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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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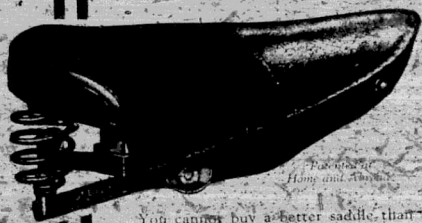
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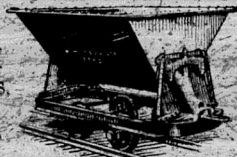
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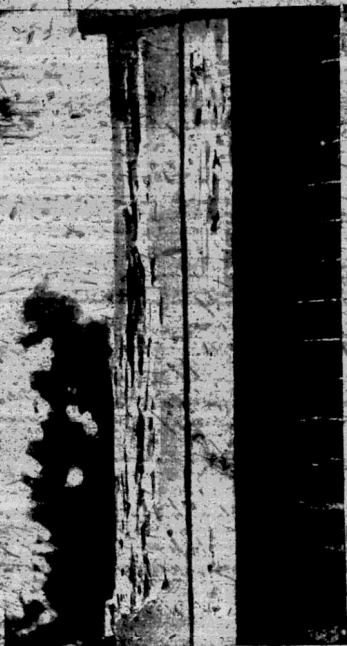
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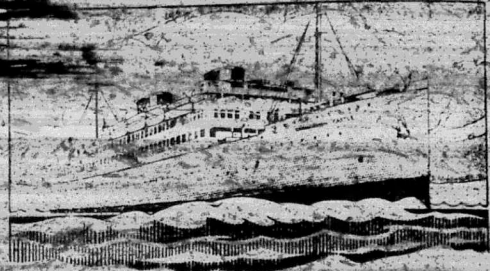
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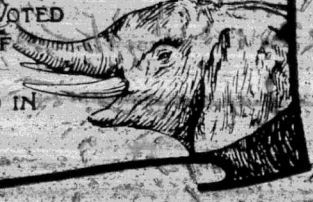
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SACRIFICED TO SENSATIONALISM.

IN a masterly and timely essay Sir Stephen Tallents, Secretary of the Empire Marketing Board, pleads for the "projection" of England, that is to say, he would have the Mother Country use every means which modern science, business ability, and education provide to spread a real knowledge of England throughout the Empire and the world at large. He would enrol in the service of the country the cinema, wireless, artistic and original display in exhibitions, salesmanship, the publicity which the newspaper provides in unequalled measure, the very conduct and mentality of British citizens, so that the whole world may know what service the Empire can do for mankind. "She must project upon the screen of world opinion such a picture of herself as will create a belief in her ability to serve the world under the new order as she has served it under the old."

What is the "projection" which East Africa, by the very means postulated by Sir Stephen is throwing on the world at the present moment? Mr. Martin Johnson provided us with one answer in his frank and informative letter published in *East Africa's* issue of April 27. Relating the inner history of alleged East African films as exploited in the United States, he asserted that four recent pictures were faked "from beginning to end," some relied on their articles in African journals for their box office appeal, and they "went over big." Our knowledge of American films which purported to have been made in East Africa have merely supported Mr. Johnson's own experience of one notorious "incident" led to the flight and insular factors of "projection" which the producer, doubtless, even in the United States, and even doubtless, was not infrequently required to resort to to make his "faked" films "go over big." The "projection" which Mr. Johnson, the "truth" which he has shown us, is that it was not "entertainment" that East Africa has

too often presented in England from that angle. So long as the news is sensational, it is "damned good entertainment," and the public "catches it." Tych Mr. John Amery—who, if only for his father's sake, might have been expected to eschew such methods—has to confess on his return from Tanganyika that his company built a Native village and then proceeded to blow it up with dynamite and hoard it from the air to make a picture which millions of people may regard as representing East Africa as it is, and which is presumably to "go over big" with an English audience; to make, in fact, "damned good entertainment." That a score of Natives were knocked senseless in the making of the picture merely adds to its box office value, and is carefully mentioned in the preliminary notices which have appeared in the popular Press. Of course, the sensationalism of Mr. Amery, Jnr., evoked protests from East Africans on the spot who argued with good reason that the picture wholly misrepresents the relations between black and white in the Territory. Even in politics East Africa has suffered sadly from this same brain for sensationalism, as instanced by some of our London Overseas Committee statements, by the frenzy of Lord Olivier (who is now declared by Mr. Laming, a former Under Secretary for the Colonies, to have spent a great part of his life in Kenya), and by the written and spoken diatribes of Dr. Norman Leys and Mr. McGregor Ross. Sensationalism is the very essence of their appeals.

What would Sir Stephen Tallents, or any other far-minded citizen, think of a "projection" of England which relied on a gaping public film of smash and grab raids in London, of murderous major robberies on the Great West Road, of bank hold-ups in lonely places, which described in figures the figures of so-called deaths and over 5000 mutilations in three years of road accidents typical of English traffic conditions, and which implicated the removal of the blame in the *Times* of London by a Member M.P., as characteristic of English "projection" of the parallel with the present "projections" of East Africa is absolutely correct. It is his duty that the Truth should prevail.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Major J. D. Leonard's speech at the dinner of the Royal George's Society devoted to a plea which naturally deserves to be regarded as a Matter of Moment.

MAJOR J. D. LEONARD'S APPEAL TO KENYA.

When you hear that the Kenya Government is against the settler and the Home Government against white settlement, he said, can you imagine a trader putting £7,000,000 of plant and development into the business and closing down before properly starting to trade? The future of our colonists is assured. I want to reach the feeling which exists in some quarters that the Government is against us. I believe the Governor and the Government are all out to forward the prosperity of Kenya. Forget the bickering and the smallness. The other day a local De Valera set out a cheap, but cheap Government we might have had, and said that are farcical. I have seen Kenya in 10 years and many of the officials whom I first met are still in the country working their hardest for its good. I consider the Civil Service of Kenya without peer amongst the Civil Services of Africa. Let us have true co-operation, not co-operation in the face and mistrust in the heart. I appeal for a policy of more kindness and better thoughts of the other fellow, who is probably just as honest as we are and just as genuine. Robert Louis Stevenson said in one of his prayers, 'Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge.' That, gentlemen, is what we want in Kenya. Let us all believe in each other and believe in our country, and we shall make this land of ours, despite these disastrous times, the kindest place upon this earth in which to live and die. Never was there greater need for co-operation than at present.

Strong and responsible protests have reached us from Kenya against the intention of the Government to grant to a powerful mining company an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 5,000 square miles adjoining the borders of Uganda and Tanganyika, and in part adjoining the Kakamega gold-bearing area by Brodrick Falls—an area embracing all the known and most likely areas in Kenya for the discovery of precious and common minerals, and including the Logorion mining district in which a live stamp mill is being successfully operated by a well-known Kenya settler of many years' standing. Objections to the grant must be lodged before the end of next month, and we have every reason to know that very definite representations will be made for apart from the friendship to those who have already spent considerable sums in prospecting the district proclaimed, there is a general feeling in the Colony that the system of entrusting exclusive prospecting rights to syndicates and companies would be detrimental to the country's best interests financially and socially, particularly at a time when many settlers have found sluicing gold mining a providential source of livelihood when their farming operations failed to prosper.

KENYA OBJECTS TO SOLE PROSPECTING LICENCE GRANT.

Another argument is that if such a huge block of land is handed over to a powerful company, the interests of the large mining houses in the recently discovered gold-bearing area of Kakamega will be lessened, and the probability of developing a mineral for development of the country.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is realised to be within measurable experience, and many men who have gained experience in the world have turned their attention to the unmined area from which it is now sought to exclude them. The correspondent suggests that the Government's experience of granting concessions in Kakamega might have been expected to warn the authorities against encouraging big companies as a means to the exclusion of individuals and small prospectors. It is certain that there will be pressure that the area now proclaimed should be left open for prospecting by all and sundry, thus depriving the big companies and syndicates of advantages denied to individual prospectors.

Much has been written and more has been said of the virtues and possibilities of Native Councils in East Africa, but all too little has been heard of the actual accomplishments of the Synod of the Protestant Church in Uganda, which offers most valuable guidance in this matter.

First, the Synod is a truly representative body, which includes Native kings, ministers, chiefs, lay readers, schoolmasters, congregational representatives, European missionaries, doctors, educationists, male and female, and a European official; secondly, it includes nations quite distinct from one another in customs, language and traditions, with equal rights of speech and voting, but all making themselves understood by means of Luganda, the lingua franca of the Church; thirdly, the Synod is a thoroughly democratic body, the members being elected, not appointed. No political Native Councils have anything like so broad a basis, representing a whole country, in that respect the Church leads the way. And in Church affairs it is a common thing for a Prime Minister, a very important chief, or a Rural Dean to have his ideas dissected and his facts questioned by a junior teacher, a bricklayer or a fisherman—salutary examination which could happen in no other Native body.

Such is the constitution of the Uganda Synod as set out in the Uganda Church Review, and it is of more than passing interest to discover how such a body functions.

UGANDA CHURCH SYNOD POINTS A LESSON.

From the record to hand it seems to operate in a typically African manner. Thus in the matter of finance, after a scare that self support meant the Native Church maintaining the missionaries and the medical staff and doing without the special gifts from England, the Synod decided to raise a Diocesan Reserve Fund. But how? Levy a cess of 1/6 sabbings per head per annum on all Church members and spend the money forthwith, was the proposal. The idea seemed to be that this assessment would cure all present and future financial problems. European speakers opposed this method, arguing that if the people understood the need and had any real religion, they would willingly give what they could. But it is quite possible that the Africans knew the psychology of their own people better, and that their proposal was the most practical one. The point is that the Synod, a really representative body, acted as Africans. Their sincerity cannot be doubted, but they were Africans and need to be judged on their own terms. This interesting experience, in a long and varied way, such as the Synod appears to point to, is a possibility that Native Councils will, as they have done, become more and more truly African in character and function.

The Zoological Society's country estate in Whipsnade, on the Northern slopes of the Great Ouse, promises to raise some of the most fascinating problems on the subject of environment on animals. Licks away in the Annual Report of the Society for 1931 is a small but most pregnant paragraph which reveals that the pygmy hippopotammuses (the Society adopts that form of plural) who spent several weeks in one of the large paddocks—mostly in their pond, as we can testify—with no artificial heat whatever, grow hair on their previously naked bodies. The elephant also grew abundant hair on its back. Visitors to Whipsnade—and we can imagine no more pleasant excursion for an East African home on leave—will agree with us that the air, on the heights of those splendid Dunstable Downs is fresh and stimulating and eminently tonic; but that it should have stimulated such essentially tropical animals as pygmy hippos to grow hair, and done the same to an elephant, seems little short of a miracle. The problem is raised: "Is the action of growing hair a function of climate? Do the tropical animals, such as the elephant and the buffalo, which are hairy at birth but naked when adult merely lose their hair owing to the local conditions, but retain the power of growing it when things cool off? If so, for untold generations the pygmy hippos must have had this power latent, only to demonstrate it in the utterly foreign climate of Whipsnade. Why, then, do gorillas, lemurs and other tropical animals retain a thick coat of hair?"

A very simple but effective method of protection against the attentions of *Anopheles* mosquitoes is recalled by Dr. G. H. F. Nuttall, Mosquitoes Hate Yellow Curtains. Cambridge University, in a letter to *The Times*. More than thirty years ago he experimented with *A. maculipennis*, the common malaria-carrying mosquito of Europe, breeding them in a large gauze tent in which were placed seventeen boxes all of the same size but lined with different coloured fabrics. For seventeen days the insects were disturbed and allowed to settle, with the following results: navy blue attracted 108 mosquitoes, dark red 99, brown 81, scarlet 50, black 49, slate grey 31, olive green 24, violet 18, leaf green 17, blue 14, pearl grey 9, pale green, 4, light blue 3, beige 2, white 2, orange 1, yellow 0. As a result he pointed out the importance of this discovery in the choice of colour in clothing and suggested the trial of suitable boxes as colour traps. Since the experiments have apparently never been repeated, and may have been forgotten, the Professor has done well to remind us of them. Will someone continue investigations along these lines?

The Annual Customs Report of Nyasaland for the year to December 31, 1931, is already to hand—an example of promptitude which is, unfortunately, unusual in East African Governmental practice. Mr. F. H. Warren, the Comptroller of Customs, notes that it was hopefully anticipated that the railway extension to Lake Nyasa and the building of the Zambesi Bridge, both of which were begun in the year under review, would distinctly improve the trade of the Protectorate. But that although trade did benefit to some degree from the railway extension, no appreciable advantage accrued

from it to read that, after many years of gradual growth, the important trade from the United Kingdom showed itself in little return for the better. For years attention has been drawn to the apparent lack of interest on the part of manufacturers in Nyasaland commerce, and we are glad to note that the Comptroller seizes his opportunity to tell such manufacturers that if they would take steps to introduce their lines by personal representation in the country, successful competition would be achieved. Catalogues and price lists alone, he emphasises, are insufficient. We could go further and name many well-known British manufacturers who have not even up to date, priced catalogues available in the Protectorate. Yet they claim to want trade!

If we should be judged to be over-harsh in our past references to the deplorable conditions existing in Liberia, that land in which the NEGRO THE EXAMPLE: Negro is self-governing and, as he would claim, perfectly independent, we quote the opinion of Mr. Charles Roberts, Chairman of the General Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, whose sympathy for the black races none can dispute. Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the Society, he declared with characteristic emphasis that the situation in Liberia was even worse than they had realised and that there seemed to be no solution in sight. It was, he said, one of the ironies of history that the descendants of liberated slaves should themselves relapse into slave-raiding and the oppression of Native races. We cannot have put the matter more strongly than that "Liberia stands out as the awful example of allowing the Negro to rule himself, and as a warning to those who would rashly remove our beneficent control in East Africa."

Settlers in Kenya have been encouraged recently to believe that the serious locust menace was passing, but the latest information received by airmail from the Colony provides little cause for optimism. BAD LOCUST NEWS AGAIN. indeed, the outlook is again grave.

We hear of heavy layings, hatchings, and flying swarms in many parts of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the eastern Belgian Congo, and Northern Rhodesia, the outlook in the last named Dependency apparently so hopeless that the Government, which only a few weeks ago intimated its determination to spend whatever money was necessary on operations against hoppers, has suspended its campaign. In all the territories a great deal of young maize has been eaten on European estates and in Native Gardens, though the Kenya Department of Agriculture expresses the consoling hope that the final crop yields may not be seriously affected if hoppers can be brought under control quickly. The unhappy news lends new force to our reiterated plea that nothing short of international research and a great co-ordinated international campaign can achieve what is necessary, to fulfil the pest on a mere territorial plan of campaign is to invite failure.

BRITISH TRADE OPENING IN NYASALAND.

Governmental practice. Mr. F. H. Warren, the Comptroller of Customs, notes that it was hopefully anticipated

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.

FAKED FILMS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Don't Blame the Public

...all people like Mr. Martin Johnson on the so-called public who mainly picture what is misnamed "public opinion," but producers like just as it is of course possible that he does not do this fact and is merely talking to explain things, he wrongly accuses Mr. E. C. Boulenger of stating in our issue of February 25th. As one of the members of bioscopes in South Africa I fully deny his assertion that "the public in large does not want clean films and does want manufactured thrills and cruelty," and I further deny that "the producers study the public" in reality the producers and distributors decide in what way they will mislead the public mind by screening definitely faked films. The fact is that instead of the producer studying the public, the public study the producer and in many cases get badly misled in

...Johnson suggest that American public opinion has ever demanded the glorification of gangsters, hoodlums and gunmen, and would be content that his "dear dumb public" demanded that further horror, jazz music? While admitting that the public is nearly powerless to prevent such trash being luffed on to it, I do suggest that Mr. Johnson should concentrate his efforts on endeavouring to reform the producers and distributors rather than on abusing the "dear dumb public."

Reverting to East African affairs, I do not think that anybody would contend that public opinion ever demanded the appointment of Sir Donald Cameron as Governor of Tanganyika or the devastating policy of "paramountcy" which has upset half a continent. In East Africans have got this and a good deal more. The blame, as in the case of films, must be laid at the door of the "producers"; these are the people who want reforming, and not the wretched public.

Let us hope that "Congorilla" will be a good film, and not a libel on East Africa, as so many recent films have been.
 St. James's St.
 London, S.W.1.
 Yours faithfully,
 H. H. BARNES

GOOD NEWS FOR COFFEE GROWERS

Two Experiments Succeed in Kenya

...to the Editor of "East Africa"
 ...has been having wonderful rains and the coffee is looking amazingly well. Planters who have experimented with Bordeaux mixture sprays have had splendidly successful results, and leaf drop has been entirely checked. You know that this had caused serious crop shortage in Kiambu in recent years. The credit for success must go mainly to Mr. P. C. Coldham.

The Department of Agriculture has succeeded in putting coffee through a timber kin with the object of killing beetles in the bean. As result of this, coffee grown in other parts of East Africa may come to Nairobi for disposal through the coffee auction market on a much better footing.
 Nairobi.
 Yours faithfully,
 KARAWA

POINTS FROM LETTERS

One of the worst features of the proposed New Savings Bill (No. 10) is that the income tax payments to the Government are not reduced in proportion to the tax, whereas ordinary citizens are not relieved of their insurance premiums.
 From a subscriber in Tanganyika

...of such films when the "public" opinion is in fact a mere echo of the "public" opinion of the producers, and it would be impossible to prevent the movement of such films in the future.

Everyone knows that when in the open air, some people stand with the sun on their face when they should have their eyes shaded. With regard to films, standing in the bush or forest, they are sometimes difficult to see, but those who have hunted for such films, who are unable to see the identical work of the cinema.

For one zebra killed by man, more than two hundred are stamp by lions, so if coloration was given animals as a means of preserving what is the food when the carnivorous use their scent and hearing mostly when they are looking for their prey. This is a subject that has been discussed on many times, and those hunter naturalists such as Sedgwick and Stoddard, who have studied the habits of the best and correct in disbelieving in protection, including amongst mammals. Colonel Stoddard says, "I have seen those fine observers are wrong because they take the zebra as a plains and not as a bush dweller. I am sure that the matter is in the least, and why if the zebra had white in cover, rather than one in the open in Kenya, do not all the lions in the plain hunt and kill them? I have seen many of them and wish I was in Africa."

As to the theory of camouflage, and if it did it would do, does not affect the argument, and if it did it would be against the theory of protectionism, for in past years man killed less game with his primitive weapons, and it has been proved with regard to the meat-eating fauna that the balance of nature controls the state of their numbers. Having written much on this subject in the past, I do not intend to encroach further on your valuable space, but will conclude by saying that Colonel Stoddard's theory is almost wholly theoretical. Man over all is the cause to it in some respects.

WHO HAS SEEN A CROCODILE FEEDING?

Can they Swallow under Water? To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, I must protest against Governor's suggestion that crocodiles can breathe under water. They cannot; they have no gills, and must come to the surface from time to time to breathe.

As for their feeding, they can certainly drink their prey beneath the water and hold it there, as their nostrils open right back in the gullet, and in combination with their large, flat tongue, are completely cut off from the mouth when holding prey. But I doubt if they can swallow food when under water, or why should they find it necessary to live in shallow and near river banks? I agree with your correspondent that it would be of great interest to see the experience of someone who has actually seen a crocodile eating fish, for preference, for they must catch such fish in the water and not drown them as they do unfortunate mammals.

Yours faithfully,
 ASPIRANTS
 Haslemere

BEAUTY OF DAR ES SALAAM HARBOUR

Murdered by Concrete Ramps

To the Editor of "East Africa"

You will be sorry to hear that the beautiful natural entrance to Dar es Salaam Harbour has had to give way to the march of civilisation, inasmuch as long concrete ramps have been erected on either side ready for the motor ferry, which will enable all trains to use the southern coast line near the capital, and thus provide the citizens with a new rendezvous for their evening motor runs.
 Dar es Salaam.
 Yours faithfully,
 TANZANIA TERRITORIES
 SALAM

PERSONALIA

Sir Thomas and Lady Crozier have returned from East Africa.

Dr. J. M. Campbell is this year's President of the Tanganyika Swimming Club.

The Rev. C. C. Cooke is shortly expected home from Northern Rhodesia.

Captain R. Milward, M.C., has presented a trophy to the Nyasaland Golf Union.

A preparatory school is shortly to be opened in Nairobi by Captain G. Howland.

Mr. E. H. Mehand broadcasted an interesting talk on wireless on Monday night.

Mr. J. D. Hardie has been appointed Chamberlain of the Londi Township Authority.

Mr. and Mrs. Benthall have taken over a coffee plantation in the Subukia district of Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Kitale at the age of seventy-one of Mr. H. B. Alexander.

Colonel Jose Ricardo Cabral, Governor-General of Mozambique, left Lisbon last week to return to Beira.

Captain Keith Caldwell has gone abroad, and does not expect to return to England for about two months.

We regret to learn that Mr. A. C. Peake has died from black water fever while prospecting for tin in the Bukoba.

Mr. G. V. Colchester, whose service with the Sudan Government has just terminated, has left for Tasmania on vacation.

Major G. J. Keane, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda, is due to leave Uganda next week on furlough.

Congratulations to Dr. R. R. Scott on his appointment as Acting Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. Rawlins, who is on this side from Kenya, has been invited to attend all Council meetings of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has been elected President of the Kikuyu Farmers' Association, with Gumbur Hovle as Vice-President.

Councillors F. H. Lowe and E. D. Law have been elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of twenty-eight of Mr. Ronald Patrick Watson, second son of Sir Malcolm and Lady Watson.

The Rev. A. W. G. Duguid, lately presiding in charge of Unathi, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the living of Halton, Cheshire.

Mr. Kinnear, executor, has appointed Mr. R. F. A. Webster to act as honorary Greek Consul in Dar es Salaam, and has received His Majesty's signature.

Dr. J. I. Owen, who was recently promoted to Medical Services in Tanganyika, is spending the first part of his leave in Liverpool.

Commander F. J. Coudrey has arrived in London from Nyakira, having been a fellow-passenger with the other well-known Kenyan, Mr. J. C. Shaw.

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Lawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., who served in the Sudan for eight years and was in command of Khartoum during that time.

Lieutenant General Sir William Currie, Director of the Imperial Institute, has retired from the Army Reserve of Officers on reaching the age of sixty.

Duke of Sutherland, who has been big game hunting in Tanganyika, was recently the guest of Sir Stewart Symes at Government House, Dar es Salaam.

The marriage will shortly take place of Mr. S. Bellhouse, of Molo, Kenya, and Cynthia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Foster-Melliar, of Bude, Cornwall.

Mrs. B. V. Beech, of Moshi, is making a good recovery from a serious operation which she recently had to undergo in the Victoria Hospital, Kingston.

Dr. C. F. Levers, who is shortly retiring from the service, has served in Tanganyika for the past fourteen years and was previously for four years on the Gold Coast.

Sir Basil Blackett, who visited East Africa some time ago, was defeated by just over a thousand votes in last week's by-election in the St. Marylebone constituency.

Mr. John Milner Gray, a Magistrate in Uganda, was last week called to the Bar in Gray's Inn. He is the fifth son of Mr. Arthur Gray, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Mr. J. de V. Allen, playing for the Nairobi Gymkhana Club against the Uganda Kobs, recently made a century, and Mr. G. J. Ambrose took five wickets for sixteen runs.

Dr. Charles Searle and Mrs. Place, who figured so prominently in the recent Helen of Troy case in Cambridge, are outward-bound for East Africa from Genoa by a German liner.

Mr. Frank Carter, M.B.E., of the Tanganyika Geological Survey, who is shortly expected home, served in the Gold Coast for eight years before his appointment to Tanganyika in 1926.

Some fine pieces of old English furniture, belonging to Sir John Ramsden, who has extensive interests in Kenya, are to be sold at Christie's on May 28 and the three following days.

Mr. G. R. J. Martin, Postmaster General of Uganda, is shortly returning. He is a keen golfer, who last year captured the local title, and is also a pianist and wireless enthusiast.

Sir Stewart Symes, who returned to Dar es Salaam about a month ago after spending six weeks in Tabara, is understood to intend his stay in Dar es Salaam for two months and to be at Salama again very soon.

Captain G. Prichard Brown, Superintendent of the Police Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Kenya, has been admitted a Senior Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Among those who have recently arrived from Nyasaland are Mr. and Mrs. A. Bacon, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Miss Glashan, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kirby, Mr. McCra, Mrs. M. K. Rolfe, and Mr. W. Strachan.

Brigadier General Henry Bowley, of the Buffs (Green Howards) who has died in Oxford at the age of seventy-eight, served as D.A.A. and O.M.C. on lines of communication in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5.

Mr. W. S. Van Dyke, who directed the film "Trader Horn," is producing a successor entitled "Tarzan, the Ape Man," depicting the romance of an English girl with a man brought up in Africa among gorillas.

Sir William Morris Carter is likely to leave England by the s.s. "Malda" at the beginning of June for Mombasa to embark on the work of the Kenya Land Commission of which he has been appointed Chairman.

The Rev. A. E. Voller (Africa Inland Mission), Miss Allen (C.M.S.), and the Rev. Father E. Spreafico (Verona Fathers' Mission) have been appointed to the Advisory Council for Native Education in Uganda.

Mr. R. S. Legge, who will be well remembered in commercial circles in Kampala, and who is now in business in Zanzibar, has been accorded provisional recognition as Hon. Vice Consul in Zanzibar for the Netherlands.

Mr. J. C. H. Gale and Mr. W. Hoatson, both mining engineers, have reached England from Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika respectively. Mr. J. A. Pawdry, another mining engineer, has returned from England to Tanganyika.

With regret we learn of the death in South Africa of Mrs. H. W. Ness, of Likiangda Estate, Zomba Nyasaland, who was held in high regard by the Protectorates, where her ability as a violinist and violoncello player had given pleasure to a wide public.

Mr. Philippe d'Estallou, Chamberlain, who last year made a flight round the coast of Africa, is en route for Mombasa, whence he intends to fly across the continent to Dakar, via Khartoum, El Fasher, Kordofan, Kano, Niamey and Bamako, according to *Shell Aviation News*.

The betrothal is announced between Mrs. O. W. W. and Wad Medani, Sudan, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stowe of Kumbung Peak's Hill, Purley, and Miss Kathleen, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Ronald Innes, of Greystoke, Smitham, near Purley.

The following candidates have been nominated to office on the Adola Municipal Council for one year: Messrs. W. G. Adamson, E. Booth, Malcolm Kenyon, J. B. W. Ferrard, E. S. Roberts, Watson Smith, J. E. Springer, J. Thom, S. W. Yellow, and Captain R. A. Wilson.

Mr. T. E. Chibral, who some months ago flew from England to Cape Town, and later made some flights in Northern Rhodesia, is now back in this country. Mrs. Michael Pearce, who accompanied him on his untired flight, has joined the Rhodesian Victoria Company as a pilot.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has appointed the following officials to be members of the Executive Council: The Hon. J. A. Taylor, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services; Mr. A. I. Findlay, Director of Agriculture; and the Hon. William Henry, Director of Education.

Dr. Soares Pinto, who was shortly to have flown from Portuguese East Africa to Lisbon in a machine subscribed for by the public in Mozambique, crashed at Marromao on the Zambezi, during mail week. The machine was wrecked, but Dr. Pinto and his passenger, Mr. Hoffman, were unharmed.

The Nyasaland Tea Research Association has elected the following officers for 1932: Chairman, Mr. A. E. Shinn; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. Tait-Bowie; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadow; Committee, Messrs. Barrow, Hayter, MacGrath, Dall, Gibson and H. G. Shinn.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. E. Ransome, of the Tanganyika District Administration, and Miss Tara Violet Newell, only daughter of Commander G. E. Newell, R.N. (Retd.) and Mrs. Newell of Surrey. The marriage will take place in Dar es Salaam in August.

The marriage will take place on June 18 between Mr. Edward Gibson, son of the late Mr. Edward Baxton and Mrs. Buxton, Harringer Court, Bury St. Edmunds, and Miss Anne Bowring, only child of the late Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Bowring and Mrs. Seymour Ward, of Gilston, Nioco, Kenya.

The South Lumbwa (Kericho) District Road Board is now composed of Major C. J. Caddick, Commander A. L. Cole, D.S.O., Mr. C. C. Dawson, Mr. W. I. H. George, Mr. W. A. Lee, Mr. S. T. Lydford, Mr. J. K. Matheson, Mr. S. C. Mills, Mr. R. M. Pakenham Walsh, and Mr. W. Robinson.

Mr. G. A. Midgeo, was recently presented with the Rankin Cup for winning the club championship of the Laikipia Country Club, Nyasaland. Other winners of trophies were Mr. D. Nell, Mr. J. W. Ness, Mr. D. MacIntyre, Mr. H. M. Windsor, Ambrey, Mr. Harris, Mr. C. Copland, and Mr. H. Wilson West.

PERSONALIA (continued)

We hear by air mail from Nairobi that Mr. W. E. Tyson has accepted nomination as an official member of the newly instituted Agricultural Board, and that, after being an alternate member of the Advisory Land Board since its institution in 1929, he has now been appointed a substitute member in place of Mr. J. B. H. Harper.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, on returning from his flight to the Belgian Congo, granted an interview to the Brussels correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, in the course of which he paid a glowing tribute to the Imperial Airways service to East Africa, to the skill and caution of its pilots, and to the safety and comfort of its appliances.

Mr. G. H. Patisson, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, who has for some time been stationed at Kariakini in the Niwama Province, is expected to arrive in this country about the middle of May. He has spent the past winter and early spring in Kenya and Tanganyika, and during the latter African Campaign was a prisoner of war at Buloba.

The Kenya Angling Association has elected Mr. Daerc, A. Shaw as its President for 1932, and Messrs. T. E. Nightingale and J. E. Robeson as Vice-Presidents. The Committee is composed of Captain T. R. Gibbs, Mr. V. E. Dill, Major C. M. Taylor, Mr. J. Storey, Mr. J. E. Cockburn and Mrs. G. N. M. Harrison, with Mr. T. L. Hately as Hon. Secretary.

H. H. Judge Thavhorne Reed, who is shortly returning home from Nyasaland on account of ill-health, at one time served for six years with the South African Constabulary, and was then appointed to Zanzibar in 1908 as a magistrate, serving in that island for the succeeding sixteen years. In 1924 he was appointed to Tanganyika, and two years later went to Nyasaland as a Judge of the High Court.

With deep regret we record the death in Khartoum of the Rev. Dr. J. Kelly Giffen, who for over fifty years had been a missionary in Egypt and the Sudan, having for the last thirty-three years lived in the Sudan capital. Mr. Giffen, who was a member of the American Mission, will be chiefly remembered on account of his evangelist and philanthropic work. His widow is now lying dangerously ill.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail to East Africa included Sir Piers Mostyn and Mrs. Pelham, from London to Nairobi; Mrs. Sharratt-Horne, from Paris to Mbeva; and Mr. Cateri from London to Broken Hill. Inward passengers by the machine which arrived on Sunday included Mr. Castrell, who flew from Kampala to London; and Mr. Lester, Miss Cox, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Bankier, from Kisumu to London.

Mr. J. Simpson, President of Marshall, Field & Company, of Chicago, has just completed one of the quickest trips to East Africa that even an American has accomplished. After a thousand-mile flight across the United States, he embarked in New York on a vessel starting for a cruise to the Mediterranean. At Alexandria he transferred to Cairo, whence he flew to Nairobi, which was reached within twenty days of leaving Chicago! After a few days' big game hunting on the Serengetti Plains he flew to Mombasa to embark for India. This trip was a stage in his journey round the world.

Captain G. Anderson has been re-elected President of the Rangers Football Club, of Livingstonia, with Mr. J. G. West as Chairman. The Hon. L. B. Moore has been added to the list of Vice-Presidents, while Mr. W. C. Freeman, F. Field, and T. F. Luger have been appointed to the Committee. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. R. G. Miles.

Sir Humphrey Leggett asks us to make clear that his reference in the last meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the probability of two services weekly by Imperial Airways to East and South Africa, was intended to refer to developments to be expected within the next year or two, and that the possible introduction of night flying for a special service of mails to the Cape would, it was expected, effect a reduction of four days on the present time.

Among those with East African interests present at the last evening's dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, over which Viscount Leverhulme presided, and at which the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman was the principal guest, were Mr. E. F. Abbott, Mr. A. E. Adams, Mr. R. R. Buckfield, Sir Edward Dawson, Sir William Drake, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Jowles, Mr. R. Aldred, Sir George Milne, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. A. G. Philipson, and Lord Herbert Scott.

Among those who have recently arrived home from East Africa are Captain E. J. Mateer, of the Uganda Treasury; Mr. A. H. Owen, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika; Mr. J. Y. Moggridge, of the Tanganyika Tsetse Research Station, Kondoa Irangi; Mr. G. Murison, of the Tanganyika Public Works Department; Mrs. L. D. Smith, whose husband is a member of the Provincial Administration in Dodoma; and Mr. F. H. Owen, of the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The four officers named having voluntarily retired from the service of the Uganda Protectorate, thereby avoiding the retrenchment of four other officers, the Legislative Council has approved payment of the following pensions and gratuities:

A pension of £503 15s. per annum to Major R. I. A. Macmillan, D.S.O., late Senior Medical Officer, who had completed nineteen years' service; a pension of £330 15s. to Mr. E. F. Filleul, late Assistant District Officer, on completion of sixteen years' service; a pension at the rate of £247 and a gratuity of £282 to Mr. W. S. Templeton, late Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, on completion of nineteen years' service; and a pension at the rate of £62 and a gratuity of £207 to Mr. E. S. Clarke, late Assistant District Officer, after completion of five and a half years' service.

Mr. Leonard Loat, whose death at the age of sixty is announced, was a well-known zoologist, ethnographer, world-traveller, and horticulturist, who, shortly after the battle of Omdurman, was commissioned by Lord Cromer to make a thorough survey of the fish of the Nile from Alexandria to Gondokoro and extending to the Blue Nile and into Ethiopia. To this task he gave five years, discovering many new species and genera. He reached Fashoda immediately after the famous meeting between Lord Kitchener and Captain Marchand, lived adventurous days among the Dinkas and Shilluks, and embodied the results of his search in a book written in collaboration with Dr. L. A. Boulenger, then the fish expert at the British Museum.

FREEMASONRY IN EAST AFRICA.

W. Bro. E. K. Figgis and W. T. Storm Honoured.

THREE names of special interest to our African brethren appear among the list of Grand Officers installed by Lord Amptill, Prot. Grand Master, at his first week's meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England. They are those of W. Bro. Lieutenant Colonel Sir Morgan G. Crofton, who becomes Grand Sword Bearer, and whom many of our readers will remember as Proconsul Marshal of G.H.O. during the East African Campaign; W. Bro. E. K. Figgis, District Grand Registrar of East Africa since the creation of the District, who receives the brevet rank of Past Assistant Grand Registrar; and W. Bro. W. T. Storm, who is made a G.O., who is I.P.M. of the Haven of Peace Lodge, Dar es Salaam, and was recently transferred from Tanganyika to Northern Rhodesia as Postmaster-General.

W. Bro. W. J. Roper, recently installed Bro. G. S. Pevsley as W.M. of Lodge David Livingstone, No. 1192, S.C. Zomba. The ceremony was attended by the Master and officers of Lodge "Aassa Bhanjyre," and also by a large number of members of the Craft from other parts of the Protectorate. The following officers were invested: I.P.M., W. Bro. J. Sibbald; Depute Master, Bro. H. F. Green, O.B.E., D.S.O.; Substintie Master, Bro. A. Dixey, O.B.E., S.W., Bro. T. H. J. Daly, J.W., Bro. R. V. A. Hamilton, Secretary, Bro. J. Mackenzie, Treasurer, Bro. H. J. Matthews, I.B.E., W. Bro. W. G. Phelps, Chaplain, W. Bro. E. Smclair, S.D., Bro. H. W. Llewellyn, J.D., Bro. T. C. Hodgeson, Bible Bearer, Bro. E. G. Snow, D.C., W. Bro. J. J. Lock, Steward, Bro. S. Lawrie, Organist, W. Bro. W. J. Roper, I.G., Bro. J. R. Lenton, J.W., W. Bro. T. J. Davies, Bro. R. S. Hall, to be Proxy Master for the ensuing year, and W. Bro. J. Dalton Milner, M.B.E., and W. Bro. A. Rixton are to be recommended as Proxy, W. and J.W. respectively.

At the installation ceremony of Lodge "Aussa," Northern Rhodesia, Bro. E. Trenoweth was installed W.M. for the ensuing year. He invested the following officers: I.P.M., W. Bro. J. MacTadyean; Depute Master, W. Bro. J. Beutham, S.W., W. Bro. J. E. Roper, J.W., Bro. W. Buchan, Treasurer, A. Bro. C. A. A. Fung, Secretary, Bro. A. G. Stacey, S.D., Bro. R. E. Camilla, J.D., Bro. E. T. Ferris, I.G., Bro. G. M. C. Powell, Stewards, Bros. S. Waterworth and R. Brett, Tyler, Bro. A. Duncan.

£5,000 WANTED FOR DAR ES SALAAM CHURCH

Pulpit as Thankoffering for Sir D. Cameron.

As the building occupied by the U.M.C.A. in Dar es Salaam originally belonged to the Lutheran Mission Society, to whom it has to be returned before the end of 1933, the Bishop of Zanzibar is appealing for further funds towards the building of a church and clergy house in the Tanganyika capital. Nearly £5,000 has already been raised, a site has been purchased, and Archdeacon George has submitted a design for the building, but in order that the building may be finished without delay another £5,000 must be raised. The pulpit of the new church is being presented by Administrative Officers of the Territory as a memorial and thankoffering for Sir Donald Cameron's governorship.

Twenty-eight Arabs are reported to have rounded several hundred camels near El Kasher, the capital of the Darfur Province of the Sudan.

EARLY DAYS IN UGANDA

Recalled by the Rev. A. B. Fisher.

WHILE available information concerning the early days in Uganda is related by the Rev. A. B. Fisher, the following is a summary of the same. At the time of the arrival of the missionaries, the country was in the hands of a number of petty chiefs, who were known as the "Kabakas." The missionaries, who were led by the Rev. A. B. Fisher, arrived in Uganda in 1877, and found the country in a state of anarchy. The Kabakas were engaged in a constant struggle for power, and the missionaries had to call on the shells for circulation. From that time onwards, the Kabakas gradually fell, and all they could do was to change the currency, and eventually the shells were replaced by silver and put out on the outside walls of Government House.

Mr. Fisher recalled that he had been entrusted with the task of collecting the shells, and he had to go to the Kabakas, who were engaged in a constant struggle for power, and he had to call on the shells for circulation. From that time onwards, the Kabakas gradually fell, and all they could do was to change the currency, and eventually the shells were replaced by silver and put out on the outside walls of Government House.

Dr. J. H. Cook, in proposing the toast of the Chairman, Major A. Wiggins, said he had served as Principal Medical Officer in Uganda for many years, and since his retirement had worked with amazing energy among the people on Mount Elgon as an honorary missionary of the U.M.C.A. He had under his charge nearly three thousand people.

Major Wiggins replied that he had had a very happy time in Uganda, and he was glad that his daughter was later returning to the Protectorate as a missionary.

Among those present were Miss A. I. Allen, Archdeacon Buckley, Capt. F. A. Crofton, and Mrs. J. H. Cook, Rev. A. B. Fisher, Miss P. M. Dillstone, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hall, Mr. W. E. Hoyle, Rev. O. H. C. Irwin, Rev. A. B. Lloyd, Mr. S. Tucker, and Major and Mrs. and Miss Wiggins.

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS'S EMPIRE MENUS

Sir William Gowers, in supporting the proposal of the Fellowship of the British Empire that only Empire foods should be eaten on Empire Day, wrote to Sir Frank Fox, the Secretary: "With the exception of an occasional sardine, which does not yet live in British waters, I cannot think of any item in the menu of my house, which does not come from some part of the British Empire." Sir Frank Fox immediately replied that small sprats caught on the coast of Cornwall could be bought in tins.

In order to help meet the deficit in diocesan funds, European U.M.C.A. missionaries in the Masai diocese of Tanganyika have offered to contribute £100 per month out of their monthly allowance of 33s. 4d., which will thus be reduced to 30s.

Advertisement for George A. Tyson, F.S.I., Land, Estate & Planning Broker, located at 120 Regent Street, London, W.1. The ad includes the text 'FOR Reports for Prospective Settlers' and 'Valuations of All Classes of Property'.

KENYA COLONY

Plans for the sale of the Surveyors' Institution, London.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. HALL CAINE, who asked whether the number of people anxious to travel home by air from the East African Colonies was larger than the existing facilities for air service could convey, was told by Sir Philip Cuninghame Lister that no such representations had been made, and did not propose to ask the local Government for their generous subsidy. The provision of extra quailers to meet increased traffic was a matter for the company.

The Secretary of State informed Captain G. MacDonald, that Sir Philip Lister was co-operating in the investigations into the breeding of locusts, and that the fourth report of the Committee on Locust Control had been received and was being considered. The programme of future work in cooperation was to be discussed at an international meeting to be held in Paris in 1932, when the recommendations contained in the report would be considered.

New Capital for Northern Rhodesia.

Captain Cazlet asked whether it could be suggested to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia that the building of the new capital at Lusaka should be postponed for the time being. Sir Philip Cuninghame Lister said that he received very careful consideration. He had sanctioned a certain amount of work, but the rate of progress obviously depended on financial conditions. There were many difficulties in having a capital so close to the border, and general apprehensions as to the need of a change.

Mr. Lister gave the following particulars of copper production in Northern Rhodesia and the amount of taxation paid in milt tax during the period 1927-1931:

Year	Copper including concentrate		Year	Native tax
	Tons	Value		
1927	4,379	1,029,37	1927-28	116,238
1928	5,032	1,242,28	1928-29	126,235
1929	5,416	1,245,86	1929-30	143,007
1930	6,029	1,030,31		
1931	7,223			

Sir Philip Cuninghame Lister said in a further answer to Captain Cazlet that there were about seventy-five aerodromes and landing grounds in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but he had no information as to which of them could be regarded as all-weather landing grounds.

East African Tea Overlooked.

The speech of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Smiles, D.S.O., M.P., in support of the Budget proposal to impose a tax of 4d. per pound on tea, with a preference of 10d. in the case of Empire teas, occupied ten columns of *Hansard*, without even mentioning Nyasaland and fitting the Kenya tea industry only once.

Asked by Captain Erskine-Bolton whether it was proposed to publish lists of firms passed by the new Advisory Committee, Sir Philip Cuninghame Lister said that the question of publication rested with the company concerned and not with the Government.

Mr. Rhys Davies was advised that the Third Interim Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, covering the twelve months to March, 1932, would shortly be laid.

Lord Lamington asked in the House of Lords whether consideration had been given to the desirability of the States of the Arabic-speaking people of Arabia, Egypt, and the Sudan being dealt with by the same Government Department. Lord Strathcona replied that the Government did not consider any change in the existing arrangement necessary.

KENYA LAND BANK'S FIRST REPORT.

In-Need of Further Funds.

The first annual report of the Land Bank of Kenya, established a year ago with a capital of £240,000, has just been issued. The capital is borrowed from the Government at 4 1/2% and loaned to farmers at 6 1/2%. The Report states, *inter alia*:

"At the commencement of its work the Board found itself called upon to frame a policy to meet the prevailing abnormal conditions. An unparalleled slump in all agricultural products had followed swiftly upon an era in which a justifiable optimism had led to much-attested enthusiasm, and even recklessness in putting capital into the land. The natural result was an inflated value placed upon land, and the ease with which money had previously been borrowed on the security of land was the root cause

of the large proportion of agricultural loans now standing under the heading 'Waste'. It was a well-acted and well-timed operation of the public mind, but it is a pity that the way as well as the result is not so generally understood. It is hoped that the Board will correct this in the future. It is assumed that the major part of the agricultural securities issued for the redemption of new issues of Imperial Treasury Bonds should be included to meet the facts.

The unexpected result of the depressed conditions has been that further developments have been rigidly curtailed and a new urgency has been created with extreme caution and an increased and immediate urgency of all factors and planters is to meet existing commitments and to find enough money to carry on.

Of the applications received, only fifty-six could offer as security a promise unencumbered by a mortgage of legal charge, and the Board has accordingly been obliged to limit to 78% of cases considered to deal with the applicants' claim that its existing mortgage (which is considered to be onerous) will have been found impossible to reduce to a definite formula the conditions which should be regarded as onerous, and each case has had to be considered on its individual merits.

During the year 250 applications were received from settlers for loans totalling £117,000. Consideration was given to 183 applicants, 26 being approved for a total of £35,000, while 154 had been approved for a total of £24,000 but were awaiting completion at the end of the year; 103 applications were rejected. Since December 31 the rate at which mortgages have been registered has rapidly increased, and the question of the provision of further funds must soon arise.

Of the loans made £14,724 has been advanced for the discharge of existing mortgages, £12,041 for permanent improvements (such as buildings, increased acreages of coffee and cereals, and maintenance of existing coffee crops), £2,674 for the purchase of land, £2,435 for the purchase of stock, and £628 towards the purchase of implements and machinery.



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East Africa in the Press.

LORD NOEL BUXTON ON ETHIOPIA.

From a recent broadcast talk of Ethiopia by Lord Noel Buxton, whose address has been published by *The Listener*, we give the following interesting extracts:

The streets in Addis Ababa are lined by the picturesque institution of legal courts by the roadside. A shelter of corrugated iron covers the judge, who some times a passer-by hailed for the occasion. Abyssinians are great orators, and these crowds collect to witness the dramatic results of the busy litigation. A less pleasing sight is the common spectacle of men in chains. They are not always prisoners for the common law to deal with debtors by chaining them to their creditors, and the contented faces of these people as they move along would lead one to suppose that the custom gives satisfaction.

The Emperor of Ethiopia is known by the title Haile Selassie, which means the Power of the Trinity. When I talked to him in his audience room the other day, I found with a surprise that he had a habit of saying Amen as you introduce a Bill in the House of Commons, making a bow at the start and again at the end in the centre of the floor, and a third bow at the close of the throne.

These formalities were, however, relieved by human touches. The Emperor is evidently a lover of animals and birds. His little ferret was always near him and kept running about the throne. Once when we had talked business for over an hour, and the Emperor had ordered tea, he took the conversation to Abyssinian animals and he discussed Abyssinian partridges. He said, "Would you like to see them?" and called one of the attendants. In about ten minutes there was a loud cackling noise and a flock of twelve quail fowls was driven into the chamber. They at once began flapping themselves against the windows, and ended the conversation, but the Emperor seemed to think it all quite natural.


"INDIAN JOURNALISM" OF A KIND.

A FRANK, but by no means impressive, history of Indian Journalism in East Africa has been given to *The Tanganyika Herald* by Mr. Sitaram Acharya, who founded and for nearly years conducted the Nairobi *Democrat*. His interview, given on the eve of his departure for India, where he intends to reside henceforth, contains the admission that, in order to stimulate the sales of his paper, he persistently endeavoured to get himself arrested and imprisoned by writing

the most provocative things possible about judicial trials in the law courts. I criticised the judges, the magistrates, and the Attorney-General in scathing terms, but all to my purpose. I learnt from private sources that the Chief Justice had quite made up his mind to take me up for contempt of court, which was precisely what I was after, but, unfortunately for me, the then Governor of Kenya, Sir Edward Gikigi, was a shrewd politician and would not countenance my prosecution. I knew that if my prosecutor and imprisonment would instantly evoke universal sympathy, purse strings would be loosened, shillings would come pouring in, and the *Democrat* would receive a fresh lease of life. He knew also that if the Government were to leave me alone and took no notice of my criticism, the journal would die its natural death to the disadvantage of my cause. The Government would die its natural death to the disadvantage of my cause, and His Excellency was right.

OUR VERSATILE PRESS.

The Kikuyu tribe, a tribe whose great industry is the production of coffee. The B.B.C. have been doing more for foreign missionary enterprise than most people realise, and the monthly missionary talk for April 17 is to be given by the Rev. Reginald Bartlett on Samoa. *The Scots Observer*



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MALARIA ERADICATED AT ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

The Importance of Siting.

In Nimule, according to Mr. C. R. Harrison and the authorities of the Ross Institute, that in accordance with reports from the bridges across the Zambezi Bridge, show that the malarial infection of European and Native labour forces engaged in this important work is extremely small, and that malaria has practically disappeared. Mr. Harrison was sent out by the Institute especially to study on anti-malarial measures.

He also surveyed the malarial points on both the Nyasa and railways, and particularly the extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa, a distance of 175 miles, and advised on the sites for stations and settlements; for it is now recognised that large sums of money can be saved by selecting sites where the minimum of disease control is necessary. A distance of half a mile may make all the difference between 100% malaria and a comparatively healthy site. Mr. Harrison was also invited to report on Boira, and he considers that there should be no difficulty in making this port healthy, the conditions being practically analogous to those at Swettenham, where malaria control measures have been so successful.

Sir Malcolm Watson made a curious observation in Italy—the presence of many anopheles mosquitoes, but no malaria, the insects apparently preferring to feed on cats and leave man alone. He had previously examined the haemolymph of anophelids in the tropics. He also toured the Fen district of England, following the development of that area since the time of the first Roman settlement, with the view of discovering, if possible, how it has come about that malaria has spontaneously disappeared from the Fen. This research has already yielded important observations, which should throw light on malaria control in other countries.

These, and many other encouraging points in the fight against tropical disease, will be found in the Annual Report of the Ross Institute, which is best to hand.

GEOLOGIST'S 25 YEARS IN EAST AFRICA

Chevallier E. F. Kirchstein.

CHEVALLIER EGON FR. KIRCHSTEIN, the Belgian mining geologist, in May celebrates his twenty-fifth year in Africa. Born in Russia, he first came to East Africa in 1907, accompanying the Duke of Mecklenburg's expedition to the volcanoes in the Lake Kivu district. In 1911 he began his own scientific expedition from the Zambezi to the Nile, the diaries and records of which were unfortunately lost during the War in what was then German East Africa. After the War he examined the coal deposits on Lake Nyasa and the Ulipa Plateau, and later became the pioneer of the mica industry in the district of Kabende, on Lake Tanganyika. In 1922-23 he investigated the mineral possibilities of Rutanda and Kunduchi on behalf of Belgian interests, and after a holiday visit to his native country, Latvia, set up his business in Kigoma as a consulting geologist.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

As East Africa announced exclusively some considerable time ago, the 1932 Dinner will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, June 22, under the presidency of Sir Charles Bowring. The cost of tickets is 16s. to members of the East Africa Dinner Club for themselves and their guests, and 18s. 6d. to non-members. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, Major J. Corbet Ward, 34 Cookspur Street, Houndon, S.W.1.

NEW ROAD FROM JUBA TO NIMULE

Opened Last Week.

NEW all-season road connecting Juba and Nimule, the terminal ports of the Sudan, and the Sudan-Egypt railway and steamboat systems, was opened last week. The road, which was built by the wife of the Governor of Mongolia, opened a bridge over the Nile. The road is 120 miles long, 80 miles being the main trunk line. The road has a surface of crushed stone, and is all-weather road, including the work of the bridge. The whole of the area through which it passes is infested with tsetse flies, and the road being a paved road, it was expected to be a lion and early this year the mosquitoes, from the Sir Sitt reservoir, many miles from the bridge, there at which were shot within a quarter of a mile of the bridge.

Juba has now taken the place of Rejai as a port on the Nile and has the additional distinction of being the new headquarters of the Mergatze Province. The main reason for abandoning Mergatze as the old capital was its position and the fact that it was a very small town. Although the road is one of the best in the Sudan and that country has a severe drought, the East African Dependencies will reap the benefit of the new road, and the full value of the connection will not be realized until a canal has been dug to maintain an excellent road system with Nimule.

The road is now open to traffic, and a road from Lira to Gulu will be built. The road is a comparatively simple under-bridge, being only one bridge of any size over the Nile and Juba, and a small bridge over the Nile. The road is a very small road, and it would be established for a very small additional outlay. This road would be shorter than the present one, and would have the advantage of avoiding the long stretches of cotton soil encountered between Kigum and Daba in the Sudan border. The development of Nimule as a road entrance from East Africa into the Sudan will benefit greatly by diverting part of the motor traffic from Kenia and Tanganyika through its more important commercial and tourist centres, particularly if the ferry across the Nile on the Masindi-Gulu section were improved. From a "Times" message from Juba.

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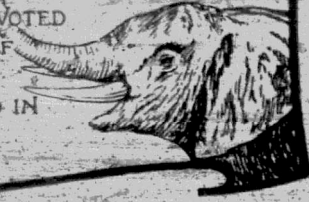
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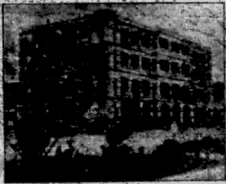
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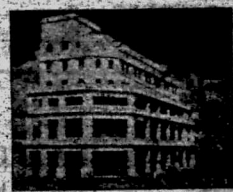
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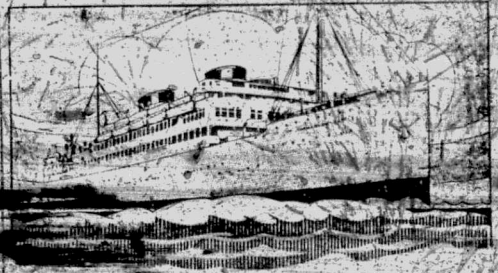
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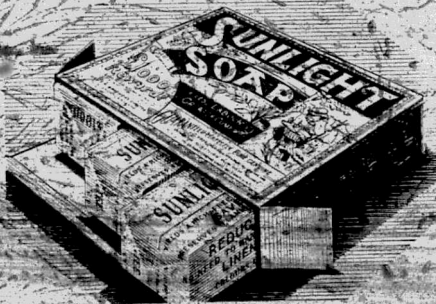
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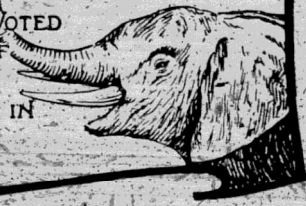
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HOW CAN AFRICAN WITCHCRAFT BE FOUGHT?

We have devoted much space to the consideration of witchcraft in East Africa, but there can be no doubt that Mr. F. H. Melland was on sure ground when contending that witchcraft is to day a greater curse to the Natives than even slavery was. But the steps which must be taken to combat and eradicate it have been vaguely stated and are lacking in detail. Modification of our laws in Africa has been suggested, combined with the spread of the Christian religion and "education." Laws of course have their place, and we should not care to set our views on that side of the subject against the experience of administrators who have spent full a lifetime studying it at first hand. Religion will exert an increasing influence as is emphasised by the fact that every competent authority which has dealt with the problem of the improvement of African culture has insisted on the necessity for a foundation of religion.

What of education? For the more advanced and intelligent Natives we suggest a course of science—quite elementary science. It is true, but nevertheless, science. Witchcraft is essentially non-scientific. It has a magical quality in which there is no rational sequence of cause and effect. It is just the sequence, which science can teach. The belief that lightning is the weapon of an offended deity is widely spread, not only among savage races but those of far higher culture. Yet it is quite easy to persuade an African by experiments in elementary physics that he can make himself perfectly safe in the wildest thunderstorm. He can do this by a model. May detain the lightning rods. The gods do not so fiercely. The fact, once borne into the mind, must give him a new conception of Man's power over Nature.

Take elementary chemistry, in which the inevitable sequence of cause and effect is so clearly demonstrated, and precision calculation is so beautifully illustrated. Instruct the Native pupil not to pour water into concentrated sulphuric acid, but vice versa. He almost certainly, with true African non-chalance, takes no notice of your instructions. He

does add water to the acid, and while you are blaming his blunders after the inevitable explosion, he is gaining opportunity of rubbing in a moral lesson on the sequence of cause and effect and the punishment which follows hot-foot on ignorance and stupidity. Tell him always to smell-escaping gases with the greatest caution. He neglects your advice. He always does it. Gets a good whiff of prussic acid gas, and goes down as if pole axed; and after you have hurried for the ammonia bottle and brought him round, you again rub in the moral—good and bad, to compensate yourself for the shock he has given you. In time such experiences tell, and the foundation for a rational view of world happenings is laid.

These are homely illustrations, but they convey our meaning. Has not Sir Stephen Tallents publicly confessed the deficiency of his education and that of others, who like himself were nourished wholly upon the arts and not at all upon the sciences? Deploring the results, he exclaims: "We go about the world of to-day, dim-eyed and dim-brained." The emotional African is mentally unbalanced, he needs some scientific training to confer upon him some notion of Man's command of Nature; let him realise that the witchcraft, curses and black magic he dreads have a very material basis, poison, and that he has in his own hands the power to fight them, and the mystical basis of his fear will disappear. Superstition is the cruellest slavery in the world to-day, and it is born of, and nourished by, ignorance. Once the African knows in his heart of hearts that Nature is ruled by law, and not by chance or the vagaries of any person he can only derive from the darkness of superstition into the light of reason.

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

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The *Beaverbrook Press* is hereby attacking Sir Philip Gullife-Meyer, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whom *The Daily Express* accuses of "producing no points at all for the territorial British Africa, which have hitherto been prevented by the Congo Basin Convention from entering into a Customs Union with Great Britain. This agreement, which is technically lapsed, but Sir Philip is content that the arrangement should continue to keep the area open to free foreign exploitation." Our contemporaries, which has frequently been sadly at sea in East African matters, on this occasion again exposes its ignorance. What it terms "the Congo Basin Convention" thus inventing, perhaps unconsciously, a new term for the Convention of St. Germain on Lays, the last of the series of international agreements generally spoken of as the Congo Basin Treaties, has not lapsed, and to say that the Secretary of State is "content to keep the area open to free foreign exploitation" is mischievous misrepresentation of the facts. The Secretary of State's published cables to the East African territories, and the placing of the Congo Basin Treaties on the agenda for the recent East African Governors' Conference, are proofs that the existing position is not being overlooked.

The assertions of *The Daily Express* are further refuted by the action of the Secretary of State in recently calling to the Governor of Tanganyika to invite the views of the Territory on Colonial subjects likely to be discussed at the Ottawa Conference. His Excellency referred the matter to the recently constituted Economic Advisory Board, which passed it on to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce. Although, according to our information, it was not referred to other important public bodies which feel aggrieved that they were ignored. For instance, we have been advised by Air mail from Tabora that the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, the leading producers' organisation in the Territory, hearing of the matter only by the purest accident, regarded it as so serious that a specially convened meeting deputed the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Association to leave immediately for Dar es Salaam to make representations in the appropriate quarters. The Secretary of State's refusal of an official statement based upon it, which we feel, will have been made public by the Government, for the subject at issue is at least as important to the producers of Tanganyika as to the Chambers of Commerce.

The statement of Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, to the Executive Committee of the East African Board that some producers in Europe, while insisting on a policy of intensive cutting of sisal in Tanganyika, were providing such manifestly insufficient funds that on certain estates the Native labour had not been paid for months, affords official confirmation of a fact first disclosed by *East Africa* some months ago. We then suggested that the Government's duty was to compel such estates to discharge their moral and legal responsibilities with promptitude and it is encour-

aging to know that the defaulting plantations have been threatened with legal action in the event of further offences. We hope that no further litigation is being allowed to the offenders, and that they are being held strictly to account in this matter, for it is clearly unfair that the Native and those estates which do pay their way should be made to suffer through the variance or mismanagement of mortgagors who fail to realise, as every decent European landowner does, that the very first call upon any estate is that the Deputy Chief Secretary has announced. That Tanganyika will not continue to tolerate the evasion of that responsibility, would the Government state what prosecutions, if any, have occurred since the beginning of the year, and whether it may be assumed that all sisal estates in the Territory which continue to produce have paid all past labour bills and are paying current labour accounts in full as they fall due? The London sisal market would value such information.

It is always a pleasure to get the official "Vital Statistics of European Officials in East Africa," for the health-rate, and invaliding graphs show a fall in death-rate from 11 per 1,000 in 1910 to 4.3 in 1930, and in invaliding from 24 per 1,000 in 1910 to 11 per 1,000 in 1930, the figures being, of course, exclusive of active service casualties. Such a demonstration of the vastly improved health conditions of East Africa strongly supports our contention that officials should in these days have longer tours of service than those arranged when the risks to health and life were really significant. The report contains some interesting and some intriguing items. The total number of officials in Kenya Colony and Protectorate, the K. U. R., Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia is given as 5,613 (4,635 males and 478 females). Only Kenya and Tanganyika have more than 500 male officials, the former 1,100 and the latter 511. Kenya alone has over a hundred women in its service, 205, the K. U. R. coming next, but a long way behind, with 49. It is curious that while Kenya and the K. U. R. employ 62 youngsters (59 boys and 3 girls) under the age of twenty, Tanganyika has only one, such boy and Northern Rhodesia one boy and one girl in its service. Considering the forms which have to be completed by anyone aspiring to the Colonial Service, it seems incredible, but it is true, that four officials are recorded to have died within their age unknown, and that in one case even the length of service was unknown! He seems to have "blown in" anyhow, been accepted anyhow, and died anyhow.

The myth of the "healthy savages" like poor King Chama, is an inescapable time-killer, but as inevitable and unplaneted decrease may be fastened by such assertions as those by Dr. J. H. Sequeira that the East African Native is never "fit" from the European stand-point, and probably never has been, that he is a "walking zoo," so fearfully he is infested with parasites, external and internal, and that he suffers so chronically from the diseases of the country that he may be the victim of as many as seven or eight separate and distinct complaints at one and the

MISCHIEVOUS PRESS MISREPRESENTATION.

WHY WERE PRODUCERS OVERLOOKED?

ESTATES WHICH HAVE WITHHELD NATIVE WAGES.

THE MYTH OF THE "HEALTHY SAVAGE."

same time. We believe that the late Monsieur J. J. Rousseau was originally responsible for the action, and that he, being quite unacquainted with the savage, elaborated the idea of "from his inner consciousness," like the proverbial Corinthian *agorista*. Almost every globe-trotting visitor to East Africa enthuses for the "magnificent physique" of the Masai or some other tribesmen, but fails to see the filth of the Native huts and their occupants, the swarming flies and vermin, the 40% death-rate (or more) among the babies. These things are revealed to medical men like Dr. Sequeira and to the devoted women who run missionary dispensaries.

It is small wonder that some Native children of certain fine physical development, for as a rule they are subjected to a ruthless

NATIVE HEALTH IN EAST AFRICA.

natural, and a no less ruthless, artificial selection. It must take a wonderfully strong constitution to survive the perils of infancy and adolescence in a Native village, while deformed children are destroyed at birth, and in not a few tribes the old women are handed over to the hyenas when they become a burden on the tribe. The residue, starting with the advantage of being physically normal, were until recently subjected to a bitter ruthless selection by tribal raids and warfare. The Native has, moreover, the advantage of a wonderful climate, plenty of sun to heat on his naked body and irradiate his system (so that ticks are unknown), and to exercise its beneficent bactericidal properties on itself, and then, when necessary, to wash his skin to its eyes. A. C. Leitch has described him, "the farthest from a medical opinion again," the "largest proportion of disease and death in the tropics, aside from sanitation." In short, the "magnificent physique" is the result of exposure and dirt, and it is our business as his trustee in East Africa to save him from himself.

The report issued by the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Prince's Risborough, on Empire

EAST AFRICA OVERLOOKED.

timbers from Harro and Mercedes for building and structural purposes, does not have a single East African wood or even mention East Africa as a possible source of such timbers, even in the casual reference under "Arabic" or "African" trees, that the names *mulu* or *mulu* oak apply to the timber from the British East African Dependencies. That is all. Are the Forestry Departments in East Africa so out of touch with Prince's Risborough that that station overlooks them in its Empire survey, or are we to understand that East Africa has no woods fit for structural and building purposes? We shall look forward to the members of the East African Timbermen's Association, an energetic body not likely to permit the case to go to default.

The important memorandum entitled "Industry and the Empire" issued by the Director of British

INDUSTRY AND THE EMPIRE.

Industries, is an excellent plea for the definite and steadily pursued policy of Empire economic cooperation for inter-empire preference, for a refusal to foster industries for which the conditions of any Empire country are unsuited, for continuing cooperation between industrialists in various parts of the Empire for the direction of the investment powers of the Empire towards the development of Empire resources, for the creation of financial and monetary system revolving round sterling, for the develop-

ment and extension of Empire air routes, and for the review of the trade position in East and West Africa with the object of securing the maximum freedom of action. It is a very good document which will well repay the study of those concerned for the development of the East and Central African Dependencies. That the total overseas trade of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates advanced from £170 million in 1912 to £130 million in 1925 is an index of the immense possibilities for our Colonial dominions.

It is a pity that Mr. Joseph Byrne has been paying for the several districts of the Kenya Highlands have

GOVERNOR VISITS DISTRICTS.

we learn from many quarters, done a good deal to please European opinion in the Colony, and to command it that the Governor is really interested in the cause of white settlement. His Excellency made a point of staying with settlers, and not officials, in the districts visited and appears to have seized every opportunity of meeting local residents informally and listening to their point of view. We have reason to know that in certain districts at any rate he has told very frankly what non-officials think of current problems.

It is a pity that the Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres of the Imperial Institute

IMPERIAL INSTITUTES' LINK WITH AFRICA.

has unanimously resolved that the Committee would be strengthened by the addition of its membership of Mr. Campbell, Harburg, Chairman of the Sisal Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and that his appointment has been recommended for confirmation by the Institute's Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products. We have long urged that the Committee ought to contain at least one representative of East African sisal producers, and are confident that it will be a source of satisfaction to his fellow planters to know that Mr. Harburg, the real father of sisal growing in Kenya, will represent producing interests on it. We hope that his appointment may lead the Imperial Institute to resolve that the Chairman of the Sisal Sub-section of the London Chamber shall be a member of its own Vegetable Fibres Committee.

We can always look to the annual reports of the Church Missionary Society for a fair presentation

FRANK REPORT OF THE C.M.S.

of the progress of its work in East and Central Africa, for its attempt is made to minimise the difficulties of that work, to cloak the many failures, or to idealise the situation, though there is a very proper pride in the successes achieved and a sturdy determination to persevere. The backsliding of a good school pupils, both boys and girls, is disheartening, the question of polygamy is a constant problem, we read that "in some parts Christians, as the people either are allowed to employ some of their wealth to buy more wives," and understating of some anti-teachers and parents is a perennial hindrance to progress. From Tanganyika comes a condemnation of Native beer amphitheatre and of "the iniquity of beer shops licensed by the Government," which seems rather strong language. But there is much in the record which is encouraging. So long as the C.M.S. takes the public so fully into its confidence in regard to its work it will survive, and we must obtain that support which it so urgently needs. The struggle is hard, as all who know Africa must realise, but progress, if not so rapid as was once hoped, is nevertheless real.

FAKED FILMS AND EAST AFRICA.

The Responsibility of the Producer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Since the publication of this subject from Mr. M. J. Beamish and Mr. J. M. F. Beamish have been most interesting and I confess to sympathy with Mr. Beamish's assertion that it is not the producer who manufacture what is an ethical matter, but the producer, whether they be film-makers, books, or newspapers.

Take your own case, "East Africa," you wish to inform and educate the common people, but you could not do so had you taken the easy route of appealing to sensationalism by frequently glorifying people and incidents which very rightly you should ignore, censure or dismiss in a brief paragraph. It would be too good excuse for you to blame your policy on the press, that "the public wants it." Your present excessive circulation proves that the public wants sound stuff and appreciates it when it is offered to it.

When it is offered something false, taken care to accept it and to ignore it.

Too many standards are being debased to day, in our theatres, cinemas, printing presses, and street corners, that we do not know beyond question, those who seek to inform or lead others, have a responsibility which they cannot avoid. One of the points about "East Africa" which the vast majority of your readers most appreciate is that you never "stun" but you lead them to see the way in one or two paragraphs.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Since I, a member of Mr. Beamish's "poor man's public," have seen the African films served up by American producers, apparently for purely mercenary purposes and without a thought of the impressions they are creating on the public mind, I in Africa as they pass it, then I'm glad I live in London.

In view of Mr. Beamish's statement that the public has the films forced upon it, you may be interested to hear that a recent ballot organised by a cinema journal showed that the public prefers films in this order: comedy, drama, bedroom farce, melodrama, musical comedy, underworld and thrillers, tragedy, childrens. The organisers did not consider either travel or big game films interesting enough subjects to be included at all. Another well-known film paper said recently that the only popularity of serious big game and hunting films is with a specially packed class of audience and that there is no general demand for them at all.

Why? Because, in my opinion, African producers seem to have been headed either of money or of the right ideas. Did one of them ever see "Tabu"? It was a simple South Sea story without sex or horror, and without the comments of a harsh human voice to bring the onlooker back to earth. To see it was to join with the Natives in their festivities. I enjoyed every moment of it and found myself unconsciously and without knowledge of their customs and life in their every day tasks. It had "human interest."

An "East African" "Tabu" is needed. Hundreds of thousands of cinema fans must wish the producers would stop giving us African thrillers of the American pattern, too impossible to believe.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W.11. C. McLEARY-DUGGAN.

The above mentioned "Tabu" appears to be more a condemnation of the morality of those who filtered than of travel or big game films.

Experiences on the Nile.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have always believed that crocodiles would never be seen in the Nile. I have seen a number of them in the Nile, but I have never seen one in the Nile. I have seen a number of them in the Nile, but I have never seen one in the Nile. I have seen a number of them in the Nile, but I have never seen one in the Nile.

The Nile is a very large river and it is very difficult to see crocodiles in it. I have seen a number of them in the Nile, but I have never seen one in the Nile. I have seen a number of them in the Nile, but I have never seen one in the Nile.

I mention this to show that there would not be likely to be more than half a dozen crocodiles tearing at the carcass, but from the way it kept moving, not many of them had dropped out of the party, which had already passed through thirty miles of open sea and was within seven miles of the general appearance of the beach. I should say that it was "swallow" as well as "eat". I saw this on four times in one day.

I have frequently seen crocodiles rise from the water at leaping fish in midstream, but could not say if they swallowed them there and then or took them ashore.

Again, I once saw them gorging on the carcass of a hippo which had hung up on a snag on the river bank. Two or three with their bodies in the water, tucked and stuffed at the meat above them, gazed by four monsters lying on the bank and smiling, apparently too gorged to pay the white man the compliment of sliding into the water, which they had usually done enough to do. Of course, on this one rare occasion the white man was armed with a shot gun and

Yours faithfully,
London, N.W.11. G. GREENVILLE SCOTTERS.

WHEN ADDRESSING THE CHAIR.

The East African Branch of the Overseas League.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

At last week's general meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League, over which Lady Eleanor Cole presided, I noticed that three different forms of address were used by various speakers, namely, "Mr. Chairman," "used by every man who spoke," "Madam Chairman," and "My Lady Chairman." It would not be difficult to find arguments in support of each one of the three, but such is the fashion nowadays, the standardisation that I suppose others besides myself thought the use of three different styles meaningless, and wished that some generally accepted form existed.

I think the Branch was very well advised to appoint a small Executive Committee. The realisation that its former Committee was too large and unwieldy for effective action is a healthy sign. I believe the Branch has scope for good work.

Yours faithfully,
London, N.W.11. OVERSEAS.

THE MURDER OF MR. F. M. BATES IN THE MARKETING OF NATIVE PRODUCE. NYASALAND.

A Full Inquiry Necessary.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The Editor received a letter from an old friend in Nyasaland relating a recent incident in connection with the murder of F. M. Bates, whose death you announced on February 25, and whom I knew soon after he arrived in Nyasaland twenty six years ago. There seems to be considerable mystery about the case.

He had closed his plantation at Lichenet and was probably on account of labour shortage of costs, but was still residing there. He seems to have had a row with a Native witchman, who speared him in the back. Some one has written him to his pad, and told him there was no help, and failed to report the incident to any of the several white men living not far away. Next morning the Assistant Resident heard about it, got a white man with a motor lorry, and hurried over, but as soon as Bates was lifted on the vehicle he expired.

No inquest seems to have taken place, nor was a full inquiry made with the evidence of three white men who spoke to him that morning before he was removed from his house to be taken to hospital. He is reported to have said that there was trouble in his district, and the Natives were aware that he intended to write to them about it. When Bates was found he had ten severe body wounds, four of which had penetrated his abdomen, and some of the entrails protruded, and he had lain in agony all night without help of any kind, although it could easily have been brought by a message to a European.

My friend's letter suggests that the villagers killed the European to draw the attention of the authorities to their troubles in getting the cash to pay their tax, and although this may be considered a far fetched theory by those who do not know the Bantu race and their strange reasoning powers, there may be a certain amount of truth in it. I know of an authentic parallel case. In 1904 I was in the office of the Resident at Nchani, and noticed an Angoni spear in a corner just behind his chair. I asked if he kept it handy in case of attack, and he told me this story:

A Native had taken a case to his chief, who would not listen to him as he thought it petty, so told him to go away. He left, but met a woman who was passing and grabbed her in the breast. Returning to his chief he said: "I have just killed a woman, and you will hear me now." "No," said the chief. "I shall report you to the magistrate," which he did. The man was arrested, tried and convicted. The spear now hangs above my desk.

The case of Bates is, I believe, still *sub judice*, which fact is causing great dissatisfaction among the whites in the vicinity. One would have imagined that a full public inquiry would have taken place immediately, for nothing is more likely to foster feelings of unrest amongst Natives than the vacillation of the authorities in dealing with such a cold-blooded murder. In my experience, Natives are much too prone to be callous about anything which does not affect themselves.

I do not know if Bates had any relatives, but in any case the Nyasaland Government should take immediate steps to elucidate his atrocious murder.
Belmont. Yours faithfully,
Dennis D. Ewert.

Mafat, N. P.

With me for East Africa and I am only pleased to read your paper, which is really the only one in touch with the people and places one finds in a white colony in a Negro country.

Tankanyika's Lead Welcomed.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

Some of the leading members of the community in Tanganyika, Mr. C. H. Johnson, facilitated the publication of the "East Africa" and expressed a hope that other Tanganyika Administrators, especially that of Tanga, would follow the lead of their neighbours in the publication of a Native produce column. Although the market for such a publication is small, and everywhere in Tanganyika serious deterioration in quality, owing to the fact that under stress of neediness, excessive competition, these responsible middlemen have accepted any quality as the highest grade, paying a uniform price, with the inevitable result that the Native growers, finding that he can obtain no reward for careful handling and suffers no penalty for adulteration, has abandoned all efforts to grade or market his crops in good condition. The blame rests entirely with the buyers.

All efforts to exercise control by the imposition of regulations and inspection have utterly failed through the impossibility of supervision over so many buyers, and the corruption of the inspectors. The only practical remedy lies in the absolute exclusion of these irresponsible middlemen, and in the direct dealing from the growers by responsible export and sales agencies, measures which I and many others have advocated for many years in both Uganda and Tanganyika.

These views are I know, shared to day by all exporters, European and Indian, and have recently obtained the widest recognition among Administrative and Agricultural Officers in both countries.

The paramount duty of Native interests must no longer be sacrificed in the interests of an alien section. It is perfectly practicable to ensure fair prices to the growers, coupled with adequate marketing facilities, with safeguards against any monopolistic exploitation, and a system of regulated produce buying, under which alone the vital maintenance of quality is possible. All who have the true interests of the Native producer at heart will welcome the action on the part of Tanganyika, and lend their support to all similar measures which it is hoped will very shortly be adopted in Kenya and Uganda to stop the deplorable condition of all Native produce, with consequent heavy loss in prices to the growers, and by which alone values can be enhanced and maintained.

Tororo. Yours faithfully,
H. H. Atkeson.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. Driscoll's African Foodie Club is not a commercial success. Some of the annual reports of the League have been practically thoroughly dismissed the question of being in the Uganda subscriber.
A black man has been killed in Nigeria, and a white man has been killed in East or Central Africa.
Kenya is the bread-bowl of the new era, in which the old times are being displaced, and the first generation of young Europeans is being taken into the sun. The romance hangs in the air, and the population is well advanced.
Politicians, finding a letter recently that they have been for the past twelve months, though how many of the white branches of the subject will ever be that equates to be seen. The Governor seems to be sincere in his part, and the large body of unfortunates are certainly anxious to be done with him.
The Editor of "East Africa" is a very good man.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

101. Mr. George Henry Came Boulderson

There are over a hundred coffee plantations in Kenya. The Kenya Department of Agriculture.

The most interesting trade we found in Eltham was that of cigarette lighting, practised by English men. — *East African*, 1904, a serious talk.

In Khartoum there are no mosquitoes, and they sleep with the windows open.

The "Petersen" introduced by the British.

For shooting deer, I prefer a weapon that can stop the tins of which come at eight seconds per hundred yards. — *Colonel W. F. Shortness, D.S.O., writing in "The African Field."*

There is no country in which an African, compelled to make a forced landing, is more sure of obtaining ready and willing assistance from all the people in the neighbourhood than he is in Uganda. — *Mr. William Archer, quoted by "The Uganda Cardiac."*

All kinds of mental and even moral aberrations have been attributed in a vague way to tropical sun, and I have often been told that failures in common courtesy, and other anomalies of behaviour are to be pardoned because we are living in Kenya. — *Dr. S. S. Scott, in "The Kenyan and East African Medical Journal."*

The Mission can continue to exist without girls' schools, but without boys' schools it must fade away, not because boys are in themselves more important than girls, but because we depend on our boys' schools for our teachers, and our teachers are humanly speaking, indispensable. — *The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, in his annual report for 1907.*

There is a touch of pathos in the optimistic statement that the native is learning habits of discipline and punctuality which he will afterwards apply in his village life. In fact, of course, no time could be a more burdensome and embarrassing possession to a village Native than a European standard of punctuality. — *Dr. A. J. Richards, in "Africa."*

I have had thirty years of Africa. I have lived in South Africa, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, I have visited the Sudan, Uganda, German South-West and the Congo; I have had two or three years in Tanganyika during the War, and this Kenya of ours is the pearl of the lot. — *Major E. D. Farnard, proposing the toast of Kenya at the Royal St. George's Day Dinner in Nairobi.*

I would rather defend my life at three yards' range against a lion with an ordinary 12-bore shotgun than with the most powerful .300 cordite rifle. I am only referring to lions and tigers. I do not regard leopards as dangerous game in the same way. I never knew any man kill a leopard, and I knew of two men who killed leopards with their bare hands. — *See Alfred Pease, in his book "Half a Century of Sport."*

The son of the African who twenty years ago wore little or no clothes now orders his suits from Manchester. The son of the man who had never seen anything which went on wheels now rides his own motor-cycle or drives his car; the sons and daughters of the man who had never seen a hand of a European draw air in the stalls of cinemas, and have glimpses of life in Europe as portrayed by the Kilmstar. — *The Rev. Canon E. P. Stanton, speaking in Tottenham.*



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Most of Mr. Boulderson's service since he first came to Kenya Colony in 1902, after leaving Clare College Cambridge, has been spent in the Nyanza Province, with which he has probably a wider personal acquaintance than any other remaining Administrative Officer. He has been closely concerned with the establishment and development of local Native Councils, among the Karimondi, the opening of communications, the building of bridges, the erection of dispensaries, and, not least, the encouragement of dawdling on up-to-date lines by Native cattle owners for the purpose of sending their milk to the European co-operative creamery at Limbani, a significant instance of what was for a long time the chief African contribution in a Kenyan enterprise.

In 1905, in accordance with the Provincial Commission for East Africa, returning on that capacity to a table among whom he had served in the tableland of the highlands of 1907, he had that it had been people and in the intervening fourteen years, learnt to appreciate the benefits of British rule and settled down to comparatively peaceful law-abiding citizenship. Mr. Boulderson's record during the East African Campaign, first with the Transport Corps and afterwards with the Intelligence Department, has a few well-known whose names are to be the one mainly spent in getting small boats on the water.

PERSONALIA.

Captain J. D. Kitchin has arrived home from Nairobi.

The Rev. C. A. Cooke of Livingstonia is on his way home.

Earl Ingham is reported to be critically ill in Nairobi with influenza fever.

Mr. T. J. Cotnam has been appointed Controller of the Land Township Authority.

Thomas W. Tai Bowie, O.B.E., has been re-elected Mayor of Maseru, Newland.

Mr. E. Skinner, Senior Assistant Auditor in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly retiring.

The retirement from the Nyasaland service of Mr. S. J. Murray, M.B.E., is gazetted.

Mr. F. A. Cable has returned to England after spending six months in Central America.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has been ordered rest for a month and has gone into the country.

Mr. W. J. Gledhill has been appointed Controller of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. G. Tomblings, principal of the Makerere College, Uganda, has left the Protectorate on leave.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh has been elected this year's President of the Mombasa Civil Service Sports Club.

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Lucy, of Nairobi, to Captain Vivian Chinner of Northern Devon.

Sir Reginald Southern Holland has been elected a Rhodes Trustee to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Otto Bolt.

Lord and Lady Crewe and the Hon. Camilla and the Hon. Judith Gordon will arrive at a Carlo Place, W. C., on May 23.

Mr. J. H. McGuire, Deputy Controller of Customs in Tanganyika Territory, is on a forthcoming holiday in Rexhill, Sea.

Mr. G. A. Midland Waino has now practically recovered from the injuries received when he crashed some time ago at Hanworth.

Mr. H. A. Mathews, of the Seventh Day Adventists, of Olda Musoma, Tanganyika, has left England to return to East Africa.

Mr. R. E. Bristall Woods, of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, has been transferred to Malawi from Kasempa.

Mr. S. W. Hines, who has served in Northern Rhodesia for twenty-seven years, has lately as the Medical Officer, returned on leave.

Mr. A. G. G. Gledhill, the well-known sports collector, who has been in the Colonial Service for 25 years, is at present on leave in London.

Dr. Amalido Monteiro, Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, left Lisbon last week on a tour of the Portuguese African Colonies. This is his first visit to Africa.

John J. Hall, Chairman of Mr. Martin Johnson's Committee in the handling of game scenes in Northern Rhodesia, arrived in the afternoon from London.

Mr. E. S. G. M. B. who in the House of Commons has frequently asked questions on African affairs, made his maiden speech.

Mr. H. L. M. Tritton, who last year visited many of the East African Branches of the Bank, has been elected Vice-Chairman of Barclays' Bank (D.C.S.O.).

A letter addressed to Mr. A. S. Clayton is awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Rockspur Street, S.W.

Major H. Blake-Fisher, O.B.E., former General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has left London for Australia, and expects to be away about six months.

Mr. C. D. C. MacKenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, who has arrived home on leave, has served in that territory for the past twenty years.

The late Mrs. H. E. Martin, O.B.E., who died in Nairobi while acting as Colonial Secretary of Kenya, left estate in England of the gross value of £1,200, with net personality nil.

A young crocodile was recently caught near the Victoria Falls by Mr. T. Hookley, of Ndola, who, having trussed it up, took it to the Falls Hotel and placed it in the fish pond.

The Rev. J. R. Fell, Principal of the Jeanes School in Mazabuka, and Mrs. Fell, recently celebrated their silver wedding. They have lived in Northern Rhodesia for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Gordon Olley, one of the Imperial Airways pilots on the East African service, is said to have flown a greater distance than any other aviator. He has on several occasions piloted the Prince of Wales.

Mr. C. V. V. Hall, who is shortly retiring from the Tanganyika Survey Department, served in Kenya for nine years before his transfer to the Territory in 1927. He has lately been stationed in Mwanza.

Mr. W. E. Lord Stanley, M.E., F.G.W., who was one of the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa, is to be installed Deputy Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 450, tomorrow.

Mr. J. M. Johnson, who has resided in Dar es Salaam for some years, has now taken charge of the administration of the Zanzibar Overseas Trading Company. Before leaving Dar es Salaam, he very recently presented a paper to the Society for the promotion of the industry.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. C. G. Adams, the outgoing President for 1962 of the Kenyan branch of the Society, was elected Chairman Reserve, with Mr. W. May, R. MacMillan, and J. D. Theobald as members of the committee. The Secretary of the section is Mr. L. F. Jones.

Mr. Ernest Carl McNairn, has led an illustrious life, a governor of the British Foreign Bible Society for his services to the Society. Others on whom similar distinction has been conferred are Mr. Norman Gable, son-in-law of the late Mr. C. J. Studd, for his translation of the New Testament into Nandi, and the late J. H. Gullie, band, for his translation of the New Testament into the Rhauda language.

Major J. Colville, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, invited to address the Royal Empire Society last week on "The Empire's Broad Resources—Without even mentioning East Africa, either for tea or tobacco, though stating that tobacco, which is strictly a foodstuff, was practically one of the life." With Major Colville but less "Africa" on the map in similar addresses in the future.

Mr. E. D. Smith has been elected the year's President of the Uganda Society in Scotland, with Mesdames Prentice and Nicholson and Messrs. Van Someren and Struthers as members of the Committee. The Society has arranged an all-day golf meeting to take place at its premises during the week beginning June 20. Full particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, The Manbrugh, Pittburgh, Edinburgh.

While the German liner "Nassau" was recently in Dar es Salaam harbour, an interesting reunion took place between her commander, Captain Herin, and Captain "Jack" Langley, who was in command of H.M.S. "Porosus" when she was sunk off Zanzibar in 1914 by the German cruiser "Koenigsberg", of which Captain Herin was then navigating officer. Captain Herin speaks perfect English and has travelled the East African coast for well over twenty years.

Captain C. V. Stevenson, the Vice-President, presided over the St. Patrick's Night Dinner of the Tanganyika Irish Society, at which the principal guest, Mr. D. J. Jarman, the Chief Secretary to the Government, made a most interesting speech. Dr. H. F. O'Boyle, Galway, pronounced "The Land of the Shamrocks" said that once, when, flaming the proud image of Dublin Castle on his college blazer, he had had it mistaken for an Englishman for a moment by Guinness's butlers.

Numerous expressions of regret at the departure from the Sudan on retirement of Mr. A. C. Parker, C.B.E., General manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, have reached us, particularly from members of the commercial community, with whom he has been as popular as with the official colonies. During his twenty-one years' service Mr. Parker rose from an office assistant to the position of what his colleagues call "the man who made the railway run" and, by the retirement at the age of 61, of Mr. J. G. Bailey, M.B.E., the traffic manager, the Sudan Railways lose another able servant.

The flag of Rear Admiral M. J. Timbiri, N.A.S.M., C.B.E., the new commander-in-chief of the East India Squadron, has been hoisted in the drill ship "President" in the Grand Dock, London. This is done with some marks, the return of Admiral Timbiri to full pay while employed on duties connected with his new command. He is expected to leave England on May 25 and to take Vice Admiral F. J. A. Dufferin at Aden.

Mr. J. W. Black, the best known civil aviation pilot in Kenya, reached England last week on the conclusion of his latest flight from Nairobi. He has, we learn, resigned his position as managing director of Wilson Airways Ltd., and is starting business on his own account. He is convinced that there is ample scope for civil aviation in East Africa, where air-traffic has developed greatly during the past few years. He contemplates flying back to East Africa very shortly and has a vacancy in his machine for one passenger. Communications from any reader desiring further particulars will be forwarded to Mr. Campbell Black.



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AN ELAND-FRIESLAND COW HYBRID.

KENYA'S NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Remarkable News from South Africa.

Large Unofficial Membership, but Official Chairmanship.

The farmers and stockmen in East Africa will be interested in the remarkable success which according to the *South African* of South Africa, has been achieved by Captain R. F. Helme of Akadpa, Orange Free State, in crossing the domestic Friesland cow with a bull eland.

As far as I know, writes Captain Helme, the first to have succeeded in obtaining a hybrid of eland bull and a Friesland cow. I purchased an eland bull from the Pretoria Zoo, and after consultation with Dr. B. J. van der Merwe, decided to mate him with Afrikaander and Friesland cows.

The bull, three-year-old, was from the first preference, tame, and a bull which anyone could handle. He lived with the cows sheltered in him, coming down every day to the trough for water. Although the bull was willing to take the side of a year the latter would not countermand his intentions. Eventually three cows were roped and cased by the bull, but shortly afterwards he served two more without resistance, and it is from one of these latter cows that a bull calf has been born.

The color of the cow is neatly black all over, and the bull calf is red with a few light fawn blotches on the rear side similar to the colour of the eland. The cow experienced no difficulty in calving. The bull calf shows the characteristic dewlap, ears, and hoofs of the eland.

It is of interest to note that my eland bull became very friendly with the Friesland bull used on the farm, which apparently did not regard the eland as an intruder on his domain.

The period of gestation was 280 days, which is normal for eland, the eland's period is about 250 days.

Sir Chalmers Mitchell's Opinion.

The minute report of Captain Helme's announcement is that records successful hybridisation between mammals of two entirely different genera, and that the prospective value of the cross is the production of an animal immune to nagana and other African diseases of domestic stock, for it is hoped, though not yet proved, that the calf will have inherited this immunity from its male parent.

As a butchering proposition Captain Helme believes that "his cattleland" will be as valuable as the ordinary domestic ox, for he declares that "the flesh of the eland is comparable in every way to good quality beef." Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, however, to whom *East Africa* submitted the account of Captain Helme's remarkable experiment, writes, after noting the complete failure of similar crossing trials at Woburn:

I am afraid, however, I do not agree with the value of the eland as a producer of meat. I have had the advantage of the meat of eland from young bulls bred in this country, which had been castrated like cattle and bred mainly for beef. Even the best cuts were nothing like as good as second rate ordinary beef.

More detailed information on these experiments by Captain Helme will be awaited with very great interest, both from a zoological and an economic point of view. The central question is an economic prospect.

BULLETINS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Two interesting bulletins from the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, the *Journal of Agricultural Sciences of South Africa* and the *Journal of the Natal Farmers' Association*, have been of the highest importance to stock farmers in East Africa for many of the practical suggestions would not only do well in East Africa, but also in the other parts of the world. The *Journal of Agricultural Sciences* has a paper on the management of pasture, and the *Journal of the Natal Farmers' Association* has a paper on the economic and practical value of the ostrich in the region of the Cape. Their suggestions and advice will be of interest to all those who are engaged in stock raising, and it is hoped that the *Journal of Agricultural Sciences* and the *Journal of the Natal Farmers' Association* will be of interest to all those who are engaged in stock raising.

The new board is headed by the Director of the Department of Agriculture, and the other members are to be appointed by the Government. The board will be responsible for the general management of the Kenya and Uganda agricultural industries, and will also be responsible for the development of the agricultural industries in the two territories. The board will be composed of two representatives of the Government, one Indian member, and one African member.

ZANZIBAR FILM SHOWN IN LONDON.

Unfaked Scenes of the Island.

Kenya as an island near London who want to show rich friends Africa as a really is will not be disappointed. They visit the British Museum, 61, Strand, at which a short film of Zanzibar is being exhibited this week. The picture shows with a view of the water front, with the high tower of the secretariat building, and a view of the island from the roof of that building, and street scenes, shots of clove pickers and giraffe, coconut plantations, with Natives climbing the palms—a picture of the Sultan leaving for a short afternoon drive in his open carriage, and finally some picturesque scenes taken at the bull races. Another interesting picture in the programme is one of the departure of an Imperial Airways machine from Port Bell, Uganda.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Motor Purchases by Officials.

ASKED by Captain Strickland for the total expenditure during the last three years for the purchase of British and foreign motor vehicles for Government use in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, Sir Philip Curzon, Lister replied that £2,000 had been spent on vehicles of British manufacture and £1,000 on vehicles of foreign manufacture through the Crown Agents. The second figure represented the cost of the motor tractors specially ordered for the local police and other concerns. He had no information as to local purchases. The policy of the Government was always to buy British goods and to use British ships, but the tractor purchases was a special case in which the Government had wanted a particular kind of machine.

To Captain Strickland's further question regarding the amount of loans advanced by the Treasury to Government officials in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland during the past three years for the purchase of British and American motor vehicles, the Secretary of State said that no loans were made by the Treasury, but that advances were granted by the local Governments to enable officials to buy motor vehicles required by them in the course of their duties. The total amount could not be ascertained without disseminating information in Kenya and Nyasaland any advance so conditional, and the vehicle being manufactured in the Empire. He proposed suggesting the formal adoption of that rule by all Colonial Governments.

Mr. George Hall was informed that the Bill regarding the Roads in Native Reserves Ordinance in Kenya had been passed in December 1931. Its object was to give effect to the Statute Book Commission's recommendation of compulsory unpaid labour on roads and for the marking of the boundaries of Native Reserves. It was in the interests of the Natives themselves, further provision for that purpose was made at the same time by an amendment of the Native Authority Ordinance.

Imports of Foreign Hemp.

Captain Parkine Boles, who asked the amounts of Java and Mexican sisal imported by the U.K. during the period December 30, 1931, to April 25, 1932, compared with the imports over a similar period for the previous year, said that imports of sisal hemp are not separately recorded, but given the following statement of all hemp and hemp twine or cordage imports from Java and Mexico respectively.

Period.	Imports into the United Kingdom consigned from Java.		Imports into the United Kingdom consigned from Mexico.	
	Unpressed Tons.	Pressed Tons.	Unpressed Tons.	Pressed Tons.

December 30, 1930, to March 31, 1931.	145	14	145	14
December 30, 1931, to March 31, 1932.	145	14	145	14

Captain Cazale was informed that the actual expenditure of Northern Rhodesia for 1930-1931 was £74,080, while the revised estimate for 1931-32 was £83,000. The approved estimate for 1932-1933 is £816,322.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- May 13.—Mr. L. H. Driberg to address Royal African College Institute, 11, M.
- May 18.—E. A. Sullivan, London Chamber of Commerce, 36, P.H.
- May 19.—Sir Stephen P. Hunt at City Education Centre, Embury Society, 1, P.H.
- May 21.—Annual Meeting of Royal Empire Society, 1, P.H.
- May 21.—Empire Day Dinner of Royal Empire Society at the Duke of Cornwall's residence, 1, P.H.
- May 25.—Reservist's Dinner of Joint East African Board, 1, P.H.
- May 27.—Orators' Dinner, North Chamberlain, 1, P.H.
- May 27.—Africa Society Dinner to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1, P.H.
- May 27.—Mr. C. G. G. to address City Education Centre, Embury Society, 1, P.H.
- May 27.—Nairobi and the Kenyan, 1, P.H.
- May 27.—East African Branch of Overseas, 1, P.H.

THE FINANCES OF KENYA.

Statement of the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR'S statement of the financial position of Kenya for the year ending 31st March 1932, was published in the Kenya Gazette on 12th April. It shows that the total revenue for the year was £1,000,000, and that the total expenditure was £1,000,000. The Governor stated that the financial position of Kenya was satisfactory, and that the Government had been able to meet its obligations. He also stated that the Government had been able to reduce the deficit for the year, and that the total revenue for the year had exceeded the total expenditure.

The Governor also stated that the Government had been able to reduce the deficit for the year, and that the total revenue for the year had exceeded the total expenditure. He also stated that the Government had been able to reduce the deficit for the year, and that the total revenue for the year had exceeded the total expenditure. He also stated that the Government had been able to reduce the deficit for the year, and that the total revenue for the year had exceeded the total expenditure.

The East African Governors' Conference, which met recently in Dar es Salaam, resolved that efforts ought to be made to continue H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, and that its present East African character ought to be maintained.

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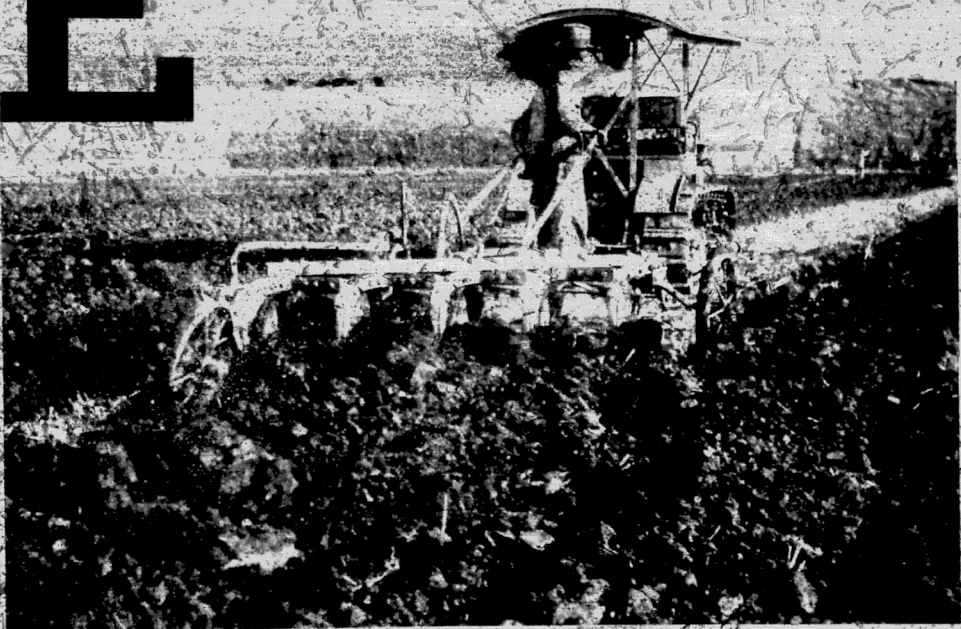
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

The "East Africa" Information Bureau exists for the free service of writers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its chief 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.

East Africa is able to state that Tanganyika Commissioners of Mines are now interested in the Kakamega goldfields.

The continuing establishment of the Vicariate of Nairobi is shortly to publish a Kikuyu-English dictionary.

A meeting of the Convention of Associations of Kenya was held in Nairobi last week to consider the question of settlement and publicity.

Illustrated articles setting out the attractions of Kenya from a tourist viewpoint are to appear in the South African Press during the next three months.

An order has been issued in Kenya imposing a special surtax of 20 centavos (gold) per decalitre on all petrol imported into the Mozambique Company's Territory.

The Nairobi Civil Service Rifle Club has won the Waddell Shield with a score of 2,357 points. The Kasim, Gisika and Nairobi Rifle Clubs scored 2,320 points and 2,306 points respectively.

The Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa is establishing its own organisation in the East African territories, with branches in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam.

Minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia during February included Gold (1,284 ounces (£5,150)), copper 2,713 tons (£102,445), copper concentrates, 4,125 tons (£87,872), and vanadium, 60,559 lb (£20,903).

Commercial aviation throughout Africa may benefit greatly by an invention for the saving of weight in the construction of aeroplane wings, as a result of which the "payload" could, it is stated, be increased by 30%.

Plans have been drawn up for the building of a church and padre's house in Arusha. The financial responsibility for the structure is being undertaken by the Bishop's Chambers, and a building fund has been opened in the township.

Changes in the Immigration and Employment Control Bills introduced by the Government of Portuguese East Africa precludes an employer bringing into the Colony anyone who has not been authorised by the Government.

January exports from Kenya and Uganda during January totalled £304,792 compared with £430,116 during the corresponding month of last year. Exports of maize from Kenya during the month amounted to 154,700 cw. against 287,583 cw. in January last year.

The decrease in the value of diamonds and coal exported from Tanganyika during 1931 as disclosed in the annual report of the Commissioner of Mines, East Africa, are the following details of exports during 1931 and 1930: Gold, £90,183 (£646,585), mica, £4,082 (£12,228), diamonds, £9,666 (£32,062), tin 32,221 (£1,780) (£886). Nearly half of the gold exported came from the alluvial deposits on the Lamu

The purchase of the cargo subsequent between Mr. W. R. Wilson and Mr. F. W. A. Van Dender, is being as the first of the northern cargo. Uganda has been disappointed the first voyage having taken over all the assets and liabilities. The continuing the business in the same amount.

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Export traffic sailed to the coast to the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the January totalled 10,753 tons, compared with 31,185 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. Import traffic totalled during the same month amounted to 7,053 tons against 14,785 tons during January 1931.

New regulations limiting regulations prohibiting the use of snares, nets, traps, or of killing or dead animals as bait, have been brought into force in Portuguese East Africa, where the close season for animals is from October and April. People engaged in hunting between those months are prohibited.

Two broadcasting stations are to be erected in the country in connection with the projected Empire wireless programme. One will transmit for the benefit of listeners in East Africa, South Africa and Europe. The other will be employed in this zone, one operating on 32 metres wave-length and the other on 14 metres.

That Kenya was the first of the Colonies to establish a Red Cross branch was mentioned by General Champlain last week at the statutory meeting of the British Red Cross Society, over which the Duke of York presided. General Champlain reported that the East African Women's League was assisting in the work where there were no actual Red Cross branches, and was organising first aid and home nursing classes in the country districts.

The Defence Force Commission appointed by the Northern Rhodesian Government has decided that it is neither necessary nor desirable to establish a European Defence Force in the immediate future; in the Commission's opinion it would be premature to set up such an organisation before the territory's population has achieved a greater measure of stability than it possesses at present. The Commission suggests that the local police force should be regarded as the first line of external defence, and recommends that their military training should be extended.

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A KENYA LAD OF PROMISE.

East Africans watch with interest the career of Kenyan athletes, and Vernon (the innkeeper) is given in the school magazine) who has been a K.C. and a barrister. Kariuki, for the time being, is a bank official. He seems to have made a splendid sportsman. He headed the cricket averages with 127.6 for 12 innings, a total of 2,740 runs, not out, and highest score 153 (not out), and his bowling figures were 86 wickets for an average of 34.1, even for a preparatory school that is of a fine record. In addition, he won the tennis singles cup, which he has in winning the doubles, just missed the "Scarf" for boxing, and acted with distinction in "The Most of Jerry Brindley." If this is the type of youngster Kenya is sending Home to be educated, she has much of which to be proud.

DOUBTS ABOUT N. RHODESIAN COLONISATION.

Is Northern Rhodesia suitable for colonisation? The point is raised in the report of the local Defence Commission, which says:

"Some of those who are anxious to find a solution for white immigrants in Rhodesia claim that the tropics are inhospitable, that the climate is unhealthful, and that agriculture will have to be done in a colony which is the present generation has founded, and it is attempting to approximate as far as possible to the self-governing Dominions lying within the temperate zone. We then have to doubt whether Northern Rhodesia is progressing in the same direction. It is open to question whether the second and third generation of settlers will be up to the standard of their fathers and it is more than possible that the Protectorate will be found to be within the limits of an area within which colonisation can be only an ideal."

RETRENCHMENTS IN UGANDA.

That the Government of Uganda has lost no time in putting into effect the retrenchments recommended by the Kinamee Committee is evident from the statement to the Legislative Council that seventy-nine Europeans have been redeployed in the past nine months, fifty in the P.W.D., twelve in the Medical Department, five in the Provincial Administration, three each in the Police and Labour Departments, two in the Agricultural Department, and one each in the Treasury, Veterinary, Forestry and Geological Survey; in addition, five other employees have been transferred from one Department to another. The pensions commitments incurred as a result of the reduction total £5,782, the estimate of total annual commutation of pensions £9,091, while the normal annual salaries saved are returned at £49,040.

£16,000 HOTEL FOR MOMBASA.

Tenders are invited for a nine and a half year lease of one and a half acres of land on Mombasa Island for the erection of a hotel at a rental of £10,000 per annum. Not less than £20,000 must be expended on the main building, which must be in stone, burnt brick, or concrete, and must be completed within three years. A 25 per cent. premium on tender of less than £4,500 payable in five annual instalments, will be accepted. Plans and full details are available at the District Survey Office, Mombasa, or the Public Map Office, Nairobi, from both of whom copies are obtainable at 3s. post free. Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, marked "Tenders for Mombasa Hotel 500," to the District Commissioner, Mombasa, on or before July 20.

Now it has been fixed for the premises of the Government nursery into the North Charterland Concessions in North-Eastern Rhodesia. Mr. Justice Maughan will sit five days each week and the inquiry is concluded.

THE MARVELLOUS MANGO.

That the "Alphonso" mango contains six times as much vitamin C (the anti-scurvy agent) as the ordinary mango is well known to all mango-lovers. As a result, it is protected against scurvy by disease) and is a most valuable food. It is a fact that the "Alphonso" mango is not only a most delicious fruit, but also a most nutritious one. It is a fact that the "Alphonso" mango is not only a most delicious fruit, but also a most nutritious one. It is a fact that the "Alphonso" mango is not only a most delicious fruit, but also a most nutritious one.

The "Alphonso" mango has so far tested only three human diets of mango, of which the "Alphonso" was the best in vitamin C, but there is no reason to believe that the mangoes are of less value as a source of this indispensable food. Meanwhile, East Africans are fortunate to "poll" their mangoes with the "Alphonso" mango, which is a most nutritious fruit, and is a most nutritious one. It is a fact that the "Alphonso" mango is not only a most delicious fruit, but also a most nutritious one.

DRUGS—QUININE PIONEERS.

French chemists, MM. P. J. Pelletier and J. B. Caventou, were the first to isolate the alkaloids quinine and cinchonine from "Jesuit's Bark," two Jesuit missionaries were the first to manufacture the drug commercially. Did not Napoleon say we were a nation of stoopkeepers? The Frenchmen made their discovery in 1820, and in the following year Thomas S. Merson put quinine on the British market, John Howard following in 1823. It is of interest to note that both these English firms are flourishing to-day.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

List of passengers for East Africa, including names and destinations such as Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durai Sulaim, and Beira.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Shipping schedule details for East African Steamship Movements, listing ship names, routes, and dates.

Article discussing the Glan Line, which maintains a cargo service in East Africa, reporting a profit for 1919 and a recommendation to reduce share capital.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY

Financial report of the British Central Africa Co. Ltd. for the year ending September 30, 1919, showing a loss of £10,711 and details of share capital and dividends.

News item about the London Castle Line, 800-day cruises to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, with sailing dates.

TRAINED NURSE

Advertisement for a trained nurse, daughter of a rector, available for travel to Mombasa.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

Advertisement for African languages instruction in Swahili, Chivyanja, Luganda, Kikuyu, Rukunda, Arabic, Kusa, Ibo, Yoruba, etc.

GOOD KENYA COFFEE FARM FOR SALE

Advertisement for a coffee farm in Kenya, 30 miles from Eldoret, with 3000 ft. altitude and 300 acres of coffee.

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Advertisement for a newly furnished bungalow in the cherry orchard of Bucks, 32 miles from London.

Advertisement for wanted parcels of current used stamps, including 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 15d, 18d, 20d, 24d, 26d, 28d, 30d, 36d, 40d, 48d, 54d, 60d, 66d, 72d, 78d, 84d, 90d, 96d, 102d, 108d, 114d, 120d, 126d, 132d, 138d, 144d, 150d, 156d, 162d, 168d, 174d, 180d, 186d, 192d, 198d, 204d, 210d, 216d, 222d, 228d, 234d, 240d, 246d, 252d, 258d, 264d, 270d, 276d, 282d, 288d, 294d, 300d, 306d, 312d, 318d, 324d, 330d, 336d, 342d, 348d, 354d, 360d, 366d, 372d, 378d, 384d, 390d, 396d, 402d, 408d, 414d, 420d, 426d, 432d, 438d, 444d, 450d, 456d, 462d, 468d, 474d, 480d, 486d, 492d, 498d, 504d, 510d, 516d, 522d, 528d, 534d, 540d, 546d, 552d, 558d, 564d, 570d, 576d, 582d, 588d, 594d, 600d, 606d, 612d, 618d, 624d, 630d, 636d, 642d, 648d, 654d, 660d, 666d, 672d, 678d, 684d, 690d, 696d, 702d, 708d, 714d, 720d, 726d, 732d, 738d, 744d, 750d, 756d, 762d, 768d, 774d, 780d, 786d, 792d, 798d, 804d, 810d, 816d, 822d, 828d, 834d, 840d, 846d, 852d, 858d, 864d, 870d, 876d, 882d, 888d, 894d, 900d, 906d, 912d, 918d, 924d, 930d, 936d, 942d, 948d, 954d, 960d, 966d, 972d, 978d, 984d, 990d, 996d, 1000d.

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