Enquiries can be sent free to any neighbouring Estate Agent, or apply to Messrs. Richardson, Tyson & Martin, 2, 4, Nairobi, or the London agents, Messrs. William Richardson & Co., Ltd., Arundel House, Bury Street, E.C.3.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following details concerning rainfall in East Africa during the week ended April 5: Eldama Ravine, 27 1/2 inch; Fort Hall, 2 1/4 inches; Kabete, 2 1/2; Kericho, 0 7/8; Kiambu, 4 6/8; Kinkaren, 2 1/2; Kisumu, 1 1/2; Limuru, 3 1/2; Machakos, 1 1/2; Mackinnon, 2 1/2; Makindu, 1 1/2; Meru, 1 1/2; Mombasa, 0 1/2; Nairobi, 0 1/2; Nanyasha, 0 7/8; Nanyuki, 0 7/8; Narok, 0 1/2; Ngong, 2 1/2; Nirop, 1 1/2; Songhor, 2 1/2; Sor, 0 8/8; Tsavo, 3 8/8; Kampala, 2 8/8.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

An increase of 65 7/8% in the number of cars exported was reported at last week's annual meeting of the Vauxhall Motors Ltd. (which is representative of East Africa by Messrs. Mart and Exchange, Ltd.). The company made a profit of £56,030 during 1931, compared with a loss of £28,536 in 1930.

East African planters and farmers should be interested in some interesting literature concerning supplies of pure water obtainable by artesian tube wells, just issued by Messrs. C. Isler & Company, Ltd., of Bear Lane, Southwark, S.E.1. Copies will gladly be sent to any reader mentioning *East Africa*.

The Dutch s.s. "Heemskerk" well known on the East African coast, when bound from Rotterdam to Hamburg last week, lost her propeller and had to be towed into Ymuiden and thence to Amsterdam for repairs.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Watussi," which will leave Southampton to-morrow, carries the following outward passengers for—

Dar es Salaam.
Mrs. E. van den Berg-Cpos
Miss J. Johanssen
Miss K. Klinger
Miss E. Muller
G. Oldenburg
T. Dettner
H. B. Ruppel
Mrs. E. Schröder
Mr. & Mrs. M. Weiss

Tombou.
Dr. W. Geilinger
Miss L. Gerlach
Mr. R. Grabert
Miss K. Hammann
Miss E. Kassney
Mr. L. Keller
Mr. & Mrs. H. Mayer
The Duke zu Rantzau
Mr. H. Räuert

Mr. K. Schmidtmann.
Dr. G. Teichler

Beira.
Mr. J. Fache
Mrs. Sophos

Mombasa.
Mr. G. H. Gies
Miss M. Denting

Mr. L. Gay
Mrs. G. L. Gay
Mr. N. Goes
Mr. & Mrs. Harrison
Mr. H. Matthews
Miss I. Meyer-Busch
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Miller
Mr. John Mowatt
Mrs. M. von Neumann
Mr. W. Schulze
Mr. C. Teesdale

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "General Duchesne," which arrived at Marseilles on April 9, has brought the following from—

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. Cosmopietro
Mr. Cosmoyey
Mrs. de Becker
Mr. & Mrs. Bertinaria
Mr. Bivort
Rev. Father Fauconnier
Mr. Goyens
Mr. Jaupotte
Mr. Martin
Mr. Nageshear
Mr. Pierard
Mr. & Mrs. Poncin

Mr. Saphar
Mrs. Yvonne
Mrs. O'Brien
Mr. & Mrs. Nydrag

Mombasa.

Mr. Carleton
Mr. Dujardin
Mr. Maillard
Mr. Ogwitz
Mr. J. J. Strahle
Mrs. V. Wilson
Mr. Youvon

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

April 21 per s.s. "Nalders."
" 27 " s.s. "General Duchesne"
(Dar es Salaam and Lindi only).
" 28 " s.s. "Carthage."
May 7 " s.s. "Kaiser-Wilhelm."

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 April 23 by the s.s. "Viceroy of India," on April 25 by the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," and on May 6 by the s.s. "Angers."

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

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Mantofa arrived London, April 16.
Malda arrived Mombasa homewards, April 13.
Masjana arrived Marseilles outwards, April 16.
Madura left Dar es Salaam outwards, April 13.
Kenya left Bombay for Durban, April 20.
Kangola left Mombasa for Bombay, April 13.
Khandalla left Dar es Salaam for Durban, April 18.
Karanja left Durban for Bombay, April 18.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

Andur left Dar es Salaam outwards, April 15.
Dario passed Gibraltar for East Africa, April 10.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Nieuwerkerk left Durban outwards, April 17.
Heenslerk arrived Antwerp homewards, April 12.
Amstelkerk left Durban for East Africa, April 13.
Meliskerk left Suez outwards, April 11.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Angers left Majunga homewards, April 14.
Explorateur Grandidier arrived Djibouti outwards, April 12.
Jean Laborde left Marseilles outwards, April 15.

UNION-CASTLE.

Dunbar Castle arrived Lourenço Marques for Beira, April 17.
Dunluce Castle left Port Said homewards, April 14.
Garth Castle arrived Cape Town homewards, April 18.
Gloucester Castle left London for Lourenço Marques, April 14.
Guildford Castle arrived London, April 17.
Langibby Castle arrived Mombasa for Natal, April 17.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY-MACLEOD. On April 34, 1932, at Westminster Cathedral, by Rev. Father Scholles, JOHN CHRISTOPHER KELLY to MARY MACLEOD, widow of Major D. N. Macleod, R.A.M.C.

TABORA SOVEREIGNS FOR SALE.

THREE genuine Tabora sovereigns for sale. Acquired immediately after British occupation, 1918. What offers?—Box No. 297, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

GOOD KENYA COFFEE FARM FOR SALE.

IN Nandi country, 80 miles from Eldoret. Delightful, healthy climate. Altitude 6,000 ft. Area 564 acres, 90 under well-planted coffee in rich soil. At least 300 acres could be put under coffee. Permanent water.—Full particulars from JAFF HATON, 106, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chinyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Basanda, Arabic, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at The School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

HINTS ON EQUIPMENT AND HEALTH

For Intending Residents in the Tropics

By J. MALFOUR KIRK, M.B.

This book should become part of the equipment of all travellers and residents in the tropics.—British Medical Journal.
Price 3s. 6d. (postage 4d.)

CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE TROPICS

By ERIC C. SPAAR, M.D.

It is well arranged, with special information on problems peculiar to tropical climates.—The Lancet.

Price 7s. 6d. (postage 4d.)

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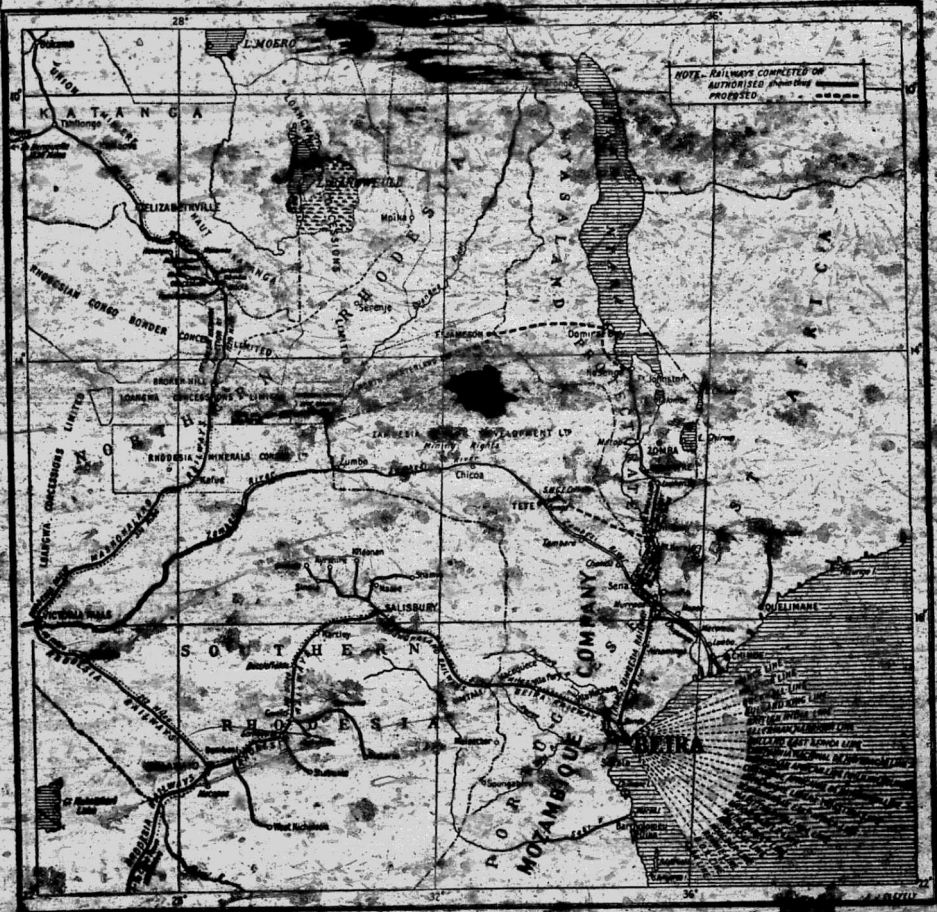
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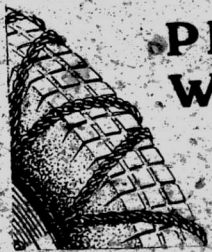
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 It is also the outlet for the Mozambique Company's Territories, the Katanga, and the Zambezia Valley.
 Over 20 Steamship Lines make regular callings at the Port, which has the most efficient and up-to-date equipment, permitting the maximum speed and security in the transit of passengers and cargo.
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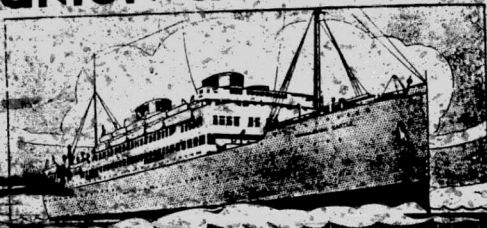
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ETHIOPIA AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Though starting on the heroic note that slavery is "the pestilent sore which it is our business to eradicate," and continuing with the official opinion of the Committee that "the mission undertaken by Lord Noel-Buxton and his colleagues is one of the most eminently satisfactory pieces of work accomplished by the Society through the many years of its existence," it must be confessed that the speeches made last week by the two noble delegates at the "Welcome Home" meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society failed to satisfy any fanatical aspirations which may have existed in the large audience. They did better; they told the plain, unvarnished truth about Ethiopia and the almost insurmountable difficulties which face the abolitionists in that unique land. They gave the facts as they are.

What is the practical upshot of their mission? The Emperor has expressed his hope that within fifteen years slavery will no longer exist in his dominions. That is the long and the short of it. And when we come to consider the means by which this desirable end is to be achieved, we find, on the evidence of the two delegates, that its consummation depends wholly and solely upon the Emperor himself, a potentate willing enough but himself the hereditary owner of multitudes of slaves, a monarch whose writ does not run far from his capital, who rules a people in the very fabric of whose history, culture and being slavery is bound up, and who is surrounded by an atmosphere utterly inimical to his project. To us the most remarkable feature of the meeting was the moderation of the speeches delivered. The delegates, as honest men, realised the position of the Emperor and the "atmosphere" of Ethiopia itself. Lord Polwarth was especially sympathetic while we regarded Ethiopia as a half-civilised country, he said, the Ethiopians themselves were of a very different opinion; and, he asked, what would we think if a deputation from a foreign land arrived in England, protested that they found street-betting widely prevalent amongst us, and demanded to know what steps we were taking to

abolish it? We should simply reply that street-betting was against the law, and that was precisely the reply given officially when the delegates asked why slave-raiding was so prevalent in Ethiopia. The United States was in a similar position, though prohibition declared that drinking alcohol was against the law, drinking still continued.

It was curious to note how thoroughly the Society's two delegates realised the difficulties in the way of abolishing domestic slavery in Ethiopia; there was nothing of the "stamp out the abomination at once" attitude about their advice. They recognised that the slaves liberated under the decree of 1924 have nowhere to go and nothing to do, so that they still hang about their masters' houses and are practically in the same position as before. The British faced the same difficulty when the Arabs' slaves were liberated on our taking over the administration of East Africa, and it cannot be said that we made a great success of it. As for the slave-raiding and kidnapping which still goes on in Ethiopia, how can that be stopped when there is no such thing as a central police force in the country, and when even murder is not the concern of the Government but is left to private interests to deal with? Yet Lord Lugard, whose great experience in fighting slave-raiding in all its aspects none can deny, could see no cure for the Ethiopian *impasse* except in a thoroughly organised and efficient police force—though even he volunteered no information as to how that force could be brought into being.

All this is not news to us or to our readers. We have long known the conditions which exist in Ethiopia, but we welcome the enlightenment which has come to Lord Noel-Buxton and Lord Polwarth from their altruistic journey, an enlightenment which they have so honestly passed on to the officials and rank and file of their Society. If visitors with a mission to our own Dependencies in East Africa show as receptive a mind and as sympathetic a heart for the difficulties our own people have to face, we shall be spared the crude criticism and uninformed opposition which have been such prominent and unpleasant features in the past. That, as we see it, is the real lesson of the Anti-Slavery Society's delegation to Ethiopia.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Non-official opinion in Uganda generally, and in Kampala in particular, has for some time felt that the claims of the commercial capital of the Protectorate to the provision of an aerodrome was receiving scant support.

SIR W. GOWERS'S AIR-MINDEDNESS.

Our difficulty in this view has been based on the undeniable fact of the Governor, Sir William Gowers, for the advancement of civil aviation; it is certainly no exaggeration to say that he has been years ahead of his contemporaries in air-mindedness, and we shall always remember Captain Gladstone's reiterated testimony that he would never have succeeded in persuading the East African Governments to co-operate with him in pioneering the air route but for Sir William Gowers, who, foreseeing the practical advantages of the scheme, flew with him to demonstrate his faith, was the first to promise financial assistance, and seized every opportunity to argue the cause with the Governors of the neighbouring Dependencies.

Despite these facts, Kampala has, as we have believed that its needs had been sufficiently

SEARCH FOR AN AERODROME NEAR KAMPALA.

sympathetically considered. Perhaps that impression will be removed, or at least modified, by an answer now given to the Uganda Legislative Council in the following terms: "The possibility of undertaking the construction of an aerodrome in the immediate vicinity of Kampala has been under consideration by Government since 1928. Every available opportunity has been taken to utilise expert advice to assist in discovering a site which could be converted into a suitable landing-ground without very heavy expenditure, but hitherto with no success. The Air Survey Company was recently instructed by Government to photograph any site within twelve miles of Kampala which appeared from the air to be suitable for the construction of a landing-ground. Four sites were selected and photographed, and have since been examined on the ground and surveyed in detail with contours. They have been found to be quite definitely unsuitable. Ten further possible sites have also been examined, and the most promising of these have also been surveyed in detail. The result has been to show that an attempt to make even a good landing-ground at the best of the sites suggested must involve heavy expenditure, and the conversion of any of the sites into an air-port conforming to the requirements of Imperial Airways cannot be regarded as a practical proposition. Government is fully alive to the desirability of providing the commercial capital of the Protectorate with facilities for air-traffic, and it is to be regretted that physical and financial difficulties stand in the way of what would otherwise be a normal measure of development. All that appears to be practicable at present is to consider the provision of a landing-ground which would be available for the use of local traffic sufficiently close to Kampala to warrant reasonable expenditure on its construction. It is doubtful whether even such a landing-ground can be provided without incurring expenditure which could hardly be justified at the present time, and under present conditions, but the possibility is still under examination."

The economic difficulties of recent months have had the beneficial effect of causing East African Governments, particularly those of Tanganyika Territory and Kenya, to concentrate attention on the importance of augmenting production of export crops from Native areas, and of increasing and controlling trade with those areas. Following discussions between the Governor of Kenya and certain commercial leaders, the problems at issue have been discussed by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which has unanimously resolved to invite Government to constitute a Board, consisting of the Chief Native Commissioner (as Chairman), two or three members of the Native Administration, and three or four members of the commercial community, to frame a definite policy for the improvement of commercial methods in Native areas. To the resolution was added an expression of opinion that the present unsympathetic method of granting trading licences in township areas and Native trading centres definitely retards their proper economic development; that applications for licences should be made to properly constituted Licensing Boards; and that those bodies should satisfy themselves as to the integrity and financial standing of the applicant, and have some considered policy with regard to the number of trading licences to be granted for each centre.

It is definitely in the Native interest that prompt action should be taken along the lines proposed, and it is satisfactory to know that the Governor, having emphasised his anxiety to secure the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce, has already instructed Provincial Commissioners to forward to such Chambers complete lists of the places in the Reserves in which Native *dukas* are established. Effective action to increase trade in Native areas cannot be taken by officials acting alone; however well-intentioned they may be, their training and outlook are not such as to enable them to see and foresee the points which the experienced business man would notice, and we therefore trust that some such body as the Nairobi Chamber has proposed may be created. The Chamber, it will be observed, does not ask for commercial predominance on the proposed Board, but contents itself with the wise request for adequate business representation. Under the chairmanship of a strong and wise Chief Native Commissioner—and we sincerely trust that such a man will soon be selected for the vacant appointment in Kenya—really valuable work might be done, with immense benefit to the Natives, to Kenya commerce generally, and, it is to be hoped, to the export industries of Great Britain.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN TRADERS AND OFFICIALS.

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If Negrophiles at Home are fond of describing the mind of the African as "child-like," many Europeans in East and Central Africa with extensive first-hand knowledge consider the term hopelessly wide of the mark. Dr. A. I. Richards, a professional anthropologist, who has just concluded a careful investigation into the Babemba of Northern Rhodesia, relates in an interesting paper in *Africa* that those tribesmen show

THE NATIVE NOT SO CHILD-LIKE

real ingenuity in playing off one authority against another. There are the tribal chiefs, who administer the Native law within limits, the Government officials, and the missionaries—each with their own ideas of right and wrong and of the punishments which fit crime. The Native realises, for instance, that some of his delinquencies will be judged more leniently by the Government official than by his own chief; the latter will punish him, if allowed, with extreme severity for attempted witchcraft, whereas the former, denying that such a thing as witchcraft exists, will punish the man who has committed the crime, or else dismiss the case. The Government magistrate realises that he is thus put in the position of protecting the sorcerer, the great enemy of society, what can he do? This account bears out in the most emphatic way the contentions of Mr. F. H. Melland. The Mubemba further realises that to become a nominal Christian will relieve him of tribal obligations, as when certain missionaries forbid the payment of the bride-wealth. So the "child-like" Native plays off one authority against the other according as each differing code seems to offer him the most practical advantage. And the account shows that he does it very well.

In the interesting letter which we published last week Mr. Martin Johnson, referring to the death-rate among animals in zoological gardens, stated: "The death-rate of the best of zoo animals in 1951 runs up to over 50% in some. Get the figures from the London Zoo and they will surprise you." The figures, as published frankly in the Annual Report of the Zoological Society of London for 1951, are, per average strength, 34.7% for mammals and 30.8% for birds. At first sight these figures appear to support Mr. Johnson, but we read that 30.5% of the total deaths occurred within six months of the arrival of the animals at the Zoo; the Report adds that "the incidence of losses during the period required for acclimatisation has been steadily reduced since 1926 by greater care in dieting and hygienic management." It seems clear that the percentage of mortality in the Zoo is certainly not greater, and is probably much less, than the death-rate in nature. In a stable population in England, say, of rabbits or sparrows, it is evident that the number of young produced each year, which may vary from ten for rabbits to two for sparrows, does not increase the total of the population. What is the percentage of deaths in such cases?

Then in the London Zoo animals which die are not thrown away, but are carefully autopsied by experts, with immense advantage to anatomy, pathology and parasitology. The Report itself contains much detailed information of the conclusions from the animals dissected. Once over the critical period of acclimatisation, it would appear fair to argue, as Mr. E. C. Boulenger does, that the animals in Regent's Park "live a life *de luxe*, free from anxiety or effort in seeking the supply of their daily needs"—which is not to say that we are taking sides in the matter; on the contrary, we leave the ring clear for public contestants. At any rate, in British zoological gardens the animals are spared teasing by "fools that poke canes into the cages and throw lighted cigarettes," which is apparently common in American menageries. Anyone who tried those tricks in the London Zoo would soon find himself in trouble.

During his recent visit to Portuguese East Africa, Mr. H. U. Moffat, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, spoke in terms of high praise of the improvements made at the Port of Beira in recent years, confessing himself absolutely amazed at the up-to-date equipment which had been installed. He described Beira as a fine port and a fine town, the interests of which were identical with those of Southern Rhodesia, and declared that whatever the future might hold, Beira must always remain to a very great extent the port of Southern Rhodesia; if a new gateway to that Colony through Walvis Bay should later come into existence, it was to be expected that there would then be plenty of trade for both ports. We have evidence that the visit has given great satisfaction in Portuguese East Africa.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey goes from strength to strength, not only has he put back the date of *Homo sapiens*, the modern type of Man, some hundreds of thousands of years by his investigations into the site of the Oldoway skeleton, but he has now confirmed his estimate by further researches on the shores of Lake Victoria. The news which has so far reached London is rather obscure in certain points, but leaves no doubt that remains of *Homo sapiens* have been discovered in a stratum even lower than that which housed the Oldoway bones. Rusinga Island has yielded fossils of anthropoid apes of the Miocene period, about a million years ago, but their relation to the human remains discovered is very wisely left by Dr. Leakey for further inquiry. There is no suggestion that Man was contemporary with these apes, though there can be no question of the value and interest of Dr. Leakey's researches. He is doing great work in East Africa and it is impossible to set as yet limits to the wonderful revelations of the early history of our race towards which that work is tending.

East African settlers who may be thinking of growing figs should take warning from the experience of their fellow planters in Northern Rhodesia. Complaints of the failure of fig-trees to develop edible fruit led to investigation, which revealed that the trees in question were of the Smyrna type (which bears the real fig of commerce), but that they require the presence of the Mediterranean fig-fertilising insect *Blastophaga grossorum* in order that the flowers may be effectively pollinated. The insects must be introduced and established on Capri figs as South Africa discovered some years ago. Indeed, the unravelling of the complicated story of the "caprifiration" of figs is one of the romances of the collaboration of modern botany and entomology. Mediterranean fig-growers have practised it from the dawn of history—a regular religious ritual developed there over the process—but the facts underlying "caprifiration" have only recently been discovered. The Northern Rhodesian authorities are advising the disappointed planters to cut out their Smyrna trees and plant only the so-called "self-fertile" figs, but an early warning against the pitfalls of fig-growing would have saved time, trouble, and expense.

"Certainly no local paper published in Kenya and Tanganyika has such well-informed news as 'East Africa,'" writes a subscriber in Tanganyika.

HOUSE DISCUSSES EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REVIEW

A Colonial Debate devoid of Party Bias.

Many statements of interest to East Africans were made in the House of Commons on Friday when the Colonial Office vote was taken.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having expressed sympathy for the officials who had suffered from the estimates of each Colony were being fully analysed, economic services, administrative expenses, and the euphemistically termed self-supporting services like railways. That would help the Colonial Office; which, however, would be even more helped by the consultations on the spot of small financial missions of one or two men of great experience. Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith was now in Tanganyika helping to frame the estimates and general economies in administration. The pursuit of economy should not prevent personal visits to the Colonies by members of the Colonial Office staff, as British firms ought to send their directors throughout the Empire, so ought the Colonial Office to send its men to the Colonies.

In 1924 only 5.8% of our export trade had been with the Colonial Empire, but in 1931 the proportion had risen to over 10%, and that at a time when values were crashing, and when Colonial purchasing power had been enormously diminished. A record of all Colonial tariffs and preferences was being compiled and would be published for the assistance of traders.

The Governors' Conference.

The Secretary of State continued:

"The Joint Committee on East Africa performed a real and lasting service. Theologians are acquainted with texts of which many commentators have with great elaboration sought to find the true inwardness, but could anything be plainer than the single sentence in which the Select Committee have summed up and settled I hope for all time the particular difficulty of paramountcy? I do not wish to add a single word to it. Their conclusion on the impracticability of political union is very valuable, but co-operation is more important than ever, and I agree and all the Governors agree with the Committee that the machine of co-operation should be the Governors' Conference. The Conference has been established and equipped with its own secretariat."

Colonel Wedgwood: "Where will the secretariat be situated?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "That I have left to the Governors' Conference to recommend. It is a very important question. The suggestion has been made that the meeting place of the Conference might be changed from year to year; that it should meet in the various capitals in turn, and that the secretariat might move to the capital in which the current year's Conference was taking place. That suggestion is obviously open to many objections. To start with, the secretariat has to deal with the railways as well, and there are obvious advantages of economy and efficiency in keeping the secretariat in one place."

"I am rather doubtful about the suggestion that the Conference should meet twice a year; whenever a Conference is required that Conference should be held. It should certainly be held yearly, but again I leave it to the Governors to take their decision. If you hold conferences twice a year, and at your second meeting there is not really any work for the people to do, you are not really taking the Governors from perhaps present work that calls for their attention in their own province, but by making the meeting merely formal and routine, you are taking away from the value of their co-operation when they meet when there is essential business to transact."

Kenya Land Commission.

Of the Kenya Land Commission Sir Philip said: "Sir William Morris Carter, the Chairman, is a man of unique experience in this kind of work, and we are associating with him two local men—Mr. Hemsted, Chief Commissioner in Kenya for a long time, and one who of retirement has made his home in the country, and the other, Mr. Frank Wilson, a very well-known settler, whom I may commend to this Committee as the brother of one whom we now miss from our deliberations, Sir Murrough Wilson."

The Select Committee suggested a permanent expert transport adviser without any executive power. I see difficulties there. To have people responsible for carrying on the administration of a railway and then to have running perpetually side by side with them an expert adviser without executive functions might give rise to difficulties. I am sure that it is very desirable to bring in a fresh and I say it without offence—unprejudiced mind, experienced in railway matters, but bringing a new mind to bear, in order to deal not only with particular cases which the Select Committee thought ought to be inquired into, but with any general problems of railway administration and cognate questions. Therefore, I have asked the expert adviser, and we have made arrangements that Mr. Gibb, the Chairman of the Railway Commission for Rhodesia, a very competent railway man, should be recommended, and to advise generally on railway matters. I cannot close what I have to say on East Africa without saying that I have the good fortune to have with me in the Colonial Office the Under-Secretary of State, one who sat throughout the East Africa Committee, and it is very valuable to have that contact."

Mr. Lunn, a former Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was fortunate enough to escape correction when he gave the House the entirely incorrect information that Lord Olivier and Lord Lugard "knew Kenya better than any other men of whom one can think, a great part of their lives having been spent there." He explained that there was "no representative of Native interests" on the Kenya Land Commission; argued that there should be a Labour Department in each Colony; and asked whether Governors in East Africa were doing anything to give effect to the view of the Joint Committee that opportunities should be taken to nominate persons of African descent, when suitable, for service on Legislative Councils.

John Sandeman Allen, referring to cuts in official salaries, said that in the last few years the whole business community in East Africa had suffered, not merely cuts, but at times almost entire deprivation of income. Though officials should participate in the hard times, it was important; when economising, not to curtail the medical, agricultural, veterinary and education services on which the present, and still more the future, welfare of all races depended. As to the Kenya Land Commission, Native interests would be fully safeguarded; one of its members was a former Native Commissioner, and most experienced Native Commissioners were thoroughly biased in favour of the Native.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "Mr. Hemsted has very special qualifications."

Colonel Wedgwood advocates Income Tax.

Colonel Wedgwood said that he had never heard so pleasant a speech from any Colonial Secretary—which "preloration" he had to make before confessing that age tended to deprive a man of his prejudices; to that danger he did not intend to succumb. The Colonial Office was now recruiting perhaps the best material in this country, but the salaries were extremely low, particularly in the African Colonies.

"Would the Secretary of State consider the introduction of an income tax in place of the present system? In Kenya, for instance it was rather hard to cut the salaries of civil servants and yet allow a fairly wealthy white population to escape all income tax; in fact, to escape nearly all direct taxation. The burdens which are pressing so heavily upon us in this country," he added, "can be avoided not only by going to the Channel Islands, but by going to Kenya. It is an injustice to the Natives and to the Civil Service. It would be much fairer if the basis of taxation were altered and something of the nature of income tax instituted."

Later Colonel Wedgwood described Kenya as offering "almost the only case of a Colony in which they have a sound system of local taxation. In Kenya, inspired largely by the example of South Africa, they have all the taxation levied on capital value or upon land value, not upon annual value as elsewhere, with the result that the local rates in Nairobi are no burden whatever upon fresh building or upon development."

"The Report of the Joint Committee on East Africa was a charter of freedom on which the Native could build. Our administration of the Empire has not been how best to exploit the Native population. Throughout the whole of our Dependencies there is no unemployment (Interruption.) I will not say none at all, but I do say that over the vast part of Africa what the Native suffers from is not want of employment but too much work. We suffer from lack of works; they suffer from too much work. We see the efforts now being made to develop railways and roads, to build a Zambesi bridge and what not. That

is not conferring a benefit on the Natives, but forcing them to do more work than they do already. They do not like work, we do. It is not kindness to them to make them work harder, to get them to develop the country, to provide them with the opportunities of working in Northern Rhodesia.

"The only difference between the British Empire and all the Empires of the past is that we try to create in the minds of the subject people the superiority complex, the power of governing themselves; to give them self-respect and self-reliance, and not to keep them as useful Dependencies of our own. I sometimes think that we are in danger of losing that ideal. There have been a number of a different conception of our duties, and we have tried what we have to do is to preserve them in the present conditions, to allow them to develop on their own lines, to call their own lines, to preserve their customs, to resist superstitions, their cruelties and their prejudices, and to put them in a glass case and carry on without them."

Teach the Native English.

"I am a little suspicious of this determination to preserve the Native in his pristine ignorance. I do not want him ignorant. I want him to learn because it is absolutely impossible any longer to keep the Native out of the fight that civilisation involves, the fight for a living. They become detribalised at such a rate that they have no weapons whatever to stand up for themselves—no education, no power to read, no power to argue. The Native is drawn out from the completely savage state to a civilisation which he does not understand and in which he goes down. If you concentrate your attention on preserving the tribe and the location, the rule of the witch and ignorance, you really destroy the last chance that the Native has of becoming a useful civilised being."

"Therefore, I attach enormous importance to the action of the Secretary of State in seeking to extend the teaching of English in our Colonial Dominions. The teaching of English is the beginning of the process of civilisation. It gives the opportunity of reading the Press, it even gives the opportunity of receiving the words of agitators. What I object to is ignorance. I think it far more important that you should have troublesome educated Natives than docile ignorant Natives."

Mr. J. A. Parlson, one of the Socialist members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, admitted his feeling that in Kenya and East Africa generally the scales had been loaded against the Native in the matter of taxation, public expenditure on roads and education, railway rates, and Customs duties, which he hoped Lord Moyne would investigate. The Northern Rhodesian system of separate Education Departments for Europeans and Natives had justified itself, and would, he hoped, be adopted by other territories; if slightly expensive and difficult at first, it would pay in the long run. He thought Natives ought to be as strongly represented as possible on the Kenya Land Commission.

Sir Robert Hamilton's Reply.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought the debate had illustrated the necessity for more frequent inquiry into Colonial matters in the House. As to the criticisms of the Kenya Land Commission, the gentlemen who would assist the Chairman were British, with that sense of justice and fair play inherent in all Englishmen. One of them was for many years in charge of a Native district, while during his period in Kenya he had been definitely in charge of the Native interests.

As to the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya: The man who holds it must be a man of wide experience of Natives—a man who understands the Native mind, a man with whom the Natives are in sympathy—a man who can realise their feelings and understand their wants, and in a mixed State like that of Kenya, a man who can ensure that the wants and desires and necessities of the Native population are dealt with properly. That is obviously very difficult, and it is very rare, such on the personality of the man who holds the office, what good may come of it. The filling of this post is being considered by my right hon. friend with the views of the Select Committee before him, and he is endeavouring to find the most suitable man for the post."

Mr. Amery on Coffee and Sugar Duties.

During the Budget debate the Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery expressed delight that the grave mistake of abolishing the tea duty had been rectified, but failed to understand why the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not taken the opportunity of rearranging the duties on coffee and cocoa.

"The badly pressed producers in East Africa and on the Gold Coast, owing to the fact that coffee and cocoa

do not come under the 10% duty, are actually worse off from the point of view of preference than if there had never been a duty placed upon their products at all," he said. "Surely there would be no difficulty in making a slight rearrangement, say by making the Empire duty id. and the foreign duty 2d. That would give an effective preference to the coffee and cocoa producing Colonies without any sacrifice of revenue, and would also enable the Chancellor to put some reasonable protective duty on manufactured articles containing coffee and cocoa, which are outside the purview of the Advisory Committee, and, therefore, are left outside the whole scheme of national preference."

"My knowledge gratefully that at long last some additional help has been given to sugar production, but a 25% preference of 2s. per cwt. is the absolute minimum which would, under normal conditions, enable the Empire sugar industry to try to make headway. Under the really desperate price conditions of to-day even that amount is really inadequate to help a fair rate, some Colonies to carry on. Under the Chancellor's proposals, the second 1s. is not given to the whole of the production that the Colonies send here, but only to a fixed amount of 275,000 tons. It is true that this is in excess of the amount sent in the last year or two of extreme depression and disaster, but it is really a fair treatment of the case when we remember that in 1929 Mauritius alone—one only among the sugar-growing Colonies—sent us 275,000 tons, and that, therefore, the distribution of that amount among all the sugar-growing Colonies means a preference stereotyped on a basis of minimum output, and not at what one might call even a reasonable and normal amount."

"In that connexion there is a small point to which I should like to draw the Chancellor's attention. He indicated that the 275,000 tons will be distributed among the Colonies in proportion to their exports. As practically the whole of the Mauritius export is to this country, it is nearly two-thirds of the exports of the West Indies and British Guiana goes to Canada, such an arrangement would give the West Indies and British Guiana a disproportionately large share as compared with Mauritius. I hope that will be corrected and made proportional, not to their export generally, but to their export to this country."

Lost Opportunities.

Sir Henry Page-Croft, M.P., who has interests in Kenya, said in the course of his speech: "During the last ten years our Empire overseas has been buying £300,000,000 of manufactures every year from foreign countries. At least £200,000,000 of that is capable of being supplied by British manufacturers, and those manufactured goods could be produced as efficiently in this country as abroad. That opens up a very wide vista for trade by giving our Dominions and Protectorates every advantage for their products."

"We want to get into touch with the primary producers in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia. When we look at the position of our trade with those countries the picture is rather a tragic one, and I hope we shall go to Ottawa with the determination to do everything in our power to bring about a great co-operative agreement, so that all the people of the British Empire will be able to register a vow to the effect that no part of the Empire shall be allowed to go down in ruin if the rest of the Empire can hold it up."

Mr. W. Leonard asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware of the proposal in Tanganyika to restrict appointments of white inspectors and other Civil servants to Europeans or non-Europeans resident in the Territory, and as such a regulation would affect the efficiency of such services, what action was proposed. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister answered that no such proposal had been submitted to him.

New Capital for Northern Rhodesia.

In reply to Dr. O'Donovan, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the decision to move the capital of Northern Rhodesia was taken early in 1929, but that Lusaka was not chosen as the most suitable alternative until a later date, when plans for the new capital had been revived. Asked whether medical inspectors existed for moving the capital, the Secretary of State referred Dr. O'Donovan to the statement of the Chief Secretary during the fifth session of the Legislative Council.

Dr. O'Donovan asked if, in view of the depressed state of the copper industry and the need for economy, the Secretary of State would consider postponing the removal, and sanction the small capital expenditure necessary for the erection and repair of the administrative offices in Livingstone. Sir Philip replied that he had come to the conclusion that the most economical course was to develop the new capital. At least £200,000 would be necessary for the erection and repair of administrative offices and the new quarters required in Livingstone.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE RATE OF CROCODILE GROWTH.

Who has seen a Crocodile feeding?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Some years ago on Lake Kioga I was an interested spectator of a clutch of crocodile eggs being hatched out. My mud hut was on the beach, close to the water's edge and separated from the nest by the mud wall of the hut, not over a yard from a direct line.

During the night I heard the mother crocodile visiting the spot, and at dawn I saw her busily scraping away the sand and mud to expose the eggs. On hearing me she scuttled away, but most of the eggs by that time were exposed. In the process of scraping two or three eggs were broken, but the rest, sixteen, were intact and unbroken. After an hour or two of sun all the eggs hatched out. The babies varied little in size, all being about eight inches long.

It may not be generally known that the baby crocodiles run around swiftly immediately they are hatched and sunned, and that they are born with a full set of needle-pointed teeth and snap without hesitation.

I was interested in their rate of growth and took four of them away, placing them in a small artificial pond. As food I used to force down them finely minced meat, and placed small "fry" in the pond, but I never saw one eaten. These crocodiles they had certainly not grown one inch, which I think proves your correspondents' views of very slow growth. Natives are emphatic on this point. Unfortunately a heavy fall of rain one night overflowed the pond and the crocs. disappeared.

By the way, have any of your correspondents ever seen a crocodile actually feeding? I have watched many of them at all times of the day, but have never seen them eating. Fish is, of course, their chief diet, and is evidently swallowed under water, but I have never understood how this was managed. It involves quite a different process from their ability to breathe (?) under water.

Bowdoin,
Cheshire.

Yours faithfully,
"GOCONYA."

A POISON-FANGED NON-POISONOUS SNAKE.

Can East Africa Beat It?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—At a meeting of the Zoological Society of London last week Mr. E. C. Boulenger exhibited a snake—the False Viper (*Xenodon merremi*)—which he claimed was unique among reptiles. Not only does this snake, which is quite innocuous, "mimic" the exceedingly poisonous fer de lance (*Bothrops atrox*) in external aspect and coloration, even to the details of its scales, but its upper jaw is furnished with credible "poison fangs," which, though not grooved or perforated, are exactly like those of the vipers. The mechanism is even more perfect than that of poisonous snakes!

Do any East African snakes even approach this mimicry, which is of such extraordinary scientific interest from the point of view of the evolution of the poisonous snakes?

Yours faithfully,
N. B. WITHERBY

London, S.W.8.

[Can Mr. Loveridge, Mr. Fitzsimons or other experts reply to our correspondent? We do not pretend to be able to answer his query.—Ed. "E.A."]

WITCHCRAFT IN EAST AFRICA.

The Question of Legislation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In his interesting and informative article on witchcraft Mr. Melland criticises the existing legislation and urges that the first step is to alter the law, declaring that "until that is done nothing else avails . . . but once that is done we can proceed by education to temper and ultimately to eradicate this distressing dread." Again, he has said in your pages that "we take no action against witches," and has asked Mr. Migeod to state "what penal legislation there is against witches and where?"

I hope Mr. Migeod will forgive me for attempting a partial answer to the last question, as I had something to do with the drafting of the law against witchcraft which is, I believe, still on the Statute Book of Northern Rhodesia. It is known as "The Witchcraft Ordinance, No. 5, of 1914," and the more important sections which still appear to me to be directed against witches are Nos. 9 and 10.

No. 9 says: "Whoever on the advice of any person pretending to a knowledge of witchcraft or of any non-natural processes or in the exercise of any witchcraft or of any non-natural means shall use of laws to be put into operation such means or processes as he may have been advised or may believe to be calculated to injure any person or any property shall be liable, etc., etc."

The drafting is certainly not above criticism; but the words in italics are comprehensive enough to include the activities of the witch.

Section 10 goes rather farther and brings within the net anyone who either professes to be a witch or merely tries to impose upon others by means of witchcraft. "Every person professing to be able to control by non-natural means the course of nature or using any subtle craft means or device by means of witchcraft charms or otherwise to deceive or impose upon any other person shall be liable, etc., etc."

What the law does, as I understand it, is to impose penalties on those who profess or practise the craft of the witch, but it requires better proof than mere repute or the diagnosis of a witch-doctor before it will convict.

Does Mr. Melland want penal legislation against the person who believes himself or whom others believe to be a witch? Surely not! For, however far our sympathy may go with those who believe in and fear witches, it seems inconceivable that we should be expected to invoke the law to punish the unfortunate creature who innocently, though wrongly, either believes himself or is believed by others to be a menace to the rest of mankind.

Would Mr. Melland have the law assume the truth of a belief which education is to be directed towards tempering and ultimately eradicating? In any case, I hope he may be induced to give a definition of the "witch" against whom he calls for legislation. This seems essential for the assistance of the draftsman.

Hampstead,
London, N.W.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. B. TAGART.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"Your leading article on the Governors' Conference told the truth fairly and frankly. There was certainly a sting in the tail but it was well deserved."—From an ex-M.L.C.

"The terms of reference to the Native Land Commission, as stated in the House of Commons, are very vague, and one of the first duties of the Commission must be to settle the exact interpretation of some of the references. For instance, are the future needs of the Native community to include the normal increase of their cattle and goods on present lines? If so, the whole of Africa will not be sufficient for them."—From an old Kenya settler.

SURPRISES FOR ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

DELEGATES TO ETHIOPIA MAKE THEIR REPORT.

Society must Face the Facts.

The large audience which gathered in London last Thursday to "welcome home" Lord Noel-Buxton and Lord Polwarth from their journey to Ethiopia as delegates of the Anti-Slavery Society heard some home truths about that unique country — which truths, to judge from the silence which prevailed, came as a surprise.

Lord Noel-Buxton said that the first thing in contact with the Emperor, whom they had known as a reformer, when the abolition of slavery was broached, he promptly inquired the price of slaves, and Lord Polwarth could only reply that he might just as well ask the price of horses in Scotland! He was indignant at the report that slaves could be bought in Addis Ababa for £10 a head. The deputation found that the Emperor was cognisant of protests made in England even before they reached the ears of the delegates.

In his report Lord Noel-Buxton referred constantly to "Abyssinia" — which was unfortunate, he might have learned in Addis Ababa that the term is disliked. He urged the audience to remember the history of Ethiopia and its effect on the mentality of the Ethiopians. They were Christians, as shown by their women going about freely; they had, like Montenegro, been early cut off by Muhammadan intrusions and isolated, so that it was only about a hundred and fifty years ago that Bruce informed the world of what Ethiopia was like, even to-day there was no such thing as law and order as we know it. Slavery was quite natural to such a state of society. The idea of a centralised police force was quite strange.

No doubt in a kind of way the slaves were not unhappy, many were simply employed in carrying a rifle when the master went out. Nevertheless, and opposing these, was no cruelty, slavery was utterly demoralising to the slave and to the master. There was a tendency to deny that slave-raiding existed, and he did not believe that the authorities knew how much of it went on. Raiding had certainly not stopped, and kidnapping went on all about the country, which was a scandalous thing, leading to the enslavement of boys and girls for the internal market and for external markets across the Red Sea.

Tributes to the Emperor.

The delegates gained the impression that the Emperor was by far the best hope of reform; without him they would have to compare Ethiopia with Liberia. How could they help the Emperor to fight the immense forces which were against him? The Emperor was a godsend, a king who was also a leader of reform; but while they were of opinion that he was really anxious for reform, had he the power? Consider the extraordinary atmosphere in which he had to work, an atmosphere of intrigue, slackness and callousness. He was also overworked, everyone having the right of access to him; there were no organised Ministries to relieve him of part of his burden, and there was no public opinion hostile to slavery. The missions were doing good work, but their influence was a mere drop in the bucket. Any suggestion of abolishing slavery provoked violent opposition from old-fashioned people, and intense anger was aroused because the Emperor had invited foreigners to discuss the question of slavery. The opinion of the white people in Addis Ababa was that the Emperor wanted to reform but could not do it. He had few supporters, one of whom, however, was the Foreign Minister.

Another point was that the slaves freed on the death of their master under the decree of 1924 meant a loss of 50% in property for the heirs; the abolition of slavery in fifteen years really meant a capital levy of 50% in actual value. Clearly the Emperor could not succeed in his reforms without the help of the world; the problem was to bring aid to him through the League of Nations, and it was for the League to take the first step.

Lord Polwarth said that no one had any idea of the number of slaves in Ethiopia; there was no census of the population, and no notion of the proportion of slaves in it. In some parts the proportion was large, in others much smaller. The Ethiopians themselves put the number at about 600,000. He was glad the Emperor had not named a date on which he would abolish slavery. That would have meant a sham, not reality. We must work for conditions in which the liberated slaves could lead a really independent life.

Under the decree of 1924 the children of slaves were free, they remain with their parents until the age of sixteen, as is right, but what will happen then? The only solution of the problem lay in a general advance in culture. The Church needed reform. As an example of

the "window dressing" which followed the visit of the delegates, Lord Polwarth mentioned a school for "freed slaves" in Addis Ababa. When they visited the school, he had a suspicion, subsequently confirmed, that many of the scholars were not "freed slaves" at all! If the Emperor puts his reforms into practice on his own estates, and these reforms could be shown to return a profit for the owner of the estate, there might be some hope that the owners of other large estates would follow suit.

The Anti-Slavery Society, continued Lord Polwarth, must face facts and realise the enormous difficulties. For example, the Minister of War had liberated his slaves, who continued to live near his quarters, which were close to those of the American Consul; the slaves did no work, and the American Consul had to raise a fence round his compound to prevent the freed slaves from raiding his property. That was one example of the futility of just "freeing" slaves. There was a suggestion that they should be put to work on making the roads, which were so badly needed in Ethiopia, but so far nothing had been done.

Perhaps the economic situation would assist reform; it was expensive to keep a large number of slaves in the capital, though in the country their food cost nothing. As a Society it was essential that they should do nothing to destroy the Emperor's prestige among his own people; they must keep in close touch with other societies and let him see that public opinion was backing him up.

Lord Lugard's Advice.

Lord Lugard moved: "That this annual meeting and supporters of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society desires to place on record its high appreciation of the work undertaken by Lord Noel-Buxton, Lord Polwarth and their colleagues in Abyssinia, and congratulates them upon having secured from the Emperor of Ethiopia substantial promises of reform, which, if duly carried out, should lead to the total abolition of slave-owning, slave-raiding and slave-trading throughout the Emperor's dominions."

He said, important that the Society should bear in mind evidence of the difficulties of abolishing slavery in a country like Ethiopia. He pleaded for constructive measures, and could not agree to the immediate abolition of domestic slavery in Ethiopia; that would be cruel in its results to the emancipated slaves. He had information of great slave caravans travelling the country from north to south and from south to north; such caravans must be put an end to, and that could be done only by an efficiently organised police force. Admittedly that was a difficult thing to get, but it must be the first thing to press for.

Lord Noel-Buxton had expressed regret that the Emperor had not seen his way to appoint a European as an anti-slavery adviser; he (Lord Lugard) agreed with the Emperor that such an appointment might be a source of embarrassment. Ethiopia was closely connected with Egypt; the head of the Ethiopian Church was appointed by the Coptic Church of Egypt, and from Egypt the Emperor might have heard of British "advisers" such as Lord Cromer, Lord Kitchener, and others, and it was understandable that he should fear embarrassment. He (the speaker) had private information from Addis Ababa which led him to believe that the Emperor might be inclined to accept an "observer." Such an "observer" must speak the Amharic language, know the people of Ethiopia, and have the confidence of the Emperor; he should go round to the capitals of the great States, treating them as a friend, pointing out the advantages of free labour and the fact that Ethiopia could never become really a civilised nation until slavery was abolished. He would have to be a man of infinite tact and discretion, but his influence would have effect. Lord Lugard concluded by stating that the British Minister in Addis Ababa, Sir Sidney Barton, looked upon the consent of the Emperor to receive the British Consul reports as a fact of very great importance in the campaign against slavery.

A DRAMATIC scene in Uganda twenty-seven years ago was related to an Ealing audience by Miss E. P. ITH, a missionary in the Protectorate for twenty-six years before retiring in 1926. She said:

"One day in 1905 the then Bishop of Zanzibar, Dr. Hinds, paid a visit to Bishop Tucker in Uganda, and was asked what he would like to do. He replied that he would like to visit the spot where, twenty years before, a number of converts had been put to death. The exact spot was not known."

"After travelling through masses of elephant grass they reached what was supposed to be the spot, and after a search a Native held up a blackened object which was recognised as a human bone. Further searches revealed the presence of a large number of human remains, all of them bones of the martyred Natives."

"Bishop Tucker thereupon read the burial service at the spot, on which a church was afterwards built."

EAST AFRICAN SECTION OF LONDON CHAMBER. MR. JOHN AMERY BACK FROM TANGANYIKA.

Air Mail Developments in Prospect.

East Africa's recent prediction that there might soon be two services weekly by Imperial Airways to East and South Africa, possibly following different routes, was commended by Sir Humphrey Leggett at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce as a piece of intelligent anticipation likely to be realised. He thought that between the southern Sudan and Northern Rhodesia two different routes would be followed in order to provide contacts with townships, was convinced that Imperial Airways was doing everything possible to improve the service; and added that the possibility of introducing night flying for a special service of mails to Cape Town from London in four days was being investigated.

Imperial Airways was also trying to find a suitable aerodrome near Kampala, which should not be treated cavalierly. The managing director felt that the company's views had not been as clearly expressed to the Kampala Chamber of Commerce as had been desirable, with the consequence that local commercial opinion had misunderstood its attitude.

Lighterage Agreements Criticised.

Major Walsh criticised the East African lighterage agreements, which, he said, in Tanganyika at least, had been concluded in a huddle-muddle fashion between a strong shipping combine and an extraordinarily weak Governor, who had left the monopoly as a legacy to his successor and to the producers who supplied the cargo but had been left without any voice in the matter. He urged that Mr. Roger Gibb, who was to examine East African railway rates and charges, should also be asked to give special attention to the lighterage agreements.

Mr. Wigglesworth said he was opposed to any form of monopoly, and would welcome any steps taken by the Colonial Office to abolish it and leave lighterage terms to those willing to undertake it on "competitive" terms. Sisal was to-day being sold so much under cost that the incidence of lighterage was out of all proportion to the services rendered.

Major Walsh's proposal was unanimously adopted, and Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major Walsh, Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Hasbure appointed a sub-committee to prepare a statement of the case for the consideration of Mr. Gibb. It was also resolved to draw the attention of the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika to the agreements with a view to the reduction of existing rates.

The Chairman reported that an Empire Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organization had been set up under the chairmanship of Major Walsh, and hoped to initiate friendly discussions with the rope-makers. There were now fourteen commodity sections of the B.E.P.O., each under the chairmanship of an actual producer. One commodity which that Organisation was carefully watching was wattle, as East Africa had emphasised, and the 10% preference gave East African wattle growers valuable support in their competition with South American quebracho.

Instances having been cited of Customs duty in East Africa having recently been levied on the heavy air mail carriage charges on urgently required machinery spare parts, of themselves worth only a few shillings, it was decided to ask that freight should in future be reckoned as the ordinary ocean freight.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH OF OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

Sir Edward Grigg to Speak on Kenya.

The annual general meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League, which is to be held at Vernon House, Park Square, Grosvenor Street, S.W.1, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday next, will be followed by an At Home at 4 o'clock, to which all interested in the East African territories are invited. It would be a convenience to the Branch if those who intend to be present would notify the Honorary Secretary at the above address, in order that the necessary arrangements for catering may be made. Lady Eleanor Cole and Lady Coryndon will act as hostesses.

Sir Edward Grigg has promised to speak on Kenya after tea, and a number of prominent people interested in East Africa, including several M.P.'s, have promised to attend.

Reply to Criticisms of His Film.

EXCELLENT publicity for the Empire is afforded by taking films in the Colonies. Mr. John Amery told East Africa on Monday on his return to London from Tanganyika. "Rapid travel facilities, continual sunshine, and the attraction of showing tropical scenery should induce more British producers to seize their opportunities in East Africa and elsewhere."

In Tanganyika he filmed from the air the blowing up of a native village, a scene which gave rise to considerable criticism and the rumour that a number of natives had been killed; actually, said Mr. Amery, Jr., who had only been stunned. The full circumstances had been explained to the authorities in Dar es Salaam, who had assured that no cruelty or injury had been caused to any Natives and that the village bombed had been specially built for the purpose.

Short scenes of Nairobi and of the arrival of a liner at Mombasa will be featured in the film, which will be called "Jungle Skies" and cost about £50,000.

UGANDA SUFFERS FROM IRISH WIT.

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN, President of the Board of Trade, speaking last week at the centenary dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, told an amusing story of Mr. Tim Healy, who in a debate on the condition of Ireland never lost a chance of referring to the condition of Ireland and was pulled up several times by Mr. Speaker Gully. At last he said: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I shall say no more about Ireland, but I will make reference to the Uganda Constabulary." In a few minutes or so he talked about the Royal Constabulary. Then he devoted a little time to the "Uganda Congested Districts Board" and to the "important minority in the north of Uganda" upon the entire history of Ireland had been dealt with in this Uganda debate.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

"In Uganda there are over 20,000 lepers, and leprosy is on the increase."—*Mother Kevin, in the "Catholic News."*

"There is no social stigma at present attached to imprisonment in the white man's jail."—*Dr. A. I. Richards, in "Africa."*

"Africa, with one-fifth of the land surface of the globe, contains but one-thirteenth of the population."—*Dr. C. Chesterman, in a paper read to the Royal Society of Medicine.*

"Some years ago it was estimated that to lay murrum on a road cost about £200 a mile. To-day's cost in Kenya works out at about £70 per mile."—*Mr. R. S. Moore, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.*

"We in Kenya are a simple, peaceful people, asking only to be left alone to till our farms in the country or farm our tills in the cities."—*Major E. S. Grogan, speaking at the annual dinner in Nairobi of the East African Irish Society.*

"The Comptroller of Customs informs me that there is a reason why cement, as cement, is excluded from the list of duty-free building materials, but that that reason cannot be stated!"—*The Hon. W. H. Timcke, in a letter to the "Nyasaland Times."*

"So far as can be traced, Africa is the only country whose standard of development leaves so much to be desired that harmful yield and forest burning is continued out of sheer wilfulness."—*Dr. D. Schonken, quoted by "The Farmer's Weekly," of South Africa.*

"A very low tide off Zanzibar last week showed the Great Northern almost high and dry on the bank south of Bawe Island. Indeed, a stranger might well have been led to believe that she had grounded only recently, instead of over thirty years ago."—*The Zanzibar "Official Gazette."*

"Near the foot of the Murchison Falls is a large pool, where the crocodiles are countless. They are fat, living on the partially stunted fish which attempt to ascend to the higher level, fall back unconscious, and become an easy prey to the ever-waiting and yawning crocodiles."—*The Uganda News.*

"African Natives often cut themselves and others with knives because their attention is diverted to something else, and consequently they forget they have a dangerous weapon in their hands. Their minds seem unable to consider two ideas together. I watched a man a few days ago break a joint of meat with a friend. He held his knife throughout the process, and when the bone broke he cut his friends and himself."—*A Reporter, writing in the Dar es Salaam "Standard."*

East Africa's suggestion that Major Grogan should be urged to write a book on Kenya to counteract the MacGregor Ross-Leys propaganda is in itself admirable. His style is so arresting, his outlook so interesting, his flair so unmistakable, and his record such, that excellent publicity would inevitably result. He will reply that he is no longer a young man, and only wants to be left alone, but his heart is in Kenya, and we believe he would make considerable sacrifices to help her. Such a work would stand for all time as a memorial to his work for the Colony."—*The "East African Review," Nairobi, in a leaderette.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

99.—Captain Frank O'Brien Wilson, D.S.O.



Copyright "East Africa."

Of the numerous ex-Naval officers who have settled in Kenya, few are so well-known as Captain F. O'Brien Wilson, who retired with the rank of Lieutenant, took up land near Ulu in 1910 and started an ostrich farm, being joined in partnership two years later by Major F. de V. Joyce. That partnership has lasted happily through the intervening years, and has extended to work on public bodies, on which they have often served as alternates.

At the outbreak of the War, Mr. Wilson raised and commanded Wilson's Scouts, who were soon absorbed into the East African Mountain Rifles; he served that Regiment with distinction, being made a Captain and awarded the D.S.O. After a spell with Intelligence and with a South African Division he took charge of transport on the Rufiji Valley.

Returning to their estate after the Armistice, the partners decided to engage in dairying, of which they were the pioneers in the Ulu district. There they have built up a dairy farm well-known through the Colony; they also breed Arab ponies.

Captain Wilson is one of Kenya's best cricketers, being a splendid bat and a useful bowler. He has served on many public bodies, including the Executive of the Convention of Associations, and was a substitute Member of the Legislative Council for Lord Francis Scott in 1926 and 1931. His appointment to the Kenya Land Commission, 1931, gave much satisfaction to East Africans.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Piers Moxley is flying from Paris to Nairobi in his D.H. machine.

Major and Mrs. Lort-Phillips have returned from their visit to Kenya.

Mr. J. Eddy recently won the Track Cup awarded by the Kuala Golf Club.

Count and Countess Doffin, of Italy, were sent on safari in Uganda.

Mrs. B. N. Galton-Fenzi has arrived home, accompanied by her three children.

Mr. J. N. Young is flying via East Africa to the Cape in an auto-giro aeroplane.

Dr. J. J. Mitchell and Miss Margaret Margach were recently married in Masindi.

Mr. E. S. Marillier has been appointed a member of the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Mr. Robertson is now in charge of the Bukoba branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The Hon. Roderick Ward recently shot an elephant in Kenya with tusks of 132 and 127 lb.

Dr. R. P. M. Fernandes, a director of the *Beira News*, was recently married in Lourenço Marques.

Mr. P. Green, a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, has returned to Kenya from a holiday in Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru of Mr. H. Collinge, who had lived in Kenya for over twenty years.

Commander R. J. Reynolds, R.N., has joined the Kampala branch of the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. C. G. Hancock has left for Egypt and the Sudan, and will not be back in London until the beginning of July.

Mr. F. R. Hale, of the Kenya Veterinary Department, and Miss Phyllis Mary Tingey, were recently married in Bedford.

Mr. Shaw has taken over the Nkana branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), in succession to Mr. Nicol, who is on leave.

Mr. George T. Taylor, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, has joined the staff of the *Leicester Evening Mail*.

Mr. F. Cattier has been appointed Chairman of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in succession to the late Mr. Jean Jadot.

Sheth Alibhai Mulla Levanjee, one of the best-known Indians in Kenya, has returned to Nairobi after a long holiday in India.

Admiral Umberto Cagni, who died in Genoa on Friday, accompanied the Duke of the Abruzzi on his ascent of Mount Ruwenzori.

Commander S. L. K. Lawford, R.N. (Retd.), has resigned his seat on the Nairobi District Council as representative of the Thika ward.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. R. Gray, the Artusha hunter, will leave Marseilles at the end of this week for Tanganyika en route for his estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan McMartin and Mr. Duncan McMartin, of Montreal, have just concluded another safari in Tanganyika and Uganda.

Mrs. R. C. Bucquet, whose husband is Assistant General Manager of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, is spending a holiday in South Africa.

Mr. R. C. Northcote, M.M., has assumed charge of the District Office in Tabora after serving in the Territory for the past eleven years.

Mr. J. MacAdam has been elected Chairman of the Rhodesian Congo Border Football Association, with Mr. Nell as Honorary Secretary.

Count de Hemricourt de Grunne is to leave Belgium shortly as head of an expedition which will attempt an ascent of Mount Ruwenzori.

Mr. F. C. Gamble has been transferred to Nairobi as Acting Judge, his successor as Resident Magistrate in Mombasa being Mr. G. C. Robinson.

A British subject named Akeroyd is reported to have been killed in a motor-car accident on the Uvira-Costermansville road in Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. R. L. Marston, well known in the Ndola district of Northern Rhodesia, was recently found dead in his house with a gun-shot wound in his head.

Mr. C. S. F. Shaw, general manager in Nyasaland of Messrs. J. Lyons' tea estates, is expected to reach this country from the Protectorate on May 30.

Major F. C. H. Bostock, M.C., Captain R. G. Fairweather, and Mr. N. W. C. McDermott have been gazetted Honorary Game Rangers in Tanganyika.

Dr. K. B. Allan, Assistant Director of Medical Services in Nigeria, who has been retrenched, served in the East African Campaign with the K.A.R.

Mr. A. H. ("Baron") White, O.B.E., has been transferred from Mwanza to Tanga as Provincial Commissioner on the retirement of Mr. D. L. Baines.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Frank C. S. Lorimer, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Isobel Lorimer, will take place in Edinburgh on April 30.

Two giraffes from Kenya have been presented to the Bristol Zoological Gardens by Mr. H. R. Stanton, the big game hunter with West Country connexions.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. Glendon Hill, Plant Breeding Officer in Mauritius, and Elaine, daughter of the late Mr. C. B. Phelan, of Vancouver.

Bishop Edward Michaud, of the White Fathers Mission in Tabora, Tanganyika, has been named coadjutor with right of succession to the late Apostolic of Uganda.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now First Commissioner of Works, had an audience of The King one day last week.

Sir Aldo Castellani, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has been awarded the Mussolini Prize of 50,000 lire (£540 at par) for special distinction in the past year.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Russell-Johnson, who some years ago served in Tanganyika with the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, has now settled in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

The annual West African Dinner is to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, July 19, under the presidency of Mr. Winston Churchill. The Prince of Wales has promised to be present.

Dr. H. B. Owen, D.S.O., who has served for many years in Uganda, where he will always be remembered for his work at Mulago Hospital, is shortly expected home on retirement.

Sir Basil Mayhew, K.B.E., has been appointed a director of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.

Mr. James Isherwood has been elected President of the East African Kennel Club, with Lady Sidney Farrar and Captain F. H. Sprout as Vice-Presidents. The membership of the Club now numbers eighty-six.

Mr. W. B. Aubrey has been elected President of the Subukia Farmers' Association, with Captain H. A. Stringer as Vice-President.

Mr. George Barnett, Superintendent of the Veterinary Hospital of the Sudan Veterinary Service, has retired. He was recently awarded the M.B.E. and had served in the Sudan for the past twenty years.

Mr. E. T. Scott, the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, who was drowned in Lake Windermere last year, was private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir Sidney (now Lord) Olivier during his governorship of Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death in Khartoum of Mr. John Beavan, of the Sudan Political Service, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Beavan, of Nannerch, North Wales, and husband of Mrs. Helen (Mayne) Beavan.

Captain C. A. Turpin, of the Uganda Police Department, is shortly retiring from the Service, as also is Mr. H. E. H. Brinton, who has been in charge of the Transport Section of the Public Works Department for many years.

Miss Aileen Alice Davenport, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Currie, who have lived for many years in Uganda, was recently married in Kampala to Mr. J. Currie, manager of the local branch of the African Mercantile Company.

The Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce has resolved to place on its records "its sincere appreciation of Mr. P. W. Perryman's unfailing courtesy and assistance rendered during his tenure of various appointments in the Uganda Protectorate."

Among those at present on leave from Nyassaland are Mr. H. Howe and Mr. F. L. Brown, M.C., of the Provincial Administration; Mrs. J. C. Johnston and Mrs. M. Courtney, of the Education Department; and Dr. E. J. Thomas, of the Medical Department.

Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., the former Liwali for the Coast and chief of the Arab community in Kenya, has presented a motor-boat to members of the Legislative Council representing Mombasa and the Coast, so that they may visit their constituencies.

Mr. R. V. Stone, who has been in charge of the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, is shortly expected on this side on leave. His place has been taken by Mr. W. G. W. Nicol from Mombasa.

Mr. J. Brancker, a son of the late Sir Sefton Brancker, who for some time has been in charge of the Imperial Airways depot in Kisumu, has been transferred to Cairo. He is succeeded in Kisumu by Mr. G. W. Hart, who was formerly in charge at Juba.

Mr. D. Kepetsakos, the well-known sisal planter of Arusha, has purchased the large area of land at Logeloge on the Rufiji, where, in partnership with Mr. A. Hutchinson, who has had wide knowledge of cotton planting, he will plant cotton on a vast scale.

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PERSONALIA (continued).

Among those on leave from Tanganyika are Mr. D. K. S. Grant, Conservator of Forests; Mr. A. H. Owen, F.R.C.S., the newly appointed Director of Sanitary Services; Messrs. W. F. Page and L. D. Smith, Assistant District Officers; and Mr. W. G. Quann, Supervisor of Customs.

A letter from Mr. C. W. R. Abraham, the Soghor settler, was read at a recent meeting in Bangor of the Welsh Black Cattle Society. Mr. Abraham, who imported two Welsh bulls into Kenya four years ago, considers there are great possibilities for Kenya as a dairying country.

The following have been appointed unofficial members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council: Mr. Yusufali Esmailjee Jivanjee; Sheikh Suleiman bin Nasir el-Lemki, C.B.E.; Seyyid Salim bin Kindeh el-Busadi; Mr. Khimji Katau Sualy; Mr. B. H. Wiggins; Sheikh Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri.

The Very Rev. Garfield H. Williams, Dean of Manchester, who was a member of the Phelps-Stokes Commission on African Education which visited East Africa eight years ago, is to conduct the annual festival service of the Church Missionary Society at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, at 6.30 p.m. on May 2.

M.M. Goulette and Saïel have broken Mr. J. A. Mollison's record for a flight to the Cape by flying from Le Bourget to Cape Town in three days eighteen and a half hours. Mr. Mollison's time for the flight was four days seventeen and a half hours, but was a solo effort and two hundred miles longer than the French achievement.

The 1st Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, homeward-bound from Khartoum, landed at Gibraltar en route, where, with the 2nd Battalion, which is stationed there, they were inspected by the Governor of Gibraltar. The combined parade of the two battalions was of particular interest in that they had not met for many years.

Mr. J. E. Mechan, Traffic Superintendent on the Tanganyika Railways, who recently left the Territory on leave, served with the Great Western Railway in this country for nine years before entering the Gold Coast Railway in 1914. He was later seconded to the Togoland Military Railway, and appointed to Tanganyika in 1920.

Mr. H. B. Enley has taken over the general management of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, in succession to Mr. A. C. Parker, who has retired after twenty-eight years' service. Another recent retirement from the Sudan is that of Mr. L. B. Bayley, O.B.E., Traffic Manager of the Railways, who has served there for the past twenty-three years.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, expects to leave Kampala on retirement early in May. He has served in the Protectorate since 1909 when he joined the Treasury Department, transferring a year later to the Administrative Service. During the War he served in France and in East Africa, being twice mentioned in dispatches.

Among those expected home shortly from Tanganyika are Mr. L. D. Smith, of the Provincial Administration; Dodoma; Mr. A. E. P. Hutchinson, of the British American Tobacco Company, Tanga; Mr. Godfrey, of Messrs. Bird & Company, Tanga; Mr. C. W. E. Foster, of the Sanitation Department, Bukoba; and Mr. G. C. Ainslie, of Messrs. Atkinson, Wright & Bown, at Tanga.

The engagement is announced, and the wedding is to take place shortly in Tanganyika, between Mr. R. B. Allnutt, of the Agricultural Department, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Allnutt, of the same name, Drayton St. Lennard, Oxford, and Miss Francis Gabrielle Armstrong, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong, of Culloiden, Devon. Mr. Allnutt is stationed in Masasi.

Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, who is a candidate in the Parliamentary by-election in St. Marylebone, has resigned his position as Government-approved Chairman of Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., and Government-approved Director of Cables and Wireless, Ltd. He has accepted an invitation to continue his association with the two companies as an ordinary director.

Canon A. Phelps Stokes has accepted the invitation of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to be a visiting lecturer for 1932 to the universities of East Africa, and intends leaving America at the end of May for Cape Town. Later he will tour mission stations in Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan, and then spend a holiday in Europe, during which he is to write a history of universities. Canon Phelps was for more than twenty years secretary of Yale University.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail to East Africa include Sir Philip Richardson, who expects to spend only a few days in Nairobi; Mr. Barrow and Mrs. Deckers, from Paris to Kampala; Mr. Sepulchre, from Paris to Broken Hill; and Mr. Putnam, from Paris to Juba. Commander Tyndale-Biscoe is also booked to fly with this week's plane from Nairobi to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Monday include Mr. Cummings and Mr. Crierison, both of whom flew from Wadi Halfa to London, and Mr. Hickson from Khartoum to London. This week the entire route from Croydon to the Cape is opened for passenger traffic.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

FORTY YEARS IN AFRICA.

Major Tudor Trevor's Reminiscences.

"HELGAARD found three Natives, a man and two women, hanged on a tree. The women had been mutilated either before or after death. They had been hanged by being stood on a bear case, and having their necks bound to a bough with barbed wire, after which the case had been kicked away from under them. We never heard by whom or for what this had been done, but a German told us that it was the punishment some troops inflicted upon his unfaithful Native women. It was one of the pleasant little incidents of the early days in German South-West Africa as related by Major Tudor G. Trevor in his fascinating book 'Forty Years in Africa' (Hurst and Blackett, 12s. 6d.), and it is by no means the worst of them.

Having finished with the German South-West, he tried to get to France, and, as a means of rejuvenation, was "vetted" by a Cape Town barber.

"I thought that the barber had done his work excellently. In fact, he had. I felt I looked thirty-five, yet when I gave my age as thirty-seven, the officer seemed puzzled and said:

'Major, you must have married remarkably young, for your son, for whom we have just arranged a commission in the R.E., has given his age as twenty-seven!'

However, he got to East Africa with Smuts, and in many a good story he tells of that awful campaign in his own inimitable style. On the way to the Wami River—

"We had spent the night in a camp, with a circle, each man lying down touching his neighbour, with machine guns placed at intervals. The circle was about seventy yards in diameter, and there were one or two forest trees within it. The Generals and the staff slept in the centre. In the cold grey dawn a hudge was passed round the circle. Every man handled his rifle and awaited events. Then there came a succession of unearthly squeals, a crashing, and a rush of flying men from one of the machine guns. It was just light enough to see clearly, and we saw the sight of our lives.

"Two huge rhinos—a male and a female—with a baby, had broken into camp, had upset a machine gun and were steadily, in no apparent hurry, chasing the gilded staff up the most forbidding thorn trees. No one could shoot for fear of killing others. Many men rushed in and stabbed with their bayonets. The bayonets went in with apparent ease but would not come out again, and presently the cow rhino had some four or five rifles hanging on her like the *banderillos* in the bull at a bull fight. . . . It was all over too soon. The female and the baby were at once shot, though the male escaped. The staff and the Generals came down from their perches and tried to pick up their dignity where they had left it. The baby rhino was promptly cut up and later served for a meal, but the mother proved too strong meat even for starving men."

Major Trevor was in what might be called the "amateur Engineer," and he built a bridge across the Wami, but "a sarcastic Canadian officer of the R.E. (professional) remarked that he had seen beavers make a better one."

At Morogoro—

"For twenty-seven nights my men and I, and so far as I know the whole command under Smuts, had not seen a blanket or a coat, and had been wet through again and again. We were covered with sores and utterly played out. There were no quinine to go to, and again we just lay down where we happened to be. I went round to Headquarters to report, and I must have looked a pitiful sight, for hardly had I returned to my men than a quartermaster came round with a pint of rum in a billy-can for me from the General and a message to say that he had orders to issue full rations to 'all my men. Years afterwards when the Bishop of Pretoria asked me, in company, if I could remember the most pleasant incident in my life, I could remember nothing to touch the pleasure of drinking that rum and lying in a bale of dry forage in an old shed at Morogoro."

His service in East Africa was soon over. With a bad dose of tick fever he was invalided to Durban.

the last act of his active service being to fall off the gangway of the steamer at Mombasa, owing to the excessive hospitality of the local inhabitants, and to be nearly drowned.

But his experiences in the African phases of the Great War were merely the final incidents of his forty years in Africa, and by no means the most striking or typical of the country. He was poisoned by a witch doctor in Swaziland but recovered to see the witch doctor and his whole village, men, women and children, "eaten up" by the Swazi king for being liberties with his guests. He knew all the old-time Boers, from Kruger downwards; he took a man's share in the Boer War; he has the greatest admiration for General Botha, and he was named up as Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia.

There is not an incident in his experiences in Africa that he does not relate with a vigour, honesty, and simplicity of diction which both thrill and charm the reader while enlightening him with shrewd and wise comment. Throughout he reveals himself quite unconsciously as a brave, clear-headed English gentleman and a real sportsman. A. L.

"AFRICA."

The current (April) issue of *Africa*, the Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, is of particular interest to East Africans. It contains a valuable article on "Anthropological Problems in North-Eastern Rhodesia," by Dr. A. I. Richards, lecturer in Anthropology at the London School of Economics; one on "Bride Wealth among the Hehe," by G. G. Brown, formerly a Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika Territory; and one on "The Languages of Literature in Africa," by Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education, Uganda. There are also other instructive articles on other African problems.

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East Africa in the Press.

LORD LUGARD ON WITCHCRAFT.

A FURTHER ARTICLE has written, as follows, to *The Times*, in regard to Mr. Melland's article on witchcraft in Africa, which we were privileged to publish in full last week.

It is not only that Mr. Melland's article was done in a spirit of animus and burning indignation, but that he had a means of putting an end to his own kind, therefore with special attention his suggested reforms. They are:—(1) We should admit the reality of the belief, and deal with it sympathetically.

So far as my experience goes, the reality of the belief is fully admitted, and consequently the accused is treated at a public hearing before any body of English gentlemen. Mr. Melland, a former administrative officer, is himself a proof of the sympathy and understanding which permeate our Civil Service. When you succeed to do anything in my power to save the lives of African natives from execution, it is evident that we could not wish absolute safety of a remedy by a lighter sentence than they would probably have received for stock theft or a breach of the Press laws. The Court, of course, has no alternative but to pass sentence if murder is proved.

As to the second suggestion, Mr. Melland says for the anthropologist and psychologist, and it is a job which the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, with the aid of a psychologist and an anthropologist, is now undertaking. It is now a well-known fact, though only by a persons like Mr. Melland, that the Press are insufficient but all we could wish to do is to reduce subscriptions from colonial Governments in consequence of the economic depression. Mr. Melland's suggestion is to the benefit of his valuable experience.

His second suggestion is that the law in its present form should be amended, making it an offence to practice witchcraft, compulsory to charges suspected witches before a Court, and to punish them. Mr. Melland says costs in which the death of the accused which was deliberately planned to maintain the prestige of the witch-doctor, or for revenge or other such reason. In such cases the Governor-in-Council would no doubt allow the law to take its course. Some deterrent action is necessary to prevent such horribly cruel murders as is deplorable, and the fact that participation involves liability to the death sentence, even though the sentence be commuted when it is shown that the murderer was a mere tool or actuated by some powerful superstition is to some extent a deterrent. It is, it should be the fact is widely known.

On the other hand, Mr. Melland agrees that the charges of witchcraft must be carefully handled to an accuser. In such a case, next time the prisoner is not either the white man, whether the charge would be so or not, and I doubt whether the charge would save many innocent people, or would give any other of the victims a more death as he describes. The charge might, however, be added to the penal code of a number of states. There are three separate parties to be considered. First, the witch, in the majority of cases the helpless victim of a mad claim to be a witch, but as a small class or indirectly be the victim. Secondly, the witch doctor, looked on by Africans as their saviour, may be called the curse of Africa. From this I should infer that he should be suppressed, but later Mr. Melland says that we should ourselves to persecuting those who are doing an uncharitable course. The only possible way, as we have seen, is to give the accused an opportunity to face to the court, and to deal with the charges on a just evidence, and to see whether he was taking from a just for killing and for his ever growing prestige, or was genuinely compelled to his action was for the benefit of the people. Thirdly, the actual murderers. These, next to the innocent victim, are most worthy of sympathy where the evidence shows that their action was the result of suggestion, and credibly often brought about by the previous machinations of the witch doctor, or sometimes the potent instruments of the will of a superior.

Dr. C. G. Seligman wrote: "Actually, my wife and I do not like their method of believing in themselves, and the training in their practice is for the most part directed to the rapid production of a condition of disease

in the individual upon whom it is to be inflicted. Further, the witch doctor, though he must not be regarded as standing alone or capable of being dealt with as an isolated problem. He is in fact only part of a system of magical beliefs and practices which is co-existent with Native life and thought. Much of this magic is harmless, while magic drawn from the European standpoint, with which the Government need not interfere, and which is in the main beneficial to the community. If Mr. Melland believes that this magic should be eradicated, leaving the other religious and magical beliefs of the African untouched, I must disagree with him. Time and time again, as among ourselves, will the belief in magic gradually disappear, but meanwhile much can be done by the law to suppress some of the more harmful portions.

THE WAR ON LOCUSTS.

THE *Manchester Post* has this neatly summed up the present state of the locust problem:

"Locusts have ears, but they positively refuse to listen to reason. The world-wide dissemination of successive Peace Proclamations has completely failed to suppress their predatory instincts. They treat the League, the League of Nations, and the doctrine of the integrity of national territories with insolent contempt. Their armies continue to raid and plunder offensive countries, from Trans-Jordan to New Guinea, and from Kenya to Umbria. This season's invasions of Africa and Asia alone are estimated to cause damage amounting to £7,000,000. In Egypt, attempts have been made to localise the trouble. Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine have surrounded their frontiers again and again. The number of the chain have reached astronomical figures. But still they come."

A machine from the Imperial Institute of Entomology has been getting more and more exasperated. It now has lost all patience. War has been declared. The prisoners has been sent to London; and these prisoners, undergoing a third degree examination with a view to ascertaining the character and intentions of this obnoxious race of vermin, report from the battle-fronts are pointing us, from which it is hoped we may discover where the enemy's headquarters are situated. When these are tracked down a grand counter-offensive will, we presume, be launched. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the prisoners of war in London, who are impatiently to be allowed to march and settle down, will be vigilantly guarded. We know what followed when Mr. and Mrs. Grey Squirrel escaped from the Zoo.

To this Mr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant in the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, and a leading expert on locusts, replied:

"I should like to point out that it is not easy to keep locusts alive in this country, even under the special laboratory conditions, for they are quite hard to stand the English climate. It is worth remembering in this connection that swarms of locusts have in the past occasionally arrived into this country. As was the case in 1860, when a swarm of locusts reached the southern and south-western coasts and gradually spread over about half the length of England and into Southern Ireland. Only last year a swarm settled on a British ship sailing off the Portuguese coast, and some locusts arrived alive at London, where they were made to die. The locusts survived for long and no crop was produced. Thus, there is not the slightest ground for alarm, though, of course, ordinary newspapers are taken to prevent escapes, because we do not want to lose any of our stock."

DOES SPORT EMPLOY THE MIND?

MR. C. W. PENROSE, writing to *The Spectator* from the Ash Green, Surrey, with respect to the statement made by a book reviewer that sport does not employ the mind, says:

"I would recommend your reviewer to take the spoor of a troop of deerhounds as I have done for three days on end. He will find his mind well exercised in deciding the hundred and one small things that he must take a look out for if he hopes to be successful. Both mind and body are well exercised in hunting big game, as those who have shot it know. The exercise to my mind during twelve years hunting in Central Africa is the present time helping me in a fight against heavy loads."

THE CASE OF MR. C. M. MORRISON.

THE following is a copy of the report by the Colonial Office, which has been published in the following form in the *East African* for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete knowledge of the facts of the case.

On the 21st of August 1911, the late Mr. C. M. Morrison, a British subject, was arrested in the town of Mombasa, Kenya Colony, on the charge of having committed a murder. Morrison was a native of England and had been in the colony for some years. He was a well-known and popular figure in the colony, and his death was a great loss to the community. The case was a sensational one, and attracted the attention of the public in both the colony and in England. Morrison was charged with the murder of a Native, and the circumstances of the case were highly unusual. The case was heard in the courts of Tanganyika Territory, and the circumstances of his conviction raised considerable interest in the colony and far beyond. Morrison had been attending a gymkhana some distance from the coffee plantation on the hills of Arusha, where he was then employed as an accountant. When he arrived home at his home on the morning he found, according to his evidence, that the three Native servants who were sleeping in the house in his absence had been murdered. Morrison was charged with the offence of having committed the murder, and was found guilty. Morrison was sentenced to death, and his execution was carried out. Morrison was a well-known and popular figure in the colony, and his death was a great loss to the community. The case was a sensational one, and attracted the attention of the public in both the colony and in England.

Nine years ago he faced a murder charge in the courts of Tanganyika Territory, and the circumstances of his conviction raised considerable interest in the colony and far beyond. Morrison had been attending a gymkhana some distance from the coffee plantation on the hills of Arusha, where he was then employed as an accountant. When he arrived home at his home on the morning he found, according to his evidence, that the three Native servants who were sleeping in the house in his absence had been murdered. Morrison was charged with the offence of having committed the murder, and was found guilty. Morrison was sentenced to death, and his execution was carried out. Morrison was a well-known and popular figure in the colony, and his death was a great loss to the community. The case was a sensational one, and attracted the attention of the public in both the colony and in England.

That night Morrison was seated at his desk preparing mail for the courier. From a corner of his eye he saw the cook enter and pass into the room behind him. He surmised that the servant had chosen the pretext of arranging the bed as an opportunity successfully to reappear. Then he said, he became aware that the Native was approaching him, and when he looked up he found him at the desk holding in his hand a loaded revolver which had been taken from his house at the bedside.

Morrison leaped from his chair, seized the black man by the wrists, and shook him in an attempt to cause him to drop the weapon. A shot was fired and the cook fell dead. On oath Morrison declared that he had never even touched the revolver. The two other Native boys at the establishment, who had also been employed earlier in the day, swore at the trial that it was Morrison, and they and the cook, who had been sleeping, and that just before the fatal shot rang out they did hear the sound of a revolver.

There was no jury and the case consisted of an Assize Trial, Justice and several witnesses. One assessor found that Morrison was not guilty of any crime, the other held that Morrison was guilty of the offence of murdering a Native. With this view the Assize Chief Justice concurred, and he passed sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, the correct mode of punishment. Among British people, accustomed to dealing with Natives, there was much sympathy at the manner in which Morrison was treated, and he passed sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, the correct mode of punishment. Among British people, accustomed to dealing with Natives, there was much sympathy at the manner in which Morrison was treated, and he passed sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, the correct mode of punishment.

Since then both assessors, who had some knowledge of circumstances which they expected the defence to establish, have sworn solemnly that they did not know what they had the power to cross-examine the witnesses. They have also sworn solemnly to have given the correct evidence.

It is there was surprise at the verdict, and the shock at what happened when Morrison found an appeal. His appeal was dismissed, and he was sentenced to death. His appeal was dismissed, and he was sentenced to death. His appeal was dismissed, and he was sentenced to death. His appeal was dismissed, and he was sentenced to death.

Four years ago Morrison ended his sentence in Arusha stone jail, and he was sent back by the authorities to Tanganyika. A public subscription was held for him, and he obtained a public recognition of his profession of acquittance. The case was a sensational one, and attracted the attention of the public in both the colony and in England.

meanwhile calls took place in East Africa. Morrison, however, saw no cause to worry. He had his letter of commitment which he knew from end to end and beyond it many threads who would assist him in employment if need be. When an extraordinary event occurred, Morrison was informed that he would have to leave the colony and would be sent to England at the public expense. Morrison, a man who had served a sentence for a somewhat doubtful crime, whose record otherwise was spotless, and who had lived all his life in the Empire, was deported with the public.

The agitation for the removal of the strange Morrison's name had never ceased. And only a few weeks before his amazing transportation to England he had, under the guidance of leading lawyers in Africa, presented a petition to the Colonial Office setting out why he should receive a free pardon and compensation for his suffering and injury. When he arrived in London, Morrison learned that the Colonial Office had quickly decided to refuse to entertain the petition. He approached the authorities here personally, and explained that he was in an impossible position in consequence of his strange deportation. All the money he possessed since his release from prison had been spent in the fight to win back his good name. After forty years' absence from Britain he was worse than penniless—completely friendless. In official language, he was told at the Colonial Office to get out.

News of his plight reached some of Morrison's friends in South Africa, and they wrote informing him that if he went out there they would guarantee him a good position at work in Johannesburg. The Colonial Office turned him down flatly when he asked them to provide him with a passage to South Africa. They turned a deaf ear when he argued that, as he had been removed from the country of his life-work for no reason, they were under moral obligation to send him back there.

The other night Morrison went to the Salvation Army to beg shelter and a warm drink. Impressed by his appearance army officers asked his story. After examining his papers, they, unknown to him, investigated it further. A day later they presented him with a passport to South Africa. The case of Charles Morrison must not be left as its present monstrously unsatisfactory state.

Fairplay, an Anglo-Indian journal published in Nairobi, has suspended publication.

THE 26 H.P. 6-CYLINDER VAUXHALL "VX"



East African
List Price
less than
£375

An English Car with an East African Specification

Just check over this stringent specification:

ENGINE: six-cylinder overhead valve type; detachable head; 4-bearing crankshaft; swash spring special alloy pistons. R.A.C. rating 26.3 h.p. LUBRICATION: Full pressure automatic force feed system, special oil filter, crankcase ventilation.

TRANSMISSION: Three speeds forward and reverse. STEERING: Bishop cam and lever type. BRAKES: Foot and servo internal expanding 4-wheel brake. HAND operated only operated on rear wheels. FRAME: Reinforced pressed steel with channels at exceptional width and depth. Heavy cross members. SPRINGS: High carbon steel; semi-elliptic. Front 36 in. x 1 1/2 in. x 3/4 in. Rear 36 in. x 1 1/2 in. x 3/4 in. Ground clearance 8 1/2 in.

VERY COMPLETE EQUIPMENT, including leather upholstery; five wire wheels, bumpers, luggage carrier, foot mat. Price in East Africa less than £375.

Copy of the "VX" catalogue sent on request.

The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd.

Nairobi—Nakuru—Eldoret—Dar es Salaam

Dealers and Branches throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika

BETTER REPORTS BY THE BANKS

News from the Territories

The latest monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa contains the following details concerning East Africa.

General.—Domestic trade has been small in Mozambique on account of the accumulation of stocks transported there by loading before the carriage of Goods by Motor Carriage Act came into operation. With the exception of the import of sugar, all other imports are comparatively small.

Weather.—Favourable conditions prevail in the bazaras followed by the advance of the cotton-buying season. General rains are. The Natives are spending a good deal of their saved cotton sales comparatively.

Manufactures.—Some improvement in bazaras is noted for which the product season opens in May, although prices continue to be low. The present campaign to increase production may help traders. Prospects for next season's cotton crops at Moshi and Anusha are excellent.

Commercial.—It is expected that the financial stringency will be ended satisfactorily about May after disposal of the recoupled stock and tobacco crops. A record tobacco crop is anticipated, the total being estimated at about 1,500,000 lbs. compared with an average of between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 lbs. The quality of both bright and dark leaf is exceptionally good. Native growers have decided to hold their crops to cotton this year, and a shift is noted in the industry is anticipated.

Northern Rhodesia.—Very good rains have fallen and good crops are assured, provided damage is not caused by approaching locust swarms. Trade is still suffering from the continued embargement. A new Government hospital is being erected in Ndola at a cost of £200,000, and there is some building activity in Lusaka.

Banking.—The Standard Bank reports that the business of the bank continues satisfactorily. The local position is quiet, but continued activity is noted, especially from the good banks. Trade generally shows a slight improvement due to the circulation of crop proceeds.

Tanzania.—Weather conditions are favourable and good crops are anticipated at locust deprivations are avoided.

Uganda.—Prospects for the coming coffee crop are reported good. Trade generally maintains the improvement reported last month.

Northern Rhodesia.—Crops generally are looking well, and more than average yields are confidently anticipated, but the possibility of damage by locusts should not be ignored.

Nyasaland.—Good reports of tobacco crops are reported from the Northern Province. Tea prospects are fair. Cassia planting has begun, and demand for seed by Natives is greater than was expected. Business is quiet and ready money is scarce in the bazaras; some improvement is expected during the next quarter, but meantime there is a tendency for prices to rise.

RIFLE CLUBS IN KENYA

KENYANS desiring to take part in rifle competitions in the Colony are advised to communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Kenya Rifle Association, Mr. Peter Foubister, P.O. Box 602, Nairobi, or with any of the following local rifle clubs:

- Nairobi Rifle Club—Mr. W. Fletcher, Box 111, Nairobi.
- Central Section—Mr. P. Foubister, Box 102, Nairobi.
- F.M.C.A.—Mr. J. Ross, White, c/o V.M.C.A., Nairobi.
- K.T.R.—Mr. J. G. Reid, Box 21, Nairobi.
- Kenya Police—Sgt. Major C. A. Christian, Police Depot, Nairobi.
- Atterley—Mr. J. A. Hooper, Nairobi.
- Kenya Club—Mr. E. J. Darvell, Box 62, Eldoret.
- Kenya Club—Mr. F. Kruger, P.O. Box 102, Nairobi.
- Mr. R. A. G. Kilian, Eldoret.

An important mining group has applied to the Kenya Government for a sole prospecting licence of about 6,000 square miles, covering the whole of the Kavirondo area, but excluding the goldfield at Kalambo. The Kenya Government has decided to postpone its decision pending the arrival of Mr. A. Kirsan, who is on his way to the Colony to conduct a geological survey. Objections may be lodged in the Colony against the closing of such large areas to small prospectors.

DOYEN OF EAST AFRICAN MERCHANTS

Mr. Hooker's Forty-Fifth Anniversary

Heartiest congratulations to Mr. W. H. Hooker, the doyen of East African merchants, who this month celebrates the forty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of his import and export business connexion with East Africa. The son of Sir J. D. Hooker, G.M., was born in 1843. Mr. Hooker was born in Huddersfield in 1852, and after travelling round the world, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1878. In 1888 he entered into business operations with a trading house, and gradually extending the interests of the firm to the principal towns of the East African mainland and to the principal settlements. He has always maintained a wide and influence with the leading Indian and Gujarati traders of East Africa, more than a few of whom have for over a generation relied on his guidance in their trading, so that his name has become an honoured household word in Asiatic trading circles from Lahore to India and from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

Mr. Hooker was elected Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce from its inception until he resigned a few years ago. He is the author of "The Handbook of British Trade," "Britain's Overseas Trade," and "Britain's Commercial Dictionary." Many of his prophecies concerning East African trade in the first-mentioned work have unfortunately been fulfilled in the past few years.

On the 25th, May 24 and 25, and June 7, 14, 27, and 28, a series of talks on life among Native African tribes will be broadcast from the national station at 8.30 p.m.

LIVE IN KENYA
INVEST IN KENYA
RETIRE TO KENYA

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.

successors to

TYSON BROTHERS, LTD., NAIROBI

have on their property registers a number of attractive Agricultural, Residential and Town properties available for purchase. They have also several most attractive properties, large and small, to let for short or long periods. Intending settlers or investors in Great Britain are cordially invited to contact them.

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RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN, LTD.

Land and Estate Agents, Managing Agents, Secretaries, Produce Merchants, Insurance Agents, etc., Nairobi



The Patent Acme Stonebreaker is shown here mounted on extra wide 'fats' travelling wheels and fitted with feeding platform and screen, which can be folded up when travelling—a safety feature when negotiating rough or hilly country.



SIMPLICITY

"LAMELLA" reduces Garage construction to "Meccano" simplicity.

Its pressed steel unit construction speeds up erection, reduces labour costs, and simplifies future extension. Every cubic inch under the roof is available for storage or movement.

Write now for Booklet giving full details and the application of "Lamella."

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During the past 50 years such confidence has been placed in "Good-win" Plants, that at the present time it may be found in operation all over the world. Simple, robust construction, continuous operation under severe conditions, fine product and economical working are the chief characteristics of "Good-win" Plant which embraces Stonebreakers, Granulators, Fine Crushing Rolls, Concrete Mixers, Concrete Block, Slab and Pipe Machines, Elevators, Conveyors, Loaders, Screens, Complete plants for handling stone, ore, gravel and tarmacadam. Our local agents will be pleased to give you expert advice on your problems—write or see them to-day!

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● Ask the Resident Representative, Mr. J. W. Lloyd Jones, Rhodes House, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, for further particulars.

H & B GUARANTEED KITS OF PARTS

For All Popular British Sets

	British Retail Prices
WIRELESS WORLD! Sept. 1930 "D.C. Foreign Listeners Four" COMPLETE KIT £13-10-0 4 Valves, £2-19-0 extra	
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AMATEUR WIRELESS! Jan. 1931 "1931 Make Searcher" COMPLETE KIT £5-18-7 3 Valves, £1-19-0 extra	
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WIRELESS MAGAZINE! Dec. 1930 "Reynolds Mysterys" COMPLETE KIT £7-16-10 6 Valves, £3-7-0 extra	
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The Famous H. & B. OVERSEAS 5 Valves good Doudspeaker, volume from at least TWELVE Short Wave Stations. **£15-15-0**
 COMPLETE KIT

Price includes A.I.D. Components, Aluminium Panel and Baseboard drilled, Metal Cabinet. 5 Valves, £3-7-0 extra.

Full Export Terms allowed. Cash against Documents. Carriage F.O.B. London.

H. & B. RADIO CO.

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 Telephone: Gerrard 2834

Paint— with an eye to the future

Protect the surface with Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint and it is good for 10 years without repainting. Very economical. Impervious to heat and cold, moisture and acids. Successful under severest conditions. Test it how you like. Send for colour card and booklet.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

Manufactured in London by
C. R. AVERILL LTD.

22, Duke St., Stamford St., Bricklayers, London, S.E.1.

"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.

Gold is reported to have been discovered at Broderick Falls, Kenya.

The aerodrome at Mbulu, Tanganyika, is available for use until the end of May.

Several new settlers have recently taken up land in the Subukia district of Kenya.

The population of the Nairobi Municipality is now 47,919, of whom 2,748 are Europeans.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Foxwell have taken over the New Malvern Hotel in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

The reconstructed organ from Mombasa Cathedral has been erected in St. Matthew's Church, Eldoret.

In the Katanga district of the Belgian Congo locusts have destroyed large areas of Native crops.

The Kenya Government has decided that the construction of the Law Courts in Nairobi is to be proceeded with.

It is anticipated that the Nairobi-Kidderlyne trunk road in Kenya will be an all-weather highway by the end of next year.

A business and social club has been formed in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. H. Cooper.

101 European non-official immigrants entered Tanganyika during December and January. Visitors within the same period numbered 200.

Messrs. Dalgety & Company have declared an interim dividend for the six months ended December 31 of 3s. per share, or 3% free of tax.

Sisal exports from Haiti during the twelve months ended September 30, 1931, totalled 974 metric tons, compared with 364 tons during the preceding year.

A conference sitting in Cairo has decided that the Koran may lawfully be translated, but that foreign versions must be designated "Translation of the Koran."

Some excellent pictures of Mount Kenya, taken from one of the R. A. F. aeroplanes which recently visited Kenya, were shown in last week's British Movietone News programme.

The Uganda Government has published details of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Registration of Trade-Marks. It is identical with the Ordinances of Kenya and Tanganyika on the subject.

Total imports into the Sudan during 1931 totalled £E3,365,582, compared with £E5,405,271 in 1930. Exports amounted to £E1,575,736, compared with £E1,802,977 in the previous twelve months.

In order to attract more tourists to the town of Nanyuki, the Kenya townships which rejoice in its claim of being situated exactly on the Equator, is considering the publication of a brochure which outlines its attractions.

Among the features of a missionary exhibition to be held in Durham from May 1st to 10th will be the auction of a Native slave, an exhibition of live snakes and slave whips, the shoulder-blade of a camel with a portion of the Koran written thereon, and a piece of the tree under which the heart of Livingstone was buried at Chumbo. The exhibition is being organised by the C. M. F.

Gold valued at over £7,000 was produced during February from the reopened Old mines at Subukia, Tanganyika. The mines have been closed for the past two months, following a disastrous fire which destroyed the main shaft.

An all-weather road is being created at Molo, Kenya, by K. A. M. Ltd. Its capacity is 300 tons of traffic per day. The first season, said the directors of the company, are anxious to get in touch with farmers in order to grow insured.

Mr. H. A. Barrett having retired from the Mar. Syndicate of Johnson's Falls, the company will be continued under the same name and the same management. The remaining directors, Messrs. Barrett and G. S. Baker.

A building merchant in Addis Ababa wishes to establish contact with exporters of slow setting Portland cement. Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, (phone reference E.N. 7304).

Immigrants into Kenya during November and December totalled 1,713 and 1,717 respectively, compared with 2,131 and 2,371 during the corresponding months of 1930. During the same period thirty-seven Europeans entered and twenty five left the Colony by air.

The accounts for 1931 of Messrs. Lewis & Peat, the produce brokers with large East African connections, show a loss of £20,476 (against £23,114 in 1930) after providing £33,000 as reserve for bad debts. The debit balance carried forward this increased to £42,480.

Residents in Tanganyika can now transmit telegrams up to 200 words in length to any airport in the Territory, whence they may be dispatched by air to the country of destination. The cost is the same as telegrams, but the appropriate combined postage and air mail fee for a letter weighing half an ounce.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society is to be held in the Queen's Hall on May 4th under the chairmanship of Lord Meston. During the past year St. Mark's Gospel has been published in Karungombo for the people living on the west of Lake Rudolf. The translation was prepared by Mr. H. Faust Wilkes.

The encouraging news from Tanganyika completed the year in March at with a credit of £104,000 more than was anticipated, was announced at the recent British Society annual dinner in Dar es Salaam by Mr. D. G. Jardine, Chief Secretary of the Territory. He said the first good news of their local public finances that he had received for two years.

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The Safe Germkiller

VETERINARY PRODUCTS

have accomplished remarkable cures. They may save valuable animals for you. Write for copies of Reports from members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to:

KODAK (East Africa) LTD.,
P.O. Box 28,
NAIROBI.

POCOCK BROTHERS, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1851

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS

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SAFARI BOOTS

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SHOES FOR

EVERY KIND

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A COMPLETE RANGE OF FOOTWEAR FOR BAZAAR TRADE

Shoe Factory and Head Office

231-237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE RD.

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Representation open shortly

See note on page 870.

Grant's Whisky



THE WHISKY OF YOUR TRAVELS

HUDSON WAGONS

BUILT FOR STRENGTH

MADE WITH 60 YEARS MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR MINES, TEA, COTTON, SUGAR AND SISAL ESTATES.



MINING AND TIPPING WAGONS, SUGAR CANE AND SISAL CARS, TIMBER AND PLATFORM CARS, TRACK AND ALL ACCESSORIES, RAIL TRACTORS, STEAM AND DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES, etc.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE or let us quote for your requirements.

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
38 BOND STREET, LEEDS

WORKS: GILDERSOME FOUNDRY, DEEP LEEDS
LONDON: 21, TOTILL STREET, S.W. 1

Also at Johannesburg, Durban, London, Batavia, Lobito, Mauritius, Calcutta and Singapore.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

There was no change in demand for East African coffee, and the world situation still remains in demand at good prices.

Kenya			
First size	405.00	to	412.00
Second size	395.00	to	400.00
Third size	385.00	to	390.00
Peaberry	415.00	to	420.00
Pale brown and ungraded	450.00	to	455.00
Uganda			
Robusta			
Toro			
Ungraded	725.00	to	730.00
Pale and brown	450.00	to	455.00
Tanganyika			
A size	755.00		
B	765.00		
C	715.00	to	720.00
Peaberry	865.00		
London cleaned			
First size	785.00	to	805.00
Second size	525.00	to	555.00
Third size	405.00	to	445.00
Peaberry	625.00	to	805.00
Malawi			
Pale and mixed	405.00	to	545.00
Kilimanjaro			
London cleaned			
First size	695.00		
Second size	715.00		
Third size	435.00		
Peaberry	755.00		
Mozambique			
A size	555.00		
B	555.00		
C	525.00	to	555.00
Peaberry	705.00	to	905.00
London cleaned			
Third size	405.00		
Peaberry	755.00		
Sambaza			
London cleaned			
First size	725.00		
Second size	515.00	to	605.00
Third size	415.00	to	415.00
Peaberry	655.00		
Pale	425.00	to	605.00
Belgian Congo			
London graded			
First size	755.00		
Second size	615.00		
Third size	545.00		
Peaberry	575.00		

London stocks of East African coffee on April 20 totalled 70,511 bags, compared with 76,324 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Cocoa Seed. Quiet, with East African quoted at £11.55 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11.25, and £15.75, 6d.)

Cloves. The spot quotation for Zanzibar is 71d. per lb. on a quiet market. May/June is quoted at 64d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 10d. and 81d.)

Copra. Fair sun-dried is quoted at £14.75. 6d. per ton.

Cotton. There has been limited business in East African at between 41d. and 6d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was from 44d. to 74d.)

Groundnuts. East Africans are quoted at 7.12.105. per ton on a dull market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 and £16.05.)

Macadamia. There have been no offerings of African mail during the week.

Wool. White and yellow is steady at £15.155. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 and £16.105.)

Sisal. East African No. 1 f.a.g. is quoted at £14.50. per ton on a quiet market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 and £13.17. Mexican for delivery in December is offered at £13.105. duty paid for 150,000 deliveries upwards, and Java around £14.

BRITISH BOOT MAKERS WANT AGENTS.

Messrs. Patcock Brothers, Ltd., the well-established boot and shoe manufacturers, whose advertisement appears on page 860 of this week's issue, require a representative to take over their agency in Kenya and Uganda at the end of June. The company has been represented in the East African market for many years, and has a good connection which offers a good opportunity for a suitable representative. Persons desirous of entering into the proposition are invited to communicate immediately with Messrs. Patcock Brothers, Ltd., 22, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, and the principal particulars of the territory they cover, their organisation, and the terms desired.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—
 April 28 per steamer "Carthage"
 May 22 per steamer "Kaiser Hind"
 Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.
 Forward mails are expected on May 9 by the s.s. "Algonquin."
 The week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday afternoon. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

The Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the week ended April 27: Kabete, 0.75 inch; Kiambu, 2.10 inches; Kilifi, 1.08; Kitale, 0.17; Limuru, 0.61; Machakos, .17; Makindu, 0.50; Malindi, 1.03; Mombasa, 1.02; Nairobi, 0.85; Naivasha, 0.15; Ngong, 0.62; Songhor, 0.64; Thika, 0.00; Voi, 1.68; Kampala, 0.18.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Schweppee, Limited, the well-known manufacturers of table waters, have again declared dividends of 8% on the Ordinary and 7% on the Deferred Shares. £25,000 is to be transferred to reserve and £48,444 carried forward to next year's accounts.
 The British India Steam Navigation Company has declared an interim dividend on the 1% Preferred Stock for the half-year to March 31 of 2% less tax payable on May 30. The directors are unable in the present circumstances to declare an interim dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

East Africa is able to publish the following exclusive details of sisal exports from East Africa during the first three months of this year: **Tanganyika**—January, 3,780 tons; February, 4,010 tons; March, 5,000 tons. **Kenya**—January, 387 tons; February, 200 tons; March, 1,020 tons.

George A. Tyson, F.S.I.

ESTATE & MANAGING AGENT.

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ESTATE SUPERVISION FOR ABSENT OWNERS

RECOGNISED FOR PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS

VALUATIONS OF ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY

KENYA COLONY

Fees as per the scale of the Surveyors Institution, London.

A special exhibition of game mammals of the Empire will be opened at the Natural History Museum towards the end of May.

KENYA & UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS



FOR
ENCHANTING
SCENERY!

• Full information from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings, Upper Street, S.W. 1, or The General Manager, K.U.R., Nairobi, Kenya Colony.



Don't disturb your Hair when you raise your Hat!

ANZORA CREAM AND VIOLA BOTH MASTER THE HAIR

There is no need for just a hair cream. Anzora and Viola are the only hair cream that will keep your hair soft, supple, and sweet. It is the only hair cream there's nothing so good as Anzora and Viola. It is the only hair cream that will keep your hair soft, supple, and sweet. It is the only hair cream that will keep your hair soft, supple, and sweet.

ANZORA VIOLA containing oil of sweet almond and rose water. ANZORA CREAM for greasy scalps. ANZORA SHAMPOO for itchy scalps. ANZORA DEODORANT for body odors. ANZORA TOILET SOAP for the hands. ANZORA TOILET SOAP for the hands.

ANZORA PHARMACY CO. LTD. LONDON, W. 1

DR. BENGUE'S BALSAM

Reliability and rapidity of action are the secrets of the popularity of Dr. Bengue's Balsam. The first application gives almost instant relief in cases of **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA** and **TOOTH PAINS.**

It is also valuable for mosquito bites, owing to its penetrating antiseptic action.

Samples and literature by application to:
BENGUE & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists,
24, Fitzroy Street, London, W. 1, or from
HOWSE & McGEORGE, LTD., Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.



When Germs are Removed
TEETH WHITEN
3 Shades in 5 Days

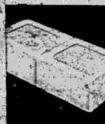
Only Koly nos Dental Cream removes germs from the teeth and whitens the enamel. It is the only dental cream that will keep your teeth white and sweet. It is the only dental cream that will keep your teeth white and sweet. It is the only dental cream that will keep your teeth white and sweet.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM



Sunlight Soap
for quicker, easier washing

It saves labour, saves money - by always using Sunlight Soap. The combination of the refreshing soap makes clothes last longer because it cleanses and whitens without harming the fabric. Sunlight is cheaper than waste! Pure soaps; it gives the clothes long life, and lathers freely down to the last scrap.



SUNLIGHT SOAP

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The "Hampshire Castle," which left London for East Africa on April 27, is expected to arrive at Mombasa on April 29.

- Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. D. V. Bunting, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Collins, Mrs. & Mrs. F. Foster, Mr. C. M. A. Gayer, Mrs. D. M. Gayer, Mr. W. F. Grainger, Miss G. M. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Kelly, Sir Albert Kitson, Rev. J. C. Campbell Morgan, Miss C. Murray, Mr. R. Murray Hughes, Hon. Alastair Napier, Miss G. P. Riordan, Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Miss E. B. Ross, Mrs. E. Swan, Miss V. C. S. Taylor, Miss M. V. Todrick.

- Marseilles to Mombasa: Mr. P. P. Galloway, Mr. E. T. James, Mr. J. G. Lisan, Capt. J. M. Wilson. Genoa to Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. Campbell.

- Marseilles to Mombasa: Mr. P. P. Galloway, Mr. E. T. James, Mr. J. G. Lisan, Capt. J. M. Wilson. Genoa to Mombasa: Mr. & Mrs. Campbell.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Mantola," which arrived in London on April 16, has brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa to—

- Marseilles: Miss E. J. Andrews, Mrs. Barradell, Col. C. R. Bradley, Mr. R. V. Carter, Mrs. J. de G. Delmege, Mr. J. E. Furney, Mr. R. G. Godfrey, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Gorill, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Harrison, Louder, Mrs. R. S. Harrison, Captain & Mrs. Henshaw, Mr. W. A. Hunt, Mr. E. P. Hutchinson, Dr. & Mrs. A. C. Irvine, Mr. & Mrs. E. Jehays, Major & Mrs. Lort Phillips, Mrs. B. Page May, Mr. W. M. Nutter, Mr. L. Pickering, Lady Francis Scott, Mr. A. D. Short, Captain R. L. Stobart, Mr. A. Vealins, Mrs. F. W. Ward.

- London: Mrs. W. K. Allen, Mrs. F. Augood, Lt. Col. E. L. B. Anderson, Mr. D. I. Baines, The Rev. & Mrs. Barham, Captain E. C. Becher, Mr. G. H. Bell, Mr. C. C. Bennett, Dr. & Mrs. A. J. Boase, Mr. C. R. Bock, Miss D. Brewin, Mr. W. M. R. Brown, Miss B. D. Cameron, Mr. W. P. E. Chapman, Dr. Joan Clatsworthy, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Clayden, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Elliott, Mrs. E. F. Fitzgerald,

- Maida, passed Prim homewards, April 22; Madura, left Benin homewards, April 22; Mathana, left Suez outwards, April 22; Munga, left Bombay for Durban, April 20; Kariakoo, arrived Bombay, April 23; Khadihaba, arrived Durban, April 23; Karanja, arrived Mombasa for Bombay, April 28.

CLAN LELERMAN-HARRISON.

- Aden, left Port Sudan outwards, April 23; "Hastine," leaves Birkenhead outwards, April 30.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

- Nieuwerkerk, arrived East London outwards, April 17; Heemskerk, arrived Hamburg, April 18; Spruitfontein, arrived Marseilles homewards, April 19; Amstelkerk, left Benin for East Africa, April 20; Klunfontein, left Las Palmas homewards, April 18; Meiskerk, left Aden outwards, April 17.

MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

- Angers, left Mombasa homewards, April 18; Benjamin de St. Pierre, arrived Tamatave homewards, April 17; L'explorateur, Grandidier, left Zanzibar outwards, April 20; Jean Laborde, arrived Port Said outwards, April 20.

UNION CASTLE.

- Durban Castle, left Laurens Marabes homewards, April 23; Gambia Castle, left Gambia homewards, April 24; Gambia Castle, left Cape Town for Benin, April 24; Gambia Castle, left Cape Town homewards, April 18; Llandan Castle, left Accrington homewards, April 19; Llandoverly Castle, left London for East Africa, April 21; "Langibby Castle," left Dar es Salaam for Natal, April 23.

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