

# EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 400

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1932

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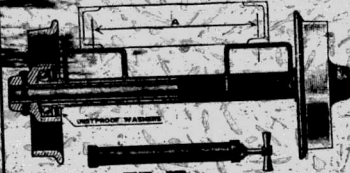
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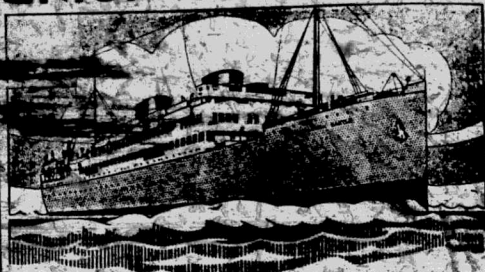


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## VOLUNTEERS FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS.

WHATEVER views may be held as to the responsibility of the individual East African Dependencies to contribute to the maintenance of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute at Entebbe, the research station, to judge from the experiments detailed in the official bulletin of the Institute, is not only completely justifying its existence, but in a manner which will compel the admiration of the lay public. For the first time human beings have there been used as the subjects of experiment by artificial inoculation with the "germ" of sleeping sickness. "Direct experiment upon man," says the bulletin, "presents many grave difficulties, but the outstanding problems of trypanosomiasis research have now reached a point where such experiment is necessary. Fortunately we are possessed of drugs by means of which human trypanosomiasis, be it of the Southern or Central African type, if treated in the early stages, is curable with absolute certainty. Volunteers for such experiment have the satisfaction of knowing that their services are of unequivocal value to mankind, and that the results obtained will have far-reaching effects wherever human trypanosomiasis exists. As for the experiment itself, the physical discomfort is slight and the period of uncertainty restricted to a week or two. The treatment—if it comes to treatment—entails no serious inconvenience to an ordinary healthy person." Four volunteers have so far submitted themselves to the experiment, and it is characteristic of the men who are conducting the research that no names are given and that the language used is matter-of-fact to the verge of baldness. We find no heroics or sentiment, but merely pure statement of fact.

Yet consider the implications. Ever since the great sleeping sickness epidemic of 1901-02, which devastated the north-western shores of Lake Victoria and compelled the evacuation of the Native population, tests have from time to time been made on the tsetse flies of Damba Island, until from indirect evidence it began to appear that the trypanosomes

harboured by the wild game of the island (which were indistinguishable from the *T. gambiense* which caused the epidemic) had lost their power to infect man. Tests made on monkeys proved them susceptible to the "germs" carried by the Damba tsetse flies; the same flies were fed on human volunteers, and again on monkeys. The men proved immune, but again the monkeys succumbed.

It has long been a tradition in the medical profession that volunteers from among its members should come forward as subjects of experiment. There is the classical case of Sir Patrick Manson's son and the laboratory assistant who were inoculated with malaria in London by mosquitoes from the Roman Campagna, and quite recently *East Africa* recorded the personal trials carried out by Colonel S. P. James and his band of young medical students at St. Mary's Hospital on the value of plasmochin as a prophylactic agent against malaria. In Havana, during the yellow fever investigations by Reed and his colleagues, many laymen volunteered for experiment. All earned their meed of praise, and deservedly so. Yellow fever in Havana was so dreadfully and rapidly fatal to newcomers that immigrants volunteered in desperation, hoping by one attack to acquire the immunity thereby conferred. These Entebbe volunteers, on the other hand, had to face the prospect of a long and lingering illness, with whose appalling symptoms they were lucidly familiar; from the demonstrated effect on monkeys, they must have thought their own chance of escaping infection exceedingly small, and their faith in the drugs which might cut short the infection must have been severely tried. These four nameless volunteers showed real heroism, and deserve the deep gratitude of *East Africa*.

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.

Wide publicity deserves to be given to Sir Edward Brigg's recent emphatic assertion that **RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.**

from the great **RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.** other retired **RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.** settle in East Africa instead of at Home or on the Continent are performing an immensely valuable service by contributing to the strength of the Empire at a very critical part of its front, where our civilisation urgently requires reinforcement. All too often the plea for residential settlement in the East African highlands has been advanced solely on the grounds of good climate, cheap living, agreeable comradeship and excellent sport—admittedly important considerations, but, in our view, not likely to constitute so strong an appeal to the average Briton as they would if coupled with a call to further definite service. If it is suggested to the pensioner from, say, the Indian or Colonial Civil Service who is now resident in Cheltenham that he should move to Kenya, where taxation is lighter and where almost all the amenities of Cheltenham are available, the inducement to tear up his present roots is primarily financial, and quite possibly insufficient to cause the transplantation of his family and himself; but if he can be made to understand that his past services to the Empire will be definitely enhanced by abandoning a life in England which brings him little active work for settlement in a new country in which his past experience will be of public value, the inducement may well prove powerful enough. As the British Army was recruited during the War by the call to sacrifice, and not by any prospect of good pay, so we believe that it is sound psychology for the East African territories to seek to attract retired people as residential settlers, by the call to further service in the evening of their days, and not merely by the lure of financial benefit.

While we are all in favour of the increase of the right kind of European residential settlement in East Africa—were, indeed, preaching it in these pages long before it became a popular topic of discussion in the Dependencies—we do not agree with those who consider that it can be divorced from landed settlement, and who argue that it should be pushed rapidly ahead because new agricultural settlement is not to be expected during this period of depressed world prices. These two forms of settlement ought, we feel, to be run in double harness as far as possible, for they are manifestly complementary. We have heard it suggested that Kenya Colony should set herself the definite objective of securing two thousand new residents of the pensioner or retired class within the next three years. If that quota were achieved—and we see no reason why it should not be given adequate organisation and wise publicity in the right quarters—it would mean an influx of, say, between two and four thousand European children of school age or just over. The existing educational structure of the Colony would enable them to be educated without great additional expenditure, but their future employment must obviously be primarily in agricultural pursuits, secondly in trade and commerce, while only a small percentage could be absorbed by the Civil Service and the Railways. It is thus clear that to press residential settlement would be dangerous if agricultural settlement were not simul-

aneously fostered in order that it might provide for the offspring of the new residential **RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.**

many Kenya settlers to whom we have put the argument has been that it is useless to look for new agricultural settlers while primary products are selling at a loss all over the world. That we regard as a counsel of despair and as very far from the truth. It ignores the facts that proved land was never so cheap in Kenya and must inevitably advance sharply once the world price level begins to recover, and that that rise will act as an unfortunate automatic brake on the settlement which the Colony requires. Even if the holder of investments had to sacrifice a good deal of capital when realising funds with which to purchase a property in East Africa, he will almost certainly recoup his loss by the low figure at which he can buy—a price which in a great number of cases, will be a good deal less than the amount advanced on it on mortgage. Moreover, plenty of sound propositions are available for purchase on easy terms, so that securities, instead of being sold out at present low quotations, can be gradually liquidated over a period of years.

To the assertion that new settlers cannot be found to-day we report that no part of East Africa has yet made a properly organised and systematically prosecuted search for this country for the right type of settler, but that given the right machinery and the right personnel, recruits with the necessary capital could be found even to-day, and that the work initiated during this period of depression would show increasing results once world confidence begins to return. Nothing could have been more haphazard than the way in which settlers for East Africa have hitherto been recruited, and though there has been a growing realisation in recent years that each of the territories would be the better for the introduction of men of farming stock, no practical steps have been taken to find them. For years we have pleaded in private with settler leaders from the Dependencies to promote in each territory a really sound Settlement Committee embracing the best brains and experience, in order that such committees should act in the closest liaison with a carefully selected London Committee of men whose hearts are really in the work, and who would organise effective representation throughout this country, particularly in the agricultural counties. In all such countries there are ex-East African residents of balanced judgment who would, if properly approached and coached, be only too willing to serve voluntarily as county or area representatives charged with the task of awakening and maintaining enthusiasm in the attractions of the East African Dependencies from the farming standpoint. They could meet local agricultural societies, arrange market day talks to farmers and their sons, interview those contemplating settlement overseas, establish contact with the local Press, get local libraries to obtain a few of the soundest books on East Africa, and in the case of those who have the gift of oratory, address Rotary Clubs, literary and debating societies, public and secondary schools, and seize other opportunities of publicity for the territories in which they have

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## "EAST AFRICA" PROPOSES A DEFINITE PLAN.

## SHOULD BE RUN IN DOUBLE HARNESS WITH LANDED SETTLEMENT.

likely, of course, such an organisation cannot be built up in a day, but the trouble is that year after year passes without any practical step being taken to initiate it.

Such a plan could, we feel confident, be made to operate successfully if these appointed committees in East Africa were selected not merely on account of past experience or established reputation, though both those qualifications are desirable, but on the understanding that they would really work for the cause with singleness of purpose. The committees would have a sufficiently difficult task to discharge, and would require to be motivated by such a spirit of drive that they would have no room for mere passengers or the hiker who, though the public criticisms of such people would no doubt serve to keep the committees on the right bus. We are, of course, not suggesting that merely the enthusiastic should be appointed, for unbalanced enthusiasm in this matter might well mean the wreck of the lives of some settlers. On the contrary, we lay emphasis on the need for a realistic attitude by the members of the committees, who should be much more concerned with the quality than with the number of the men recruited. It has been our policy in recent years to recruit a considerable number of settlers for East Africa, and we make no secret of the fact that for every one whom we have persuaded to migrate, we have dissuaded at least three or four whom we considered unsuitable. To send out those who appear unsuitable is unkindness to the country concerned, and definitely unfair to the individual. We should welcome the views of our readers on these suggestions.

On the eve of his departure from Uganda, Sir Williams Gordon gave a good lead to his fellow-Governors in East Africa by declaring that, with the exception of an occasional sardine, which does not yet live in British waters, every item in the meals of Government House Entebbe, came from some part of the British Empire. If all our Governors would set themselves such a standard, other officials and un-officials would emulate their example, so that in a very short time East African menus would become practically 100% British. Not even the sardine need be a difficulty, for that favourite "first toast" is nothing but a young pilchard, and pilchards are very common and popular denizens of Cornish waters.

Acknowledgment is due to the Uganda Government for its enterprise in issuing preliminary short summaries of the Annual Reports of certain of its Departments. In some cases, a great deal of time is thus saved, and continuation and development of the idea may stimulate the need for some of the bulky reports, the printing of which disproportionate sums have been spent. If this writing is supposed to be a necessary qualification of a Civil servant, but it is certainly not an evidence in the great majority of East African Government reports. Dr. E. H. Sedgwick reports that recently on the voluminous medical reports of certain East African Dependencies, which are read by few people, and some other departments, at least equal offenders. For all practical purposes, brief summaries, giving all pertinent details in the smallest possible space, and necessarily costing the minimum of money and

appearing much more promptly, would be of greater use to the public which pays for them; and would unquestionably be more likely to secure the Press publicity which—dare we whisper?—the authors probably, and quite properly, desire.

The Tanganyika Department of Education received such castigation from the Retrenchment Committee that no one will be surprised to find obvious faults, even in the latest annual report. One that jumps to the eye is the absurd system of cost accountancy adopted, which debits to the "headquarters expenditure" the whole of the Crown Agents indents and the Departmental passages, railway fares and freights. Imagine a plantation in the Territory charging all purchases made in London and all ocean and railway fares and freights to London office expenditure! Yet the analogy is exact. The effect of such a method—or lack of it—is to give quite a misleading estimate of the costs of the Department's work; for instance, if the passages and other travelling expenses of the forty-six European teachers attached to the eleven African schools, together with the cost of school books and equipment, were debited to the schools, as they should be, they would still further emphasise the difference between the huge sums devoted to the education of the Native and the exiguous provision for European children. We suggest that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council might well press for a less archaic and amateurish system of bookkeeping, the main effect of which is to hide the very facts which bookkeeping is designed to disclose.

Many public statements have recently been made regarding the lack of fertility in African women and the enormous death-rates among African children. Sir Hector Duff, in an illuminating reference to the matter which may possibly explain away, at least in part, the distressing figures given by people whose knowledge of the Native is not always very extensive and who may not be aware of the intricacies of the Native mind. Sir Hector, for twenty-two years an official in Nyasaland, once tried to collect data on Native birth-rate and infant mortality, and found that Native women, when asked how many children they had, would generally reply "One," sometimes "Two," rarely or never more. "Since," he continues, "they are well known to be very prolific I could not understand this, till I discovered that they took the word 'children' to mean only such offspring as happened to be in a state of infancy at the time of my inquiry. Babies who had died or grown big enough to look after themselves, or Natives who at a very early age, were not counted at all, probably, indeed, no more remembered, than a sinner remembers the pews who have left her." When an African woman says "children," she means "children," not adolescents or grown-ups, and we venture the suggestion that when such a woman is asked how many children she has lost, her reply may merely indicate the number of her family who have left the maternal hut. The value of the information for purposes of record will clearly depend upon the exact Native words used both in question and answer, and the knowledge possessed by the inquirer of the Native dialect and Native psychology. Sir Hector certainly exposes a source of error which may entirely vitiate Native vital statistics, already admitted to be very vague and unreliable.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## SETTLING IN KENYA TO-DAY.

Openings for Men of Moderate Means.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Where it was true to say alone a man required between £3,000 and £5,000 to make a success of farming in Kenya, that position does not obtain to-day. Large numbers of places can be leased for stock raising and mixed farming, and small coffee plantations can be bought on easy terms. For example, I know of a number of such small farms of about 150 acres, 100 acres consisting of good coffee soil, with anything from thirty to eighty acres under coffee, most of it in bearing. A very rough average price would be about £4,000, of which £1,000 can be paid down and the balance spread over a period of years with interest at 7%. I am sure that any keen, energetic young fellow with £2,000 could make a go of it out here to-day, and I hope they will be encouraged to come.

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,  
T. W.

## IN PRAISE OF CHERANGANI.

Kenya the Best Country to be Broke In!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—You have asked your readers to give you a description of the part of Kenya in which they live.

I came on a visit to the Cherangani Hills five years ago, and bought some land; came out again two years ago, and liked it so much that I have settled on it. I have travelled to some extent but have not seen any place more charming to an Englishman retired from active service. The scenery is very beautiful and reminds one sometimes of Simla, sometimes of Scotland. The climate is magnificent; hot at mid-day, cold and sharp morning and evening. Every night we have a blazing fire, which costs next to nothing.

There are lots of pleasant neighbours—mostly with the diminished income of the times—charming hospitality, cheap bridge, old clothes. Mine are the oldest. Altogether the nearest thing to being passing rich on £40 a year, and the best country to be broke in that I know.

There are plenty of amusements. Shooting does not seem to agree with high farming, and one has now to go some way for it; still, one can occasionally get a shot at a buck near one's door. Fishing is good, and looks like being better. The inch-long fry we put in our river last May are now half-penny. Ponies are good and cheap, and show a lot of quality, but want careful horsemanship. With petrol at 4s. 1d. a gallon, they are an economy and a pleasant one. It is a joy to camper along a sandy track instead of the slippery and expensive billiard tables they call roads in England. Our roads have improved enormously and the motorist can do a steady 40 m.p.h. to the county town. Our next car—when we can afford to pay for it—is to be an English one. Golf is fair and steadily improving.

I had almost left out the best thing of all—the garden. You can grow anything if you care to put yourself in a place where there is water. Roses and frangipani, apples and pineapples grow side by side, and the clipped macrocarpa hedge round them makes one feel at home again. Gardens lead to food, and the fresh fruit all the year round, the

home-made jams without any chloride of something or other put in as a preservative (save the mark! It ought to be chucked away, not preserved!) are good for you, as the advertisement says. The bread from wheat grown hard by ground in one's own mill, and baked in one's own oven, is as different from the wholemeal bread at home as is chalk from sand. All this leads to health, which, I firmly believe, anyone can have here who carries out a simple rule, such as "do not go out in the sun without a hat."

Lastly, as the parson says when he hasn't finished, the peace of it all. No bother about time: everyone's watch is different, but the sun tells one near enough. When you go to church the padre consults the watches of the congregation, takes the average, adds ten minutes, and begins.

Not everyone, I admit, loves his African brother. But taken the right way one gets a fair amount of work and lots of fun out of him. I've just been talking to a cattle herd, simply dressed with a skin over his shoulder and a stable rubber round his waist. As he turned to go away the cloth displayed in large printed letters the motto—*Parahem moyo* ("Lift up your hearts!"). Now, I can realise Sam Weller's moral pocket handkerchiefs.

This is a good country.

Nairobi,  
Kenya Colony.Yours faithfully,  
E. H. BEDFORD-FIN.

## NON-PAYMENT OF NATIVE WAGES

By some Non-British Estates in Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In your issue of February 11, under the heading of "Non-British Producers in Arrears with Native Wages," you declared that quite a number of non-British sisal estates in Tanganyika were in arrears in the payment of their Native labour, sometimes for three months or more; that some are in such straits that their cash expenditure is confined almost entirely to railway rates and ocean freights; and that to ask the labour force to subsidise production by forgoing receipt of its wages as they fell due was indefensible.

From my personal experience I know that what you stated is true. Indeed, I could name many non-British estates in the Territory, particularly the smaller ones, which for years past have not paid 50% of the wages which they were due to pay. I know one case of a Labour Officer who in six months arranged for the payment of some £250 to Natives without taking the matter to Court, about 150 labourers benefiting from his good offices—and that happened in a Province with a very small non-Native planting community. Having had considerable personal experience in this matter, I emphasise that it is not British planters who descend to these tactics.

Of course, it is impossible for the average Provincial Commissioner or District Officer to know to what extent this form of swindling prevails, but a comparison of the case-files in the different *domes* with the old case-files of the Labour Department would, I am sure, show that the necessary attention was not given to this matter prior to the inauguration of the Labour Department, and is not being given now that that Department has ceased to exist as a unit.

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,  
MSAFIRI.

East Africa has deplored the abolition of the Labour Department, which has been of real service to the Native and to all, but the minority of undesirable settlers—*Ed. E.A.*



## COMPANY v. INDIVIDUAL ESTATES.

Views of a Pioneer Settler.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is a great deal of loose thought about a company being able to run an estate cheaply than an individual. On the western side of America, where a block of 50,000 acres may be put under wheat, where all work is done by expensive machinery operating night and day, there is not the slightest doubt that overhead expenses are saved. But on a coffee estate in Kenya, where Native labour is used and the usefulness of a European overseer (whether owner or hired man) is limited to not more than 150 acres, there can be no great saving, if any, on overheads.

As coffee reaping comes in a rush, the same number of pulpers will be required. That is practically all the machinery necessary on a small estate. On my own place, with 120 acres under coffee, we sometimes work the pulper right up to 2 a.m. In some cases there would be a saving in engine or driving power in working a number of pulpers from one engine, although this would be offset to some extent by a greater haul to a central factory. If a bookkeeper is employed, the larger the estate the less will be the cost of that part of the overhead. One must remember that no company can keep its staff working beyond a certain hour without extra remuneration or they would not have their staff stay for very long.

Of course, in countries where the climate is tropical and where more or less frequent leave has to be taken, one sees the necessity of plantations being run by companies; therefore those estates have to be as large as possible, with everything on a properly decreased basis, in fact, with almost a military discipline before there can be any hope of profits. But I do not think of the number of such companies which have had to liquidate or close down!

On the other hand, take the individual owner of land in a healthy country like Kenya—for I admit the necessity of working with companies in unhealthy areas. Broadly speaking, a man takes up a farm or plantation because he likes the life—or thinks he does. He wants a home for himself and for his children. The creative instinct is called into play. Hours of work do not enter into the calculation. No great expense is incurred on holidays, for the country is healthy. Implements are no more expensive on a small estate than on a large, for these must be one implement for so many acres, and they can be used only at certain periods of the year. Much of the building up work is done by the settler himself, such as the erection of buildings, factory etc. Savings are made in repairs of implements and machinery by the farmer using the job himself. He keeps his own accounts and sees that he gets value for his money, whether in goods or labour. And when Kenya settlers have grievances against neighbouring estates which follow the policy of getting labour no matter what the wage, more often than not the offenders are company or syndicate concerns. There is also one great advantage which the owner farmer has over the company estate—he can be in closer personal touch with his boys, who are not just cogs in a big machine.

Again, although not part of the argument, the more land-holding owners there are in Kenya, the better for Kenya as a Colony. Given the possibility of making a living, and a good living, there will be built up a sturdy class of settler to whom Kenya is home.

Yours faithfully,

Kilimanjaro

Kenya Colony

W. MACLELLAN WILSON.

## FIRST WOMAN TO CLIMB KILIMANJARO.

Miss Benham's East African Visits.  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have been much interested in reading *East Africa* in the reading room at this club while I have been at Nani Tal this winter. I have made three journeys in Central Africa, and have twice been in B.E.A. I still think of it. The first time I started from Cape Town and came partly by train and partly on foot to Broken Hill, then the terminus of the railway. From there I went on foot through N. Rhodesia and German East Africa to Uganda, then to B.E.A., climbing the Aberdares and up to about 10,000 feet on Mount Kenya. Nairobi was then a very small place.

On the way down to Mombasa I left the train at Voi, and walked across the Serengetti desert to Taveta (there was no railway then) and on to Moshi, from which township I made the ascent of Kilimanjaro—the first Briton and the first woman to go up that mountain. It was in October. I had great difficulty in getting porters to go even to the plateau and the two men who came from Moshi as guides refused to carry anything. Soon after leaving my camp at the timber line we came on two skippers and three of my four porters refused to go any further, so I lessened the loads and shouldered my knapsack myself, and then my cook boy and the guides said they would carry some, so we got to the plateau, where we slept in a cave. The next day I went alone to the summit, and returned in the evening to the plateau, where my boy and the guides and porter were waiting for me.

My next journey was in 1912-13, when I walked across Africa through Nigeria, the Cameroons, the French Congo, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, German East Africa, and Nyasaland, reaching the coast at Chindi. I had to take boats on some of the lakes and rivers, but otherwise I did all on foot and was eleven months on the road.

The third journey was in 1920-21. Then I made a trip from Nairobi, round the base of Kenya to Mount Elgon (which I climbed from the west), through Uganda, across Lake Albert to the Belgian Congo, down the west side of Ruwenzori to Lake Edward—then to the south of Victoria Nyanza and back to Nairobi—a nine-months' journey.

On each of the journeys I was entirely alone with my cook boy and porters and was unarmed, carrying only a walking stick and umbrella. I saw plenty of game—giraffes, elephants, hippopotamuses, patiches, zebras, gnus and antelopes, and a few lions, of course. I often heard lions and leopards near my tent at night, but they never interfered with me. Perhaps I am the only traveller who has crossed Africa without killing anything (except mosquitoes and flies).

When I was in St. Lucia (B.W.I.) in 1927 I saw an account in a London newspaper of a woman's ascent of Kilimanjaro which was claimed to be the first ascent by a woman. That, however, was not the case, for, as I say, I climbed it in 1909, and the Germans in Moshi told me no woman and no Briton had previously climbed it.

I look back on my African safaris with great pleasure. I am now on my seventh journey round the world, and always do as much as I can on foot.

Nani Tal,

Yours faithfully,

India.

GERTRUDE E. BENHAM.

Miss Benham's letter, while containing nothing which will surprise East Africans, will reveal to other people how attractive and safe long journeys in East and Central Africa are, even for a woman travelling alone. According to our records, her claim to be the first woman and the first Briton to reach the summit of Kilimanjaro appears well founded. It would be interesting to know whether she carried a record of her ascent at the peak.—Ed. "E.A.A."

FAKED FILMS AND EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Having read with deep interest the contributions of your various correspondents to this controversy, I cannot refrain from asking you to allow me the space in which to comment on what you put on record a few vital facts which are not in your knowledge.

As one of the people "like Mr. Martin Johnson" may I say that as regards both England and America Mr. Beamish is utterly in error in blaming the producer for these African faked films; nor is Mr. Martin Johnson right in holding the "dumb" public responsible.

The real villain of the piece there and here is the distributor—especially the big combines which distribute films and also control a large number of cinemas. We producers are absolutely and entirely in their hands. The distributor has but one measure—box office receipts. He gives the public what he thinks the public wants, and his opinion is based on the unfortunate fact that the very worst fakes are the ones which pack the picture houses.

A very big noise in the American picture world once put the case in a nutshell for me. He had just seen in the private theatre—and enjoyed—my picture "Interviewing Wild Animals," but not for a moment would he consider giving it a chance in his big chain of cinemas. "It's above their heads," he said. "If you want to make money in this country, don't forget when you are next producing a film that the intelligence of the average picturegoer is that of a schoolboy of fourteen."

I should be the last to agree that such a dictum applies to English audiences, but our distributors evidently think it does. And, after all, they are in the game to make money. They have not the same interest in our Overseas possessions as Mr. Beamish and your other correspondents. They have no ideals, and "Empire" to them is the one in Leicester Square.

It is a sad fact that the faked African film has set a standard amongst them, so that the straight picture, such as my own "On Safari," is turned down because it will not stand up to "Africa Squeaks" and suchlike travesties.

It is all very well for Mr. Beamish to avow that "the public" does not want this kind of thing. His public, I am afraid, is really the sort of people he finds in the sort of seats he uses in the sort of cinema he patronises. If he would sometimes—as I often do—explore the cheaper parts of the big London cinemas even, and more particularly the cinemas patronised by the masses, he would be astonished at the way people "eat" the sort of trash which he and I hate so much, and which does so much harm to East Africa.

Mr. McNeill Duncan wants an East African "Tabu," and his craving is likely to remain unsatisfied unless some philanthropist or far-sighted person interested in the future of the country is willing to finance its production on the prospect of a tiny profit. "Tabu" is admittedly a beautiful picture—but it is classed by the Moguls of Wardour Street as "not commercial." If Mr. Duncan does not believe me, let him look up his reception on its first appearance. How long did it last also when next presented in the one theatre in London devoted to high-class pictures of this type, even when—

Donkey Fairbanks with his travelogue-conjuring act? And let him watch its future appearances.

The distributor and exhibitor care nothing for the small minority of educated people. They cater for the mass, and the producer must make them either gasp or giggle, both if possible. "Vot ve vant is animals biting thimes," said one to me not long ago, whilst the recipe of another was "Plenty of naked women."

Quite apart from the "grade," there is little or no encouragement for the producer of straight pictures of the deposits of Empire. I can claim to have produced several, some of which could possibly have done any harm, and all of which possibly did some good. The only encouragement I have had has been a number of appreciative letters, mostly from readers of "East Africa." These I welcome and prize—but they are only mildly interesting to my bank manager and tradespeople.

The East African Governments do not exactly go out of their way to encourage the likes of me. For instance, in its infinite wisdom one saw fit recently to charge me an *ad valorem* duty of 20% on all the negative stock I took

into the country and brought out. I can tell you this is a necessary measure of protection for the films you sell film. Some may stork the sort of negative used in amateur movie cameras, but I doubt if a hundred feet of the professional article could be purchased anywhere between the Zambesi and the Nile. The Government also charged me 2 feet of 20 for my "license to photograph"—a piece of petty revenue snatching. Authority is apparently oblivious of the fact that straight African pictures are

of great value and propaganda the territories can have. What I get Home does the Board of Trade help me to do. It refuses to admit my film as a British production available under the Quota regulations, although it was made entirely with British money, by British ex-actors, in British territory, and has cost far more than many a shoddy production thrown together hastily in a British studio for sale to an American distributor to enable him to meet his quota obligations.

It is true that my picture can be said to be "mainly scenery and educational"—but there is a subsection of the Act which allows the admission of such if it can be proved to be "of special exhibition value." The plea that the picture is of special value as Imperial propaganda goes for nothing, even when backed up by the East African Dependencies Office in London. If, however, I can show that the picture is booked by one of the big circuits, as I was able to do in the case of "Interviewing Wild Animals," this is accepted as evidence of "special exhibition value." What encouragement is this for the makers of straight African pictures?

I must apologise for trespassing at this length upon the courtesy of your columns, but I feel that the time has arrived when those who are interested in this question should be made aware of the facts.

It would be to be done about it. It would be a good idea for Mr. Beamish and his like would express their disgust in quarters where it might have some small effect on the managers of these cinemas, and even to the revenues. It would be a better thing if East African interests would combine to see that they get the right films. They could make a reasonable profit, if producers were rescued from the toils of Wardour Street, but this, of course, is too much to hope for. Nevertheless, in spite of it all, no English producer has yet made a faked African film, and if one does I hope it will get its just deserts.

I see that Mr. Martin Johnson's current effort—handled by a British distributing firm—is labelled "Jungle Hell." The subject matter is as remote from Hades as it is from Halifax, but it is presumably hoped that the public, mis-guided by the title, will flock to see it in the belief that it belongs in a category to which it certainly does not belong. I hold Martin Johnson guiltless. Another specimen of the distributors' mentality—that's all.

Thorp Bay, Your's faithfully,  
Essex. R. RATCLIFFE HOLMES.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Details of Government Assistance.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I was interested in your note pointing out that Tanganyika spends the huge sum of 265,000 per head of its Europeans on the education of its European children. Is it not the fact that the Territory is practically without educational facilities for European children?

Yours faithfully,  
Madras. IN SEARCH OF THE SUN.

[The Memorandum on the Draft Estimates for 1932-3 states: "Provision is made by Government for European schools in the Territory (a) Government, (b) Assisted as follows:—

- (a) Government: (1) The Junior European School, Dar es Salaam; (2) The Primary Boarding School, Engare Naroib, Moshi; (3) £1,000 is provided for staff and equipment at either Ngurri or Arusha.
- (b) Assisted Schools: (1) The Dutch School of Engare Nanyuki, Arusha; (2) The Dutch School of Oldonyi Sambu, Arusha; (3) The Dutch School of Engare Nanyuki, Arusha; (4) The German Boarding School, Mlalo, Lushoto; (5) The German Board School, Lupembe, Tanga; (6) The Roman Catholic Boarding School, Dar es Salaam (in this school 120 children said to be of fourteen different nationalities are taught by Swiss staff entirely in English); (7) The Greek School, Kinoozi, Moshi; (8) The German School, Oldonyi, Mlalo; (9) The White Fathers (Congest) Kindergarten School, Tabora; (10) The Kindergarten School, Laikipia; and (11) The Kindergarten School, Tabora.

## FOUR COLLECTIONS AT NDOLA CHURCH

Padre Ellis's Raby Address.

PADRE W. F. P. ELLIS, the U.M.C.A. priest in charge at Ndola, must be a real asset to the Mission for he refuses to be discouraged, whatever the circumstances. When his bishop describes the people of Northern Rhodesia as a "burst of bubbles" he counters that it is "a bubble whose inflation is postponed." Quite possibly his optimism has more than a little to do with the unusually satisfactory financial position of his parish, the good folk of which, if they do not all go to church, subscribe enough to pay for his maintenance, his furlough, his travelling, his church expenses and his substitute when on leave. How this is done he illustrated amusingly at last week's seventy-third anniversary meetings in London of the U.M.C.A. by the following story:—

Bishop May visited Ndola to consecrate the new church, but so great was the company which wished to hear him that the services had to be held in the dining hall of the local hotel. At the back of the hall stood an old soldier, and by him there happened to be a pile of plates. At the close of the first hymn, the soldier seized one of the plates and proceeded to take a collection. Having gone the round of the congregation, he clicked his heels together, saluted smartly, and handed the plate with the money to the bishop.

At the close of the second hymn he seized another plate, and repeated his collection, again handing over the result "in a smart and soldierly manner" to the bishop. These were a third hymn, and the performance was repeated with yet a third plate, and the congregation, now all apartmen all, fell in with his humour, and contributed once more, to see their gifts duly handed over to the bishop. At the end of a fourth hymn, the gallant fellow, evidently thinking the congregation had done their "whack," took his fourth plate outside, first to the bar, then to the proprietors' private room, then through the hotel, and lastly to the houses of the township for the fourth time presenting his plate with the offerings to the bishop.

Embued with such a spirit, the Ndola folk subscribed no less than £1,280 last year for the support of the mission, which sum, with £900 given by the Government, made the copper belt ministry self-supporting.

The padre's duty, as seen by Mr. Ellis, is to minister to white and black alike—which does not blind him to the humorous aspect of his African flock. The "new boy" from the country arrives at the mines "in his *peris naturalibus*, soon finds himself with money "in his pocket," and proceeds to array himself in a parody of a European suit—"the complete black gentleman." As he has a fixed notion that with the English language and in some way bound up with the English language and spectacles, and that horn-rimmed glasses indicate especially great intelligence, a roaring trade is done by the local *zwaves* in horn-rimmed "specs," at a shilling a pair. As his wardrobe grows, he demands an expanding suitcase, in which article the local stores did splendid business.

## "Muhammadan Women lower than Pagans."

While the Ven. G. F. George, Archdeacon of Nyasa—which archdeaconry lies in Tanganyika and not in Nyasaland at all—claimed that there are now 200,000 more Christians than Muhammadans in the Territory, Canon G. Wilson, in charge of the Shiré and country, which is really in Nyasaland, deplored the fact that nearly every village in that area is Muhammadan, and while admitting that Islam contains much that is uplifting, declared that Muhammadan marriage customs are disastrous, Pagan divorce is a solemn ceremony, but the Muhammadan can divorce his wife or wives by thrice pronouncing a few words from the Koran. As a consequence Muhammadan women are incomparably lower than the heathen women, and the evil counterbalances any good that Islam may have brought to Africa. Moreover, Christianity is to them a "foreign" religion, whereas Islam is Native and "Africanistic."

The Chairman, the Rev. Dr. T. H. Archer-Houbben, insisted that the conversion of Africa must be accomplished by Africans and a Church which was truly African. The burden of most of the other speeches was that the financial situation was serious, almost desperate, and that there was a scarcity of European priests, whose presence was essential to balance the Native element and to stabilise the Church; Native pastors would be quite unable to stand by themselves for a long time. The Bishop of Masasi, in a letter, wondered if Anglican priests at Home had quite lost the spirit of adventure.

Miss Deane, newly returned from a five months' visit to Nyasaland and Masasi, vividly described the transformation wrought in the Native initiation ceremonies by converting a heathen rite into a Christian one, and made it clear that the Natives had now recognised the new rite as a real substitute for the old in their tribal life.

## Two Curious Statements.

Statements were made. Archdeacon George, in the course of his Englishman's address, had invested much capital in the "conversion" of East African Slaves—which is certainly not a new thing. He said that the British slave trade of the late days was confined to the West Coast. And Padre A. R. Jones, of Zanzibar, pleaded that his lady hearers might "give up one permanent wave" and devote the money to the Mission, for, said he, "Our ladies in Africa have no permanent wave—except a permanent head wave—but they look just as nice." If by "ladies" Mr. Jones was referring to the Swahili women of Zanzibar, he must have lost sight temporarily of the elaborate coiffure of those dames, which is every whit as complicated as a European "permanent wave" and takes even longer to complete.

The splendid sum of £200 was collected at the afternoon meeting.

## TARZAN, THE APE MAN.

"East Africa" Given a Private View.

PROBABLE the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, "Tarzan, the Ape Man," is definitely announced by the makers as a romantic story and pure fiction, and not as a picture of African life as it is, or is alleged to be, the critic will be inclined to be lenient towards it. It is certainly excellent entertainment, and though the screen suggests that a number of African animals are killed, no actual bloodshed is shown; the most unsophisticated film fan will recognise the fake which avoids any cruelty or horrors.

The story is good—the discovery of the fabled elephant cemetery—and the love interest is not nauseating, though Miss Maureen O'Sullivan, as Jane Parker, the heroine, lives up to her father's description of her as "attractive," if a trifle inclined to giggle in the early scenes, she is definitely good with Tarzan—who believes in "treating 'em rough." The actors take the English language. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, as James Parker, the trader, manly, brisk, and paternal, lacks the traditional part to the life. Mr. Neil Hamilton, as Holt, is never "sloppy"; and Ivory Williams as Kago the Native boy, speaks English too, though our old friend "Kuja haiba" is occasionally thrown in, presumably as local colour.

## "Trader Horn" outdone.

But Mr. Johnny Weissmuller as Tarzan is magnificent. Naturally, as a champion Olympic Games swimmer, he makes a fine show in the water; as a gymnast he does the grand circle on a forest bush-ropes which is "going some"; he is as active in scampering about the trees as his ape companions are, and as a fighter! Oh, boy! And how! He drops on the neck of a bull gnu, throws it, and cuts it up for meat (see above). He kills (see above) a leopard, a lioness, and a lion with his naked hands and a sheath knife; and they are all good, stand up, all in, gouge-and-bite, rough-houses, not just slapping-the-whist petting parties.

"Tarzan, the Ape Man" has "Trader Horn" whipped by a trade terms, it ought to "go over big" in England. The photography is skilful, and the noises "is all good," as Mrs. Gamp said of the drinks at The Bull in Holborn. The scene in the dwarf's village is delightfully sinister and eerie, and the final picture features the chimpanzee who has played a conspicuous part throughout—a charming little beast whom a British audience will love.

Obviously the film must not be taken seriously, but as pure fiction, otherwise it would be "back to pick holes in it." The elephants are Indian animals, with artificial ears; the apes, with the exception of the one clever chimpanzee, are dwarfs dressed up in ape skins; the idea of a modern girl falling in love with a wild man who cannot even talk is absurd; but then the original Tarzan was a wild man. No more absurd story was ever written than Jules Verne's "The Mysterious Island" with its conglomeration of animals defying every canon of zoology. But as Verne's genius made a rattling good yarn out of impossibilities, so it must be conceded "Tarzan" is good fun woven out of absurdities. More serious objection can be taken to Holt's use of the *kiboko* on his Native porters; that will offend British taste and might well have been omitted.

## SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. Letcher's Latest Book.

MR. OWEN LETCHER calls his latest book "South Central Africa" (African Publications, Johannesburg, *de luxe* edition 27s. 6d., and popular edition 18s.), but he interprets the term in a broad fashion; in fact, his comprehensive work is the result of twenty-five years of African travel, ranging from Tanganyika Territory to Angola, and from Southern Rhodesia to the Northern Congo, with digressions even beyond those limits. He deals equally catholicly with the interests involved—history, exploration, politics, economics, travel (railways and air), and game hunting, but especially with the wonderful development of copper mining in the Northern Rhodesian and Congo belt.

Brightly written, fully illustrated (though many of the Belgian photographs have that vague quality which annoys the British reader), and with several interesting maps, the book shows evidence of great and painstaking research, intimate and personal knowledge of its many subjects, and competent and wise comment on the problems which face the white man in South Central Africa as they have faced him ever since the Portuguese inaugurated the exploration of the country. As a book, as readable as a technical treatise sound and informing, and as a work of reference will be found exceedingly useful.

A few quotations will support this opinion:—

"It may come as a surprise to many students of geography to learn that Filippo Pigafetta published in Rome in 1501 a *Yellom* entitled '*Relazione del Reame di Congo et delle circumiacenti contrade*.' This rare book is a relation of the travels of Duarte Lopes, in 1578-1579. There are in this volume eight double page plates and two large folding plates. The maps are most important, for they clearly and unmistakably portray Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria Nyanza and Nyasa. This book was printed more than 250 years prior to the 'discovery' of Nyasa by Livingstonia, Tanganyika by Burton and Speke, and Victoria Nyanza by Speke and Grant."

"Years ago I knew this mineralised territory, with its forests and *dambos* and *koppies* and rivers, well—far better than I shall ever know the streets of Johannesburg and Cape Town or of London and Paris, Brussels or New York."

Mr. Letcher is a fervent defender of Leopold II and of the mining interests in Central Africa:—

"The attacks launched against the Congo Administration a quarter of a century ago, when the notorious Casement report made its appearance, have recently been renewed in a different form and have been principally concerned with allegations against the management of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in regard to the production of copper—'slave copper,' as it has been termed by three American Senators, who, curiously enough, are representative of the three principal copper-producing States of the U.S.A. No more useful, unwise accusation has ever been brought against a group of far-sighted and humane business men."

"The reason *ditto* of this outburst was very obvious. One of the large American copper concerns was confronted by the facts that copper stocks were increasing, that the price was declining, and that during the world depression the Union Minière, by virtue of prudent and far-seeing management, and because of the magnitude and richness of its deposits, had attained to a position of dominating importance in the copper market. These interests therefore desired to embarrass the U.M.H.K. in its production policies."

In conclusion Mr. Letcher writes:—

"In Rhodesia, north of the Zambezi River, and in the Congo Belge, the future of copper is the dominant question. For upon the price of this metal and the quantity of it that can be sold at a price in excess of expenditure, the prosperity of these territories largely depends. Not only the States already named, but Portuguese West and East Africa, the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, and to a considerable degree Southern Rhodesia as well, live on the copper trade and its ramifications, and particularly so in regard to transport."

A. L.

## AMERICAN WRITERS' BURLESQUES.

Pygmies of the Ituri Forest.

"Long safari had penetrated the Belgian Congo at last, and reached the far-flung outpost of Gombari, home of the elusive tribe of Itsi-Bitsi pygmies; and here, by the knowledge of bushcraft I had gained, I hoped to lure from the recesses of the forest some of these timid arboreal people. It was my ambition to be the first to photograph the dwarfed denizens of the great, mysterious, almost unknown Ituri forest. The first this week, that is,

"... faint rustling in the coco-palm, high overhead, attracted my attention. Glancing up swiftly, I spied a naked brown dwarf, not more than three feet in height, crouched between the leaves and eyeing me suspiciously with his beady black eyes. For a moment, I did not care to budge, lest I frighten him back into his leafy retreat. Standing frozen in my tracks, I pursed my lips and emitted a low whistle.

"The wary pigmy cocked his head slightly and looked down at me, but made no other move. Carefully I edged a step nearer, and whistled again. This time I saw him part the branches and lean far over his thin brown face peered into an attentive frown. I held out a ripe banana temptingly, and whistled a third time.

"I suppose you want a picture?" he said coldly.

"I nodded weakly. 'I did want to take a little snap

"...," said the little man definitely, but I'm dead of the Mera-Goldwyn people.

"I wouldn't take a minute," I begged. "If you'd just look this way—"

"By the way," he asked suddenly, "what paper is this for?"

"It isn't exactly for a newspaper, I explained. "You see, I'm writing a book—"

"Couldn't be bothered," said the Pygmy with great finality. "Nope; sorry. Not enough publicity in books."

"But I'd make it worth your while," I coaxed, and I held out a bag of salt temptingly.

"What's that?" asked the Pygmy. "Salt?"

"Nice salt," I urged. "Table salt."

"What the hell do you think I want with salt?" he demanded.

"Look at this shrimp!" He laughed sourly to several other pygmies who had edged through the thicket and joined him. "The lady tries to give me salt. Do I look like a radish?"

"I read in Paul Hoeffler's book," I faltered, "that you could always lure the shy denizens of the jungle with salt."

"Listen, lady, salt may have been good a few years ago," he smiled, "but Africa's changed a lot since then. Last year we were getting five bucks for a picture, but that was before the competition got so heavy."

"I tried another tack. "But surely such a handsome little pygmy," I said coyly, "surely such a model of good looks and perfect physical proportions wouldn't object to letting me have a little souvenir photograph—just to remember him by—"

"Well, if that's the way you feel, of course," said the Pygmy, blushing, "and adjusting his loin-cloth self-consciously, "seeing it's you—"

"And with a sheepish grin he took out a thumbed pack of picture-postcards and handed me one. "This is my favourite pose," he whispered. "I kind of like the expression around the eyes."

"Coconut Oil," by Mr. Corey Ford (Brewer, Warren and Putnam, New York, \$2.50), from pp. 121-124 of which these passages are taken, is an amusing burlesque of the descriptions of African expeditions of which the American public has had a surfeit in the last few years.

## COLONIAL OFFICE LIST FOR 1932.

The 1932 edition of "The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List" (Waterlow & Sons, 35s.), familiarly known as the "Red Bible" of the Colonial Civil Service, has just been published. As usual, it is indispensable to all who have dealings with officials within the Empire, and contains in compact form a mass of information of general and commercial importance. The sections dealing with East Africa are comprehensive in detail, and include coloured maps of the Dependencies.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

102—Major Sir Edward Humphrey  
 Pianist Leggett, D.S.O., R.E.

A friend of mine, travelling lately in Africa and spending the night on a Kenya farm, found that his host often sat up into the early hours of the morning so that he might hear the strike of Big Ben on his wireless. —Sir Stephen Tallant, in *the* *jection of England*.

Trials have shown that the same cows (big producers) with the same ration will yield as much as 2-3 lb. per cow per day more when milked by Europeans with the whole hand than when milked between the thumb and finger by Natives. When the calf is used, it is impossible to produce really clean milk. —*The Countryside* (Southern Rhodesia).

"We are asked to extinguish our lamps of common sense and to grope in the dark; to vote money for a scheme (for the building of the new capital), of which you, sir, do not know the entire cost. You do not know the amount which will be involved in interest, and we are asked to place a mortgage on the future." —The Hon. Kennedy Harris, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

When the English Chaplaincy Fund was started in Nyasaland in 1920, the post of chaplain was offered to Padre Hand, who has his headquarters in Limbe, five miles from Blantyre. There are three chief centres of work; Blantyre and Limbe, to which two Sundays in the month are devoted; Zomba, where he spends one Sunday; and Mlanje, where he spends the fourth. A fifth Sunday, when it occurs, is given to Dedza, over a hundred miles from Blantyre. —The Bishop of Nyasaland, in his annual report for 1931.

African Natives are the most unreliable and dangerous witnesses in criminal trials. They are subject to what is known as testimonial mimicry. If more than a day passes after any event, or if they are able to discuss the event with others, their evidence becomes mere hearsay and popular opinion. They will agree to suggestive questions and they will give the answer which they believe is wanted, and then try to stick by it for fear of being called a liar. —"Ruffi," writing in the *Dar-es Salaam Standard*.

Bwana Mkuhwa, which ceased to be a mine in January, 1931, after ten years' activity, has now become a residential suburb of Ndola, to which it is connected by five miles of poor road. But it still has a life of its own centring round the Church of St. Peter, the hotel, the country club, and the golf links. The houses, which are let at low rentals, are all occupied, the hospital has been taken over by the Government, and the Native Labour Association under Colonel Stephenson still recruits and supplies such Native labour as the mines require. —The Rev. W. P. Ellis, writing in the monthly magazine of the U.M.C.A.

"I passed through the Kikuyu Reserve the other day and I was astounded at the amount of development and husbandry with modern implements that was going on; and the same can be said of every other Reserve adjacent to white settled areas. That is where the development of the Native is. Contrast the development amongst the Kikuyu with the development amongst tribes who are not in contact with white civilisation. Progress has passed them by, and they are practically the same as they have been for two thousand years." —Major J. D. Leonard, addressing the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society of St. George.



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No business man in London is better informed on East African affairs than Sir Humphrey Leggett, who has had a very varied experience, possesses an unusually analytical mind and retentive memory, and keeps himself thoroughly au fait with developments by systematic reading and constant personal contacts. An accomplished chairman, a able debater, and a wise counsellor, he is a most valuable member of the governing bodies of many Empire organisations.

He has been Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for fourteen years, and for years a member of the Council of the Joint East African Board, the African Society, the Royal Empire Society, and the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. Vice-Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and Chairman of the Dominions and Colonies Committee of the Royal Society of Arts. He is Chairman and managing director of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., managing director of the East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Natal, Zululand Railway, and a director of the East and South African Companies.

During the South African War he served on Lord Kitchener's staff and as D.A. Director of Military Railways, was then Director of Burgher Camps and Settlements in the Transvaal, and in 1907-10 was sent to the Colonial Office for special duties in East Africa and Uganda, being a member of the Kenya Legislative Council in 1908-9. He served in the Royal Engineers for twenty years, and throughout the Great War was attached to the Belgian War Office. He was knighted in 1920.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir Ronald Ross celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last week.

Mr. J. R. Leslie is shortly expected on this side from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Vyvyan Allison and Miss Mona F. [redacted] recently married in Kampala.

The Crown Prince of Ethiopia was last week married to the daughter of Ras Sayoum.

Senhor Raul Fernandes, a director of *The Beira News*, was recently married in South Africa.

Mr. A. E. Bester has been elected to the Nairobi District Council as member for the Thika ward.

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, is expected to reach this country on leave on May 30.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Mrs. J. Rankine, mother of H.E. the British Resident in Zanzibar.

Stone implements found in Somaliland have been presented to the Grantham Museum by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr.

The Hon. Abdulla bin Salim Abdulrehman has been nominated a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Sir William Gowers is expected to arrive back in this country on May 29. He has travelled via South Africa.

The Rev. James and Mrs. Reid, of the Church of Scotland Blantyre Mission, are shortly coming home on retirement.

Dr. C. F. Shelton, of the Tanganyika Medical Department, has been transferred from Arusha to Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. G. A. Chambers, wife of the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, hopes to arrive on this side at the end of July.

Major J. M. Rayner and Major F. D. Boyce have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the Nakuru district of Kenya.

The Rev. P. A. Bennett, who spent some years as a Chaplain in Kenya, is now Rector of Pittaugh, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

Captain M. A. E. Ashby and Captain A. J. D. Church, of the 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles, are on leave from Kenya.

Lady Broughton and Colonel J. Ashton, who have been on safari in the Belgian Congo, reached London by air during the week-end.

Brigadier-General Boyd Moss is the first President of the newly-formed Association for the Preservation of the Game of Tanganyika.

Sir Edward Grigg has been elected a director of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens.

The Rev. C. E. Stuart, Assistant Bishop Designate of Uganda, intends to fly home from Uganda when he comes to this country in June.

Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, Hon. Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, expects to arrive in this country next month.

Cher Puel, a French missionary, died recently in [redacted] after having served as a missionary for over thirty-six years.

Captain Graham Waters, of the Uganda Police Department, who is on his way home on retirement, is travelling across Africa to the West Coast.

Brevet Major M. G. N. Stopford, M.C., The Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of The King's African Rifles.

Mr. J. F. Gilbert, M.B.E., acted as British Resident in Zanzibar during the visit of Mr. Rankine to Dar es Salaam for the Governors' Conference.

Mr. R. A. Goode, of Moshi, drew up the plans of the new Cathedral to be built in Dodoma. The building is to be of octagonal design with a dome.

His many friends in Kenya will be interested to know that Major E. A. T. Dutton has just been gazetted Acting Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

One of the best-known Arabs in Zanzibar, Sheikh Hammad bin Ahmed el-Busaidi, has passed away. For the past thirty years he had been a close friend of the Sultan.

The lecture which was to have been given by Mr. J. H. Driberg on Friday last to the Royal Anthropological Society was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, at 4 p.m.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Dan Long of Ementeita, and Miss Joan Trent, daughter of the late Colonel G. Trent and Mrs. Trent, of Gilgil.

A stone pyramid has been erected at Merowe, in the Sudan, over the grave of the late General Sir H. W. Jackson, K.B.E., a former Governor of the Dongola Province.

Major C. L. Walsh and Mr. John Gray will be in Ottawa at the time of the Imperial Conference in order to watch proceedings from the standpoint of Empire and powers.

Major F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., Chief Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, will shortly arrive in this country on leave, most of which will be spent in Cornwall.

Captain J. L. Berne, O.B.E., who has assumed charge of the Iringa Province, served in Somaliland from 1912 to 1921, in which year he was appointed to Tanganyika Territory.

The Rev. E. W. Lasbrey, rector of St. John's, Wynberg, Cape Town, has accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Central Tanganyika to be his Commissary in South Africa.

Mr. J. C. Shaw, the popular Nairobi manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Mrs. Shaw are motoring in Scotland, but expect to return to London about the end of the month.

Mr. Martin Johnson's new book, "Congorilla," has been published in the United States, and will shortly be reviewed by *East Africa*. An English edition is to appear at an early date.

Commander E. T. Hare, R.N., managing director of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, who recently flew to Nairobi, is spending a short time in Cairo on his way back to this country.

The election for four Indian members of the Mombasa Municipal Council resulted in Dr. Seth securing 1,573 votes, Mr. T. M. Daudi 1,442, Dr. Rana 1,380, and Mrs. A. B. Patel 1,318 votes.

*East Africa* learns that coal of good quality has been discovered in the Machakos district of Kenya, and that Major J. W. Milligan may shortly arrive in London in connexion with its exploitation.

Mr. R. Nichols, Transport Officer in the Gold Coast, has just motored across Africa from Accra to Khartoum. He is proceeding on to Cairo, and hopes to reach London at the end of next month.

Colonel Naden, who served on the East African coast in the early nineties, and was in Zanzibar in 1897, has been appointed Commandant for Lancashire and Cheshire of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

Mr. C. F. Rey, now British Resident in Bechuanaland, and previously long resident in Ethiopia, is to address the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, June 8, at 8.30 p.m. on "Ngamiland and the Kalahari."

Among those with East African interests present at last week's Courts were Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, The Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby, Lady McGowan, and Miss McGowan.

Mr. J. L. Thompson, who spent some four years in business in Kenya after serving through the East African Campaign with the Carrier Corps, has just returned to London after an absence of several years in the Argentine.

Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith expects to return to this country from Tanganyika at the end of next month.

Mr. R. V. Stone, who for over three years has been in charge of the Zanzibar office of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and who is shortly expected home on leave, was President of the local Chamber of Commerce last year.

The following Uganda officials have been promoted to officers: Mr. R. O. Hunt, Mr. F. J. Williams, Captain T. Preston, O.B.E., Mr. A. O. Jenkins, Lieutenant-Commander R. J. Jowitt, R.N. (Retired), and Mr. F. R. Kennedy.

Several pictures of East and Central Africa are to be included in an exhibition of oil paintings and drawings by the late Mr. C. E. Swan, to be shown at the Artists' Society, 1, Langham Chambers, near Queen's Hall, from May 23 to May 28.

The following have been elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society: *Tanganyika*, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry and Mr. R. D. Linton; *Northern Rhodesia*, Mr. E. Herbert, of Broken Hill, and Mr. C. St. Clair Rideal, of Livingstone.

Officers on leave from Tanganyika include Mr. W. H. C. Bradley of the Railways, Mr. T. D. M. Bartley, Resident Magistrate, Mr. G. E. McRogan, of the Veterinary Department, and Mr. G. K. Whitlamsmith, of the District Administration.

Sir Henry Miers, President of the Museums Association, who recently visited Zanzibar and Mombasa, afterwards flew from Kenya to Khartoum by Imperial Airways. He was accompanied by Mr. S. F. Markham, Secretary of the Association.

Among those expected home very shortly from Nyasaland are Mr. J. Mackenzie, of the Secretariat; Mr. L. F. Haselgrove, of the Transport Department; Mr. J. C. Jeremy, of the Customs Department; and Dr. and Mrs. F. O. W. A. Mahon-Daly.

Sir Joseph Byrne opened the new Salvation Army Officers' Training Home in Nairobi during mail week. The buildings, erected at a cost of nearly £5,000, are to be used for the training of Natives to hold commissions in the Salvation Army in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. R. Reid, of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, and Miss Gwen du Toit, of Moorreesburg, Cape Province. Mr. Reid, who has been stationed in Arusha for the past two and a half years, recently arrived in this country on leave.

*East Africa* is able to state that Mr. C. Roden Buxton, who was a Socialist member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, will shortly leave for Kenya to visit friends and to investigate Native life. His brother, Lord Noel Buxton, will not visit East Africa at present.

Admiral Hubert Lynes, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., who recently visited Tanganyika from South Africa in order to increase his collection of butterflies and birds for presentation to the British Museum, is on his way home. During his visit to the Territory he was accompanied by General Willoughby Lowe.

IF WEAKLY  
TAKE  
**BOVRIL**  
DAILY

**PERSONALIA (continued)**

Among those home from Uganda are Captain H. R. Mather, of the Police Department, Messrs. S. E. Howarth and T. Torry, of the Uganda Company, Mrs. Hurrell, and Mr. Bland.

Six talks on African tribal life are to be broadcast by the B.B.C. during May and June, the first including Mr. J. W. C. Douglass, formerly of the Kenya Education Department, Dr. Audrey Kibuka, and the Rev. James Welch. The talks will be given at 8.30 p.m. on May 24 and 31, and June 7, 14, 21, and 28.

Mr. J. N. Holmes, only son of the late Mr. J. N. Holmes and of Mrs. Holmes, of the Cedars, Kempsey, Worcestershire, and Miss Mary P. Henderson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Henderson and of Mrs. Henderson, Woodcote Lodge, West Horsley, were recently married in Nairobi.

The Rt. Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, Dean of Durham, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, last week opened the U.M.C.A. Exhibition in Newcastle. Mrs. Livingstone-Wilson, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, was present, and lectured on her father's early life. Another East African present at the function was the Rev. J. F. Evans, formerly Archdeacon of Zanzibar.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Innes, now minister of the Miller Memorial United Free Church in Glasgow, who has been invested with the Order of the British Empire by H.M. the King, was for twenty-one years medical missionary in Livingstonia, and for two years served with the Forces in Northern Rhodesia. The honour was conferred for his public health work in the Gambia, where he lived for ten years.

Sir Charles J. Griffin, K.C., who is to retire from Uganda in June, entered the Colonial Service in 1901 as Crown Prosecutor in Nyasaland. In 1914 he was promoted Attorney-General of Gibraltar, and five years later went to the Leeward Islands as Chief Justice. He was appointed to his present position as Chief Justice of Uganda eleven years ago. Lady Griffin and he are held in high regard by all sections of the community.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail to East Africa included Mr. Garma, from Brindisi to Juba; Mr. Jean Casterman, Brindisi to Mastadi; Captain French, Cairo to Cape Town. Inward passengers who arrived by this week's air mail from East Africa included Major Hobbes, Nairobi to London; Lady Broughton and Colonel S. Ashton, Kisumu to London; Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Nairobi to Paris; M. Tierache and Mrs. Haemens, Juba to Paris.

The Nairobi Civil Service Rifle Club has won the Waddell Shield of the Kenya Rifle Association by 37 points. The final scores were: J. Lang, 133 points; C. A. Christian, 132; A. Orchardson, 131; Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald, 127; M. J. Mackay, 126; P. Foubister, 125. The total number of points secured by the Club in the four stages of the competition was 2,357, the other competing clubs, Usain Gishu and Nairobi, scoring 2,320 and 2,306 points respectively.

Mr. H. L. Goodhart, Captain John Brown, Mr. G. Chad Norris and Captain "Tom" Murray have been returned unopposed as elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. Three contests are to take place on July 10, two in Livingstone and one in Ndola.

Mr. H. Nimmo, who has left Tanganyika on leave of absence, served with the Second Rhodesian Regiment during the East African campaign, the conclusion of which he joined the Ex-Enemy Prisoners' Department. For the past nine years he has been Keeper of German Records in Dar-es-Salaam. Mrs. Nimmo has for long been a prominent member of the chief Tanganyika branch of the East African Women's Service League and other local bodies.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring, C.B.E., who died last week, served in the Sudan in 1897, and was present at the action of Abbara when Kitchener's campaign of 1898 finally broke the Khalifa's power. In 1913 he joined the boards of the British South Africa Company and the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways. When he was elected Chairman of the Southern Railway in 1924 he resigned from the British South Africa Company, but remained on the board of the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways till 1929.

Mr. A. H. ("Sandy") Law, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Uganda, has recently returned to London from Siberia, in which he has spent the past two years. His career has been changeful and not without its risks. In 1912 he went to Buenos Aires; served throughout the War in France; returned for a couple of years to the Argentine; spent some time on the building of the great Takoradi harbour scheme; and was then in East Africa for five years, most of the time engaged in the mechanical side of sisal production in Kenya, but latterly in motor tour organisation in Uganda. It is probable that he and Mrs. Law may return to Kenya in the not distant future.

**LORD MOYNE BACK IN LONDON.**

LORD MOYNE arrived back in London from Nairobi by air at the beginning of the week. There is good reason to think that his report will be published within a fortnight or so, and *East Africa* ventures the prophecy that it will be generally acceptable.

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### LIGHT ON THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

The Story of "Jumbo" Retold.

There has been much discussion in recent years on the problem of the domestication of the African elephant, and the Belgian Congo experiments at Api have been lauded as of unique interest—incidentally throwing light on the ancient question of the exact species of *Elephas* used by the Carthaginians for military purposes and by Hannibal in his wonderful crossing of the Alps. It was pertinent, therefore, that Mr. D. Seth Smith, C.B.E., of the Zoological Society of London, should at a recent meeting have revived the almost forgotten history of "Jumbo," the famous Zoo elephant.

"Jumbo," he said, "was an African elephant, received in exchange from Paris in 1865, though it was not known from what part of Africa he came. He was in very bad condition when he arrived in Regent's Park, was only 4 ft. high, but soon responded to kind and skilled treatment. Mr. A. D. Bartlett, the then Superintendent of the Gardens, appointed Scott his keeper, "because he had had no experience whatever of elephants." "Jumbo" improved, and in the Superintendent's words:—

"He began to play up some very lively tricks, so much so that we found it necessary to put a stop to his gambols, and this we accomplished in a very speedy and effectual manner. Scott and myself, holding him by each ear, administered to him a good thrashing. He quickly recognised that he was mastered by lying down and uttering a cry of submission. We coaxed him with a few tempting morsels, and after this time he appeared to recognise that we were his best friends."

"Jumbo" grew, then, in wisdom and stature, reaching the magnificent height of eleven feet at the shoulder by the time he was sold in 1882. Daily he carried his burden of children, without accident or mishap, in company with "Alice," another African elephant, wrongly alleged to have been his "wife" in the song which "Jumbo's" sale provoked. Like all male elephants, he developed "muscular aches," and while this affected he on one occasion broke off both his tusks and so threatened to destroy the elephant house that it had to be strengthened with heavy timber balks—which can be seen *in situ* to this day.

#### When Jumbo was Sold.

The Society, fearing that some disaster might happen, determined to get rid of "Jumbo," thereby provoking an almost incredible upheaval of popular resentment. Barnum, the American showman, offered £2,000, which the Society accepted on condition that he should promptly "box" the beast and take him away. As soon as the sale was announced, visits to the Gardens increased enormously. Scott, "Jumbo's" inseparable companion, made "an enormous swim" (Mr. Seth Smith's own words) in tips for allowing the public to ride on the elephant; there were no rising tickets. In those days, said Scott, had to go to his house from time to time to empty his pockets of the coppers he received. "Jumbo" was a popular hero, and his departure was a national grievance.

For two or three weeks Barnum tried to "box" "Jumbo" but without success. Every inducement was tried to get him into his travelling compartment, but in vain, one day being the insertion of a huge mirror at the end of the "box" in the hope that "Jumbo" would advance against a rival. At last Scott volunteered to do the job—for a consideration.

For some years "Jumbo" accompanied Barnum's show all over America, until while on tour in Canada—at St. Lawrence, Ontario—he was walking along a road beside a railway line when a train approached. For some reason "Jumbo" took an objection to the train and attacked it. But as he weighed only four tons while the train weighed four hundred, the odds against him were too heavy. He went down fighting; and a photograph of the hero dead beside the line, was shown at the meeting of the Society.

"Alice," also an African elephant, made history by tearing off the end of her trunk. No one seems to know just how she did it—but, after a tedious convalescence, recovered from the injury. The fragment of the broken trunk is preserved in the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum. She, too, was always tractable and domesticated beast, a great favourite with the children who rode her.

### African Elephants easily Tameable.

Surely the history of these two famous African elephants proves that the African breed is easily tamed and is reliable in the service of mankind. The reaction of "Jumbo" to his flogging appears to discount the stories one reads of the unflinching memory of elephants for injuries received. Did "Jumbo" recognise that his whipping was not an injury but a salutary part of his training? He certainly bore no malice against either Bartlett or Scott.

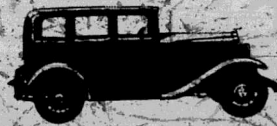
### MR. GEOFFREY PETO AND THE JOINT BOARD.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board held last week, it was resolved to invite Mr. Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., M.P., to become a Member of the Executive Council. Mr. Peto has long been keenly interested in East African affairs, has a son engaged in wheat farming in Kenya, which Colony he has visited, and was a member of the Propaganda Sub-Committee appointed by the Associated Producers of East Africa in connexion with the white settler case when the subject of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory was at issue. Mr. Peto, who is Unionist M.P. for Bilston, is Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade.

The Board having been invited to send expert representatives to a meeting called by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to discuss Colonial claims submitted at the Ottawa Conference, Mr. Peto, Mr. Hansburg and Mr. C. E. Ponsonby were nominated by the Chairman. As Major Walsh stated that he had been asked by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to keep the claims of Tanganyika sisal growers before the Colonial Office, the Chairman arranged that Major Walsh should also attend the meeting.

The Executive Council will henceforth meet at 11 a.m. on the first Thursday in each month.

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

## Wireless Services at Aerodromes.

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD, who asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would consult with the Governments of Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia with a view to improving aerodromes in their territories, was informed that though aerodromes along the route are adequate for ordinary weather conditions, further work is required at certain landing grounds in Tanganyika to prevent possible interruption of the service during the rainy season. £50,000 had been given by the War Trust for development of aerodromes in Rhodesia.

In reply to a question of Mr. H. H. Caine, the Postmaster-General said that the wireless stations were of modern type, combining long and short wave apparatus, and were of sufficiently high standard to ensure reliable service. As the result of an inspection flight by a technical officer, however, some of the Governments were being consulted regarding improvements.

Mr. A. Parkinson inquired whether unemployment relief could be paid to white miners in Northern Rhodesia on account of the closing of the mines, and was told that the local Government is taking measures to relieve distress. To a supplementary question whether funds could be made available for relief by suspending the building of the new capital, Sir PHILIP replied that that would not be a suitable way of rendering assistance to the unemployed in Northern Rhodesia. Opportunities for employment might be offered on the new works.

Captain Cazale, in asking the Postmaster-General whether he would consider making a special rate for the carriage of newspapers by air mail, mentioned that it costs 7s. 6d. to send a daily copy of *The Times* to South Africa.

## Civil Servants in the Sudan

Sir A. Knox asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was aware that in January 1931 the Sudan Government Council deprived all officers in the Southern Province of their climate allowance, amounting to about 15% of their total pay, while four months previously the members of the Government Council had voted themselves an additional salary of £250 per head, which they still retained in spite of the present financial stringency.

Sir John Simon agreed that the information contained in the first part of the question was accurate, but the discontinuance of the climate allowance was held to be justifiable on the ground that officials in the Southern Province were granted additional service towards pay. His information was that 15% was an exaggerated estimate of the value of the climate allowance. Cuts in other allowances applying to the whole Service, and not merely to the Southern Provinces, were brought into force in 1931, and he thought that 15% represented the total cut sustained by those serving in the Southern Provinces, part of the reduction being shared by the Service as a whole.

As to members of the Governor's Council voting themselves an additional salary of £250 in 1930, Sir A. Knox had been misinformed. On the contrary, they had in January been subject to a cut of 18% on salaries over £E1,750 per annum. He expressed his appreciation of the action of the Governor-General, Sir John Maffey, in voluntarily submitting his own salary to a cut of 20%.

Sir A. Knox was informed by Sir John Simon that Mr. A. J. C. Huddleston now occupied the position of economic adviser to the Sudan Government. He had been in the Sudan Service since 1904, had formerly been Governor of Khartoum and Blue Nile Provinces, and from 1928 to 1931 held the post of Financial Secretary to the Government.

Sir A. Knox asked whether it was not a fact that Mr. Huddleston was removed from his post as Financial Secretary, and that the other new post was created for him. The Foreign Secretary asked for notice of the question.

## NEW WALL MAP OF EAST AFRICA.

A most useful coloured wall map of East Africa has been published by Messrs. George Philip & Son. It shows territorial, provincial, and district boundaries, existing and projected railways and roads, altitudes, and many towns and townships. Two errors which will no doubt be rectified in a future edition are (1) the railway shown as under construction from Kampala to Mubendi and (2) the omission of Lake Nakuru. The new map, which measures 36 by 48 inches, is on a scale of 30 miles to the inch, is priced at 10s. 6d., and is mounted on cloth and varnished.

## SIR WILLIAM GOWERS'S GOVERNORSHIP

## Uganda's Four Outstanding Personalities.

THE HON. H. H. HUNTER, C.B.E., M.L.C., proposing the toast of the Governor, Sir William Gowers, at a farewell dinner before His Excellency's departure from Uganda, said that when its history was written four outstanding personalities would be proclaimed the architects of Uganda. They were Lord Lugard, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Hesketh Bell, and Sir William Gowers. He continued, according to *The Uganda Herald*:

Lord Lugard, the founder of the Protectorate, is regarded as the man to whom we owe our presence here in Uganda. He paved the way from the coast to Kampala, put down the slave trade and pacified the warring tribes. In his time it was a dangerous and expensive adventure to attempt to reach Uganda, and few of those who did reach it lived to return to the coast.

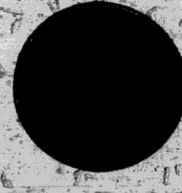
Sir Harry Johnston consolidated what Lord Lugard had begun by giving the country a stable Government and commencing the wonderful system of roads. When he arrived the Uganda Railway was reaching completion, but there were no steamships on the Lake. There was a steam launch or two, but most travellers to Uganda had to foot it from railroad.

Sir Hesketh Bell, our first Governor, fostered the cotton industry and turned the *setari* roads of the old days into roads capable of carrying wheeled traffic. Until he arrived head loads were the principal method of transport.

To him we owe the introduction of motor transport. In your time, Sir William, we have seen the arrival of a through railway from Mombasa to Kampala and the building of the railway bridge across the Nile at Jinja. The possibility of greater than that was the inauguration of a weekly air mail service by which Kampala is brought within six days of London. That air service is largely due to the interest you have taken in aviation.

Some of the other points mentioned by Dr. Hunter will be dealt with by us on another occasion.

Captured  
Sunshine  
for Baby



The improved Glaxo contains added Ostelin (sunshine vitamin D) — this means firm flesh, sound bone, strong teeth — no constipation

Glaxo now contains the correct standardized amount of added sunshine vitamin D. Babies fed in this way have firm healthy flesh, strong bones, good teeth and a sturdy little constitution.

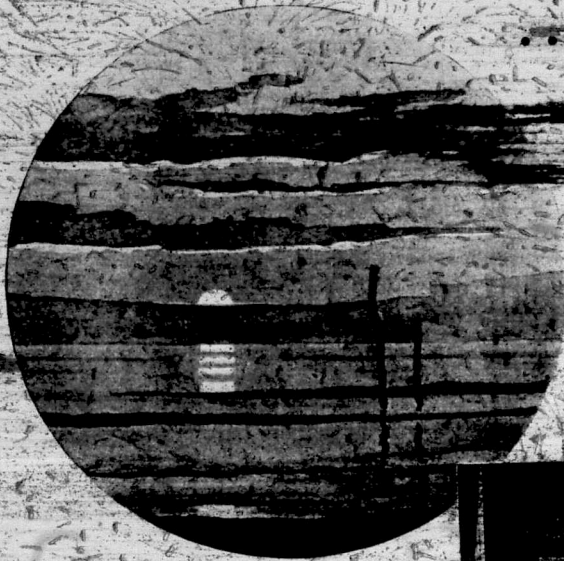
Safeguard your Baby from constipation and other digestive disturbances. Give him Glaxo with added sunshine vitamin D.

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

# A THOUSAND LEAGUES

... and beyond

THERE is literally no limit to the range of the McMichael Colonial Supersonic. From East to West, from the Equator to the Poles, all over the world, from wherever a short wave programme is being transmitted, this wonder set can get in touch. Truly a Radio instrument for the wanderer. And, because McMichael make it, a radio instrument that will give long years of service and satisfaction.



## THE McMICHAEL COLONIAL SUPERSONIC

Designed for listeners in any part of the world who want results, this unique Receiver covers the ultra short waveband from 14-95 metres, enabling the user to tune in stations from literally the most distant parts of the world. There is provision also for using the Receiver on the medium waveband of 250-550 metres where a strong local station is operating on this waveband. Built into handsome Cabiner of solid Teak, this Receiver uses to full advantage two Screened-Grid Valves, one Pentode and one Triode. Troublesome

plug-in Coils are replaced by an ingenious device which enables the user to change wavebands immediately and without fuss. Requiring only a short Aerial and a good Earth, the Set will give surprisingly clear and vigorous reception. Where general use of the normal Broadcast band (250-550 metres) and the long waveband (900-2,000 metres) is required we recommend the McMichael Battery Three, and our Mains-driven Moving Coil Receivers which have been specially designed for these bands of wavelengths.

**Price £15**  
(Including Valves)  
**EXTRAS:**  
100 v. Battery £. 10/0  
3 v. Accumulator 1/10

**ALL BRITISH**

built at our Works at Slough and embodying the experience of a few decades' successful Radio Manufacture.

**L. M. MICHAEL LTD**

Manufacturers of Wireless and Scientific Apparatus  
Wexham Road, Slough, Bucks, England.

Cables: Radiether, Slough.

**AGENT:**

L. B. HEILBRON, Esq.,  
156, Market St.,  
P.O. Box 5557,  
JOHANNESBURG.

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

IS "EAST AFRICA" UNDULY CAUTIOUS? AN "UNCOMFORTABLY INQUISITIVE" LIONESS.

Strange Tanganyika Immigration Return.

WHAT must be an unprecedented coincidence in the annals of immigration authorities occurred in Tanganyika during November, when the numbers of non-official immigrants and visitors corresponded with one another, not merely in total, but even in the individual nationalities! The details, forwarded by the authorities in Dar es Salaam and issued to us in London, are as follows:—

	Non-Official Immigrants.	Visitors.
British	47	47
German	14	14
Belgian	89	89
Swiss	1	1
Italian	28	28
American	2	2
French	9	9
Dutch	1	1
Austrian	1	1
Russian	5	5
Lithuanian	1	1
	102	102

Having been taught to be cautious, we queried the return, but officialdom asserts the accuracy of its figures, which we therefore publish—though still without conviction of their reliability.

As the above note was awaiting publication we happened to show it to a caller whom was recently in Tanganyika. His comment was brief: "Seems to me an extraordinary family resemblance, as the monkey said when he looked in the mirror!"

Major Tudor Trevor's Adventure.

In his vivid book, "Forty Years in Africa," Major Tudor Trevor tells a capital lion story. He was scouting ahead of his waggons at sundown in Southern Rhodesia—

"Hardly had I gone fifty yards when I became conscious that there was something behind me, and turned round. There on the track about twenty yards away was a full-grown lioness. She looked peaceful but uncomfortably inquisitive. I had no gun, so I felt in my pocket for matches, my idea being to fire the grass. There was a match in my pocket, but I had left them in my jacket pocket. There was no match, so the only thing to do was to walk on slowly so as not to excite the lioness. When I walked about twenty yards I stopped, she stopped. It was nerve-racking. I had proceeded thus for half a mile. In another ten yards I had stopped and turned round at least three times, but always there was my escort. I got to the top of the rise, and my escort was a white man. He was walking fast. I saw that he too was unarmed. I shouted to him, 'Have you some matches? There's a lioness after me.' Simultaneously he cried, 'Have you a gun? There's a lion after me.' As luck would have it, he had matches, though he had no thought of using them. In a minute we had a roaring grass fire round us. Under cover of that fire we worked our way to a clump of high trees where we spent the night till my waggon boys came to look for me. It was only three or four hours, but when the grass fire had travelled away the lions came back and grunted around us, so we had to spend the time up trees, and I found that even if my remote ancestors had been arboreal in their habits I had lost the hereditary instincts."

It was decided to impose a tax of one mitsret (about 44d. present value) on every coffee tree planted since July 1, 1931. New plantations are henceforth to be authorised by the National Coffee Council.

NATIVE EDUCATION IN UGANDA.

Students' Preference for Literary Careers.

"THE great lesson to be driven home in the schools of Uganda is that there is a fine career ready and waiting for all Native boys leaving school in the Protectorate—a career in which there is no unemployment but good prospects for all who are willing to work, a job on the land in one of the most fertile countries in the world." Thus says the abbreviated advance report for 1932 issued by the Education Department of Uganda—but examination of the subjects taken by the students at Makerere College shows that out of 107 lads, 29 are training to become schoolmasters and 52 to be clerks! As to the scientific professions, 13 students are taking medicine, 2 the veterinary course, 2 are going in for survey, and only 8 are studying agriculture. The competition for the career "in which there is no unemployment" does not seem to be very strenuous!

It is, however, cheering to note that four medical students, four veterinarians, four surveyors and four agriculturists qualified for entry into the African Civil Service, the conditions for which have been altered during 1931. Candidates are now required to serve one year as learners at £2 per month before obtaining the final certificates which render them eligible for selection as probationers in that capacity. They serve three years before confirmation in their appointments. Eleven candidates for the clerical staff, eight being successful. Ten schoolmaster candidates passed the final examination and qualified for Middle School Teaching Certificates. The literary career is clearly the most popular.

There has been a considerable output of excellent textbooks in Swahili during the year, and the opinion on that language voiced in the progress report of the Verona Fathers' Mission is, in the light of the Baganda objection to Swahili, of considerable interest. It reads:—

"The adoption of the Swahili language is a medium of instruction in the Northern Province, where six tribal vernaculars are spoken, has been of the very greatest value in educational work, and has facilitated the training of students from widely different areas in the normal schools."

4th Impression

WANDERINGS  
IN WILD AFRICA

by C. F. STONEHAM

"Stamped all over with the mark of veracity... he conveys the lure of safari life in exciting fashion." —DAILY TELEGRAPH.  
Fully illustrated 10/6

By the same author 7/6 each

WHITE HUNTER (3rd Impression)

"I found myself reading on and on, till I finished it in the small hours." —ROBIN TEMPLE (REYNOLD'S NEWS).

THE LION'S WAY (2nd Impression)

Ready shortly

SHAITAN, a dog gone wild.

Send for complete list

HUTCHINSON & Co. (Publishers), Ltd., LONDON



Film

### Pepsodent polishes teeth as it removes Film

Pepsodent does two things: It removes film from teeth and polishes tooth enamel. That is why it makes teeth so beautiful.

Film is a slippery coating on your teeth that harbours germs, and glues them tightly to the tooth enamel. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking.

Removing film is important. Sparkling teeth are all a question of what tooth paste you use.

Pepsodent removes film and polishes your teeth to dazzling brilliance.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. It is safe. It is gentle.

# PEPSODENT

Special Film-Removing Tooth Paste

Wm. Lipton & Co. Ltd.  
P.O. Box 103  
Nairobi  
Kenya Colony.

### Withstands the climatic conditions of EAST AFRICA

Torbay Paint for East Africa use protects and preserves under the conditions prevailing in this area, and is extremely durable and permanent in colour. Specially prepared for use on galvanised iron.



LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES AND STOCKISTS:  
LESLIE AND ANDERSON, LTD.,  
P.O. BOX 324, KAMPALA; P.O. BOX 150,  
MOMBASA; P.O. BOX 32, ZANTIBAR.

THE TORBAY PAINT CO. LTD.,  
26-28, Billiter St., LONDON, E.C.3  
Works: Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England

## AS GOOD AS WHISKY CAN BE —!



AGENTS,  
SMITH  
MACKENZIE  
& CO.

# ASK FOR IT—MCCALLUM'S PERFECTION SCOTTS WHISKY D & J M McCALLUM & CO EDINBURGH

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING



**Graymer's**  
TRADE MARK  
**CYDER**

All brands are guaranteed to be made at Attleborough, Norfolk, from ENGLISH APPLES. As reported in the press, there have been large importations of foreign apples into the West of England, but although the English are short last autumn and the cost above the average, supplies of home-grown fruit were obtained for the **GAYMER'S Cyder.**

Representatives:  
**THE KENYA AGENCY, LTD., P.O. BOX No. 751, NAIROBI.**

**WANTED** for sale by Private Treaty, or by Public Auction in London, **PARCELS** of current **USED STAMPS** from all parts, as received by Importing Houses, Banks, etc. Only post marked copies wanted. Parcels must contain a fair proportion of high values. Stamps should be left on large pieces of envelopes or wrappers, and Air stamps on the entire covers. Collections and accumulations of old issues also required.

**A. W. FURRELL, 40, King William Street, London, E.C. 4**

**MUSTAD FISH-HOOKS**

Largest Manufacturers of Fish-Hooks in the World



**O. MUSTAD & SØN, OSLO, NORWAY. Established 1832**

**HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY**

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

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

(ADVT.)

**DR. BENGUE'S BALSAM**

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

Valuable for mosquito bites, owing to its penetrating antiseptic action.

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

*Paint—  
with an eye  
to the future*

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

**DIXON'S**  
**SILICA GRAPHITE**  
**PAINT**

Manufactured in London by  
**C. R. AVERILL LTD.,**  
Duke St., Stamford Sq., Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

**H & B GUARANTEED KITS OF PARTS**

For All Popular British Sets

"WIRELESS WORLD"	British Retail Prices
Sept. 1930. "D.C. Foreign Listener Four"	COMPLETE KIT <b>£13-10-0</b>
3 Valves, £2-19-0 extra	
Nov. 1930. "Band-Pass Super Set"	COMPLETE KIT <b>£12-18-0</b>
6 Valves, £4-19-3 extra	
"AMATEUR WIRELESS"	
Jan. 1931. "1931 Ether Receiver"	COMPLETE KIT <b>£5-13-7</b>
3 Valves, £1-19-0 extra	
Nov. 1930. "Short Wave Two"	COMPLETE KIT <b>£4-9-10</b>
2 Valves, 19/- extra	
"POPULAR WIRELESS"	
Feb. 1931. "Comet Three"	COMPLETE KIT <b>£3-19-7</b>
3 Valves, £1-2-6 extra	
"WIRELESS MAGAZINE"	
Dec. 1930. "Reynold's Hyperdyne"	COMPLETE KIT <b>£7-16-10</b>
3 Valves, £1-6-0 extra	
Feb. 1931. "Short Wave Adaptor KIT for the above"	<b>£2-14-4</b>
The Famous H. & B. "OVERSEAS 5"	Guaranteed good independent volume from 2000 to 20,000 cycles. COMPLETE KIT <b>£15-15-0</b>
Wave-Sections	5 Valves, £3-19-6 extra
Price includes ALL Components. Aluminium Panel and Baseboard drilled. Metal Cabinet.	
Full Export Terms allowed. Cash against Documents. Carriage F.O.B. London.	
<b>H. &amp; B. RADIO CO.</b>	
24-26, BRICK STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.	
Telephone: Gerrard 2834.	

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

A new post office has been opened in Warburg.

Extensions are being made to the Lusaka Hotel, Northern Rhodesia.

There are said to be 868,693 members of the Catholic church in East Africa.

West Kenya Saw Mills, Ltd., has been wound up, the liquidators being Messrs. Gill and Johnson, Ltd.

A new coffee drier costing only £200 has been invented by Mr. A. W. Barnley, of Kfriga Estate, Thika.

Mr. E. Kayafas has acquired control of the Tangana Hotel, Mombasa, which he is also managing.

The annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association is to be held in Kampala from June 23 to June 25.

A seminary for the districts of Urundi, Kivu, Ruanda, and Lake Albert is to be opened at Nyakibanda, South Ruanda.

A Jewish mission school has recently been instituted in Addis Ababa for the benefit of the Native Jews known as the Falashas.

Two fine stained-glass windows have been presented by the United Free (Continuing) Church of Scotland to the Blantyre Memorial to David Livingstone.

Natives in the Ruandi-Urundi district of the Belgian Congo are being encouraged to plant arabica coffee. Nearly 600,000 plants are said to have been planted.

Messrs. James Finlay & Co., who have extensive interests in tea growing in Kenya, report a profit of £75,634 for 1931, and are paying a 9% dividend on the Ordinary shares.

Some 4,740,000 bags of coffee have been destroyed in Brazil up to date. It is expected that the 1932-1933 crop will be of good quality, and will total some 11,000,000 bags.

A building fund has been started by the Catholic Mission in Nanyuki for the erection of a church near the township. Captain and Mrs. Wyld have headed the subscription list with a donation of £100.

Tanganyika hopes to harvest a record Native groundnut crop this year, and it has been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 tons. Last year's crops were only about one-tenth of the maximum now anticipated.

The National Council for Equal Citizenship has made representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the status of coloured women in the Colonies and the employment of women in the Colonial Service.

The work of reclaiming valuable grazing areas in Ankole from the tsetse fly, is said by the Uganda Veterinary Department to promise well, and it is hoped to free from the pest over 1,000 square miles of fertile, well watered country.

An Imperial Airways machine recently flew from Khartoum to Cairo in one day.

Offices in the new railway headquarter buildings in Nairobi are now occupied by the Treasury, the agent for the Ministry of Pensions, the Land Bank, the Agricultural Advances Board, and by the Secretary of the Central Tender Board.

A useful cinematograph film of Beira and the surrounding country has been taken by Senhor Andre Moura, of the Statistics and Propaganda Department of Tanganyika and Sofala Administration. It is intended to have the film exhibited in the Union.

To encourage the consumption of local products, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya has appealed to all hotels, restaurants and households in the Colony to prepare a special "Kenya menu" for each meal on May 24, Empire Day.

The East African Branch of the Overseas League, which has already dispatched some 500 books to the East African territories, appeals for further volumes for the same purpose. They should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Branch, Vernon House, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

We have received protests from Tanga at the increase of municipal taxes, which, by simple notice in the *Gazette*, have been advanced from 14% to 5% of the rentable value of property. In some cases this advance represents a large sum. We are told that public opinion considers that any increase of this kind should be avoided by more serious efforts to economise in administration.

A tea factory is shortly to be erected in the Mufindi district of Tanganyika, in order that local planters may have a central depot to which to send their leaf for manufacture. Dr. Weddiger, a German tea expert who first proposed such co-operative tea growing, will be managing director of the new concern, and has already imported some first-class tea seed from India for distribution to planters.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved:—

"To point out to His Majesty's Government that the Macmillan Committee reported in June last that unless progressive deflation could be brought to an end disaster would follow, and that the Committee looked to international agreement for this purpose; that, as ten months have now elapsed and no such agreement has been possible, this Council urges His Majesty's Government to utilise the opportunity afforded by the Ottawa Conference to reach agreement with other parts of the British Empire on monetary policy, so as to give a lead to such nations as may be prepared to co-operate with us, with a view to raising the wholesale price-level of the world."

# RIGBY

BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

**SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES**  
OF QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP, RELIABILITY & ACCURACY.

**DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN .270, .300 & .375 BORES.**  
**MAGAZINE RIFLES, .410, .250 MAGNUM & .275 H.Y.**

**HANDWEAPONLESS EJECTOR GUNS IN ALL BORES.**

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

**43, BACKVILLE ST.,  
LONDON, W.1.**

# RIFLES



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

EXPLOITATION OF UGANDA TIMBERS.

COFFEE.

THERE was a slow demand at the auctions last week, but prices showed little change.

<b>Kenya</b>	
"A" size	72s. od. to 110s. 6d.
"B" "	60s. od. to 72s. 6d.
"C" "	52s. od. to 67s. od.
Peaberry	70d. od. to 80s. 6d.
London graded	
First size palish	70s. od.
Second size	58s. od.
Third size	44s. od.
Brown, pale and ungraded	42s. od. to 50s. od.
<b>Uganda</b>	
Robusta	
42s. od. to 45s. od.	
<b>Toro</b>	
Mixed peaberry	45s. od.
<b>Mount Elgon</b>	
"C" size	48s. 6d.
Ungraded and mixed	40s. od. to 53s. od.
<b>Bugisu</b>	
"A" size	68s. od.
"B" "	60s. 6d.
"C" "	51s. od.
London cleaned	
Third size	34s. 6d.
<b>Tanganyika</b>	
"B" size	50s. od.
"C" "	48s. 6d.
Peaberry	60s. od.
London cleaned	
Second size	55s. od. to 62s. 6d.
Third size	40s. od. to 54s. od.
<b>Moshi</b>	
"B" size	50s. od.
<b>Usambara</b>	
London cleaned	
First size	70s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od.
<b>Nyasaland</b>	
London cleaned	
First size brownish	66s. od.
Second size	59s. od.
Third size	41s. 6d.
Peaberry	66s. od.

OTHER PRODUCE.

**Beeswax**—The market is quiet, with fair clean block quoted at 90s. per cwt. (The comparative quotation last year was 100s.)

**Castor Seed**—Nominally quoted at £16 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 and £12 15s.)

**Chilies**—It is very difficult to make sales, and the nominal value is 30s. to 45s. per cwt. according to quality.

**Cloves**—Easier, with spot sales made at 71d. per lb. May-June shipment is offered at 61d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 10d. and 11d.)

**Cocoa**—Little business is passing at the quotation of £16 7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 and £15 5s.)

**Cotton Seed**—Nominally quoted at £4 5s. per ton.

**Groundnuts**—Quiet, with May-June shipment quoted at £15 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 and £12 17s. 6d.)

**Wool**—Rhodesian No. 2 white has sold on the Continent at 10s. od. for slightly soiled, and 10s. 3d. for soiled. East African No. 2 white is quoted at 20s. per 50 lb. in bags. (The comparative No. 2 white quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 19s. and 20s. 6d.)

**Wool**—23s. 12d. is quoted for brown and yellow, but very little business is passing. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 and £16.)

There remains about unchanged at £14 2s. 6d. for East African No. 1 f.a.q.

Tea—65 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 7d. per lb.

**Tobacco**—There has been a brighter tendency in the Colonial market and Nyasa and Rhodesian tobaccos have realised the following prices: Leaf: dark, 8d. to 13d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 7d. to 10d.; and medium bright, 12d. to 15d. per lb. Strips: dark, 10d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; and medium bright, 13d. to 17d.

**Wattle Bark**—Settlers are asking £6 15s. per ton for East African-chopped, and a small parcel afloat was sold at £6 10s. per ton.

LOVERS of that magnificent East African forest tree *mulle* (*Chlorophora excelsa*) must feel some anxiety at the way in which it is being exploited in Uganda, to judge from the latest report of the Forestry Department of the Protectorate. In 1931 no less than 1,850 tons of *mulle* timber were sold, and in 1930 three times that weight; anxiety arises from the fact that the experiments in the regeneration of the tree have completely failed. On an area of 200 acres planted up with young *mulle* in bushy, the majority of the plants died, owing, it is alleged, to the unfavourable distribution of

Uganda, however, possesses some exceptionally fine forests of "African mahogany" (*Muraya: Khaya anthocayna*) and "Sapels mahogany" (*Urova: Entandraparasma utile*) timbers, which have so far been supplied exclusively from the West Coast. It is hoped to find a market for these in South Africa, and of the 800 tons sold in 1931, 600 were exported. In the case of these trees regeneration was successful. A recent air survey of the total stock of this valuable timber to be assessed.

Planting of *podo* (*Podocarpus gratior*) and *R. mikanthia* is not likely to be a paying business, as it is a slow growing tree. On the other hand *myrsin* (*Maesopsis berchemoides*), a very common tree in Uganda, yielding a soft wood and being very fast growing, while not at all particular as to where it is planted, can be easily and cheaply regenerated in areas conveniently placed for exploitation; and if tests now being conducted in England prove that it is at least as good as *podo* and deal, Uganda may be entirely self-sufficient in regard to timber.

CHOLO SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. R. Emtage, Honorary Secretary of the Cholo Settlers' Association, writes that he did not quite correctly state the position when reporting that the Association had decided to establish touch with other East African settler associations with the object of making concerted representations to the Colonial Office for economies in the East African services. That proposal, though made at the meeting, was not put formally as a resolution. In any event, any such action would have been taken through the Nyasaland Convention, and not by Cholo direct.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in Kenya during the week ended May 5: Eldama Ravine, 3.53 inches; Fort Hall, 1.57; Kabete, 2; Kericho, 2.40; Kipkarren, 5.00; Kisumu, 2.17; Kitale, 1.45; Keru, 1.42; Limuru, 2.28; Machakos, 1.86; Nairobi, 1.07; Ngong, 3.18; Njoro, 1.80; Ruiru, 1.36; Sonhor, 1.79; Sabukia, 1.26; Thika, 1.05 inches.

George A. Tyson, F.S.I.

Estate & Surveying Agent,

Corner House, (P.O. Box 122),  
Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

FOR

Estate Super-  
vision for Absent Owners.

Reports for Prospective Settlers.

Valuations of All Classes of Property.

KENYA COLONY

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

**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

The s.s. "Usambara," which left Southampton on Friday, May 13, is carrying the following passengers for:

**Dar es Salaam.**

- Mr. F. Andrews
- Mrs. Demidoff
- Mrs. Kumbuch
- Mr. K. V. Odehmann
- Mrs. & Mrs. H. Rowe
- Mr. G. Schwegler
- Mr. A. Strebel
- Mr. F. A. Sutter
- Miss F. D. Tieck
- Mr. U. Wildtraut

- Mr. A. J. C. Leighton
- Mrs. & Mr. W. H. Mason
- Mrs. E. Richardson
- Miss Ruston
- Dr. & Mrs. James Schuchert
- Mr. F. Stevenson
- Miss G. Stotter
- Mr. W. Tischer
- Miss E. Ullmann

**Beira.**

- Miss L. Behnen
- Mr. O. Budde
- Mrs. H. Santos
- Mr. E. A. Schaller
- Miss R. Thomas

**Lindi.**

- Mrs. G. Engel
- Father A. Behl
- Father C. Gable
- Father H. Hingel
- Father P. Holenstein
- Father G. Janson
- Father M. May
- Father B. Müller
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This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails leave London early each Wednesday.

**WRECK OFF CAPE GUARDAFUI.**

Five miles off Cape Guardafui, that outstanding landmark on the East African voyage, the new Messageries Maritimes vessel "Georges Philibar" caught fire in the early hours of Monday morning, and is now reported to be a blazing hulk 50 miles north of the Cape. Her passengers were taken off by various vessels summoned by wireless, but at the time of going to press the fate of some two hundred passengers and crew is unknown. No East Africans were on board.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

- May 10.—Sir Stephen Tallents at City Lunch of Royal Empire Society, 4 p.m.
- May 23.—Annual meeting of Royal Empire Society, 4 p.m.
- May 24.—Empire Day Dinner of Royal Empire Society, the Duke of Connaught presiding, 8 p.m.
- May 25.—Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 11 a.m.
- May 31.—Opening of North Charterland Inquiry African Society Dinner to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 8 p.m.
- June 5.—Mr. C. F. Rey to address Royal Geographical Society on "Nyasaland and the Kalahari," 8.30 p.m.
- June 7.—East African Branch of Overseas League, 4 p.m.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

**BRITISH INDIA.**

- "Maiba" arrived London, May 14.
- "Maibara" left Ade homewards, May 13.
- "Mantapa" left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 11.
- "Mantola" left Marseilles outwards, May 14.
- "Kanga" left Durban for Bombay, May 10.
- "Kangala" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, May 10.
- "Khanabara" left Seychelles for Bombay, May 14.
- "Karatija" left Bombay for Durban, May 18.

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**

- "V. de Vries" left Antwerp for East Africa, May 8.
- "V. de Vries" left Durban for East Africa, May 11.
- "V. de Vries" arrived Lourenco Marques homewards, May 13.
- "V. de Vries" left Hamburg for East Africa, May 13.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

- "Explorateur Grandide" left Mauritius homewards, May 13.
- "Incognito de Lisle" left Marseilles for East Africa, May 13.

**UNION CASTLE.**

- "Dunrum Castle" arrived Alger Bay homewards, May 15.
- "Durham Castle" left Mombasa homewards, May 15.
- "Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal for Lourenco Marques, May 14.
- "Goldford Castle" left London for Lourenco Marques, May 12.
- "Llandoverly Castle" arrived Mombasa outwards, May 15.
- "Lloughby Castle" left St. Helena homewards, May 15.
- "Lloughby Castle" left Lisbon for Beira, May 14.

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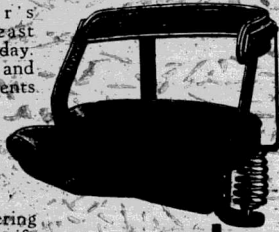
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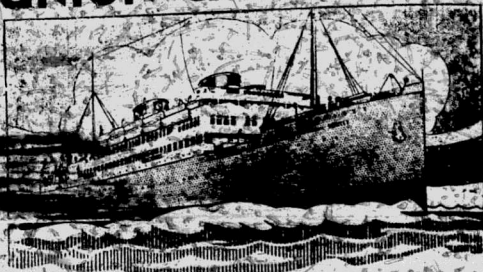
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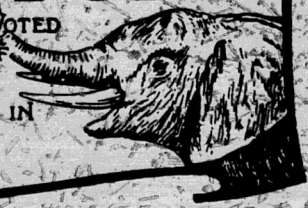
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

With a modicum of perspicacity it is possible to make a very fair guess at the authorship of the three-column leading article in the current issue of *The Statesman and Nation* on "The Kenya Land Committee." Though admitting that "most of the earlier seizures of the Natives' lands were made in ignorance of, or reckless indifference to, the existence of Native rights," the whole emphasis of the article must tend to obscure that fact in the minds of uninitiated readers, who will almost certainly be left with the impression that the vast majority of what are termed "seizures" were "naked and unashamed robberies," as the occupation of land in the Nandi area is described. In its emphasis the leader is far from fair to past Kenya Governments, missionaries, and settlers, who, where they did sin, almost all sinned in the best light of their day, and without knowledge that they were occupying land to which Natives had any valid claim. To state, as the writer does, that

### LATEST ATTACK ON KENYA EXAMINED.

the British Government festively invited white men to come and settle not only on vacant land, but also on the lands and homesteads of its Native wards, is to travesty history. What Sir Charles Eliot did, with the concurrence of the Home authorities, and with the approval of resident missionaries, even anxious to protect Native interests, was to invite Britons to settle in areas in which, according to the best knowledge of the day, their arrival would do nothing to prejudice Native welfare, but would, on the contrary, help to raise the Natives in the scale of life, provide the first stimulus to development in a country which had stagnated for centuries, and, in particular, lead to the production of those export crops which could alone provide revenue for the maintenance of the administrative structure of the Colony and for the railway which was being built from the coast primarily in order to bring peace to a country long dominated by slave-raiding, rapine, and witchcraft.

Our contemporary declares that the British Government "can elect to enjoy the rights of free plunder given it by the decision of its High Court in Kenya (that Natives are tenants-at-will of the Crown), and from time to time run up the Jolly Roger in place of the Union Jack, or stand by its solemn professions and deny both now and retrospectively that it has or had any rights over any part of the territory of Kenya other than those arising from its assumption of the administration of the territory. If the first alternative is chosen the British Government stands convicted out of its own mouth before all the world of odious hypocrisy; if the second, then it follows that all wrongful alienations of Native land made under colour of legal right must be fully and adequately compensated." The paragraph may be successful as a piece of propagandist writing, but not as a serious contribution to elucidation of the difficulties which do exist in certain parts of Kenya, nor as a result of a practical policy, but of honest and inevitable ignorance of Native law and custom in the earliest days of British administration. Some, but by no means all, Native claims to land are probably justifiable in many cases, particularly in parts of Kikuyu, they are merely specious attempts to secure possession of an area to which no valid claim can be advanced, for, according to the testimonies made to us at different times by missionaries, early administrators and settlers, much of the land now claimed by the Kikuyu was the undisputed stamping-ground of the Masai thirty or forty years ago. As to the second part of the paragraph above quoted, the principle has already been conceded by the Colonial Office in its terms of reference to the Morris-Carter Commission. To emphasise it at this moment therefore suggests an irresistible desire to score the point before the possibility disappears. Tactically it may be sound; whether it is ethically honest we leave our readers to decide.

### JOLLY ROGER OR UNION JACK.

Much of the article is devoted to arguing that no settler should have been appointed to the Commission. The appointment of Captain

**OBJECTION TO A SETTLER ON THE COMMISSION.** F. O. B. Wilson, though his personal qualities are conceded, is criticised because the Wakamba are alleged to claim the land which he is farming; because he has been a member of the Legislative Council, whose members expressly urged that all remaining alienated land should be thrown open to white settlement; and because he is a member of the Convention of Associations which only two months ago passed a strong resolution attacking the recommendations of the Joint Committee and stating that to suspend the alienation of unalienated land until the future needs of the Natives were apparent would be a breach of faith with the white community. If Captain Wilson signs a report recommending compensation to dispossess Natives from unalienated land by the reservation of such lands for such future Native needs, concludes that part of the article, "He will repudiate an election pledge of the party with whom he served on the Legislative Council, turn his back on his associates in the Convention, sign his political death-warrant, and certainly incur much social disrepute."

We have stated our conviction that Captain Wilson will judge strictly according to the evidence, and that he is of strong enough fibre to tell the whole truth to his fellow-settlers when he has had the advantage on their behalf of listening to the evidence which will be produced. It may be that he will have to take his political life in his hands in order to save it; but that is a very different thing from committing political suicide. Kenya settlers are an intelligent body of well-educated men, in whom the spirit of fair play is ingrained, and they will certainly not desire the settler member of the Commission to fail in his duty to the State if the evidence brings to light facts of which he and other settlers have been unaware. Furthermore, the article which we are criticising overlooks the fundamental fact that faults, if faults there have been—and we repeat that any errors are attributable in the main to inevitable ignorance and not to malevolence—were those of Government and not of the settlers. If the Commission reported that any drastic wrongs had been done, the settler community might well say: "We agree that compensation must be paid to those who were wrongfully dispossessed. It is impossible at this late hour to set back the clock and return to the Kikuyu (or others) land over which I now seem that they had certain rights, but which have now become coffee (or other) plantations worth tens of thousands of pounds. But the State must do the next best thing and compensate them with land elsewhere and/or money." It appears to us sound policy on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a settler member of the Commission, for if he finds himself able to sign a joint report with his two colleagues, the report will probably carry with it the support of the whole country, whereas any report of a Commission on which the settlers were not represented must inevitably have been subject to criticism and quite probably to strenuous opposition. Sir William Morris Carter, the impartial Chairman, and Mr. Rupert Hemsted, the other ex-official member, are in themselves ample guarantee that Native rights will be fully protected, and that there need be no cause for Native nervousness.

The leading article, unable to resist a final spirited attack, concludes with the words: "It is a matter for keen regret that the Natives of Kenya **RECKLESS** have no independent representatives, **INJUSTICE** who cannot be officially silenced, **TO KENYA.** voice their interests and their grievances. To-day they are virtually unrepresented, and are neglected and ticketed in their own country, unable to find any certain channel for the transmission of their real wishes, hopes and fears. The Government, if they could have would be an autonomous administration able to fight for them without fear, negotiate for them on equal terms, and see justice done." That, we do not hesitate to say, is a recklessly inaccurate and callously unjust description of the present position of Natives in Kenya, who are represented in the Legislative Council by a specially appointed missionary member, by the Chief Native Commissioner, and all the other officials of the Administrative Service; as to the transmission of their real wishes, hopes and fears, less than a year ago their own representatives were giving free expression to them in the King's Robing Room of the House of Lords before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

The truth in the belief prevalent in Oriental countries that a special blessing falls on the man who digs a well in a dry and thirsty **NATIVE ATTITUDE** land, the Geological Survey Department of Nyasaland must have been experiencing a perfect deluge of good fortune, for during the year 1931 it bored, dug or built no fewer than twenty-nine such wells to take the place of the polluted water-holes which had previously supplied, most inadequately, the needs of the Native population; in some cases the aforesaid water-holes were almost, or quite, three miles distant from the village. Great areas of Nyasaland are fertile enough but for the absence of water, and in others Natives congregate round the sparse supply with their cattle, treading down the soil, destroying the pasture, promoting scour and all the fell consequences of erosion. In places, the Natives camp all night at the water-hole in order to get just a meagre supply in the morning.

These things being so, it might be expected that the Native attitude to well-sinking by the Government would be one of gratitude and co-operation. But what do we find? "As far as can be ascertained," says the Departmental Report, "the work is often regarded as a prelude to further European settlement, increased hut tax, or some other undesirable object. When completed wells are revisited for purposes of inspection the Natives engaged in drawing water from them frequently scatter precipitately into the bush. In one case where a well was being sunk, the villagers refused to give the workmen a drink of water on the ground that it had to be carried over too great a distance. Idle onlookers refuse to help in making a road to a site or in building up the earth round a well-top. Although labor for the regular work of construction is always paid for at the usual rates, the villagers who are to benefit from the water supplied fail to provide a little casual labour. This unhelpful attitude on the part of the villagers causes serious difficulty and delay, and raises the cost of operations as a whole; the work of improving the water supply conditions of villages could be widely extended at a small cost if the Natives could be depended upon to help themselves to the extent of providing a little regular labour."

It appears that the dread of an accusation of "forced labour" is so ever-present in the minds of more than a few officials that they hesitate to ask "an idle onlooker" to do a hand's turn of work for his own benefit, lest denunciation issue forthwith in the Press on the platform, and in Parliament from the most active and very vocal coterie which is guaranteed to take a prejudiced view of any such matter. In these days Native chiefs seem to be the only people who dare make their people work. That the result is achieved by devious and curious ways is well known to our readers. In one case mentioned by Dr. Dixey, a village headman carefully removed the handle of the bore-pump every night so that his neighbours should not draw water during the night, with the unfortunate consequence that the metal thread was quickly destroyed and the pump put out of action; his people had to go to the old water-holes several miles distant for several weeks until repairs to the pump could be effected. That was "forced labour" with a vengeance, and a salutary lesson to all concerned.

The British trader who wishes to cater successfully for the African market must be a merchant adventurer—and the adventurer's courage is no talisman against setbacks. If he is cautious and wary in branching out in new lines, the manufacturer lays himself open to a charge of lack of enterprise, while if he is bold and quick to seize what seems a splendid opening for profitable trade he is told by Mr. J. H. Driberg to the Royal Anthropological Society last week. The Ashanti—the facts come from West Africa but have a moral for the East as well—make a very finely woven, coloured, and elaborately patterned cloth which takes so long to manufacture that it is extremely expensive. Captain Rattray, the anthropologist, carefully analysed the structure and making of that cloth in his book on the Ashanti people, within a few weeks of the publication of which a Manchester firm had, with wonderful skill and enterprise, produced a perfect facsimile and put it on the Native market at an infinitesimal price.

Was their enterprise rewarded? Not a bit of it; they did not sell a single yard! The explanation is curious. The Ashanti admitted that the cloth was a perfect reproduction of their own in texture, material, colouring and pattern, but said they, our own cloth takes long to make and is so expensive that only rich men can buy it; these rich men are naturally nobles, and from long custom they have acquired the sole right to wear the cloth. We have no desire to ape them or to encroach on their privilege, cheap though the European substitute may now be. So the cloth was left on the merchants' hands. Here we have a case in which a really complete understanding of Native psychology would have saved a British firm great expense and a devastating disappointment. Even so experienced a student of local anthropology as Captain Rattray appears not to have anticipated the upshot, a fact which does not detract from the value of the science in dealing with Native tribes, but merely shows that we are still only on the borderland of its possibilities.

A striking example of the benefits conferred on the East African Native by British rule is afforded by the fight waged by the Uganda Veterinary Departments in 1931 against an epizootic of rinderpest. The disease was prevalent among wild animals in the Protectorate, especially buffalo and eland, and time after time it broke out among Native cattle; only to be stamped out by the veterinary staff. In Western Ankole and Kigezi some 220,000 head of cattle were threatened by rinderpest, and 25,000 immediately involved were inoculated, no further outbreaks in cattle were recorded, and at the close of the year both districts remained free from the disease, which success, writes the Director "exceeded our most sanguine hopes." The centres of infection were confined to two in Toro, two in Lango, and one in Teso, all of which were well under control. What would have happened before the establishment of British rule needs no emphasis.

Yellow fever is not at the moment of vital interest to East Africans, though, as we pointed out some time ago in a leading article, there is in these days of rapid transport, especially by air, always the possibility that the disease may spread from the West Coast of Africa, where it is endemic, to the non-immune populations of the East Coast and even to the Orient generally. It is therefore comforting to record that M. Henri-Paul Eydox, in an article quoted by *L'Esprit Colonial et Maritime*, of Brussels, makes the momentous announcement that a vaccine conferring immunity from yellow fever upon human beings has been discovered by Dr. Laigret and Professor Sellards, of Harvard, U.S.A., who have been collaborating in Dakar. Max Theiler had already shown in America that the virus of yellow fever lost much of its virulence when transmitted through a series of mice, and that the mouse-virus, suitably diluted, conferred immunity upon macaque monkeys, which are extremely susceptible to the fever. M.M. Laigret and Sellards have been given the opportunity, at the Pasteur Institute in Tunis, of trying the method on men, with results which the article declares as "convincing." If fully confirmed, the discovery will place in the hands of medical men in East Africa a weapon which will enable them to combat with certainty an invasion of yellow fever, and thus remove a dread which must for long have been present in the minds of thoughtful authority.

When will the Kenya Government embark upon the inquiry promised some months ago as to whether the English criminal system of law is applicable to bag-waged cases? There has been a rather ominous silence on the matter of late, and a definite statement of Government intentions would, we know, be welcomed in more than one responsible quarter.

*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.*

## FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF TANGANYIKA.

TERRITORIAL AND RAILWAY FINANCES DISCUSSED.

By East African Section of London Chamber.

TANGANYIKA matters almost monopolised the attention of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting last week, held under the chairmanship of Sir Humphrey Leggett, who extended a cordial welcome to Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, who had come from a nursing home to give the members whatever information they desired regarding administration of the Railways.



COL. G. A. P. MAXWELL.

That the management had made serious efforts to economise, was evident, said Colonel Maxwell, from the fact that expenditure on railways, compared with an actual expenditure of £366,000 under the same head in 1931 and an original estimate of £614,000 for 1932, as also by the fact that the total for the whole services administered by the Railway, including such allied services as lake steamers, ports and marine, wharves, dockyard, etc., which entailed an actual expenditure of £647,000 in 1931-2, was not expected to exceed £455,000 in 1932-3.

Staff retrenchments had been heavy, and had entailed the dismissal of 125 Europeans (out of a total of 300), 400 Asians, and 2,000 Africans. Such drastic action had become inevitable, though the management fully realised that it reduced efficiency to a dangerously low level, and might involve higher depreciation if operations with a skeleton staff continued for more than a short period. Railway-like many commercial concerns, were unfortunately compelled to allow their property to retrograde somewhat during the depression.

### Lessons to the Railway.

How severely Tanganyika's transport system was hit by the world crisis was evidenced from the fact that the Railways do not budget on receiving more than £248,000 in 1932-3, compared with an actual revenue of £384,000 in 1931-2. That terrible drop was partly due to the rating system, which levied only low charges on exports in order to assist the development of the country, and looked for a counterpoise to higher freights on imported goods; low produce prices, however, had resulted in a heavy diminution of imports, while motor competition on roads parallel to the railway was seriously affecting the railway revenue.

The average charge for all goods carried by the Tanganyika Railways was 13 cents of a shilling per ton-mile, whereas lorries worked at about 75 cents per ton-mile. It was obvious therefore that lorries could not replace the Railway for bulk traffic; they could only carry the highest rated traffic. The State Railway supplied and maintained its own road-bed and carried public traffic at reasonably low charges, and it was not in a particularly heavy traffic that lorries owned by a few individuals should for their own personal advantage divert freight and so take revenue from the public. He urged that such motor competition should be stopped altogether, for it was already costing the public between £20,000 and £30,000 yearly without performing any useful service to the community.

A bad blow for the system had been the loss of traffic to and from the Belgian Congo, which had accounted for 54% of the total revenue of the Central Railway in 1930-1, when the monthly shipments of copper from the Katanga and Kigoma and Dar es Salaam had reached between 2,500 and 3,000 tons for some ten months in the year on a sliding scale rate beginning at 45/- on the first 1,500 tons monthly and descending to 42/15/- per ton.

Some £200,000 a year had been lost by the cessation of copper traffic from the Katanga, partly on account of the world-wide agreement among copper producers, which had resulted in the Belgian Congo's quota this year being reduced from an estimate of 150,000 tons to 50,000 tons, and partly to the agreement by which copper shipments were to be made partly over the Belgian national route to Matadi, partly over the new Benguela Railway to Lobito, and partly through Beira. If world production of

copper were to increase, Colonel Maxwell could see no reason why the Tanganyika system should not regain the copper traffic which it had lost. General traffic with the Congo had also fallen off seriously, partly from reduced purchasing power, partly from a natural Belgian desire to use their own route from the West Coast, and partly from the publication of newspaper reports in London discussions introduced in the Belgian papers—conveying the idea that the loss of the concessions by the Belgians was to the disadvantage, and not to the advantage of the Territory.

### The Belgian Leased Sites.

By treaty the Belgian Government had a right to a site in Dar es Salaam Harbour, for the construction of which it had paid. The Belgian wharves and warehouses there were worked by an agent for the Belgian Government, whereas the British wharves had been built at Government expense. When the principle of in-transit traffic to the Congo was agreed, the idea was to encourage through bookings from Europe by reduced rates over the railways. Railway and Customs formalities were practically nonexistent in the case of such goods, for the Belgian Concession was a closed concession, and goods were sent in sealed trucks to the Belgian site at Kigoma. In Customs and Railway authorities undertook no responsibility for such Belgian traffic.

When asked that British and other local merchants might cart their goods to the Congo at the same rate as the Belgians, Colonel Maxwell had said that he saw no objection, but that a terminal charge had had to be introduced to pay for the handling, tallying, checking, and security as common carriers which the Railways have to make in the case of such traffic, but which was not provided in the case of the Belgian through traffic. There were no difficulties from the Railway standpoint, the only point still at issue being the Customs question of a charge for services rendered. It should also be remembered that the Belgian Concession gave facilities for Dar es Salaam merchants to ship goods to the Congo.

As to the general railway position, all possible work had been completed a year ago, engines had been laid up, heavy repairs postponed, artisans taken off agreement and put on daily rates of pay, and, further, official salaries had been reduced by a levy amounting to some £75,000 annually. By September the harbour works, the railway surveys requested by Sir Sydney Henn's Commission, and certain other works would be entirely completed, and there would then be no outstanding capital expenditure. The new Singida Railway, which brought the length of open line to some 1,400 miles, was one in which he had greatest faith, and which within a short-time would be one of the best revenue-earners in the country.

Debt charges were one of the heaviest items to be faced, and in 1932-3 would amount to £380,000, compared with only £200,000 in 1926-7. Colonel Maxwell suggested that no one could quarrel with the policy of development which had produced that heavy increase; the country was booming, and railways were deemed necessary and demanded by the non-Native public and by the Government. The Tabora-Mwanza line had opened up a wonderful stretch of country, and the Moshi-Arusha extension had been built to facilitate development in the area of European settlement, but it unfortunately showed a very poor return.

During the year 1932-3 it looked as though the Tanganyika Railways would show a deficit of £300,000, including interest and sinking charges on loan money, but making no provision whatsoever for depreciation; for 1931-2 the actual deficit would probably be in the neighbourhood of £150,000. The capital account of the Railways showed borrowings totalling £6,000,000, but the physical value of the system was different; the actual expenditure on new construction since the country came under British administration was about £3,500,000, and the physical value of the thousand miles of German-built railways taken over by us during the War had been estimated by him and by an expert sent up from South Africa at about £5,000,000.

### Criticism of Government Expenditure.

Major Walsh called attention to a resolution of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce reading: "That this Chamber view with concern the reported decision of the Government of Tanganyika, to raise a new loan of £750,000, and trusts that every avenue of economy will be fully explored before adding to the public debt."

The Chairman suggested postponing discussion until Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith's report on the finances of the Territory had been received, especially as statements of the Governor and the Deputy Chief Secretary showed that the Government was seeking to make every possible economy and had saved £400,000 on last year's expenditure, but Lord Cranworth urged Major Walsh to press his point, since further economies were essential. Government were too prone to plead that criticisms should be withheld because they were economising. (Applause.)

Sir Sydney Armitage Smith's investigation was, said Major Walsh, the kind of shelter behind which Governments sought refuge. Non-officials thought that the Tanganyika Government obtained Mandated Territory was hampered, and that the same in which but he understood the term, economy was non-existent in the present Governor, though that was a heavy heritage by his predecessor. The Government's method of economy was merely to increase taxation. There was a likelihood that the Territory would shortly seek another £600,000 from this country, and municipal taxes in 1933 had just been increased some four and a half pence by simple notification in the *Gazette*. Non-officials objected to an income tax introduced in the guise of a non-Native poll tax.

Government should reduce official salaries by 25%. Government *personnel* by 50% and assist on a minimum period of service in the Territory of three years. Civil servants who could not do more than eighteen months ought to be dismissed. The East African territories were already spending some £300,000 annually on ocean passages, a burden which they could not continue to bear. In Tanganyika, the non-official members of the Legislative Council were nominated, and to that extent there was no official voice. In the London Chamber, however, they could speak their minds freely.

**Lord Cranworth on Tanganyika's Status.**

Lord Cranworth expressed extreme pleasure that someone had said what he believed to be the entire truth. It would be monstrous for the people of this country to be called upon to provide a grant-in-aid for Tanganyika Territory, the position of which was so unsatisfactory. When Mr. Amery was Secretary of State for the Colonies he had declared that Tanganyika was part of the British Empire, but on the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which last year considered East African questions, and on which he (Lord Cranworth) had served, it was made abundantly clear again and again by every member of the present Government, and not refuted by members of the present Government, that Tanganyika was less part of the British Empire than anything else. If that were really the case, it would be monstrous to subject the people of this country to additional taxation for the sake of a country in which they are told that they have neither share nor lot. (General applause.)

That Sir Sydney Armitage Smith ought to show to what extent Government commitments could be reduced, and that the present thirty-month tour of official service was too short, were the opinions of Mr. Wigglesworth, who said there was a striking need for further Government economies.

Mr. Campbell Haugburg having referred to the leave moratorium in force in Kenya, which country had stopped all official leave between July and December, thereby saving some £40,000, Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the £750,000 loan which Parliament had authorised the Imperial Treasury to float for Tanganyika had not yet been issued and was not new money for new purposes, but would be raised at the right moment in order to refund to Tanganyika sums spent out of income in recent years on public works and other capital commitments. The Territory had borrowed from revenue, and now asked for the money to be refunded into surplus balances.

Lord Cranworth contrasted such a method of finance with a practice now too prevalent in the Church, where a person built a reading room and then called upon his parishioners to pay for it. It was, he said, a dishonest practice, and to be reprobated. (Hear, hear.)

**Sir Humphrey Leggett's Views.**

Sir Humphrey Leggett reviewed the public debt of Tanganyika, and emphasised that the practice of spending money on railways, roads, and other public works in advance of the actual floating of loans had proved a public economy, since the rates of interest were much higher when the work was done than they are to-day; the system of borrowing from the Crown Agents in anticipation of a loan at a favourable moment appeared to have justified itself. The question seemed to fall into two parts: (a) whether Tanganyika had been wise in her equipment of the country, and (b) whether every possible economy was now being introduced in working expense. As within a few months there would be absolutely no further capital commitments on railway or public works, the outstanding need was every possible economy to bring expenditure within the capacity of the country.

The resolution of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce was unanimously endorsed with the omission of the last six words, and it was further unanimously resolved that the example of Kenya in altering the leave conditions ought to be taken into consideration by each of the East African Governments.

**NATIVE MARKETS IN AFRICA.**

**Mr. Driberg on Trade Development.**

The proceedings of the Sociological Research Societies of the Royal Anthropological Institute and its discussions which follow are by their nature both technical and advanced, and deal with problems which are certainly "caviare to the general."

Mr. Driberg, when speaking last week on "The Economic Stages of Development in Africa," dealt with matters of great interest to anthropologists, but of less interest to the general public.

His theme was the development of trade, barter and markets; and this he traced from the Bushman group, which has no storage and no system of marketing or commerce, through the African pastoralists, who have no markets but practise barter, to the Bantu of the Central Congo, where markets make their appearance, to the Negroes of West Africa among whom marketing attains its highest development in Africa. It was difficult, he contended, to correlate these markets with the cultural level of the tribes concerned, for in some cases, as among the Bidjanga, a quite elaborate system of commerce had arisen among tribes whose general level of culture was low.

From a meeting place where trade must be observed, Mr. Driberg traced the gradual development of markets as localities protected by a special sanctity, often secured by the credence of a slave whose ghost became the guardian of the market, of a special market law enforced by the penalties, even to the burying alive of a transgressor, so that a child of six might safely go to market without fear of being cheated; to the installation of a "market king" or a "market queen" and eventually to the market becoming a sanctuary for those fleeing from justice. Credit is remarkably common and extended in primitive tribes, but as the market becomes institutionalised credit is restricted, but default is heavily punished. In the case of disputes the market "chief" is often fined both sides to drastically shut litigation was rare—a scheme which, said Mr. Driberg, seemed very sensible.

**MISSION WORK IN THE ELGON AREA.**

**Appeal for Bulwasi Training College.**

That missionary work in the Elgon area has a unique claim on British people was urged by the Rev. J. P. S. R. Gibson, M.A., Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, at last week's meeting of the Upper Nile Diocesan Association in London. He said that it originated not from Europeans but from the Baganda people, who heard years ago of a cannibal tribe living round Mount Elgon and sent converts to settle there. They began the work which is now so flourishing, but circumstances had compelled them to ask for help from British folk. The Baganda looked to the C.M.S. to see that the work they (the Baganda) had begun should not be allowed to collapse and die.

Mr. Gibson's special appeal was for the Bulwasi Teachers' Training College, which is being built at an altitude of 5,000 ft. on the foothills of 14,000 ft. Mount Elgon. It was not yet decided what language would be used; whatever tongue they did adopt would automatically "knock out" two-thirds of the people. Then there was the question of the clergy. Should they start with what might be called clergy of "low grade" who were available, and could staff the college quickly, or should they wait for more highly trained men?

**The Missionary as "Jack-of-all-Trades"**

"When I went out to the Elgon Mission thirty-two years ago," said Archdeacon Buckley, "I found one Muganda in charge. I was physician in Ordinary to everyone; I was Surgeon Extraordinary to the whole countryside; I was Secretary to the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners; in fact I was the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and as Secretary I got on very well with them. Their decisions were unanimous and I carried out their orders with every satisfaction to them." He added that the Natives began building a church on a Friday afternoon, completed it on the Saturday, and on the Sunday had a congregation of two hundred with forty communicants.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## ATTRACTING PENSIONERS TO KENYA

While Kenya Pensioners Settle Elsewhere

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—The paragraphs on residential settlement in the East African highlands published on your *Matters of Moment* pages of May 19 are most interesting, and will, I am sure, have the full support of the vast majority of East Africans.

One facet of the whole question which does not seem to have received much public attention is the curious paradox that while Kenya is building high hopes on persuading Civil servants from India and the tropical Colonies to spend the evening of their days in East Africa, she and her neighbours are spending immense sums each year in pensioning their own Civil servants to live in this country, the South of France, or elsewhere. At the end of last century and the beginning of this, conditions of life in East Africa were essentially different, but nowadays there is no reason why the great majority of Civil servants should not settle on retirement in the country which they have long served. Your own pages constantly bear testimony to the fact that some officials already take that course, but they are a very small proportion.

It would not, I feel, be fair to stipulate that pensioners should be paid only to officials who agree to reside in East Africa on completion of their term of duty, as I have heard suggested in some quarters, but it might be possible when engaging future Civil servants to make their terms of service embrace two alternative pension schedules, the higher rate to be paid on retirement to an official who elects to settle in one of the Colonies in which he has served, and a lower rate to be paid if he determines to reside elsewhere. There could be no injustice in this scheme, since the Civil servant would embark upon it with his eyes open—and, of course, for a small annual premium he could, if he wished, take out an insurance policy which would bring him on reaching the age of retirement whatever sum he might desire to have available.

London, W. 1.

Yours faithfully,

EX-TANGANYIKA.

## VANDALISM AT OLD CHITAMBO

Where Livingstone's Heart was Buried

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—How disappointing to find such a professional stickler for "terewith" as the Rev. A. M. Chiruvu in telling millions of wireless listeners that during his recent tour of Africa he had gone to visit the tree at Old Chitambo under which Livingstone's heart lies buried; that the old tree was now replaced by saplings, and that from one of them he had cut a piece which was with him in the studio.

He does not make it clear that the original tree, cut down in 1899 by William Patrick Kennedy for the British South Africa Company, was cut up and carried on porters' heads and shoulders right over to Blantyre where the Rev. R. Stewart Wright gave me a slice, duly authenticated by the company's seal. It was then dispatched to London. Nor is it mentioned that, at or about the same time, as Kennedy did the felling, Owen Strain (I think) erected the monument which stands where the tree was. Therefore the saplings referred to have probably just as much to do with Livingstone as has the noble forest monarch outside my door about one hundred miles south of the memorial.

I take this opportunity to say that Mr. Hector Croad told me the very first European to visit Livingstone's Tree at Old Chitambo was called Edwee who went north to die somewhere in the Congo—that Dan Crawford, the missionary, who was the great Mushiidi's prisoner, some years before his death informed me that he and his wife had been on his first funeral service at the Chipundu (the big *mupundu* tree).

Clarefontaine. Yours faithfully,  
Northern Rhodesia. "CHIRUVUWA."

## MR. WETHERELL ON FAKED FILMS.

An Appeal to the Censor and the R.S.P.C.A.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Mr. Martin Johnson's letter in *East Africa* hits many nails on the head. With the major portion of his letter I absolutely agree. I am strongly opposed to commercial zoos; when I was in New York last year I saw a circus and menagerie at Madison Square Gardens. It was the most awful example of cruelty I have ever seen. A box measuring 17 feet by 6 feet contained a fully grown rhino, which could not even turn round, and was covered with sores caused by rubbing on the bars. The same condition applied more or less to all the other animals. As Mr. Martin Johnson rightly says: "What is the S.P.C.A. doing?"

With regard to faked films and the necessary cruelty to animals in their making, the only remedy I can see are the scissors of the Censor. He could very quickly put an end to this state of things, and if he and the S.P.C.A. would only get together, the commercial zoo would be out of business in twelve months.

I agree that the cinema public want thrills, but surely there are bigger and better thrills to be got for the screen than the unreal, cruel and impossible rubbish which has been turned out of the Hollywood sausage machine.

Mr. Martin Johnson's reactions to the Hollywood-made film "Ubangi" were much the same as my own. Apart from animal scenes, Johannesburg mine boys at their Sunday afternoon dance were presented as Congo cannibals. But the high spot of the film was a series of scenes of the Victoria Falls, announced by the commentator as "The Stanley Falls on the Congo; discovered by Henry M. Stanley to the Glory of the United States of America!"

St. Margaret's,  
Middlesex

Yours faithfully,

M. A. WETHERELL.

## WILL MR. E. D. MOORE EXPLAIN?

Support for Our Reviewers' Opinion

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I was extremely interested in your notice of "The Ivory Scourge of Africa," which was so ably reviewed by A. L. in your issue of May 5. I was personally acquainted with every officer in both the Imperial and South African Wings of the Nyng Corps operating throughout the East African Campaign, and personally supervised and constructed the aerodrome at Migeregere.

Perhaps Mr. Moore would amplify his remarks on the so-called "supporters and up of the aviators" and explain how it was proposed to transport the ivory during a campaign in which the greatest difficulty was experienced even in obtaining sufficient transport for rations of troops in the field and covering a very lengthy line of communications.

Does the author of the book suggest that officers of the type of the late Captain Cary Thomas, of the South African Wing, and his brother officers would have been guilty of such serious infractions of the Manual of Military Law, as presumably the alleged bombing of elephants (if true) must have been known to the military forces operating, (and anything of the kind would have been widely resented.

I earnestly hope that Mr. Moore will be brought to task for making such wild statements which, in my opinion, are wholly incorrect and unfair to the memory of the aviators who gave their lives or have since died. I enclose my card, but sign myself,

Royal Societies Club, Yours faithfully,  
London, S.W. II. PATLANDER

**LIGHTERAGE IN THE PORT OF TANGA.**

Position of the Amboni Company.  
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, I am instructed by my Committee to thank you in connexion with the discussion on the Tanga Lighterage agreement at a recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, as reported in *East Africa* of March 16.

The local general manager of Amboni Estates, Ltd., feels that Major C. L. Walsh could hardly have been fully informed of the facts so far as the Amboni Company is concerned when making his remarks on the agreement concluded between Government and The Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., for the working of the wharf and lighterage services of the Port of Tanga. My Committee would therefore be grateful if you would give publicity to this letter which they hope will make clear the issues involved.

For some years after the establishment of British administration in this Territory, lighterage services in Tanga were conducted by private enterprises, entirely free of any form of Government licence or control, and as the Amboni Company has always been in possession of its own pier on the Sigi River, within a comparatively short distance from the lighterage interests and shipped its produce at a rather lower rate than that ruling for shippers who had to make use of the Government wharf. The favourable position thus held by Amboni Estates was due to the fact that their principal estate was situated with a frontage actually within the port of Tanga.

During 1921 and 1922 material increases were made in lighterage rates to all shippers, and shortly afterwards, with the view of placing these rates on a more favourable level by competitive action, which has hitherto been lacking, the Amboni Company imported lighters and tugs to conduct its own services. Subsequently the imported lighters were worked by a separate competitive lighterage organisation, the craft remaining the property of the Amboni Company. It is beyond doubt that the actual result of the importation of the competitive lighterage boats and tugs resulted in a general lowering of shipping expenses both to the sisal exporters and to the importing interests of Tanga.

On the enactment of an ordinance in 1922 giving the Government power to work the port services departmentally or to license private interests to continue working under Government control, Amboni Estates applied for a licence covering the craft they still had and also for a continuation of the system under which they work from their own pier at the mouth of the Sigi River; such licences were subsequently issued in addition to the licence granted to the two other lighterage concerns.

Some two years ago negotiations were begun between Government and all the lighterage concerns with a view to placing the services of the port on an amalgamated basis with the hope that wasteful competition might be eliminated and the charges to shippers might be materially reduced. Broadly speaking, these negotiations were opposed by shippers from Tanga on the ground that the creation of a monopoly for the carrying out of the port services must eventually be against their interests. The negotiations, however, led to the agreement between Government and the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., which formed the subject of discussion at the meeting referred to at the beginning of this letter.

Under this agreement Amboni Estates Ltd., although in precisely the same position as the other lighterage

companies as existing licence holders and owners of craft, were not admitted to any part or share in the agreement beyond retaining the right to lighter the produce of their Amboni Estate from their pier at Sigi direct to the wharf. Under the circumstances the Amboni Company cannot agree that they have received any preferential treatment whatsoever, but consider that the agreement concluded by them is a fair deal with their position somewhat

Generally speaking, my Association is in full agreement with the views expressed on several occasions by Major Walsh regarding the inadvisability of Government granting a complete monopoly for the working of the port services, and my Committee feel sure that Major Walsh will join them in acknowledging the successful efforts made by Amboni Estates in the past to bring lighterage rates down to a more reasonable level.

My Committee also trusts that this explanation will make it clear that Amboni Estates, Ltd., instead of receiving preferential treatment under the recent agreement, have in fact been accorded less than they might reasonably have expected in view of the special advantage they possess because of the position of their Amboni Estate within the Port of Tanga and the fact that they were both licence and craft owners prior to the inception of the agreement. Yours faithfully,  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, A. T. LEIGH, Secretary.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Among the above mentioned Major Walsh drew attention to the provision of the agreement that all lighterage and shore handling in the Port of Tanga should be done by the Lighterage Company except in the case of the goods of the Amboni Estates. He asked why special facilities should be given to one company and denied to others. Ed. "E.A."

**IS "EAST AFRICA" UNDUPLY CAUTIOUS?**

Those Tanganyika Immigration Figures.  
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Your issue of May 10 seems, under the heading "Is 'East Africa' Unduly Cautious?" to throw doubt on the official figures of immigrants and visitors entering Tanganyika.

If you assume that all the non-official immigrants were married men, and that all their wives came as visitors, the mystery is easily solved!

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. PETTIFER, London, E.C.

[Truly a modern solution of the mystery! Can the Immigration Authorities offer a better explanation? Ed. "E.A."]

**"EGG-WIPED"**

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, *East Africa*, which so often has occasion to protest against the ignorance of African geography displayed in Parliament, the Press, and the pulpit, may perhaps spare a few lines of sympathy for Egypt, even though that country is outside your sphere of influence.

A speaker at a recent meeting of the Royal Empire Society quoted what seems to me Africa's champion geographical "howler" when he argued that special classes in geography are required for young grocers, in order to prevent them from pronouncing "Egypt" as "Egg-wiped." He was not joking; he seriously declared that to be frequently the case. Yours faithfully,  
Reading.

**POINTS FROM LETTERS.**

"East Africa affords pleasure and interest every month. May it prosper and grow!" - From a well-known Tanganyika Medical Officer.

"Owing to the vagaries of the post office, the March issue of *East Africa* reached Nairobi several days after that of March 17." - A subscriber in Nairobi.

## MR. MARTIN JOHNSON'S "JUNGLE HELL." — MR. C. E. SWAN'S ANIMAL PAINTINGS.

Big Game Lectures of East Africa.

MR. MARTIN JOHNSON must be held responsible for the "Jungle Hell" given to his film now being shown in London, and which, when exhibited in America, was called "Across the World"; but box office considerations know no respect of producer or public. The film is devoted half to the South Sea Islands and half to East Africa, and that part which will interest our readers has plenty of good stuff in it, but practically no "Jungle" and certainly no "Hell".

It is a re-hash of Mr. Johnson's old films with an accompanying "talkie" narrative. Outstandingly good are the pictures of lions on the Serengetti, where twenty-eight were seen together on one occasion; of white rhino in Uganda, no fewer than ten of the two estimated to exist in that Protectorate being shown in one "shot"; of giraffe, of which 127 were counted in one group in Tanganyika; of crocodiles and hippopotamus in the Victoria Nile; and of cheetahs described as "the fastest wild game over a hundred yards".

The public is told that the hippo cannot stay under water any longer than a man; that the Thomson's gazelle is "one of the happiest animals of the plains"; that a lion always wagging his tail "that a lion's stomach is always sprinkled with pepper seemed to cause him inconvenience"; that on the Serengetti plain Mr. Johnson's party once witnessed a migration of game from a drought-stricken part of Kenya into Tanganyika on so large a scale that the animals took five days and nights to pass their camp.

Mr. Johnson's new film, "Gorogilla" to be released shortly, is expected to be a much greater achievement, and it would be doing him an injustice to confuse "Jungle Hell" with one of his bigger productions.

F. S. J.

## NEGRO MISRULE IN LIBERIA.

America's Attitude to the Country.

THE condition of affairs in Liberia has frequently been mentioned in our pages, since, although that State is situated in West Africa, it is an outstanding example to East and Central Africa of the danger of uncontrolled Native administration. It is therefore of interest to note that at the request of the United States member of the Council of the League dealing with the question of assistance for Liberia, the League last week circulated the following statement:—

In the opinion of the American Government conditions in Liberia have now grown so chaotic and adequate authority has become so demoralised that it is doubtful whether an effective Government exists in the country. Assistance must be promptly forthcoming if social disintegration is to be arrested. The best evidence that the Liberian authorities could give that they are still cognisant of their responsibility towards their country would be the prompt enactment by them of satisfactory provisions for administrative reform. Furthermore, it may be pointed out that the purpose of the plan of Liberian rehabilitation to be achieved through a period of assistance would be finally to provide for the benefit of the Liberian people precisely that sovereignty and independence which have been discussed in connexion with the delegation of requisite authority.

This is rightly a matter of international concern which should be solved through sustained international co-operation. The American Government would be deeply disappointed if there were a suspension of the present negotiations looking towards the regeneration of Liberia, and it accordingly suggests that a committee with adequate authority be appointed at the earliest possible moment which should be instructed to remain in session until it has elaborated the basis of a workable plan. The United States would be pleased immediately to delegate a representative to participate in the work of this sub-committee.

In the event, however, that the Liberian problem is left from now until next autumn without solution and without a continuing means of international co-operation to deal with it, the American Government would find it necessary to reserve its position and its full liberty of action.

Exhibition at Langham Chambers.

Who wishes to buy really good animal paintings at extremely moderate prices should visit the exhibition this week at the Artists' Society's Langham Chambers. A number of paintings and drawings by the late Mr. C. E. Swan, who from the age of twenty specialised in depicting wild animals, and whose thousand files of birds are one of the ornaments of the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park.

Mr. Swan is especially happy with his lions and leopards. "Motherhood" (No. 5), a lioness with very young cubs, is a perfect rendering of a denouement theme, and may be contrasted with "The Spoil" (No. 6), representing a senile lion muzzling his last kill. In "Contentment" (No. 13) the artist has caught the very expression of a leopard sharpening claws on the bark of a tree, the sinuous lines of the body and the flattened ear being most skillfully rendered. "A Night-time Howler" (No. 16), "Siesta" (No. 36) and "An Evening Drink" (No. 20), are also excellent, as is "African Leopards" (No. 29).

Some of the pictures shown have been accepted by the Academy and others have been seen at the Paris Salon. Mr. Swan's studies, it is said, are sometimes unfinished, but his finished pictures, and the sketches many of them, displayed on the centre table lend support to this view. They show wonderful grasp of the subjects and strength of line.

Mr. Swan's sudden death last autumn at the age of sixty-one took from us one of the by no means large band of artists who can really represent wild animals as they are.

## BIG GAME HUNTING ON THE SERENGETTI.

Protest to Tanganyika Government.

OVER two hundred shooting parties are expected to visit the Serengetti Plains next season, according to a statement presented to the Tanganyika Government by the Association for the Preservation of Game in Tanganyika. The Government is urged to expedite construction of the road from Arusha to the plains on the ground that the average shooting expedition spends approximately £1,000, which will be spent mainly in Nairobi until a proper road from Arusha to the shooting grounds is provided. At present, says the Association, motor vehicles go all over the plains, and game is almost invariably located and approached to within shooting distance before the parties leave the cars. Such use of cars for locating game is denounced, and the hope is expressed that it may eventually be possible to confine motor-cars to gazetted roads only.

Various communications received by us describe the idea of two hundred shooting parties in a season as fantastic.

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# RIFLES



**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"EAST AFRICA'S"

"There are fewer priests in the diocese than have been for at least ten years."—*The Bishop, Nyasaland.*

"The African is naturally an evangelist."—*The Rev. F. J. Finch, in an address in London on his work in the Upper Nile diocese.*

"At the dispensary in the new clinic at Mulago a patient receives his treatment and a bottle of medicine for the modest sum of 20 cents."—*The Uganda Herald.*

"I have considered whether it is any good putting anything in this Council at all."—*The Hon. L. F. Moor, M.L.C., speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"One of the greatest assets of Tanganyika is the Serengeti Plains, probably the finest shooting ground in the world."—*The Association for Preservation of Game in Tanganyika.*

"At tea-parties in the jungle lion cubs and their parents behave absurdly like us humans on such occasions in our own homes."—*Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell, in "The Passing Show."*

"Any Government which is out to govern must expect criticism—just criticism, mean criticism, approbation, and squeals."—*Mr. H. C. D. C. MacKenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the Legislative Council.*

"I have made over two complete world tours, visiting thirty-two countries. But nowhere, except perhaps in Hobart, have I encountered such overwhelming kindness as in Nairobi."—*Mr. N. B. Shalders, interviewed by the Nairobi "Standard."*

"Why we should have to pay P.T. 14d. for a letter to England as against the charge of 14d. from England to the Sudan I have never been able to understand."—*Mr. E. C. Reed, addressing the annual meeting of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce.*

"I do not think the Hon. Member for the Ndola electoral area has ever been to my constituency. He cannot know anything about it, and I will trouble him to keep off it."—*The Hon. H. A. Goodhart, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"I am sure that some of the young children in Kenya do not get enough sun, and some of these wasted anæmic subjects, if I had seen them in London, I should have unhesitatingly ordered artificial sunbaths."—*Dr. J. H. Sequeira, in "The Kenya and East African Medical Journal."*

"When the name of our chaplaincy was chosen, I said that Mount Kenya was our parish spire, and the chaplaincy should be so named. I have had six days' holiday to inspect the spire, and was glad to find it in excellent repair."—*The Rev. A. B. Gordon, of Nanyuki, in the "Kenya Church Review."*

"About one-third of the world's population, or some 650 million people, suffer from malaria, from which two million die every year. Over seven million people in the Empire are treated every year with quinine, at a public cost of £650,000."—*Sir Stephen Tallents, Secretary of the Empire Marketing Board.*

"Whereas in 1924 Imperial Airways were operating with a reliability of 75%, that figure has improved steadily until it now stands at 94.2%, while from the view-point of safety more than 8,000,000 miles has been flown with only five accidents involving injury to passengers."—*The Federation of British Industries, in "Industry and the Empire."*

**WHO'S WHO****Captain James Francis Kenny-Dillon.**

Copyright, East Africa.

Because he could always see the other fellow's point of view, Captain Kenny-Dillon—known widely to East Africans as "K.D."—enjoyed an unusual measure of settler confidence in both Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia, and that he really shared in thought the hopes and difficulties of planters was clearly proved by his decision on retirement from the Government service to take up land on his own account at Lushoto in the Usambara Mountains.

He served throughout the Boer War, in which he was severely wounded, receiving the Queen's Medal with four clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps. In 1902 he joined the Administrative Service of Southern Rhodesia, transferring in 1905 to Northern Rhodesia, where he spent nine years before the outbreak of War brought him home to the Western Front. After nearly two years in France and Belgium with his Regiment, he was sent to East Africa, where he was again wounded, early in 1918 he was appointed to the staff at G.H.Q., Dar es Salaam. For gallant conduct in the field he was mentioned in dispatches.

Becoming a Senior Assistant Political Officer in Tanganyika in 1919, ten years later he was made Labour Officer in charge of the Tanga Province, but reverted to the Administration as a District Officer before his retirement early in 1932.

## PERSONALIA.

Lady Francis Scott is spending the summer in England.

Captain W. Tyson, of Nairobi, is due to reach London on June 4.

Mr. Peter Roach and Mrs. D. Pearson were recently married in Tanga.

Mr. W. H. Tumeke has been appointed Chairman of the Blantyre Water Board, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. H. Stevenson, director and secretary of the African Lakes Corporation is visiting Nyasaland.

General Aazambuja Martins, Chief of the General Staff in Mozambique, is on his way to Lisbon.

Commander and Mrs. Rees Millington left Geneva last Sunday for Dar es Salaam en route to Mwanza.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Frayling, of the Tanganyika Mines Department, are on their way back to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. R. O. Ingram, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, has been transferred to Malomo.

Mr. H. B. Rutherford has been appointed secretary of the Monza-Pemba Road Board, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss A. Rose, Miss E. Brown, and Miss L. Peckett are outward-bound for Kenya by the s.s. "Angers."

Mr. Justice Haythorne Reed reached England on Monday from Nyasaland, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Reed.

Mrs. G. U. Langridge, of Kenya, last week exhibited pears from the Colony at the Royal Horticultural Hall.

Mr. C. F. Molyneux has been elected President of the Mazabuka Golf Club, with Captain C. Godson as Vice-President.

The Hon. F. H. Lowe, M.C., has been elected Mayor of Livingstonia, with Mr. F. D. Law as Deputy Mayor.

Mr. M. E. Humphrey Moore, who has been farming in Rumuruti for the past eight years, is at present in London.

The new premises of the Kampala Sports Club have been opened by the Hon. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, M.B.E.

Major Frederick D. Boyce, M.C., and Major John M. Bayner have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Nakuru.

Mr. N. J. May, general manager of the Beira Engineering Company and Mrs. May have arrived in Scotland on leave.

Lord and Lady Cranworth, the Hon. Camilla Gordon, and the Hon. Judith Gordon have arrived in Cape Town, W. A.

Mr. R. T. Jenkins, Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Acting Solicitor-General on his return from leave.

Captain J. F. Kenny-Dillon, who is caricatured in this issue, is on his way back to Tanganyika Territory to settle at Lushoto.

Mr. S. A. Walden, of the Provincial Administration in Tanganyika, is shortly returning from leave and is likely to be posted to Lindi.

Mr. G. F. Sayers has been appointed an Assistant Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, and Mr. R. A. J. Maguire to be a District Officer.

Mr. E. M. Swynnerton, director of the Tsetse Control Department in Tanganyika, was recently flown to Uganda to enter Kampala Hospital.

Mr. R. R. Staples has been appointed Pasture Research Officer in Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. C. G. Trapnell Ecologist in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. P. Teare, who has been a Game Ranger in Tanganyika for the past eight years, and is now acting Game Warden, is shortly expected home on leave.

Mr. B. T. Duckworth, of the Uganda Public Works Department, who is on his way back to Kampala, is a keen athlete and enthusiastic photographer.

Sir William Gowers, the retiring Governor of Uganda, and Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, are both due to reach London next Monday.

Dr. C. L. Ievers, who has arrived from Tanga, has served in Tanganyika for the past fourteen years, previous to which he spent four years on the Gold Coast.

Lord Stanley of Alderley left property of the value of £247,912, including settled lands in Wales, but excluding all other settled land. The net personalty was £20,725.

Mrs. Boyd-Moss, wife of General L. B. Boyd-Moss, C.M.G., D.S.O., the well-known Agasha coffee planter, and former M.B.C., is staying in Bexhill-on-Sea.

Mr. T. M. Jeevanjee, O.B.E., who recently returned from the Nairobi Municipal Council owing to ill-health, has resigned the Presidency of the Muslim Association.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robertson left London last week-end for Paris and Rome en-route for Mombasa. They have both benefited considerably in health from their holiday.

The marriage of Mr. Rodney M. Heape and Miss Alexandra Crampton, daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. D. B. Crampton, will take place early in August at Cherangani, Kenya.



## PERSONALIA (continued)

No fewer than eight of the thirty founders of the newly established Chamberlain Club have African connections. They are Mr. Amery, Lord Lloyd, Sir Henry Page-Croft, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Winterton.

Mr. G. M. Wrentmore, manager of the Kififi Plantations in Kenya and Mrs. Wrentmore, who are at present on leave, intend to spend much of their holiday on a motor tour of Devon and Scotland. Mr. Wrentmore served in the R.N.A.S. in the early days of the War, and was later a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps.

Dr. D. Murray and Mr. R. MacGill, of the Uganda Service, suffered a narrow escape the other day when the ferry on which they were crossing the Nile at Laropi capsized some 400 yards from the river bank as the result of a sudden squall which threw all the occupants and £250 of tax money into the water. One Native was drowned, but the lorry and money were later recovered.

Mr. G. H. Pattison, one of the few Englishmen who were planting in German territory in East Africa before the War and made prisoners at the outbreak of hostilities, reached England a few days ago on retirement. He has latterly been on the staff in Uppa of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, and was previously one of the senior members of the staff of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

With regret we report the death in Nairobi of Captain F. J. Patmore, who had for many years been a well-known coffee planter in the Muhoroni district of Kenya. He took a deep interest in public affairs, was an active member of the Songhor Farmers' Association, and had served on the Council of the Coffee Planters' Union. At one time it was his intention to stand for the Legislative Council in opposition to Mr. Conway Harvey.

Lord Egerton of Tatton, who has returned from Kenya, has extensive interests in East Africa. In Kenya he owns a large tea plantation at Jamiji, near Kericho, a modern engineering works at Njoro, an estate at Nanyuki, while he also owns a large area of land in the southern highlands of Tanganyika. He is a keen practical exponent of the "Buy British" ideal, practically all the machinery and equipment used on his properties being of British manufacture.

Miss Winifred Spooner, who has done much flying in East Africa, finished fourth in last Saturday's cross-country air race of 497 miles. Only eight of the 120 competitors finished.

Mr. E. H. Brogan, Veterinary Officer in Northern Rhodesia for the past seventeen years, died in tragic circumstances recently while in the train on his way to Cape Town en route for England.

Mr. H. L. Beiles, managing director of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Company, the well-known chemists and druggists with establishments in East Africa, expects to reach Croaydon on Sunday by air from Nairobi.

Mr. J. Granville Squiers, who served throughout the East African Campaign, and who will be remembered by many Tanganyikans, has completed an interesting new lecture entitled "Secret Hiding Places," of which a book version under the same title will be published shortly. His three well-known lectures, "My African Wanderings," "Life in an African Mangrove Swamp," and "African Smiles and Sunshine," have been delivered to hundreds of audiences in this country, and have been really good propaganda for the East African territories in which he spent some twelve years.

## DEATH OF LORD INCHEAPE

We deeply regret to report the death on Monday at the age of seventy-nine of the Earl of Inchcape, Chairman of the British-India Steam Navigation Co. and the P. & O. Company, senior partner of Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., and a partner and director in many other well-known enterprises. Despite his great public and commercial responsibilities, he was a most warm-hearted and approachable man with a keen sense of humour and a wide range of friendships; it was said that he never allowed one of his ships to sail while he was in London without personally wishing the captain good-bye. He took his title from the Inchcape Rocks, a favourite place of resort in his boyhood days in Scotland with the girl friend whom he afterwards married, and to whom he attributed much of his later success. No man outside politics had done more voluntary work on Government committees during the past twenty years. He will be widely missed, not least in East African shipping circles.

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION OF  
Pictures of Wild Animals

By the late C. E. SWAN.  
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**CANON WOODWARD'S FINE RECORD**

Fifty-seven Years in Africa

EAST AFRICA'S oldest missionary, Canon J. Woodward, was recently the guest of honour at a dinner given at Mkwazini, Zanzibar, by the U.M.C.A. in celebration of the completion of his fifty-seventh year of service in Africa. Many non-missionary friends would we are sure wish to be associated with the tribute, for no one has more endeared himself to Europeans and Africans than this gentle yet dauntless servant of the Church.

Soon after reaching Zanzibar he was taught printing by Bishop Steere. In 1878, having been ordained Deacon, he was transferred to Magila on the mainland, where he spent some forty years, becoming Archdeacon of Magila in 1899, and compiling the first handbook of the Bondi language. During the War he was made prisoner, by the Germans and, despite his age and calling, was subjected to deplorable treatment, which did much more to anger his British fellow-prisoners in Tabora than their own misfortunes. From 1921 to 1930 he worked in South Africa, being installed Canon of Bloemfontein, but on medical advice he returned to Zanzibar two years ago, and was installed Canon of Zanzibar.

May he long be spared to continue in the active service of the mission.

**TRIBUTE TO MR. G. LATHAM.**

Bishop May's Testimony.

A CORDIAL tribute to Mr. Geoffrey Latham, who recently retired from the post of Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, is paid by the Bishop of that diocese in his report for 1931, which says:—

"Every Mission in the country has suffered a great loss in the retirement of Mr. Geoffrey Latham, the Director of Native Education, followed a few months later by that of the Assistant Director, Mr. Keith. Mr. Latham came to the post when it was first created, without previous training or experience, and had the very difficult task, not only of organising an entirely new Department, but also of effecting the friendly co-operation of the missionaries, who were naturally disposed to be not a little suspicious when the Government began to trespass on what had previously been their own special preserve.

"The happy relations which have been maintained throughout between the Missions and the Government, and the smooth and efficient working of the Department, are a measure of Mr. Latham's success, which has been due partly to his untiring energy in mastering his subject and the conditions with which he had to deal, but also in at least as great a degree to the fact that from the outset both he and Mr. Keith won the confidence of the Missions by their sincere and genuine interest in the religious side of the missionary's work, and their obvious concern for the spiritual welfare of the Africans. A very loyal and faithful churchman, Mr. Latham is greatly missed in the diocese and especially at Livingstone, where he held office almost continuously for a number of years."

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**

- May 31.—Opening of North Charterland Inquiry. African Society Dinner to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 8 p.m.
- June 2.—Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 11 a.m.
- June 3.—Shikar Club Dinner, Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m.
- June 6.—Mr. C. F. Rey to address Royal Geographical Society on "Ngamiland and the Kalahari," 8.30 p.m.
- June 7.—East African Branch of Oyoosca League, 4 p.m.
- June 20.—Royal Geographical Society's Dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.45 p.m.; Dance, Lady Eranworth for the Hon. Judith Gordon and Miss Vera Churchman.
- June 22.—East African Dinner Club, Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m.
- June 23.—Travellers Restaurant.

**TO PROMOTE SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.**

Central Committee to be elected To-day.

A special meeting of the Executive of the Central Associations of Kenya was held yesterday in Nairobi, chiefly to discuss questions of settlement and publicity, and another public meeting is due to be held in the Kenya capital to-day to elect a Central Committee to promote European settlement; it will be assisted by a Publicity Sub-Committee, a Land Sub-Committee, a Finance Sub-Committee, and a Women's Sub-Committee. The Government, the Kenya and Ugandan Railways, the Nairobi Municipality, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, the East African Women's League, the East Indian Officers' Association of Kenya, and other bodies have been invited to send representatives to the meeting, which all the elected members of the Legislative Council have been asked to attend.

They have received by air mail a report of a very representative meeting held in Nairobi on May 3 to consider a large publicity scheme to increase white settlement in the Colony. The meeting was convened by the Convention of Associations, whose President, Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, took the chair; it was attended by ten European elected members of the Legislative Council and delegates from most of the District Associations and other leading public bodies.

Mr. Archer emphasised that incoming settlers could now establish themselves much more cheaply than in the past; Mr. Gwynnett Bompas revealed that the Government had approved an expenditure of £1,000 by the Nairobi Municipal Council for the publication of a brochure to advertise not only Nairobi but the country generally; and Captain H. E. Schwartz urged that the Central Committee should work in the closest liaison with the Government, which ought to provide the necessary finance.

The British and Foreign Bible Society sent 63,000 volumes to East Africa last year.

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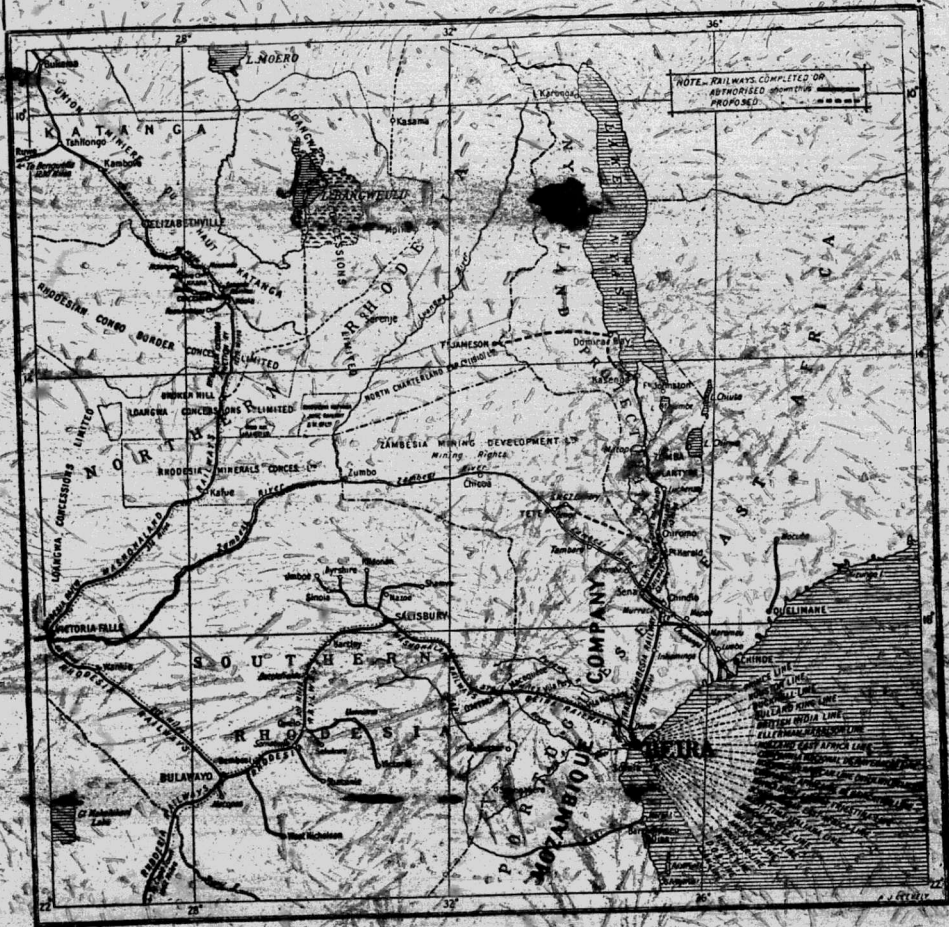


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The total value of its entire commercial movement is now nearly

**£18,500,000** a Year.



## KENYA GOVERNOR'S VIEWS AND

Anxious to attract New Settlers.

From the address of Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor, to the first session of the new Legislative Council of Kenya we take the following extracts:

"I recently did an extended tour through the settled areas, and I have come back filled with admiration for these farmers, and for their womanfolk. With few exceptions they have adjusted themselves to the altered conditions; they are living frugally, and they are working from morning till night trying to make good against very heavy odds.

"I have read with very great interest the discussions on the subject of publicity which have taken place in Nairobi. The Government will give all the assistance it can in the way of making the attractions of Kenya better known not only to tourists but to those who it would be for our advantage to join as fellow colonists. I am very hopeful that it will be possible to retain the London Office somewhat on the lines agreed upon a few months ago. This Office will form an important link in the chain of greater publicity which is now being forged.

"The time has arrived when we should attempt to lay down definitely the establishment and necessary services required to keep a reasonably modern Government machine in being for, say, the next four years, and then assess the annual amount required to maintain such a machine, always keeping in mind the obligation to build up again our surplus balances to a figure which will give us a margin of safety should bad times come again.

## Government Machine to be Overhauled.

"There are three important inquiries relating to affairs in the Colony either in being or impending, but I think the investigation I have just referred to need only await the presentation of Lord Moyne's report to Parliament, probably towards the end of May, as his recommendations may materially affect the position. The idea I have in mind—one which received the general approval of the Executive Council a few days ago—is that this overhauling of the Government machine on the basis of reasonable efficiency should be undertaken by a small committee of officials and unofficials.

"I intend to place the proposal before the Secretary of State by next air mail with the request that if after consultation with Lord Moyne he finds that it does not conflict with the latter's general recommendations, then I should be permitted to take the necessary action even before the report is laid before Parliament. By this means we should be able to appoint the committee within the next few weeks. The terms of reference will be drawn up by a sub-committee of the Executive Council and the personnet will be selected after consultation with that body.

"I take this opportunity of expressing to Lord Moyne the sincere thanks of Government for coming out to conduct this important inquiry. He has certainly undertaken a task of extraordinary complexity and of being a one-man investigation his work must be very arduous indeed. No one could have been more approachable than he has been, and no one could have searched for truth more assiduously than he has done. He agreed to come to Kenya solely from a sense of public duty, and this makes us all the more grateful to him for his public-spirited action."

## COSTS OF GOVERNMENT IN N. RHODESIA.

Mr. J. E. Stephenson's Protest to the Governor.

MR. J. E. STEPHENSON, J.P. of Chwewe, Northern Rhodesia, has addressed to the Governor of that Territory, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, a protest against the appointment of three officials to inquire into the organisation and staffing of Departments of the public services, with special reference to salaries, leave conditions, allowances, etc., on the ground that Government servants should not be placed in such an invidious position. We are able to reveal that in the course of his communication Mr. Stephenson says:

"Thirty years ago it cost 10d. per capita for district administration, where to-day it costs 30d., and judging by the everyday occurrences of theft, burglary, and lawlessness, the higher priced administration is lamentably less efficient than the lower priced.

"It is strikingly obvious that when expenditures were borne by a business and commercial concern—the British Government—which had to provide funds from

moderate. But this a matter of grave concern to the owners of Northern Rhodesia that under Crown Government expenditure has so largely increased (in the case of Northern Rhodesia from 10d. to 30d. or by 200% in 1911).

The Civil Office calls the time, and leaves the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to pay the piper. I respectfully submit that if your Excellency will abolish from 75% to 97 1/2% of the writing which now occupies so much time in district administration; re-arranges the staff to reasonable proportions; and, regarding the Downing Street and Exeter Hall reports, re-arranges the man on the spot some degree of confidence about the man with dishonourable exceptions; the counsel counsel in integrity, energy, and intellect to the average human being, and as a rule is neither a tyrant, nor impetive; the country will be better and very much more efficiently administered; and what is of financial importance £100,000 annually saved.

"With regard to augmentation of revenue, I beg to direct your Excellency's attention to the fact that the incidence of direct taxation is irregular, approximately 50% of the Native population being exempted—presumably of the instance of lofty minded, high-handed persons, who, with a soul above money, most diligently refrain from making good the amount which their vicarious generosity bestows Northern Rhodesia; and as British women are taxed from taxation because of their sex, the local population should immediately be remedied by every African man over the age of sixteen or eighteen contributing as best he may to the territory's revenues."

## S. RHODESIAN MINISTER DROPPED.

Mr. Fletcher, Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, having recently been subject to a good deal of criticism, the Premier, Mr. H. U. Moffat, called upon him to resign his portfolio last week, and, meeting with a refusal, tendered the resignation of the whole Cabinet to the Governor, who at once asked Mr. Moffat to form a new Cabinet. He re-appointed all the old Ministers except Mr. Fletcher, and, as a measure of economy, has asked the Minister of Mines to take over the portfolio of Agriculture also.



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**LOCUSTS AT THE ZOO.**

The insect house at the London Zoo has received from the Sudan, through the courtesy of Imperial Airways, a set of living migratory locusts. Several tubes of eggs which had been laid in Sudan and which it is hoped to rear.

**240 ACRES OF BEARING COFFEE FOR £4,200.**

Kisumu Estate, situated near Makuyu station, has been sold at auction in Nairobi by Messrs. E. Hutcheson & Company for £4,200, though it covers 280 acres, of which 240 are under bearing coffee. It was bought in by the mortgagees and was previously owned by Jambo Ltd.

**THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.**

The domestic affairs of the Royal Empire Society occupied most of the attention of Monday's annual general meeting. Although the report was eventually adopted unanimously, considerable criticism was voiced by some members, who urged closer contact between the Fellows and the Council, and a greater spirit of friendship in the organisation. It was resolved to reduce the subscription for Associates to one guinea.

**AIR MAIL DEPARTURES CHANGED.**

Beginning with the mail which left Croydon yesterday, aeroplanes on the East African service are to leave each Wednesday at 6 p.m., instead of at noon. Passengers will leave Imperial Airways, Victoria Station, at 5.45 p.m. for the aerodrome, and correspondence for dispatch by the air mail must be posted so as to reach the General Post Office, London, at 4 p.m. on Wednesdays. The new schedule is based on the summertime programme of Imperial Airways, and does not involve any alteration in departure times from stations beyond Paris.

**MOTOR ACCESSORY REPRESENTATION.**

A British firm wishes to obtain the representation of East Africa of a United Kingdom motor manufacturing motor accessories. Firms interested should write to the Department of Overseas Trade, 11, Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference 880.

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW RESULTS.**

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s latest report shows a trading loss of £28,570 (against a trading profit of £75,284 for last year) and a net loss of £65,911 (against a net profit of £39,670). After providing for the Preference dividends and crediting the balance of £13,572 brought forward, there is a total debit balance of £51,339, to provide which sum £100,000 has been transferred from reserve, leaving a credit of £48,660 to be carried forward.

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY MEETING.**

At last week's general meeting of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., Sir Montague Nicholson, the Chairman, said that two valuable reports on the company's operations in Nyasaland had been procured; that drastic reductions had been made in expenditure; that the loss on estates and plantations was £342, against £15,859 in the previous year; that the Kubula Stores were in a favourable position to develop a profitable business when trading conditions improve; and that Mr. James Nichol, the general manager, had just reached Nyasaland in a lorry fitted with a Diesel engine which he took out and drove up from Cape Town. The results in running and mileage costs were very satisfactory and the company hoped to secure a profitable agency for the engines throughout a large area of Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

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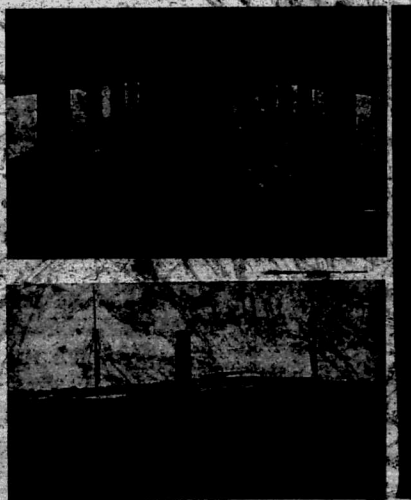
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**ONLY EIGHTEEN MONTHS LATE.**

A curious entry in *The Tanganyika Gazette* of April 8, 1932, is that Mr. W. Nowell, Director of the Amani Research Station, returned to the territory from leave on November 21, 1930. The earliest announcement of his arrival is thus only eighteen months late!

**OFFICIAL SALARIES.**

While Service salaries in the East African territories are so much under discussion, it is interesting to note that the British delegate attending the Council of the League of Nations stated last week that the highest salary paid in the English Service is £3,150 including bonus, but that the net total received under the new conditions is only £2,420.

**LORD MOYNE'S REPORT.**

We are able to state that Lord Moyne's report on his mission to Kenya is already in the hands of the printers and that it is to be released simultaneously in London and East Africa. It will not therefore be published about the end of May, as had been anticipated, but should be made available to the public within three or four weeks.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S SMART PERFORMANCE.**

The official report of the debates during the seventh session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has already reached us, though the session was concluded only on March 10. Congratulations to the Government Printer on a smart piece of work. If other territories would emulate Northern Rhodesia in the desirable matter of speedy publication of such records, the public interest would be better served.

**NATIVE GIVEN A MILITARY FUNERAL.**

A Nyasaland Native who died recently in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, was accorded a military funeral, the arrangements for which were made by the local branch of the British Empire Service League, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Methuen, D.S.O., is President. The Native held four medals gained during the East African Campaign, and ex-members of the King's African Rifles, as well as a detachment of Police, were in attendance at the burial.

**BARCLAY'S (D.C. AND O.) MASONIC LODGE.**

W. Bro. P. J. Froome, manager of the Circus Place branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), who is known to many East Africans, was recently installed second Master of the Dominion Lodge, No. 5252, at Freemasons' Hall, when he appointed and invested the following officers: Bro. S. R. B. Love, S.W.; W. Bro. P. J. Swanston, J.W.; W. Bro. G. H. Soul, Treasurer; W. Bro. W. C. Freeman, P.D.G. Steward (Nigeria), Secretary; W. Bro. T. D. H. Austin, P.P.S.G.D. (Surrey), D.C.; Bro. C. D. Watt, S.D.; Bro. Herbert G. Pierce, J.D.; W. Bro. G. W. T. Puggle, A.D.C.; Bro. E. Ashley Watkins, Organist; W. Bro. A. G. Guttridge, Assistant Secretary; Bro. G. W. Batt, I.G.; W. Bro. L. E. Cotterell and Bros. A. Z. Warner, D. C. Wardlaw, and C. L. Baddeley, Stewards; W. Bro. T. Reeves, Tyler.

The Lodge, which was formed a year ago, is confined to members of the staff of Barclays Bank and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and consists approximately of half from each institution, the present membership is about fifty. Meetings are held during May, June, July and September. Among the visitors present at the Installation were W. Bro. W. A. B. Faithorpe, late D.G. Secy of East Africa, and W. Bro. Naylor from the Sudan.

**WANTED: AN OLD MOTOR CAR.**

The Rev. W. Wynn Jones is expected to arrive in East Africa during August from Tanganyika. On his arrival the Bishop of Central Tanganyika appeals for the gift or loan of a car, no matter how old, so long as it is in good condition. He will speak in this country in connexion with missionary work in Tanganyika. Communications on the subject would be gladly received by the Rev. the Hon. W. Tatbot Rice, 76, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W. 7.

**"EAST AFRICA'S" EXPOSURE JUSTIFIED.**

The serious instance of Native maladministration in the Songea district, which *East Africa* exclusively exposed about a year ago is now the subject of an official *communiqué* by the Tanganyika Secretariat. It admits the gravity of the incident, states that the headman responsible was removed from office and that two accused Natives were sentenced to nine months' hard labour each and a third to six months' imprisonment, and announces that disciplinary action has been taken against some of the Government officials responsible.

**THE DUKES OF YORK AND EAST AFRICA.**

Last Thursday's ceremony at Olympia of laying the stone of dedication of the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home by Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master, had a special interest for East Africans, since four of the five principal participants had visited East Africa. They were the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. Two others who figured prominently in the ceremony, and who have visited or served in East Africa, were Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Morgan Crofton, the Grand Sword Bearer, and Sir P. Colville Smith, the Grand Secretary.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields produced 26 tons of tin during April.

Meru Plantations, Ltd., and Wikindo, Ltd., have been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies.

A recent *patas* in Ujiji between local Arabs and Natives resulted in the death of one man and injuries to forty others.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during March amounted to £13,730, compared with £22,702 for the corresponding period of 1930.

The earnings of the Tanganyika railways during January totalled £2,145, compared with £20,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

A constitution for the Diocese of Central Tanganyika has been approved and will come into force for an experimental period of ten years.

Minerals exported from Tanganyika during March included: Gold, 2,984 ounces (£14,922); diamonds, 182 carats (£183); and salt, 200 tons (£1,284).

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce is to ask the local Government for the number of officials drawing travelling allowances while using foreign cars.

The Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) bank-note issues of the Standard Bank of South Africa and of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) are now legal tender in Nyasaland.

A light draught steamer sent out from this country for work on the Zambezi in connexion with the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, has now been launched.

The latest crop reports from Tanganyika give the following estimates: Cotton, 22,500 bales; cotton seed, 7,500 tons; groundnuts, 25,000 tons; simsim, 2,000 tons; and rice, 1,500 tons.

A rate of £1 is to be imposed on every male European resident in the Usasin Gishu district of Kenya for 1932 in order to provide additional funds towards the maintenance of the Eldoret Hospital.

Gross receipts at all sections of the Rhodesia Railways during March were £112,434, compared with £168,380 during March, 1931. On the Beira-Batali section the receipts were £38,277, against £61,736.

A new beam wireless telegraph service between this country and Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was opened on Monday. Telegrams for dispatch by the new service should be marked "via Marconi."

Hitherto tea has been served without charge to members of the Legislative Assembly in Southern Rhodesia and their visitors. On the ground of economy the facility has been withdrawn, and a small charge is now made.

Copy of the agreement entered into between the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments concerning certain Customs agreements between the two territories has been published as a supplement to the Kenya Official Gazette.

With the object of providing the nucleus of a maternity endowment fund, the East African Women's League recently held a Bridge Drive and Dance in Government House, Nairobi, which was held in the home lent for the occasion.

Export traffic called to the coast by the Kenya and Tanganyika Governments during the first two months of this year totalled 39,732 tons, compared with 76,738 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. Import traffic over the same period amounted to 75,401 tons, against 28,107 tons.

Lord Francis Scott, the Commandant, announces that only men in the Kenya Defence Force between the ages of eighteen and thirty (Class 1) are to be called out for training at present, and that such training will consist of 60 hours per annum for recruits and 374 hours for the advanced class.

The allegation that a man had transported four stolen bicycles from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar by canoe has led the Zanzibar Official Gazette to recall that an occasional practice of the old slave-traders was to bring their captives to Zanzibar in craft of this type of land. Pending their disposal, the slaves were sometimes kept concealed in the cave just north of Mangapwani.

The Nakuru branch of Motor Mart and Exchange recently arranged a novel competition in aid of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital. The figure of a human being placed in their window was made throughout with motor spare parts. Onlookers were invited to guess the number of parts contained in the figure, and those nearest the correct number were awarded a prize. Each entry costs a shilling, the proceeds being devoted to the hospital.

The value of aerial reconnaissance over deserted parts of the Red Sea coast was recently illustrated when three R.A.F. machines flying near the Egyptian border saw cargo being landed from two dhows and loaded on to camels. Acting on the presumption that they had spotted smugglers, the aviators immediately reported to the Sudan authorities, who have requested all aeroplanes flying between Wadi Halfa and Atbara to report any large camel convoys.

That the total volume of foreign trade of the Sudan dropped last year from £E11,433,113 to £E5,745,592 was mentioned by Mr. E. C. Reed, President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, at the recent annual meeting. Government imports had decreased by 32.6% and public imports by 41.2%, while exports decreased from £E3,211,400 to £E1,723,531, or 65.7%. It should be borne in mind, however, that some 300,000 kantars of cotton from the 1930-31 crop remained unexported at the end of 1931.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**Caster Seed.**—The market is steady at about £11 3s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 4ss. and £14.)

**Clayes.**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 7s. 6d. May-June at 7 1/2d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 7od. and 11 1/2d.)

**Coffee.**—At the time of going to press the markets had only just opened after the holidays and no reports had been issued.

**Copra.**—There is little change from the previous quotation of £14 7s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 and £20.)

**Cotton.**—The market is dull, with East African quoted at 3 1/2d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 4 1/2d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—The nominal quotation is slightly lower at £4 2s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 and £5 10s.)

**Groundnuts.**—Practically no business is passing at the present price of £15 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 10s. and £15.)

**Hides and Skins.**—There is a plentiful supply but buyers are making very few purchases. Mombasa unbatched heavy-weights are quoted at about 4 1/2d. per lb.

**Simsim.**—There has been a slight rise of price to £14 3s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 and £15.)

**Sisal.**—Quiet, with East African No. 1 being for May July quoted at £14 5s. per ton c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £28 10s.)

**BANK REPORTS SOMEWHAT BETTER TRADE.**

The latest trade cables from East Africa received by Barclay's Bank (D.C. & Co.) state:—

**Kenya.**—Prospects for the coming coffee season are somewhat better, but maize is looking well and gives promise of good crops. But reports are uncertain owing to the presence of locusts, which are expected to cause anxiety, especially in the Kiambu and Thika districts. Trade generally is quiet, but the slight improvement reported last month continues. Tanganyika.—Trade remains quiet, but with a slightly steadier tone. Damage from locusts is not so extensive as was expected. The weather is excellent, and good crops are anticipated.

**Uganda.**—The estimated cotton output for the end of March is 107,374 tons of seed, equivalent to 128,000 bales. Prospects for the coming coffee crop are good.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Maize crops are looking well, and more than average yields are expected. Marketing prospects are encouraging, and the risk of damage by locusts is now largely discounted. The minimal output for March was valued at £120,000, a decrease of £103,220 compared with February.

**Nyasaland.**—There was a slight increase in business during April. Theazaar trade is showing the usual seasonal improvement. Europeans and Natives are now selling tobacco to local purchasers, and prices are slightly lower than a year ago.

**MAGADI SODA REPORT.**

The Magadi Soda Company reports a loss of £42,213 for 1931 after providing £16,339 for obsolescence and £25,542 for Debenture interest. Under its leases from the Kenya Government the company had to dispatch by railway a minimum of 40,000 tons of soda ash yearly from November 1, 1926, to October 31, 1931, and in the year ended October 31, 1931, there was a shortage of between 8,000 and 9,000 tons. The Railway Administration claimed the freight payable on this shortage, and £8,000 was accordingly provided for in the trading account for the year. From November 1, 1931, the leases call for minimum dispatches of 100,000 tons per year, but an agreement temporarily modifying the lease conditions has been arrived at in principle.

**RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN.**

Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., which holds considerable interests in Rhokana Corporation, the Northern Rhodesian copper mining company, reports a gross revenue for the year ended March 31 of £131,299, compared with £103,792 for the previous twelve months, and a net profit of £2,519. It is felt that the market prices of the company's shareholdings are not a measure of their true value in normal times, but the directors have decided to make provision for the greater part of the depreciation shown by reference to those prices. For that purpose, the whole of the reserve fund, amounting to £1,000,000, has been written off the book value of the investments, reducing it to £4,400,000, compared with a market value on March 31 last of £4,407,934.

**INCREASING INTEREST IN EMPIRE TOBACCO'S.**

THE RT. HON. IAN MACPHERSON, K.C., M.P., President of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, has addressed to all members of the Federation a letter saying *inter alia*—

"Empire tobacco has come to the fore in a surprising manner since the establishment of the preference in 1910, rising from under 1% of the total U.K. tobacco imports prior to that year to about 10% in the months of 1932 that have been recorded. This goes mainly into pipe tobaccos, of which nearly 60% of the total smoked in the U.K. is of Empire origin.

"Our main objective now is to capture the cigarette tobacco trade. In this connexion may I remind you of a paragraph in the Imperial Economic Committee's report on tobacco, in the course of which they said: 'Producers' organisations can assist most powerfully in encouraging orderly marketing. We consider, however, that much of their most beneficial work lies in regulating supply, establishing grades, and stimulating demand.'

"Several ways have been suggested in which these might be accomplished. Some have been considered by the Federation and representatives have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I shall be glad to receive further suggestions, and we will do our best to see that they are brought to the notice of the proper authorities, both by the Federation direct and on the floor of the House of Commons.

"Uganda has been suggested in some quarters. This is of great interest, however, to meet with the approval of the Government, who regard it as unworkable, and we must remember that in their co-operation lies the prosperity of the Empire producer. Of late they have shown a greatly increasing desire to market both pipe tobacco and cigarettes of Empire origin. The Empire tobacco industry is now coming into its own."

**EAST AFRICAN RAILS.**

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

- May 26 per s.s. "Corfu"
- 26 .. s.s. "Llandaff Castle"
- June 2 .. s.s. "Mantua"

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

Inward mails are expected on June 5 by the s.s. "General Weyron."

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. each Wednesday.

George A. Tyson, F.S.I.

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**PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

THE s.s. "Llandaff Castle," which left London for East Africa on May 10, carries the following passengers for:—

- Genoa**  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Graham.  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Robbertze
- Mombasa**  
Miss M. B. Asplin  
Mr. H. Barham  
Mr. R. W. H. Barnett  
Mr. E. W. Borrett  
Mr. P. G. Carmichael  
Mrs. M. A. Carr-Hole  
Miss L. M. Carr-Hole  
Mr. N. T. Duckworth  
Mr. R. A. Duncan  
Mr. L. R. Fisher  
Miss A. Heaney  
Miss N. M. Hinchout  
Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Lovell  
Hon. Arthur Lowther  
Miss A. C. Roberts  
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Rowbottom  
Mr. T. C. Sargent  
Mr. W. M. Saunders  
Mrs. S. Sherburn  
Master P. Sherburn  
Miss Ullman  
Mr. C. G. B. Wale  
Miss R. M. Wallis  
Mr. W. H. Warring  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Whitehouse  
Miss P. M. Whitehouse  
Dr. & Mrs. W. Wilkinson  
Miss C. A. Wilkinson  
Master D. Wilkinson  
Miss L. Yale
- Marseilles to Mombasa**  
Mr. C. R. B. Brown  
Mr. E. K. Laws
- Genoa to Mombasa**  
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Flinn
- Port Said to Mombasa**  
Miss M. S. Graham

- Tanga**  
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Burt  
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. M. Duncan
- Zanzibar**  
Miss Duncan  
Miss Duncan  
Mrs. L. J. Martin
- Marseilles to Zanzibar**  
Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham
- Dar es Salaam**  
Mrs. A. M. Adams  
Mrs. R. E. Alder  
Capt. H. S. Anderson  
Miss L. M. Bishop  
Mr. & Mrs. F. Burgess  
Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Frayling  
Master M. W. Frayling  
Miss R. S. Frayling  
Miss J. A. Frayling  
Mr. W. L. W. Freeman  
Mr. G. W. Y. Hicks  
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Koffer  
Mr. D. J. Martin  
Mr. T. Scott  
Mr. S. A. Walden
- Pisa**  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Henderson  
Mr. R. M. Mackenzie  
Mr. Parsons
- Natal**  
Mr. J. P. B. Heap  
Mrs. Parsons
- Genoa to Algoa Bay**  
Miss M. J. Dale
- Cape Town**  
Mrs. L. F. Edmonds  
Miss D. F. McIntyre  
Miss A. M. Weekes

THE s.s. "Njassa," which left Southampton last week, carries the following outward-bound passengers for:—

- Beira**  
Mr. & Mrs. Courtes  
Mr. G. Jackson
- Tanga**  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dearden
- Mombasa**  
Mr. & Mrs. M. Munro

**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

THE s.s. "Malda," which arrived in London on May 13, brought the following homeward passengers from:—

- Dar es Salaam**  
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Maher  
Mr. C. M. Anderson  
Mr. & Mrs. T. D. M. Bartley  
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Blaxland  
Mr. L. C. Edwards  
Mr. C. A. V. Han  
Mr. G. E. Howe  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Lindsay  
Mrs. Lovelidge
- Zanzibar**  
Dr. T. C. Findlay  
Mr. J. S. East  
Mr. & Mrs. R. V. Stone

- Tanga**  
Miss Arnold  
Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Greening  
Dr. & Mrs. C. E. Levers  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Johnstone  
Mrs. T. B. Killick  
Mr. G. R. Wildman  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Williams
- Mombasa**  
Dr. & Mrs. J. W. Arthur  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Atkinson  
Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Palmer  
Mr. & Mrs. B. Billington  
Mr. H. A. F. Bland  
Mr. W. F. Blash  
Miss H. M. Boake  
Miss P. Burdett  
Mrs. V. E. Cole  
Mr. A. H. Dawes  
Mrs. D. M. Dawson  
Mr. J. H. Dickson  
Lord Egerton of Tatton  
Mr. W. E. Evans  
Mrs. F. Findlay  
Miss E. B. Gannon  
Mrs. D. M. Gardner  
Mrs. W. J. Glanville  
Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Graves  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gordon  
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Hamilton  
Mr. J. Hardwick  
Miss E. M. Hargreaves  
Miss M. M. Hargreaves  
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Harrold  
Miss H. M. Hogan
- British-India**  
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Hopcraft  
Mr. E. B. Horford  
Mrs. M. H. Howatson  
Mrs. E. F. Howatson  
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Instone  
Mrs. J. Jackson  
Mr. R. J. Lathbury  
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Lee  
Mrs. M. M. Logan  
Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Leckie  
Mrs. W. S. Martin  
Mr. Meade  
Miss A. Mills  
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Moon  
Mr. D. J. Morrison  
Mr. J. B. Mulhall  
Major P. R. M. Mundy  
Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Noble  
Dr. & Mrs. P. S. Nunan  
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Nye  
Mr. & Mrs. J. O'Farrell  
Mrs. S. D. Overton  
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Peskett  
Mr. A. H. Pepps  
Mr. H. Pinder-Brown  
Captain Pomeroy Salmon  
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. G. Searle  
Mr. W. F. Struall  
Major C. G. W. Swire  
Lieut. J. R. Thompson  
Mr. R. Tomkins  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Twells  
Mr. & Mrs. W. Urquhart  
Dr. & Mrs. C. R. Wallace  
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Weaving  
Mr. R. F. Webb  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilkinson  
Mr. F. L. Williams

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

- BRITISH-INDIA**  
"Madras" left Port Said homewards, May 20.  
"Madras" left Beira homewards, May 25.  
"Madras" arrived Port Said outwards, May 20.  
"Genoa" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, May 24.  
"Karagola" arrived Durban, May 25.  
"Khandalla" arrived Bombay, May 21.  
"Karara" left Seychelles for Durban, May 24.
- CLAN ELSBORN HARRISON**  
"Kioto" arrived Dar es Salaam outwards, May 22.  
"Historia" left Suez outwards, May 16.  
"Historia" leaves Birkenhead outwards, May 26.

- HOLLAND-AFRICA**  
"Nieuwenk" left Antwerp for Hamburg, May 17.  
"Nykerk" left Beira for East Africa, May 18.  
"Amstelkerk" left Port Said homewards, May 15.  
"Springfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, May 18.

- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
"Explorateur Granddier" left Diego Suarez homewards, May 21.  
"General Voyron" left Aden homewards, May 21.  
"General Duchesne" arrived Mungwa outwards, May 21.

- UNION-CASTLE**  
"Dunbar Castle" arrived Southampton, May 13.  
"Dunham Castle" left Beira Sudan homewards, May 22.  
"Gloucester Castle" left Natal homewards, May 23.  
"Llandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, May 10.  
"Llandoverly Castle" left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 20.  
"Blangibba Castle" left Ascension homewards, May 17.

**RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.**

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office have received the following details of rainfall in Kenya during the week ended May 10: Eldama Ravine, 1.30 inches; Eldoret, 1.30; Fort Hall, 4.31; Kabete, 1.89; Kericho, 4.27; Kiambu, 1.70; Kikaruri, 1.66; Kisumu, 2.16; Keru, 1.36; Lame, 0.51; Limuru, 3.14; Lumbwa, 1.44; Machakos, 1.72; Mackinnon Road, 2.50; Malindi, 5.95; Meru, 0.02; Moiben, 1.44; Mombasa, 7.71; Nairobi, 1.50; Nanyasha, 1.02; Nanyuki, 1.80; Ngong, 2.25; Nyeri, 6.10; Songhor, 2.76; Subukia, 3.07; Thika, 1.10 inches.



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