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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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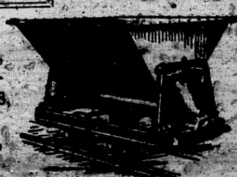
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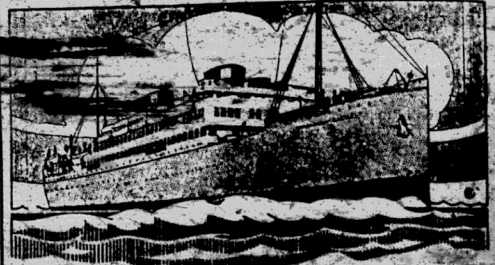
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SIR WILLIAM GOWERS'S GOVERNORSHIP

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS, who reached England on Monday on completion of his seven years' governorship of Uganda, can look back on more than three decades of service under the Crown in West and East Africa. The first man trained in Nigeria under Lord Lugard to be appointed a Governor in Africa, he carried to Uganda the Lugard tradition, and, as he has confessed, characteristically made one of his first walks in Kampala to the top of the hill on which Captain Lugard built his first fort. "I visualised him there, with most inadequate resources," Sir William afterwards declared, "producing some kind of order out of chaos, and keeping his head when those about him were losing theirs and blaming it on him." There have been occasions in recent years on which the Governors of the neighbouring British territories in East Africa lost their heads and indulged in public controversy into which Uganda might easily have been dragged but for the coolness of Sir William Gowers, who, apart from one blunt and memorable public declaration, stood outside the unseemly quarrel and yet fully safeguarded the interests of the Protectorate under his charge.

His term of office in Uganda was marked by a solid but unspectacular progress. Realising that their tenure of power is short, most Governors incline to embark upon some line of policy which will bring a large measure of public recognition; Sir William Gowers had decided even before arriving in Uganda that he would devote himself primarily to the improvement of education, to the extension of scientific research, and to the development of transport facilities—immensely valuable objects, and susceptible of great results from the personal influence of an able Governor, but, with the exception of the third, not calculated to earn much recognition from the popular world.

His first action on reaching the country was to tour almost the whole of it, so that he might be personally acquainted with each district and with the officials administering it. Almost at once it became apparent that his régime was to be marked by efficiency and firmness. Certain senior officials

were retired, others were "carpeted," and the Service realised that its new chief could not be hoodwinked; but if he did not suffer fools gladly, it was soon evident that he was generous in backing a good man. Quick to assimilate the details and master the principles of any problem, he was able within a few months to decide on policy with his departmental heads, encourage sound development, and veto ideas of which he disapproved. A man of exceptional ability, vision and determination, with an excellent memory and a keen appreciation of the value of the technical services, the whole country soon recognised in him a firm but just Governor, who, having made up his mind, would not be deflected from his objective. But he was a benevolent autocrat, who, feeling that the conditions of official service were not satisfactory, took prompt measures to improve them.

Native administration demanded his urgent attention. Though favouring the preservation of African institutions with as little dislocation as possible, and believing that the proper duty of British administrative officers is to train Native authorities in the ways of justice, equity, and good government, he was firmly convinced that no greater fault could be committed than that of advancing too fast for an African people. Recent developments in Uganda had been too rapid and too tolerant of the weaknesses of Native administration. To call a halt, redress abuses, and punish offenders was obviously not the most popular policy which the new Governor could embrace, but it was the one upon which he decided. It meant plain speaking and plain dealing with Native rulers who had acquired an undue sense of their importance and of their immunity from control, and it involved the hostility of those landlords particularly in Buganda, who, representing perhaps 1% of the total population, were oppressing the remaining 99% by extorting increased rents and other levies while withholding security of tenure from the peasant cultivators.

To meet the first need the Native Governments were made to feel that a new hand was at the helm, the Native treasuries were reorganised, and regular auditing of their accounts introduced. As a result of His Excellency's strong support of the officers

selected for this delicate and difficult task, the Native administrations of Uganda are to-day a model to the continent of Africa. At first, of course, Native opposition to the changes was evident, but that the benefits are now widely recognised was proved by the Kabaka of Buganda when he said in his farewell address: "We have learnt to appreciate the wisdom and dignity of your Government ship. You have always shown an interest in our people and perplexities, and we have learnt that dignified and just Government actions which we feel to be hostile to our interests will always receive sympathetic attention, and will in most cases gain the object desired." By the passing of what are known as the *Busulu* and *munjo* laws, the peasantry have been safeguarded in their tenure of fixed rents and protected from the extortions of chiefs and landowners.

The Governor's determination to substitute Swahili for Luganda as the official language of the country was strongly opposed by opinion in Buganda and by the great majority of missionaries, but, believing it to be in the general interest, he stood firm. Whether the change was wise it is still too early to judge, but it is significant that his point of view is to-day shared by some who opposed it two or three years ago. The educational system of the country was greatly improved, and Makerere College, which he supported against a local Press campaign, developed until it became the leading Native educational centre in Eastern Africa. But, far from being an enthusiast for mere literary education of the African, he held that literary instruction should be combined with the teaching of arts and crafts. Education is one channel by which the leading of man from the darkness and material ignorance into the consciousness of the moral and material improvements which lie before him. In that sense of the development of character and material advancement he set much to assist educational progress.

Amongst the sons of one of the leading doctors of his age, Sir William naturally took a peculiar interest in the medical work of the country, which has had the good fortune to have at the head of medical missionary work Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Cook, those far-seeing and energetic pioneers, and as Director of Medical Services, the able Major G. J. Keane. Again and again the plans, official and unofficial, for extended medical work were turned from project into prompt performance by the personal interest of the Governor who reaped the satisfaction of knowing that his territory was a model to the whole of Tropical Africa in its organisation of medical facilities.

The agricultural aspect of the country has changed remarkably since his arrival. It was then a one-crop land, whose whole fate hung on cotton. Realising the danger of dependence on one industry, the new Governor encouraged the growth by *Nyctea* of *Robusta* coffee in many areas and *Arabica* in a few, assisted the development of sugar growing, was sympathetic to the cultivation of tobacco by both Europeans and Natives, and to assist the cotton industry to solve its difficulties, persuaded Sir William Morris-Carroll to accept the chairmanship of a Cotton Commission, the valuable report of which was torpedoed by dissunity among the ginners. Sir William planned so to extend Native coffee growing that it might in time rival the production of cacao by the peasants of the Gold Coast.

Another energetically directed Department which could always count on the Governor's personal interest was the Geological Survey, and it must have been a sincere disappointment to him to feel compelled recently to accept the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee for the gradual reduction to a mere skeleton of its efforts. He insisted on the discovery of gold, tin, copper, petroleum, limestone, and valuable water supplies; but for its encouragement Uganda would to-day probably be exporting neither tin nor gold, the copper deposits of Ruwenzori would not have been prospected for three years past by Longyear's Concessions (whose managing director, Sir Robert Williams, was long been a close friend of Sir William Gowers), and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company would not have made its survey of the Lake Albert petroleum fields.

Improved transport was manifestly necessary to handle the products of increased activity, agricultural and mineral, and it was primarily due to the untiring pressure of Sir William Gowers that the Nile was bridged at Gondokoro and the railway continued to Kampala, the completion of which, the country, instead of being carried to the sea by the Nile towards the headwaters of the Nile, the Nile, the general manager of the Uganda Railways desired. Sir William's conviction was, and it is, that Uganda and the railway would be better served by a line to Kampala, which could be extended at a suitable moment due west to the south of the Ruwenzori range, where it would secure valuable copper traffic, and thence to Stanleyville in the Congo.

He also extended Uganda's already good road system, particularly in Bunyoro and the Western Province, by linking Butiaba with Hoima, Fort Portal, Mbaza, Kabale, and the Belgian trunk road system from Lake Kivu to Ruchuru, Irumu, Kilo, Moyo, and Juba. By this means wonderful new countries were made accessible to means of transport, and in the Governor's opinion, to means of transport for areas of the world.

On his enthusiasm for the development of civil aviation too much emphasis cannot be laid. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the late Captain "Tony" Gladstone's plucky pioneering of the air route from Khartoum to East Africa would have failed but for the persistent advocacy of Sir William Gowers, who, Captain Gladstone himself assured us, was convinced of the feasibility and advisability of the scheme much in advance of the other East African Governors; and it was principally his persuasion which induced them to agree to subsidise the initial flights, from which grew the present inestimably valuable weekly air service. Practising what he preached, Sir William was one of the first men to fly in Central Africa with Captain Gladstone, and he has since given much assistance and encouragement to other flying ventures in Uganda.

But it is keenly realised the importance of developing modern methods of transport, his personal predilection was to *safari* on foot in one of two hard-bitten sportsmen, and in the company of one or two hard-bitten sportsmen, rather than with a gubernatorial *entourage*. Thus every now and then he would slip away, often to the region of the Marchion Falls, one of his favourite haunts, with the late Peter Pearson, with Captain "Samaki" Salmon, and the other experienced elephant shot, in whose company he was delighted. He took his chances in bagging his elephants, and was ever ready to help visitors to the Protectorate, whether it was the Prince of Wales, an M.P. on a rapid tour, or a film company anxious to secure pictures of the game of the country. In him the Game Department had a staunch advocate in the matter of preservation and elephant control, so that the control system of Uganda has set an example to the rest of Africa.

Politically, he was in the fortunate position of administering a country devoid of racial antagonisms. Why, he asked, prescribe that a certain number of unofficial members of the Legislature should belong to any given race, when in Uganda the interests of Europeans and Indians are inextricably interwoven and fundamentally the same? He was an able President of the Legislative Council, giving neither to specious promises nor to evasiveness in the face of unofficial criticism which he usually welcomed, and which he met in full force when he removed the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe. Then the whole vocal unofficial public was raised against him, but he stood firm and convinced the then Secretary of State of the wisdom of his decision.

There is still dissatisfaction with the policy, though some of its former critics have been converted by experience to the view that the Governor was right. He was also at variance with the local Chambers of Commerce when declaring himself in favour of the introduction of an income tax, with which he coupled a cattle tax on the ground that a Native poll tax, which absolves well-to-do Natives from the payment of their share of the country's burden, could not remain a permanent feature of the fiscal system. There were criticisms of his financial policy, but the fact remains that the world collapse which swept away the surplus balances of Kenya and Tanganyika still leaves a balance of £2,000,000 in reserve, though a very considerable sum, have been spent out of the revenue during the past seven years in the erection of buildings and other public works. On his arrival revenue was falling and the need for economy manifest. It was his task a statesman-like view of the importance of closer co-ordination and eventual Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Sir William Gowers was no stickler for the conventions, and could on occasion be acidly direct in statement or rejoinder. He knew what he wanted and was not to be diverted from securing it. Socially, he is a witty raconteur and after-dinner speaker, extraordinarily well-read, and more than able to hold his own in any recreation. Once, we know, guest at Government House suggested a general knowledge competition based on the Bible; His Excellency's answers were more accurate than those of a Bishop.

"*Dmanager, c'est mourir un peu*," he confessed at the farewell public dinner given in his honour before his departure from Kampala, and after thirty-three years in Africa it must be a great wrench to settle in London, even at the congenial task of Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies. His appointment to that office will be welcomed by East Africa in general and Uganda in particular, for the territories will feel confident of the continued personal interest of one of the ablest Governors which any of the East African Dependencies has ever had.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The striking extract on the real meaning to the African of "wizard," "sorcerer" or "witch" which we publish elsewhere in this issue from the pen of the late Gullen Young, a Nyasaland missionary of long experience, entirely confirms the opinion of Mr. F. H. Melland, an administrative officer with equal experience in Northern Rhodesia, as recently expressed at considerable length in our columns. We do not grudge the space already devoted to the discussion of the subject, for it is one of vital importance to the African and to the European Governments which rule him. A thorough understanding of its exact implications is therefore essential. It is evident that the language customarily employed is likely to lead to confusion of thought. "Witchcraft," as Miss Margaret Murray has convincingly shown, means in Western Europe the practice of the ancient religion which prevailed before Christianity spread over Europe, and its suppression was a necessity imposed upon Christians if the new faith was to survive. The fight was a long and arduous one, in which victory more than once hung in the balance, but it was essentially a religious combat.

In Africa, according to the authorities we have quoted, the sorcerer has no religious significance whatever, but is fundamentally "inhuman." He is not *inhuman*—a human being—as Mr. Melland has put it, and his activities are directed against humanity at large. Mr. Young says he is "not subject to clan loyalty," that he has automatically severed himself from clan relationships, and that he is therefore beyond the pale. So he is credited—or debited—with inhuman practices and powers, such as corpse-eating and lycanthropy, and death—utter and complete elimination by burning—is absolutely necessary to exterminate him. It is evident that to use the European term "witch" for the African *inhuman* is inappropriate; connotations of the two words are entirely different. We do not presume to suggest a better word, but it would seem that "ghoul" or some similar term would convey far more truly the significance of the Native term. We invite the opinion of our anthropological friends.

Last week we criticised severely a leading article on the Kenya Land Commission which had been published by *The New Statesman* and *Nation*, the current issue of which gives space to letters from Mr. Wilfred Wellock, a former Socialist M.P., and from Mr. Jamstone Kenyatta, general secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, who allows himself to state (a) that "the Commission is viewed with great alarm and suspicion and mistrust among Africans, because it consists of interested people and because Africans are not represented on it; therefore English people must not be surprised if Africans will not see the Commission," and (b) that "sometimes I wonder if Africans can expect to have justice at all from Englishmen." These statements, as well as others in his letter, are such manifest exaggerations that they will not be seriously regarded by those cognisant of the facts, but, unfortunately, they will probably be accepted at their face value by the great majority of the readers of our contemporary, who will not know that the writer, far from being empowered to speak for the Kikuyu tribe, represents only a small section of it.

It is a travesty of the truth to suggest that Africans generally receive anything but full justice from Englishmen, the mass of whom are scrupulously fair in their dealings with Native races. In that connexion we cannot do better than quote the words of last year's Joint Select Committee of Parliament, of which Mr. Wellock was a member. That authoritative Report said: "In the case of East Africa there can be no doubt that the introduction of European rule, as distinct from European settlement, has been of great benefit to the Native people. The influx of European settlement at the beginning of the century was encouraged by Government in order to promote the development of areas which, partly owing to their relatively colder climate and partly owing to Maasi devastation, were largely unoccupied or in very sparse or irregular occupation. The subsequent expansion of European settlement may have led to some transactions of doubtful fairness, and has necessitated effective measures to protect against all the alienation sufficient land to provide for present and prospective Native requirements. At the same time it would be difficult to find any other instance of a white population settling in a Native country with so little disturbance of the original population. Nor, after making all allowance for a tendency on the part of the settler community to influence the construction of railways or the framing of tariffs and of taxation generally in a direction primarily favourable to the development of areas and industries in which they have been interested, can it be denied that the Natives as a whole have benefited from the presence of the settler community." Kenya settlers and officials have made their mistakes, as everyone else has done, but their record will bear comparison with that of any country of which we have any knowledge, and is much less vulnerable than those of most.

With nearly six hundred steam and motor vessels, many of them large passenger carriers, calling annually at the port of Mombasa, there is manifestly a great opportunity for the development of good business in supplying the ships with local produce. Yet the Commissioner of Customs has to record in his latest report, that of 1931, the value of such stores amounted to only £5,501, "an extremely disappointing figure considering the favourable geographical situation of East Africa in this respect and the wide range of commodities capable of being produced locally and ordinarily required as victualling stores." The problem, it must be admitted, is not an easy one to solve, for the victualling of ships requires careful organisation and prompt delivery of fresh goods. Moreover, in these days of cold storage, many vessels take in sufficient perishable stores at their home port to carry them through the round trip, though from the passenger's point of view the system is open to criticism, since cold storage food is believed to lose much of its vitamin content and nutritive value. Shipping companies, of course, must provide for the needs of their passengers and cannot be expected to run risks of shortage, but if and when adequate fresh supplies are made available at economic prices at East African ports they will assuredly be only too ready to buy. Settlers and merchants might well pay increased attention to the possibilities of this trade.

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How would you review economic affairs throughout East Africa during the past year if you were restricted to 1,400 words?

Asked by *The Times* to write such a review for its special Empire Products Number, the *East Africa* supplied the following article, which are kindly permitted to reproduce.

"Like all other countries dependent on primary production, the East African group of British Dependencies—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, the Sudan and Somaliland—have been badly hit by the low world prices for agricultural, animal, and mineral exports, many of which have touched new low records, and almost all of which have been sold at less than their cost of production. The consequently reduced purchasing power of the territories has, of course, been reflected in severe curtailment in the importation of manufactured goods.

"But the hard lessons driven home to East Africans by the world depression are not without their recompense. The drop in prices has necessitated a drastic overhaul of management methods for the purpose of reducing costs, with the result that in almost every line of activity they have been brought down to a level which even twelve months ago would have been regarded as impossible. The Kenya sisal industry, for instance, then assured the local Government that the Colony's average cost of production was £13 a ton, to-day the average estate expects to be able to cover expenses and perhaps earn some small profit when the c.i.f. price in London returns to £20. Tobacco planters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, tea producers in Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and coffee growers in Kenya and Tanganyika have likewise been raising the imperative need of economy; indeed, many have for the first time undertaken accurate cost accounting, the benefits of which they will reap in more ample measure once the much-needed improvement in produce prices occurs.

"Coupled with unremunerative prices, the territories have had to endure locust invasions surpassing anything known since the earliest days of British occupation. From some unknown breeding-place in Central Africa—generally believed to be in the neighbourhood of Lake Chad—the migratory locusts invaded the Sudan, and continued their depredations in successive stages through Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia. Feeding chiefly on grass and grains, the swarms devastated grazing lands and wrought such immense havoc in the Native Reserves and among the wheat and maize fields of settlers in the Kenya Highlands that it was officially estimated that 40% of the total European crops and 20% of the Native crops had been lost. At the time of writing vast areas of the territories are threatened with heavy layings, hatching, and flying swarms.

Providential Discovery of Kakamega.

"Providentially, at a time when hundreds of European cereal farmers in Kenya, having seen their crops eaten before their eyes, knew not where to turn for funds, the Kakamega goldfield in North Kavirondo was not merely discovered, but speedily proved its ability to provide at least a living for the alluvial prospector who would work steadily. Thus within a few weeks some seven hundred diggers, mainly farmers and planters who had assembled on the dig, and though a few of them have earned much, the general result has been tied over a very difficult period. Considering that Kenya had often been reputed to be officially as a land devoid of attraction for the prospector, the discovery of gold at this anxious time was a veritable godsend. It led to the discovery of two or three reefs of a really promising character, and to a visit by Sir Arthur Kitson to conduct a geological survey.

"Uganda also shipped her first gold to the United Kingdom and continued to work in at Mwirasandu (now reached by the new Kagera River service, established by the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine). While the news of her copper deposits in Ruwenzori has been increasingly encouraging, though copper is a drug on the market, and exploitation cannot be expected while almost all the large mines in Africa and America are operating at only 20% of their capacity.

"The copper restriction agreement, reached in New York after protracted negotiations, had the immediate effect of shutting down all but two of the Northern Rhodesian mines, Nkana and Nchanga, so that valuable properties, equipped within the last few years at the cost of millions of pounds sterling, lie temporarily deserted though ready to be reopened when conditions permit. Within a few weeks mines employing a thousand Euro-

peans or more each had been evacuated, only a score or so of men remaining as a care and maintenance party. Local traders, who had vied with one another in granting absurdly easy credit terms, found overnight that what they had regarded as reasonably safe book debts had become mainly bad debts. During the period under review the copper exports of Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga have been apportioned between the Beira, Lobito, and Bulawayo routes for a term of thirteen years, and the Tanganyika Central Railway of her share of traffic which had made all the difference between a loss and covering expenses.

"The cessation of the Territory the Sekene gold mine reopened in the Territory which compelled the cessation of operation for several months, and there now seem to be prospects of working reefs in the Lupa district.

"But if the history of the past twelve months has few bright features, East Africans are far from despondent. They have striven to find new local outlets for their production. Interests in both Kenya and Tanganyika, for example, are examining the possibilities of establishing local factories for the manufacture of sacks, from sisal, a Kenya company is manufacturing a range of cases and other packages for the export to various commodities; sugar producers in the Colony have organised a co-operative selling organisation with the object of lowering and controlling prices in the bazaars, in order that Natives may be encouraged to use more sugar; a concession has been granted by the Uganda Government for the establishment of a large fishing industry for the manufacture of fish meal and other by-products; and two rival syndicates are contemplating the establishment of cement works at three different places in Kenya.

Hopes based on Ottawa.

"Public opinion, which were first focused on the establishment by the National Government in Great Britain of a deliberate and far-reaching policy of Empire preference, are now concentrated on agreement at the Ottawa Conference on the principles of Empire rationalisation, with adequate fiscal preferences by the Dominions on the products of the Colonies. Only after the severest fight, and then at the twelfth hour, were East African sisal growers given a 10% preference in the home market against non-Empire sisal, Manila hemp, and other competing fibres. The British market, however, is of far less importance to sisal producers than that of the great grain-growing Dominions, which could tender most valuable assistance by offering a substantial preference at Ottawa.

"Coffee and tobacco growers had anticipated help from the British Budget, but were disappointed: in view of the evident determination of Brazil to ship greatly increased quantities of coffee to the London market, the present preference of 3d. a lb. on Empire coffee is manifestly insufficient and needs to be augmented. The reimposition of the duty on tea, with a preference of 2d. a lb. on Empire growths, will bring relief to East African estates.

"The drastic drop in prices also gravely affected the earning power of Native producers, and seriously diminished the Customs revenues from railway earnings, and other Government income from various sources. The revenues of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railway systems also suffered severely from the competition of road motor transport, which, in view of such facilities that the railways announced that their rating policy might have to be revised.

"Uganda, though disappointed by unseasonal rains and an unexpected onset of disease which caused the loss of quite 20% of her anticipated record output of 250,000 bales of cotton, was at the close of the financial year still happily in possession of surplus balances totalling £100,000, and had avoided the cuts in official salaries found elsewhere in Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Sudan.

"The Sudan, the other great East African cotton producer, likewise suffered a setback in output, and the Uganda, had to dispose of her crop at the lowest prices known for sixty years. Zanzibar, recognising her dependence on agriculture, commissioned experts to report on her clove plantations, and the organisation of agriculture and co-operative societies, and decided to send a mission overseas to develop new markets for her cloves.

"The Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Closer Union reached substantial agreement on the major issues and made strong recommendations in favour of closer co-ordination in the economic and scientific services, particularly in such matters as transport, posts and telegraphs, Customs duties and administration, and the technical services generally.

"The building of the Zambesi Bridge, the extension of the Nyasaland Railways northwards towards Domira Bay on Lake Nyasa, the improvement of port equipment at Beira, Mombasa, and Port Swettenham, and the development of air services, particularly those of Imperial Airways, Walsby Airways, and Christowits Airways, were among other notable preparations for the day of returning prosperity."

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

SOMALILAND AND THE SOMALIS.

Mr. L. P. Walsh's Reminiscences.

THE Somali Native is a frequent, and not-always a very welcome, visitor in parts of East Africa, particularly Kenya and Tanganyika, and it is interesting to have the opinion on his merits and demerits of an official who was the first British Administrator of Somaliland, and is able from his long experience of India, Egypt and the Sudan to make a fair comparison with other Orientals.

Mr. Langton Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E., who was born in Baroda in 1856 and has had a remarkable career in the Indian Postal Service and as a soldier, writes his autobiography—very fully—in "Under the Flag, and Somali Coast Stories" (Melrose, 21s.), but it is his Somali experiences which naturally interest this journal. He raised the Somali Coast Protectorate, Police for operations against the Jibiri Abuker tribes, and was present at Hoosein Zareeba, Aysa Expedition, 1890, so that, although not a professional soldier, he saw quite a lot of rough and tumble fighting.

In his opinion the Somali does not make a good soldier, having by nature no idea of discipline, so that he cannot be trusted to keep awake when on sentry duty at night. Paradoxically Mr. Walsh declares that under the leadership of a European well-trained Somali constables develop into very formidable fighting men and, being good sportsmen, become devoted followers of the white man in whom they have confidence. They become expert riflemen, and show boldness, discretion, skill and personal courage when employed in secret service or as spies.

"Is the ordinary Somali a cruel man?" he asks, and replies by this incident—

"I was shooting at the base of a mountain some twenty miles to the south-west of Suhar when I heard a woman scream. The woman was standing on the door of her hut, with a man brandishing a sword alongside her, and I at once went to her assistance. I found that the man had dropped her infant male child into four separate pieces, which were lying on the ground. On seeing me the murderer made off. I fired several shots at him, but they were ineffective.

"It transpired that it was the woman's brother who had hacked the babe to pieces, and the motive for the crime was that the infant belonged to a man with whose tribe the murderer was at war. It was therefore the latter's duty to deprive an enemy tribe of an infant who one day would have been a potential warrior. I endeavoured to get the *chiefs* of the murderer's tribe to catch and hand over this cruel devil to me. But they would not move in the matter, on the grounds that he had acted in accordance with tribal law and custom, which regarded the stamping out of a possible viper as a meritorious and proper act."

Mr. Walsh, while appreciating and stating fairly the Native point of view, bluntly calls the crime "a cruel and wanton murder" and declares that if he could have caught "this fiend" he would have hanged him out of hand. But the incident is illuminating as illustrating the Native standpoint. As Administrator Mr. Walsh devised an ingenious method of dealing with the truculent and quarrelsome Somali in Berbera—

"Every Somali in the town, being armed with two spears, a short sword made fast round the waist, and a shield, fights every day, and these the police often could not stop. The Somali is very vain, and can be frequently controlled by ridicule and derision. As an experiment, therefore, I directed the arrest of any two Somalis found fighting in the town. Two such men, with their arms, were then taken outside the town by an armed escort, were then taken to dig a grave. When it was ready for the reception of the corpse, each of the two Somalis was given his spears and other weapons, and desired to fight it out with his late adversary. The survivor of the contest was to bury his opponent in the

prepared grave. We could never induce two Somalis to fight under these circumstances, and as a result it was made to appear that they had no use for their arms. These were, therefore, taken from them, and the reason for such commiseration was made known in the bazaars by the town crier."

Mr. Walsh met Lord Delamere on his first shooting trip to Somaliland: "his lordship," he was told, "was called at the recent examination to obtain a commission in the Army, and contemplated settling in Africa, as he could not live in England on his salary."

Mr. Walsh suggested that Lord Delamere might settle near Hargeisa, prospect for gold, grow long-stapled cotton and collect aloes (sic) from the dried shreds of which a strong rope resembling Manila cordage, could be made and which fetched a good price—which appears to be a very early reference to the value of sisal. Colonel Stace agreed that Lord Delamere, "although poor, would be a very eligible settler," but his lordship was not enamoured of Somaliland and went on to B.E.A. where, says our author, he "settled permanently, and gained a well-merited reputation as a pioneer of British enterprise"—a statement which does not err on the effusive side but will be commended by all good East Africans.

The book is full of incident, well told, and throws much light on the inner workings of bureaucracy, both civil and military. A. L.

THE REAL JULIAN SORELL HUXLEY.

A Zoologist on his Native Heath.

It is an intriguing thought that Mr. J. S. Huxley has found it necessary to spend ten years of hard work on the problems of relative growth in animals before publishing a book on the subject and under that title (Methuen, 12s. 6d.) while assuming that ten weeks or so of hurried travel through East Africa equipped him with information so complete, an insight so penetrating, and an authority so unquestioned that he could lay down rules for the government, guidance and behaviour of East Africa and all its inhabitants, whatever their colour—and do it, too, in a volume nearly twice the size of the work under review!

"Problems of Relative Growth," in which the cobbler sticks to his last, is a very excellent work; it is intended for the specialist in zoology and not for the multitude, but one or two of the more elementary sections have an East African appeal—

"The horn of a rhinoceros is produced by intensive production of keratin in special form and abundance over a limited area of head epidermis. The restriction of horn-producing potency to a limited area is doubtless of the same nature as the other restrictions of potency which occur during early development and sooner or later convert the germ from a plastic construction capable of marked regeneration to a determined construction which we can designate as a chemical mosaic. The restriction of heterogeneity to a localised area is only another result of the mosaic-producing chemodifferentiation."

Not everybody knows that or could put it in that way. When told that the rhino's front horn is an example of that beautiful curve known as the "logarithmic spiral" one can only accept the statement in all humility, perhaps daring to mutter *sotto voce* that the kudu's horn is far more typical and representative.

As the brains of East Africans are, so to speak, in the melting pot of discussion at the moment, the author supplies a word of caution. The true degree of cephalisation—relative brain-size—in vertebrates (he writes) is given not by percentages, but by the fractional coefficient (constant *k*) in the formula: $y = b \cdot x^k$. Will Dr. Norman Leys please note?

A. L.

"WITCHCRAFT" TO THE AFRICAN.

Mr. Cullen Young's Arresting Address.

Special to "East Africa."

It is easy, but risky, to give European names to African ideas, as the Rev. T. Cullen Young showed in a paper on Nyasaland tribes read a few evenings ago to the Royal Anthropological Institute. In explaining the real meaning to the African of wizard, sorcerer, or practitioner of black magic he says:—

As to the wizard, the sorcerer, the "danger doctor," the menace who is to blame for the fear that haunts Africa—not, as is too often supposed, anything inherent in ancestor worship—Nyasaland to-day is well acquainted with him, although, in the eyes of the law, he does not exist. The menace of the *mwiti* (a word which it is forbidden to utter in court since the magistrate is instructed that there is no such person) is increased by the access possible in these days to European poisons, for example, cyanide from Johannesburg. His (or her) fundamental menace is, as it has always been, that the *mwiti* is not subject to clan loyalty and is as open to employment against a fellow clansman as any outsider. For this reason the punishment for proved *mwiti* is always death, since no relatives will offer compensation for one who has automatically severed himself from clan relationships.

It may be interesting to note in connexion with these *mwiti* that we have in the chiTumbuka language a name for them that may be useful in determining just exactly what these abhorred individuals represent to the African. The moment you label an African thing with a European name you inevitably give it a European meaning, and this is true in the case of our word "wizard" or "witch."

Actually the word *mwiti* derives from *mwita* to die, or at least carries with it a connexion with death. It might, I think, carry the meaning, "death dealer," and this among people who believe death to be always the result of hostile outside action, puts the *mwiti* in a position outside the pale. Whether he goes to the recent grave for corpse meat actually or not, it is at any rate the soul of thing that such a person would do. Whether or not he can become lion or leopard, his professional hostility to ordinary beings makes that sort of power the most coveted for him to possess. It would be inconceivable that he should not possess it. If found, he must be killed. His existence is incompatible with ordered life, and so long as foreign law and administration refuse to recognise his existence and punish or deride those who do, it is quite hopeless to expect anything but superficial co-operation in administration or any real success in Indirect Rule.

An interesting Mountain People.

Mr. Young, who confined his paper closely to the tribes inhabiting the narrow strip of country between the western shores of Lake Nyasa and the Northern Rhodesia border, gave an intriguingly provoking description of the Phoka people, who certainly deserve more detailed study.—

"We find in the great mountain ranges of the Nyika in the northern part of our area," he said, "a Phoka people who have hardly at all been investigated. In their native mountains they never collect in villages but usually occupy two or three huts together on a ridge. They build the hut over a circular cup-dug in the soil. Like the Tumbuka proper, they work iron, but their outstanding characteristic is their agriculture. They cultivate steep slopes on which it is hard for the unaccustomed to do much more than keep their balance in the more extreme cases, and which are always steep. There are some that they have known the possibilities of irrigation ditches and they practise maintenance of soil productivity by the use of vegetable manure of every available description. They make use of the legumes to an extent unknown elsewhere and are never without a crop of something, their agricultural year being practically a twelve-month one."

Their habitat is bitterly cold, and they have lately descended up to 7,000 feet on the grasslands which remind one of nothing so much as the Fell country of northern England or the grasslands at the sources of Tweed and Clyde in Scotland. Their language is in essentials the same as Tumbuka, but, as was the case with the Tonga, is spoken with local tones and accents that make it sound more different from chiTumbuka than it really is. No one has found time to give them the attention that I think they deserve. They still marry mainly among themselves and I have therefore little knowledge of them to allow me to venture upon any detail.

"They are well-dressed in appearance, magnificent mountaineers with the great toe of both feet much

developed; and their capacity for throwing the voice from one mountain to another has to be heard to be believed."

Natives Undisturbed for Three Centuries.

Very fascinating was Mr. Young's historical account of the district. He said that, thanks to the late Dr. Theal's translation of Portuguese records, it was possible to prove that the main tribes had occupied practically the same areas since 1616, and to trace the names to the present day. In the seventeenth century right on to the invasion by the Boers in 1856 the picture presented was one of peaceful natives who was not even disturbed by the advent, in the latter end of the eighteenth century, of strangers who arrived by boat from the east and landed on the western shore of Lake Nyasa at a spot still shown. They were not Arabs.

Mr. Young thinks their boat, called by the Natives a "plank"—a word not used elsewhere in the language—was really a dhow, the first plank-built vessel the Natives had seen. The "strangers' party included three, and possibly five, leading men, but no women; and they settled down in the country without a hint of war, married Native women, introduced beads and cloth in exchange for ivory, and organised caravans in a regular trade route to the East Coast. There is no trace whatever of Islam in the tradition, no slightest memory of circumcision or the name of Allah, but the intrusion left an abiding mark on the local language and customs until the invasion of the Angoni obscured but did not obliterate its influence.

At the annual vestry meeting of All Saints Church, Kampala, the Rev. C. E. Stuart said that they had had the church redecorated inside and out, the roof repaired, a new pathway to the church bricked, and the windows renewed. The work had been carried out free of charge by Mr. Norman Godinho, who had written to the Church Council: "The work is done for God, and you are not to bother about the cost."

I shall be pleased at any time to receive your orders to repair the present church, free of charge." Thanks were also expressed to Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Cook for the gift of Communion linen, and to Mr. Dan Draper for lamps for the church.

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ROUTLEDGE

WORKERS IN THE CAUSE OF EMPIRE.

Tributes at Royal Empire Society Dinner.

PROPOSING the toast of "Workers in the Empire Cause" at last week's annual dinner of the Royal Empire Society, over which the Duke of Connaught presided, Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, said that the mastery of tropical diseases had added an immense area of the tropics to our service and administration, and that the areas of such territory were ably ruled by young men, some straight from the "Varsities," with a sense of responsibility and a degree of justice which has made them the admiration of the world. He paid tribute to our port, road, and railway engineers, to settlers and farmers, to the merchants who found markets for the produce of the Outer Empire, and for the manufactured goods of the Mother Country, and to those who in the past two generations had almost annihilated distance; very shortly, he believed, it would be possible to traverse Africa in less time than it took only a few years ago, to travel from the Cape to Pretoria.

Sir Edward Davson, Bt., Adviser on Colonial Trade to the Imperial Government at the Ottawa Conference, who responded, said he would like to dwell on the work of those young men who, having pacified some turbulent tribesmen, promptly started to teach them cricket. He did not know Mr. J. H. Thomas had chosen seven advisers to go to Ottawa, perhaps they were to be like the seven brass candlesticks and illumine the conference—or perhaps they would be likened to the seven plagues of Egypt. (Laughter.)

Colonial Representation at Ottawa.

It was too seldom realised that the Colonial Empire was to-day Great Britain's best customer. An Imperial Conference at which Colonial interests were not properly represented was no Imperial Conference at all, and it was a red-letter day that the Colonies were to be adequately represented at Ottawa. Since he came into office Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had given the Colonies new hope and a new outlook.

The delegations would not go to Ottawa to try to make money out of each other, but because they realised the destiny of the British race; while they would try to raise an economic structure of Empire, what they did would be something for the world at large, for the British Empire was the one nation which could give world leadership at this time of stress.

Those with East African interests present at the banquet included:—

- Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Emery, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Sir Howard C. Eguibit, The Hon. J. W. and Mrs. Downie, Mrs. J. M. Dreschfield, Mr. E. L. Edwards, Lady Furse, Mr. Roger Gorse, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Colonel Sir A. Weston and Lady Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Jogan, Mr. T. G. Commander D. C. Lamb, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Sir Erwen Logan, Lord Lovat, Sir Charles and Lady McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. George Pilcher, Mr. William Proust, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mr. Edward Salmon, Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Savage, Captain Donald Simson, Mr. L. G. Sutton, Mr. L. N. Sutton, Sir Stephen Tallents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tritton, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, and Sir Trevor Wynne.

PHET BYRETT'S GEOGRAPHY.

"Earl Ritchener is lying seriously ill in Eldoret Hospital, Nairobi."—*The London Evening News*

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Prompt Application for Tickets Advisable.

Those who left the purchase of tickets for the East Africa Dinner in London to the last minute found in 1931 and 1930 that all tables had been booked. As this year's dinner takes place in less than three weeks (June 22), East Africans now resident in this country or on leave would be well advised to apply immediately for tickets to Major C. Carbet Ward, O.B.E., c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, 34, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Tickets are £6, each to members of the Dinner Club and £5 6d. each to non-members, these prices being inclusive of gratuities to the waiters, but exclusive of wines and tobacco.

SIR EDWARD DAVSON TO SPEAK

On the Colonies and the Ottawa Conference.

SIR EDWARD DAVSON, who visited East Africa a few years ago, and who has been appointed Adviser on Colonial Trade to the Imperial Government at the Ottawa Conference, will address the East African Branch of the Overseas League at its meeting at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, June 7, when many well-known East Africans on leave and now resident in this country are expected to be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to all East Africans or those interested in the territories, who, however, are asked to notify their probable attendance to the Honorary Secretary of the Branch at the above address, in order that adequate catering arrangements may be made. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

LORD DERBY ON COTTON PROBLEMS.

"Grave Error" of the Sudan Government.

PRESIDING at last week's annual meeting in London of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Lord Derby said that considering the difficulties under which primary producers were labouring, it was satisfactory that the Corporation's figures of cotton production showed a reduction in yield of only 0.88% on the previous year. Native producers, particularly in Uganda and Nyasaland, had stood up to the storm heroically. There was much loose talk about over-production of raw cotton, but not much more cotton was being grown in the world to-day than in 1912-1913. The fall in consumption was the real tragedy.

The Sudan had had a very good crop this season, averaging a trifle over four kantars per feddan, the Kassala concession having done particularly well, but the country was obviously passing through a difficult period, for irrigation works and railways constructed at one price level had to pay interest in terms of a commodity or commodities which had depreciated beyond all reasonable calculation. The Sudan Government was doing its utmost to combat the present crisis, but he considered their determination to cease supporting the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad was a grave error. The Executive hoped to discuss the matter with the Governor-General when he arrived on leave.

The Kenya Lawn Tennis Association has received an invitation from the Lawn Tennis Association of Great Britain to appoint an accredited representative to attend Council meetings of the parent body. It is felt that this marks a distinct rise in the status of the local Association, and will act as a fillip to greater efforts. Mr. A. Rawlings, of J. Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2, has agreed to act on behalf of the Kenya body.

ARMY MOTOR CONVOY IN THE SUDAN.

War Office Communiqué of Human Interest.

ONE does not usually find humour in War Office *communiqués*, but the descriptive notes now issued concerning the experimental Convoy which recently motored 2,600 miles from Egypt to the Southern Sudan and back indicate that these motor warriors were a happy crowd who meant to set down a jolly record of what they evidently regarded as an amusing interlude.

Captain D. K. Paris, M.C., who was in command, says of one day on which a sandstorm blew for 24 hours: "luncheon was a poor meal, and composed chiefly of sand, would have better suited the ostriches seen *en route*." The convoy's freedom from accidents was remarkable: "the most nerve-racking was when the decking of a bridge gave way under the rear wheel of the heaviest lorry; the most tragic was when a lorry ran over all the thermos flasks." The tracks which formed a proportion of the route were such "as would be avoided as impracticable by the average owner-driver, and, if found elsewhere, would doubt be plastered with red triangles and notices. Impassable to motorists."

The vehicles developed no major defects, and the *personal* returned to their base fit and well, and a few days later were re-engaged in the more humdrum routine of garrison life.

From this interesting official record we quote the following—

"The results achieved by the convoy have exceeded expectation, and have proved that modern British vehicles of the type developed by the War Department are capable of operating under any conditions likely to be found in the Empire. It is hoped that its successful conclusion will serve to combat the feeling which appears to have grown up recently that for any extended running under Overseas conditions the British motor vehicle is unsuitable, and that statements to the effect that 'if you want to get there and back anywhere outside England don't buy a British motor vehicle' will no longer be heard."

Præise for British Motor Vehicles.

"The cars used were, (1) Crossley six-wheeled 30-cwt. lorry; (2) Commer four-wheeled 30-cwt. lorry; (3) Morris Commercial 15-cwt. van, and a Riley 6 h.p. car. After travelling southwards from Cairo to Wadi Halfa, they traversed the stretch of hard desert to Abu Named; thence the desert country disappeared, going was difficult, and soft sandy beds of dried water-courses constantly had to be crossed. The value of large low-pressure tires in preventing shrinkage and wheel-spin was clearly proved."

"Approaching the Kordofan country the route ran over reddish sand, deeply rutted in parts. From Malakal to Juba the vegetation gets more and more dense, several water-courses had to be negotiated, and at times the lorries had to plough through stretches of water full of weeds, and from two feet to two and a half feet deep."

"On the homeward journey heavy rain was encountered; the black cotton soil became a greasy morass, and it was in that type of ground that the tried six-wheeler proved its superiority. The use of the overall chains placed round the four driving wheels enormously increased contact area, and consequently decreased in proportion the liability of the vehicle to sink. With non-skid devices the vehicles came through splendidly."

"The route through the Ingressana Hills ran through a country so bumpy that for thirty miles a maximum speed of 3 m.p.h. was considered extraordinarily good going. For one stretch of twenty miles elephants had been the most frequent users of the track, and they had not improved it."

"The vehicles of the convoy, with one exception, were fitted with carburettor air filters, and throughout the desert running it was found that the carburettors remained completely free from sand. On the fourth vehicle, for purposes of comparison, no carburettor air filter was fitted, and as a result every two days it became necessary to clean the carburettor as it was found to be clogged."

"Halt places provided a great variety of camping grounds. The majority of halts were in the open at camps pitched where the convoy stopped at the end of a day's run, but in a few instances they were lucky enough to be able to use the courtyard of a police station, a hospital, a water-works, or a petrol store." In others a

railway station platform, which was found to be very noisy, was used, as well as a barge on the Nile and a disused barracks.

"A normal day's run was as follows: Up at 5.30 a.m. and away by 7 a.m. A short halt of ten minutes every two hours to change over drivers, look round, check tire pressures, and possibly a halt to shoot the dinner—flasks, tins, sandwich lunch with tea from the thermos—flasks. Then on again till about 4.30 p.m. when camp was pitched. The men then got busy with their vehicles, filling up with petrol, examining them, and writing up their log books."

"The commanding Officer wrote the diary, prepared orders of marches, planned out the details of the next day's march, and did any doctoring that was needed. It was usually a very tired band that sat down to breakfast, and long before 6 p.m. everyone was fast asleep."

"The convoy encountered what might have been a serious accident. Owing to some rotting planks on a narrow curved bridge seventeen miles south of Luxor, the Crossley six-wheeler almost fell fifteen feet into the water. The offside middle wheel crashed through the rotting planking and, for a time, the position was precarious, as the state of the remaining decking of the bridge was uncertain. By removing the load, jacking the rear bogie, and bridging the gap with sections of channel iron, the vehicle was reversed and the journey resumed by another route."

The Journey Summarised.

"Summarising the whole journey, the tour took ninety days, of which fifty-four were running days; the total number of halts for mechanical defects were 3 hours 50 minutes, and halts owing to difficulties of ground occupied 6 hours 2 minutes. There were five punctures, and the average working day when running was 9 hours to 10 hours."

"The different types of ground are classified: Roads, canals, and roads, in Upper Egypt, 610 miles; hard gravel or sandy soil, 1,280 miles; very heavy sand, 400 miles; black cotton soil, 2,800 miles; and trackless desert and hilly ground, 3,930 miles."

"Among the equipment carried was a sun compass, which is fixed to the dashboard and resembles a simple sun-dial with a vertical stile and horizontal circular plate, graduated in degrees on its upper face for the bearing, and on its rim for the sun's azimuth. This compass helped the convoy considerably in finding its way through the trackless desert. Two experimental types of portable tracks were tried out, one of wire netting, with wood slats at intervals, and the other rope and slats in rope-ladder form. Both proved very effective."

The War Office contemplates organising similar expeditions periodically in the future, and it is hoped that on the next occasion, which might well be a journey from Cairo to the Cape, vehicles running on steel tracks, as well as ordinary wheeled vehicles, will be included in the trials.

The average weight of the weekly East African air mail since the through service to South Africa was opened has been 26 lb. to the Sudan, 114 lb. to Kenya and Uganda, 26 lb. to Tanganyika, and 23 lb. to Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

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Some Statements Worth Noting.

"A hotel is very badly needed in Entebbe."—*Sir William Gowers.*

"The mapped outline of Pemba, near Zanzibar, is vaguely suggestive of a drawing of a dog begging."—*The Zanzibar "Official Gazette."*

"It is far better to give to missions than to cats and dogs' homes."—*The Rev. H. M. W.* at a meeting of the Upper Nile Diocesan Convention in London.

"The export of maize grown by Europeans in the Northern Province appears in this Report for the first time."—*The Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika, in his Report for 1931.*

"The imposition of conscription in Kenya at this time is a cowardly and dastardly action on the part of the Government."—*The Hon. F. A. Remister, M.L.C., speaking in Mombasa on the new Defence Force Regulations.*

"If I were asked to draw up a list of the safest places in the world to reside in at the present time, I would put Northern Rhodesia at the top of the list."—*Mr. Moffat Thomson, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.*

"In tackling the locust problem we have been in the position of a man trying to sweep back the sea with a broom, and an extraordinarily inadequate broom."—*Mr. H. C. D. C. Macpherson Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.*

"Malaria mortality in the Roan Antelope Mine area of Northern Rhodesia has in three years been reduced from 37 to 6 per thousand. The district is now as healthy as London."—*Major H. Lockwood, Secretary, addressing the Royal Empire Society.*

"Near Moshi I visited the homes of the Chaggas, where the small cattle, almost blind, are stalled and never allowed out of doors, while the women tramp ten or fifteen miles every other day to obtain the necessary modicum of grass."—*Mr. Rennie Smith, in the "Journal of the Africa Society."*

"We have no sympathy whatever with missionaries of a certain type, whose idea of inculcating morality, honour and fidelity consists of extracting from young converts, male and female, accounts of secret societies and initiations on the grounds that conversion absolves them of their vows of silence. The savage code often appears to be on a higher plane of honour."—*Mr. J. H. Driberg in his book, "At Home with the Savages."*

"Sir Stewart Symes, the new Governor of Tanganyika, has quickly won the hearts of all the community. We are most fortunate in His Majesty's representatives in Zanzibar and Tanganyika, the British Resident in Zanzibar, Mr. Rankine, being most kind and hospitable to all the members of the Mission, and ever ready to be interested in all the affairs of the diocese."—*The Bishop of Zanzibar in his annual report to the U.M.C.*

"Luanshya remains the biggest town in the mining area. There is a large sum of money in hand for church building, but the problem of the site remains unsettled. The company will unwillingly allow any place of worship to be built on its property, and the sites offered us in the Government township are too far from the main residential area to be practicable. We shall get what we want in due course, for I continue to approach the managers and directors on the subject every month. They are invariably kindly but still unyielding, and have been known to ask who would rid them of this turbulent priest."—*The Rev. W. F. P. Ellis, in the monthly magazine of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

104.—Mr. John Herbert McQuade.



Copyright "East Africa."

Among Dar es Salaam's best-known Irish residents is Mr. J. H. McQuade, Deputy Controller of Customs of Tanganyika Territory, who, when he entered the Imperial Customs and Excise Service in 1913, had the distinction of doing so at the head of the 1,100 candidates who sat for the examination that year. In the following year came the War, through which he served in Flanders with the Royal Artillery until just after the Armistice, when he was seconded to the sound-ranging section of the Royal Engineers.

After returning for a short period to the British Customs Department, in 1920 he seized the opportunity of transferring to East Africa, and spent the next decade in Nairobi and Mombasa, marking the conclusion of his service in Kenya by drawing up the new general tariff which in 1930 was adopted by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, as Secretary of the Tariff Revision Committee, he piloted his draft into the safe harbour of acceptance.

Shortly afterwards he was transferred to Tanganyika Territory as Deputy Comptroller of Customs, and has acted as Comptroller during the absence on leave of the head of the Department. He was Census Officer for Tanganyika in 1932, and appointed Secretary of the Tanganyika Economic Advisory Committee on its establishment in 1932, being sent to the Sudan by the Government to investigate the working of the analogous Central Economic Board, which has so long existed in that country. Mr. McQuade is a keen fisherman, golfer, swimmer, and tennis player.

PERSONALIA

Lord Passfield is now in Russia.

Mr. C. M. Colke is Acting District Officer in Arusha.

Mr. E. O'Brien Horsford has arrived home from Nairobi.

Sir Ronald Ross is lying seriously ill in the Institute.

Archdeacon Glossop has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Lady Kittermaster has arrived in England from British Guiana.

Lady Delamare arrived in London last Friday from East Africa.

Captain F. H. Bastard, Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, is on leave.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen have returned to London from the Continent.

Mr. W. L. Mann, Chief Officer to the Uganda Department of Agriculture, is on leave.

The retirement of Dr. W. L. Peacock from the Uganda Medical Service has been gazetted.

Mr. E. S. Neech is the new manager of the stores department of the Uganda Company, Kampala.

Miss A. Knight is this year's Captain of the Livingstone (Northern Rhodesia) Ladies' Hockey Club.

Major-General H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., is at present big game hunting in Tanganyika.

Dr. Dan' Watson, who will be well remembered by Kenya readers, has just reached London from Malaya.

Mrs. Ernest Adams, wife of the Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika, is on her way out to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. P. A. T. Simey, District Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly expected home from Fort Jameson.

Mr. C. F. S. Shaw, general manager in Nyasaland of Messrs. J. Lyons' tea estate, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. A. E. G. Wilde and Mr. C. N. Emmanuel have been appointed members of the Kigoma Township Authority.

Mr. C. G. Somers is acting as Port Officer in Zanzibar during the absence on leave of Captain C. J. Charlewood.

Mr. D. L. Baines, who recently retired from the Provincial Commissionership of Tanga, has settled down in Gloucestershire.

Mr. J. A. Robertson and Mrs. G. B. Talbot have been appointed members of the Bukoba Cinematograph Licensing Board.

Mr. Charles Abbott, Crown Counsel in Kenya, has been promoted a Judge in Cyprus. He is a keen amateur actor and playwright.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Uganda recently laid the foundation stone of the Wallasi Theological College which is to be erected near Mbale.

Congratulations to Mr. G. F. Sayers on his promotion to be an Assistant Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

Lancastrians and Yorkshiremen in Kenya are forming a society. Major C. E. Brown, Box 680, Nairobi, is the Acting Hon. Secretary.

Mr. H. L. Parterwick is acting as manager in Nairobi of the Standard Bank of South Africa during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Shaw.

Engineer Rear-Admiral John Allin Leron, who has passed away at the age of eighty-six, served in East African waters in the late seventies.

Mr. G. Smith, K.C.M.G., who visited East Africa many years ago, and who now lives in South Africa, reached England on Monday.

Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E., Staff Officer to the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, is on his way home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Green.

Mr. J. Compland, a director of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, has been visiting the construction works of the Zambesi Bridge.

Mr. S. W. Dyer, Assistant Director of the Zanzibar Electricity and Wireless Department, has changed his name by deed poll to Dyer-McVilve.

Mr. E. B. H. Goodall, M.B.E., Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Goodall arrived home by the s.s. "Llanribby Castle."

Mr. E. B. Gill, the well-known Kenya accountant, is due in London in a few days, and Mr. J. H. Noon, of the Salisbury Hotel, Nairobi, has just arrived.

Sir de Symons Honey, Governor of the Seychelles, who has been spending a holiday in South Africa with Lady Honey, has returned to Malé.

Sir Stewart Davis, C.M.G., who was Treasurer of Tanganyika from 1916 to 1920, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena.

Messrs. D. Newmark, Rennie Stevenson and A. Thompson were candidates during mail week for the Parklands seat on the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. A. H. Savile, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Maswa to Bukoba, where he has succeeded Mr. A. E. Haarer.

Earl and Countess Winterton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bentinck were among the guests at a dinner-party given last week by the Prince of Wales.

Mr. H. B. Wilson, the Nyasaland advocate, has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate for the next three years.

The Rev. James Reid, who has spent forty years in Nyasaland, was entertained at a public luncheon in Blantyre prior to leaving the Protectorate on retirement.

The funeral of the Earl of Inchcape took place Tuesday at Glenapp Church. Memorial services were held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and at Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. J. J. Harrold, formerly manager in Tanganyika of the National Bank of India, and latterly of Eldoret, has reached England on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Harrold.

During his recent visit to the Congo the King of the Belgians laid wreaths on the graves in Kibati Military Cemetery of Belgians killed during the East African Campaign.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, the new Governor of Uganda, is due to reach London next week from Ceylon. It is unlikely that he will leave for East Africa before November.

Mr. H. V. Borain, the Kenya resident who won £10,000 in the last Irish Hospitals Sweepstake, has since won two consolation prizes in a British Legion Weststake held in Nairobi.

Lady Eleanor Cole spoke on the work of the East African Women's League at last week's annual meeting in London of the Liaison Committee of the African Women's Organisation.

Mr. Denis F. Shaylor, who left last week by air for Kampala, is taking up an appointment as a legal assistant to Mr. G. C. Ishmael. He had previously practised as a solicitor in Malaya.

Mrs. Ailaa Turner, the energetic President of the East Africa Women's League, recently spent a holiday at Pateleza, the beautiful Mombasa home of Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Mr. J. W. T. Garrood, A.F.C., who crashed near Durtumi during the East African Campaign, broadcast an interesting talk on Saturday on his experience of being lost in the bush.

General A. C. Lewin, who a few months ago flew from London to Nairobi, reached London at the beginning of this week and left at once for Ireland. On this occasion he returned home by sea.

Miss Adele L. Wilson, of Toronto, was the runner-up for the Walter Frewen Lord memorial prize awarded by the Royal Empire Society for an essay on "Race Problems in British East Africa."

Mr. K. de G. MacVistry, who for the past two years has been American Consul for the East African territories, has been transferred from Nairobi to Cape Town as American Consul in South Africa.

Mr. E. C. Richards has been gazetted Provincial Commissioner of the newly-formed Lake Province of Tanganyika, and Mr. F. Longland is acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province.

Miss Rachel Veronica Leigh-White, whose engagement to Mr. B. Ashton-Warner was announced in last week's *East Africa*, is a sister of Mrs. G. H. Shelswell-White, the well-known Zanzibar official.

A leather-covered medicine chest bearing the name J. M. Stanley has been discovered in a storeroom of the Kenya Medical Department. It is believed to have been used on his expedition to relieve Emin Pasha.

Mrs. R. F. Mayer has presented a further cup to the Kenya Horticultural Society for the amateur gardener obtaining the highest number of marks at the Horticultural Show which opened in Nairobi on Tuesday.

Colonel Marquiswell Maxwell, Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, and one of the most enthusiastic amateur photographers in Kenya, is due to reach London by air from Nairobi on Monday next.

Mr. Brockholst Livingstone, the new American Vice-Consul in Nairobi, reached Kenya during mail week to take up his duties. He has previously served in Baghdad and in Bradford, and is twenty-seven years of age.

Major de Witt Baker Carr was on Monday granted a decree nisi against Brigadier-General C. d'Arcy B. S. Baker Carr on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Agnes Helena La Fontaine, whom he met in Kenya.

One of the oldest officials in the Sudan, Samuel Bey Atiyah, O.B.E., M.V.O., who has just retired after thirty-four years' service in the Sudan, was entertained by the leading bodies in Khartoum before his departure for Cairo.

Speaking at an Empire Day luncheon in Liverpool last week, Sir Edward Grigg urged that Empire War debts should be scaled down in proportion to the way in which we had remitted debts owing to us by our late Allies.

Monsieur Paul Crokaest, formerly Belgian Colonial Minister, is Minister of National Defence in the new Belgian Cabinet, which numbers among its members three other former Colonial Ministers in Messieurs Renkin, Henri Carton and Tscholten.

The golf meeting of the Uganda Society in Scotland is to take place at Glenalbyn, June 27. Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, hon. Secretary, said he had to hear from those wishing to attend the meeting. His address is Tigana Brae, Pitlochry, Perthshire.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. C. E. Lang, N. H. Robinson, Pleng and Adonjo have presented the views of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce to Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, who is conducting a financial investigation in Tanganyika.

M. Goulette, who only a few weeks ago made a record flight to the Cape in 3 days 12 hours 4 minutes, and had previously flown from Paris to Madagascar in 4 days and 8 hours, was killed last week when his machine crashed into a hill near Rome.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Monsieur Lebrun, who has succeeded Monsieur Dourner as President of France, was Colonial Minister in 1911 and in recent years has been Chairman of the Comité de l'Afrique Française.

The baby son of Mr. R. H. O. Loddell, manager in Mombasa of the African Marine and General Engineering Company, was christened in Reigate last Sunday, one of the godfathers being Mr. J. Cumming. Mr. and Mrs. Loddell leave tomorrow to return to Mombasa.

The following East Africans have drawn £100 consolation prizes in the Irish Sweepstake: "De Valera and Cosgrave," Barclays Bank, Nairobi; "Kagamega," Masingoleni, Kenya Colony; "Peop," The Treasury, Kampala; and "H.M. Chamberlain," Carlton Hotel, Bulawayo.

Among the U.M.C.A. missionaries home from Masasi are Canon Stokes, Rev. R. H. Lamburn, Miss Stokes, Miss East, Miss J. Bailey, and Dr. Joan Clatworthy. The following have recently arrived home from Nyasaland: Canon Victor, Canon Winspear, Miss Wilkes, and Mr. A. Sargeni.

Mr. J. F. Strachan, the Tanga accountant, was in London during the week-end after spending a holiday in Scotland, but has left for a tour in Germany on his way back to East Africa. Mrs. Strachan will remain on this side during the summer, spending the holiday on the South Coast.

The Rev. E. Michaud has been transferred from Tabora to Uganda as Assistant Bishop to the Right Rev. A. Streicher of the White Fathers, who has been Bishop of Uganda for the past thirty-five years. Father Michaud's many friends in Tanganyika, while congratulating him on his preferment, will regret his departure.

Last week we gave a short list of prominent Northern Rhodesians on leave. To it might be added the names of Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary; Mr. J. W. Hinds, Provincial Commissioner; and Mr. E. Munday, Mr. H. C. N. Hill, M.C.; and Mr. J. L. Keith, of the District Administration.

Mrs. Mansfield Markham, whose flight from Nairobi was mentioned in our last issue, had, we hear, a very trying journey, her engine cutting out no fewer than seven times, and twice compelling her to land suddenly. That she nevertheless made a solo crossing of 350 miles over the Mediterranean is a tribute to her pluck.

Mr. Frank J. Couldrey, D.S.C., R.N.R., the well-known Kenya settler and business man, who is Chairman of so many bodies in Nakuru and Njoro, leaves London to-morrow night on his way back to Kenya via South Africa by the s.s. "Nieuwkerk" after an all-too-brief stay in London. In an early issue his caricature will appear in our "Who's Who" series.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail from East Africa included Mr. H. L. Beiles, from Nairobi; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thomson, from Broken Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Mr. Symons and Miss Wright, from Kisumu; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Marston, from Kampala. Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail for East Africa, included Mr. Potts, to Dodoma, and Mrs. Mortier, to Juba.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. J. Mudie, of Meneage, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. A. Mudie, of Hawick, Scotland, and Miss Jessie Nicholson, of Benton Farm, Subukia, Kenya. Miss Nicholson is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Landall Nicholson.

Mr. C. J. Valentine, who has been in business on his own account in Nairobi for the past year as a coffee trader, and whose brother is planting coffee in Kenya, is visiting the United States with the object of increasing interest in Kenya coffee. From New York he will go to Los Angeles, and after interviewing agents on the Pacific coast, intended returning to New York. He has lived in Kenya for the past eight years.

We regret to report the death in Montgomeryshire of Colonel R. O. Crewe-Read, D.S.O., who, having commanded the 4th Battalion South Wales Borderers in Mesopotamia during the War, arrived in Kenya in 1918 to visit his brother, Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read, the well-known Administrative Officer. He was much impressed with the Colony, and purchased in partnership with General A. C. Lewin some 2,000 acres of land at Koru, to which property he paid several subsequent visits. He first joined the South Wales Borderers in 1902, and served with the 1st Battalion early in the War on the Western Front, where he was severely wounded; then he was sent to Mesopotamia, being thrice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O. In 1920 he was appointed to command the 7th Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, and was acknowledged to be the best shot among the officers. He was a Justice of the Peace for Montgomeryshire and a keen angler and cricketer.

BIRTH.

ON MAY 23, at Nairobi, to ISOBEL, wife of T. F. FERNBURN, M.D., East African Medical Service, a daughter.

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NEW EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS.

Appointments to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Sir Ronald Stores, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia in succession to Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., who will shortly retire from the Service.

Sir Thomas Sheahan, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland, to be Major Hubert Winthrop Young, C.M.G., to be present Counsellor to the High Commissioner for the High Commission Territories, and Sir Ronald Stores, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the High Commission Territories.

Sir Ronald Stores was born in 1881, educated at Cambridge, entered the Egyptian Ministry of Finance in 1904, and thirteen years later was appointed Assistant, Political Officer to the Anglo-French political mission in Baghdad and Mesopotamia, and afterwards for a time in the Secretariat of the War. From 1917 to 1920 he was Military Governor of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Judaea and Southern Palestine. In 1926 he was made Governor in Cyprus. In the serious riots of last year, during which Government House was burnt, he showed himself cool and determined. His promotion to so important a governorship as that of Northern Rhodesia is clear evidence of the Imperial Government's confidence.

Nyasaland's Governor.

Sir Shepton Thomas has been discussed as a possible successor to Sir William Gowers, but he goes back to the West Coast instead of Uganda. In Nyasaland he has shown marked interest in agricultural progress. He was Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast in 1927-29.

Major Young was born in 1885, educated at Eton, entered the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1904, and the Indian Army four years later. During the War he served on the North-West Frontier and in Mesopotamia, being awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches. In 1927 he was appointed Colonial Secretary in Gibraltar, and two years later promoted Counsellor to the High Commissioner of Iraq. He has twice acted as High Commissioner. Major Young, a son of Sir Mackworth Young, and a cousin of Sir Hilton Young, served in Arabia with a first-class musician, and a very competent linguist, a first-class musician, and a very competent artist. Mrs. Young is also musical.

M.P.'s AND CONGO BASIN TREATIES.

THE following resolution was passed by a meeting of nearly 100 Conservative members in the House of Commons last week:—

"This meeting of the Lancashire, Cheshire and West-moors Conservative members of Parliament, believing that the introduction of a system of reciprocal tariff preferences throughout the British Empire is highly desirable, considers that the inclusion of the Crown Colonies within such a policy is essential for its success, and that the Crown Colonies will thereby derive advantages from full participation in the new system."

In regard to certain parts of British East and West Africa, there are treaty obligations under the Congo and Anglo-French Conventions which include the granting of preferential duties to goods from other parts of the Empire.

"This meeting believes, therefore, that it would be in the general interests of British and African trade if the Government would immediately take steps to remove any restrictions on freedom of action in framing a scheme of Empire economic co-operation which would embrace the granting of preferential duties."

"In any fresh arrangements which may be made the Government should bear in mind the desirability of maintaining existing advantages for inter-trading between those Empire territories at present falling within the scope of the existing treaties, and as far as the Anglo-French Convention is concerned, the object should be to leave the main provisions in operation, only putting in such modifications as would permit the above policy to be applied."

GAME ANIMALS OF EAST AFRICA.

Fine Display at the Natural History Museum.

CAPTAIN J. G. DOLLMAN, Assistant Keeper in the Mammal Section of the Department of Zoology, has drawn on the immense, and in some ways unique, resources of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and enlisted the willing assistance of Messrs. Rowland Ward's Trustees, for the display of Game Animals of the Empire which on Tuesday was available for inspection by invited guests' presence at a public opening.

East African visitors, be it confessed, had more than one shock. They found an elephant in the African Section, while before him was an almost unique white specimen from the Rowland Ward collection. Captain Dolllman explained that it was impossible to move such huge beasts as elephants from their place in the Museum, and that he was loath to "rob the cases" in some other instances.

Another shock was to find the lion labelled *Panthera leo*, instead of the familiar *Felis leo*. The reason given was that Mr. K. I. Pocock, following the late Sir Richard Owen, had, on the evidence of the anatomy of the hybrid bone of the lion, tiger, leopard and snow leopard *Felis*, the true cats, and *Aceronyx*, the cheetahs. But in everyday language, the *Panthera* group are able to roar, the *Felis* section to purr, and the *Aceronyx* lot to do neither, and not even to retract their claws. To the layman this alteration seemed regrettable, but Rema (on the person of Mr. Pocock) *Acetia est*, and apparently there is no help for it. The lion and his relatives will have to take it lying down.

Objections of a Zoologist.

Another third shock was to find the Barbary red deer (*Cephus barbatus*) classed by jowl with the pygmy (*Cephus nana*), the *Capreolus libyensis*, and the Arui, or Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*), jostling the dwarf buffalo *Syncaerus nanus* of West and Central Africa. A zoologist might legitimately complain that this juxtaposition tends to give the ordinary visitor a false idea of African fauna, in that it does not emphasise the essential difference between the animals of Africa north of the Sahara and those south of that impassable barrier. The true African fauna includes neither deer nor sheep; in the northern region is Mediterranean in its character; and is difficult enough already to get the uninitiated to realise the difference between deer and the typical antelopes of Africa.

These criticisms apart, the exhibition was a wonderfully fine one. Especially interesting was the king cheetah of Southern Rhodesia, with its spots running into stripes and giving rise to "rumors" of "tigers" in that Colony and Mashonaland. Captain Dolllman considers this handsome animal a mere local race, and not a distinct species. There was a gervenuk feeding with its forelegs against a tree, and a giant forest hog, but no okapi—which can hardly be considered a "game animal," though all three species of hyena were displayed, and they are undoubtedly "vermin." A splendid bongu was conspicuous, a white rhino (*Rhinoceros simus cottoni*), and a whole series of the dik-dik from the minutest—and they are indeed miniature little beasts—to the largest.

On the walls of the gallery upstairs were magnificent specimens of heads and horns, some of them records, reproductions of the fine photographs of elephant and lion by the Maxwells, and one of the white rhino by Captain C. R. S. Pimman. These alone would make the exhibition well worth a visit. An illustrated guide-book compiled by Captain Dolllman enables the visitor to enlarge his knowledge while inspecting the specimens.

Besides the African animals there are typical representatives of Indo-Malaya, Canada and Newfoundland, in separate sections.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- June 2.—Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 12 a.m.
- June 3.—Shikar Club Dinner, Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m.
- June 6.—Mr. G. F. Rey to address Royal Geographical Society on "Ngamiland and the Kalahari," 8.30 p.m.
- June 7.—East African Branch of Overseas League, 4 p.m.
- June 8.—Associated Producers of East Africa, 3.30 p.m.
- June 15.—Joint East African Board annual meeting, 12 a.m.
- June 20.—Royal Geographical Society's Dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.45 p.m. Dance: Lady Crawford for the Hon. Judith Gordon and Miss Vera Churchman.
- June 21.—East Africa Dinner Club, Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m. Sudan Dinner Club, Trocadero Restaurant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SHOULD BACHELOR OFFICIALS BE TAXED

For the Widows and Orphans Fund.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You recently reported a Parliamentary question and answer regarding the Widows and Orphans Fund, to which I, like other officials, had to contribute as one of the conditions of service. Unexpectedly forced to give up my employment on account of the abolition of the Department of which I was a member, I was then informed by Government circular that bachelors are entitled to have only half their contributions returned. As the money is in the first place a deduction from pay earned, it is presumably the employee's money, and therefore if the employee is forcibly retrenched through no fault of his own and before the conditions originally laid down as regards length of service are complied with by the Government, it would appear that the whole sum deducted should be returned.

At my own desire I was given leave in lieu of passage home, etc., but the deduction for the Widows and Orphans Fund still went on right up to the time the Treasury ceased to pay me. I know one case of an official who lost some £30 in this manner, no small consideration considering that he was discharged without any pension or gratuity, despite fourteen years' service under the Colonial Office.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

"RETRENCHED."

ARE FIRE-STICKS MUCH USED TO-DAY?

Archdeacon Swainson's Experiences.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have just seen Archdeacon Cox's letter in your issue of January 28. In this, the Lindi Province of Tanganyika Territory, the use of fire-sticks is very common. I have frequently seen them used both by Makua and Yao. In most of the churches of this diocese, if not in all, the fire that is needed in the ceremonies of Easter Eve is kindled by the "twirling-stick" method.

Porters on safari carry two or three sticks wrapped in cloth in the bag which they bear on their back, on return home these sticks are put away very carefully in the house in some place where they will be kept perfectly dry. I have seen men get a light by merely using bamboo, but sticks are usually obtained from one of two trees. The first is named *chinyu* (in Chi Yao) or *nimaku* (KIMAKUA). So common is this custom that the phrase *nyaganonye nyaganu* has come to mean "strike a light" and is used even when matches are employed.

The other tree is named *nichenyema* (Chi Yao) or *machimema* (KIMAKUA). The leaves of this latter tree have a strong scent which mosquitoes dislike. Women frequently go in search of this tree and wave the branches about in their houses and thus expel the mosquitoes.

The usual custom is first of all to place a knife on the ground. One of the sticks which has had a little groove scraped out is placed on the knife. The other stick is fitted into the groove and then the twirling commences. Very soon smoke will be seen and presently the fire will have dropped out on to the knife and thus the light is obtained.

Luwiko, Lindi.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

A. D. SWAINSON.

THE MENACE OF HYENAS.

Mr. Rupert Hemsted's Experiences.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have read with much interest Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's letter in your issue of March 31.

That hyenas are a very serious menace under certain conditions I can confirm from my own observations while I was in charge of the Masai Reserve between 1912 and 1923, and my experiences were very closely with those of Mr. Holmes in the Ngorongoro Crater.

During the last few years, I was in the Masai Reserve, and relatively few hyenas were seen west of the usual boundary, scavenging type, and I never heard of their attacking humans, game or live animals, but about 1920 they started preying on the game and livestock, and several cases of their attacking and killing Natives were reported to me. The Masai stated that on several occasions packs of hyenas broke through the thorn fences of their villages and killed a number of cattle and small stock, and it was no uncommon sight to see a pack of twenty or more hunting in broad daylight.

On one occasion in the Trans-Nzoua I saw three hyenas deprive a pack of hunting dogs of their kill at about 9 a.m. A pack of hunting dogs had pulled down an impala and were beginning to devour it when they were driven off and kept off by the hyena. On another occasion hyenas broke down the door of my car, ate a strong one, and tore off every strip of the oily, greasy hide I had bound round the springs of the car. They have also broken into my house and carried off skins, leather cushions, etc.

I am quite convinced hyenas drove the lion out of some of their favourite places. The lion never had a meal in peace and was generally surrounded by a pack of hyenas which kept rushing in and getting away with portions of the kill. One did not actually see this, of course, but it was easy to surmise what was happening from the snarling of the lions and the yowling of the hyenas.

The Game Department was at first reluctant to credit my reports that the hyena were preying on the game, but later realised the situation and killed thousands by poison. I once counted forty-nine dead hyenas as the result of a poisoned zebra near Narok, and I am sure several were not found in the dense *leishwa* scrub.

For what reason did the hyenas change their habits in this extraordinary manner? Perhaps I can throw some light on this subject. About 1915 there was a severe epidemic of bovine pleuropneumonia, which lasted till 1919 I think, and during that time hundreds of thousands of cattle died. As a result the hyenas found all the food they wanted with little effort, and in consequence increased and multiplied to an amazing extent. After the epidemic these numerous hungry packs could no longer find their food in the same easy manner, became much fiercer, and took to preying on livestock and game.

I saw the same thing happen, though to a lesser extent, during the sleeping sickness epidemic in Kavirondo, when scores of thousands of Natives died in the course of two or three years. It is quite possible that the increased numbers of hyenas, the bigger type and bolder demeanour in the Ngorongoro Crater followed an epidemic among cattle or game. When I was there in 1916 the Crater was alive with wildebeest which are very susceptible to rinderpest, and an epidemic among them might account for the experiences of Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes.

Yours faithfully,

Rupert Hemsted.

Nairobi Club.

R. W. HEMSTED.

Nairobi.

CAN CROCS BREATHE UNDER WATER? THE LUBA OF THE KATANGA PROVINCE.

Views of Mr. Norman Charles.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am inclined to agree with Mr. Phillips as regards crocodiles not being able to breathe under water (*vide* his letter in your issue of May 5). I have often seen crocodiles in deep water frequently come to the surface, no doubt for breathing purposes as well as for a general look round.

One morning some years ago when out fishing on the Ganges River twenty-five miles from Calcutta, I was on a cliff waiting for a crocodile (the long-nouted species) to come out of the water to bask in the sun. As the hot weather had set in he refused to come right out, but lay head on to the water's edge facing me with only his head and part of his back showing. I got him with a shot in the head, and just prior to this he made a great noise, opening and closing his jaws as if he were swallowing a big fish. On opening him up I found the fish to be a turtle, but there was a second turtle inside, probably swallowed the previous day.

The croc. is an amphibian; in the mornings when out shooting I have often come across their spoor some distance from the river. They seem to be scavengers, and my *shikaris* told me they come out after cow dung.

Milford-on-Sea.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN CHARLES.

Only the King may Grind his Teeth!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The potentate who rides the Luba-speaking people of the Katanga Province in the southern Belgian Congo goes about in a bamboo chair slung on a pole, attendants run before, beside and behind him shouting and singing to warn people that the "king" is coming so that due honour may be done to him; all who approach him must dab white dust on their forehead and arms as a salutation and sign of submission; and the "king" alone has the privilege of grinding his teeth—a gesture intended to convey an impression of his powerful position.

Mesdames A. C. L. Donohugh and P. Berry, the authors of the article on the Luba folk in the current issue of the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, who make these statements, ask if the teeth-grinding privilege is "a last relic of the flesh-eating customs so recently relinquished?" The vision of the Luba king in his bamboo chair, grinding his teeth as his shouting attendants carry him through his land, has an ogresish touch about it which is unique.

What a film he would make! Or would the audience, nourished on American movies, take it for granted that His Majesty was merely chewing

Yours faithfully,

N. S. SWEETEN.

THE MEANING OF "KAYA"

An "East African" Review Challenged.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of April 7 your reviewer "A. L." approves the statement that *kaya* means "I don't know." In what language has it that meaning? The Hausa word *kaya* means a thorny tree. Perhaps A. L. will also state whether *Kaya senegalensis* answers that description.

Shawwashah,

Baghdad.

Yours faithfully,

AUSTIN EASTWOOD.

[Mr. Eastwood's letter was submitted to our reviewer, who replies, "I did not 'approve' or disapprove of the translation of 'kaya' as 'I don't know.' The statement was made by Sir Hector Hurst in his book, 'African Small Shop,' and was quoted *ad verbum* by me, as is clear from the review you published. I was not even responsible for the spelling of '*Kaya senegalensis*,' which should be, botanically, '*Khaya*.' It is certainly not 'a thorny tree.'"]

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"I am hoping to be one of the fortunate ones in the next Irish Sweep. If, of course, de Valera does not scoop in the lot for a war chest. If you see me figuring as a winner you'll know that I am coming home by air mail for a rest at some little seaside fishing village where there are no tractors, locusts, Indian *babus*, tax collectors, or Governors."—From a reader in Kenya Colony.

KISUMU'S NEW SPORTS CLUB.

An Invitation to Visitors.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The township of Kisumu, the beautifully situated airport on the main trans-African route of Imperial Airways, has added to its amenities by the formation of a European Sports Club, in addition to its charming golf course and well-run tennis club. The Sports Club has formed its members from the residents of the area and the personnel of the Airways ground and flying staff, and the facilities of sport provided are a great boon and aid to physical fitness.

Kisumu airport and aerodrome is reputed to be the finest in the whole of Africa, with the largest and most up-to-date hangar. Passers through who may have to pass a few hours waiting and who wish to participate in some games are invited to get into touch with the undersigned.

Yours faithfully,

P. BERRY,
Secretary.

Kisumu,
Kenya Colony.

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THE NORTH CHARTERLAND INQUIRY RHODESIA AND MASHONALAND RAILWAYS.

Opened before Mr. Justice Maughan.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAN opened a public inquiry on Tuesday in the Chancery Court into the matters in dispute between the Colonial Office, the British South Africa Company and the North Charterland Exploration Co. (London) Ltd., as to compensation to be paid for land belonging to the N. Charterland Co. which had been assigned as Native Reserves by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

For six years Mr. H. B. Spiller, Chairman of the N. Charterland Co., has pressed for the inquiry, which refused by the Conservative Government of 1926, promised by Lord Passfield in 1931. The inquiry was as a Commissioner to arbitrate the dispute.

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AN EXCELLENT WORK OF REFERENCE.

Graphic Presentation of Valuable Facts.

EVERY business man or connected with East Africa ought to have at hand the invaluable and splendidly illustrated report just issued by Messrs. Erlangers, Ltd., of 4 Moorgate, E.C.2, under the prosaic title of "The Manufacturing Industries of the British Empire Overseas. West, East and Central Africa." Statistical information on almost every conceivable aspect of trade and industry in Eastern Africa is clearly presented in the form of circular graphs, so that practically any question can be answered in a second.

Do you wish to know the import tariff on sheet glass into each of the East African territories; the area in square miles and the percentage of that area occupied in British Somaliland, and which of the British territories in East Africa sends less than 50% of its exports to countries within the Empire; which countries in Africa are affected by the Congo Basin treaties? These and countless other facts are procurable at a glance.

The report contains an excellent map of Africa, a large number of clear graphs, and an admirable index, which make it one of the most useful books of reference on East Africa ever published. It is issued at the surprisingly low price of 7s. 6d. Mr. Carvalho, its compiler, has put all interested in East African business and public affairs in his debt.

Sir Edmund Davis, referring at Monday's annual meeting of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., to the proposal that the U.S.A. should impose an import duty on copper of 4 cents per lb., or £25 per ton, said that if that idea were adopted the Imperial Government should grant Colonial copper producers adequate compensatory protection. He urged the importance of establishing refining facilities in this country for Northern Rhodesia copper.

Earnings Reduced by the Depression.

PROFITS of the Rhodesia Railways were £134,427 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £572,911 for 1930-31, which, however, included £207,732 previously reserved for income tax but not required. In compliance with the Railway Acts, the profit has been carried to the dividend account, the reserve remaining unaltered at £1,333,972. As the monthly net earnings have for the past six months been insufficient to cover the monthly proportion of Debenture interest, and as the company's liquid resources must be retained to assist the payment of Debenture interest as it falls due and to meet the annual of £500,000 from the staff pension fund, no dividend is recommended.

The accounts of the Mashonaland Railway Company for the year ended 31/12/31 show a loss of £20,132 for the previous twelve months, but after writing back £322,318 from income tax reserve, which is no longer required, there is a credit balance of £382,270 of which £38,581 is carried to dividend account, and £10,689 is added to the reserve.

The reports of both railways state that the trade depression has become more intense during the past few months, the position being aggravated by currency difficulties. Drastic economies have however, been effected. Rates of agreement have been concluded with the Northern Rhodesian copper companies, providing that the whole of their imports and exports should be sent over the Rhodesian system to Beira for thirteen years from October 1, 1931, but owing to the restriction agreement, copper from those mines during 1932 will amount to only 60,000 to 70,000 short tons. A further contract has been concluded with the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, providing that a proportion of its copper output shall be sent via Beira until 1933.

Beira has been advanced to Beira Works, Limited, and two additional deep-water berths at Beira, and the Beira Railway has, during the past fourteen months, made temporary advances to the Beira Railway Company, amounting to £175,500, as the liquid resources of that company have been used largely on capital works as part of the general improvement to the Rhodesian transport system.

MAGADI SODA COMPANY'S MEETING.

New Agreement with Kenya Government.

THAT the sales of the Magadi Soda Company dropped from 78,000 tons in 1928 to below 44,000 tons in 1931 was attributed by Sir H. McGowan at last week's meeting of the company chiefly to intense Japanese competition. The technical resources of Brunner Mond & Company, and later of Imperial Chemical Industries, had been applied since 1925 to the search for an economic purification process, but without success, and negotiations had therefore been opened with the Kenya Government for a modification of the company's tonnage obligations. A tentative agreement had been reached, enabling Imperial Chemical Industries to make an offer of compromise to the Debenture holders last December. Had it been accepted a further offer would have been made to the shareholders, but its rejection led to a curtailment of the marketing and loan facilities hitherto provided by Imperial Chemical Industries, and calls had consequently had to be made on the Magadi Company's uncalled capital. A further agreement had later been reached in principle with the Kenya Government, whereby the tonnage obligation for the current year was reduced to 40,000 tons. Future prospects were far from reassuring, owing to the nature of the difficulties.

Sir Harry McGowan announced his retirement from the company, owing to pressure of work, but the other directors nominated by Imperial Chemical Industries, who also resigned in order to give the shareholders an opportunity of signifying their wishes, were re-elected.

The East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office stand at the A.I.B. British and Empire Foods Exhibition at Olympia was visited last week by the Prince of Wales, who referred to the excellence of Kenya coffee and his satisfaction that the market price is being so well maintained. A novel feature of the Exhibition is that it is opened each day by a representative of some part of the Empire. East Africa has been allotted the last day, June 4, when Sir Edward Grigg will perform the opening ceremony. Tea from Nyasaland, Kenya, and Tanganyika is on sale at the stand.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Marriage of Junior Officials

LORD APSLEY drew attention to a statement by the Governor of Uganda complaining that junior administrative officers married soon after their arrival, thereby prejudicing their work, and asked whether the Colonial Office was exercising any control over the matrimonial arrangements of the Civil Service in general. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that there were no restrictions on the marriage of Colonial officials in general, and he would certainly not wish to discourage officers from marrying, and having their wives with them in the Colonies as far as practical considerations allowed. When Mr. Lamb asked if Sir William Gowers was himself a bachelor, the Secretary of State caused laughter by asking for the question.

Lord Apsley asked the Secretary of State whether attention had been called to the fact that, in addition to cutting the salaries of officials in Kenya, their leave had been suspended; whether that policy was being adopted in other Colonies; and whether the Civil servants affected would have their suspended leave restored when economic conditions improved. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the arrangement had been made with his sanction as a measure of economy, but no similar scheme had been adopted in any other Colony. He thought it premature to consider the matter of restoring the suspended leave when times improved.

Mr. R. A. MacQuisten, who recently visited East Africa, received no reply to a supplementary question asking whether the Secretary of State was aware that there were a great number of producers, planters, and others in Kenya who were having a far thinner time than the Civil servants, and that if he could cut down the number of the latter it would give them a chance to be of service to the Colony.

An Inquiry Prohibited

Captain MacDonald also asked whether, in view of the outcome of the Wakamba witch murder case, and the report of the special commission which inquired into the Bugishu murder trial, the Secretary of State would consider the advisability of appointing a committee of inquiry into the whole administration of justice in Native cases in East Africa. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that it had been decided to institute such an inquiry and that the correspondence was proceeding with the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. (Only last week East Africa asked that this inquiry should be expedited.)

Captain Per MacDonald, who inquired about the discovery by the Director of the Natal Museum of the origin of the tsetse scourge in East Africa, was told by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a theory had recently been advanced that the trypanosomes of *gambusia* transmitted by tsetse flies originate in plants, and not in animals, as was generally believed, but that he was advised that that theory was not borne out by the observations of expert tsetse investigators, or generally accepted by the highest authorities.

The Secretary of State informed Lord Apsley that English was the sole official language in most of the British Colonies, but that in Uganda and Mauritius and certain other non-African territories certain Native languages were also recognised for some official purposes.

The Earl of Balfour asked whether the Kenya Government had omitted maize from the statement of products which should have Imperial Preference, and which had been forwarded for consideration at the Ottawa Conference, and whether this had been done at the instance of the Imperial Government. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that although a preference on maize was not specifically suggested by it, the Kenya Government had made it plain that any variation in duties in this country or in the Dominions which admitted of such a preference would be very beneficial to Kenya.

WELL-KNOWN KENYA INDIAN'S DEATH

Mr. Alijiah Hussein Suleman, a prominent partner in the East African business house of Suleman Verjee & Sons, died in Nairobi during mail week at the age of fifty-one years. He had spent practically the whole of his life in Nairobi and had taken an active interest in politics. He was an ex-President of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, for seven years President of the Ismailian Council in Nairobi, and in 1923 acted as a delegate of the Indian deputation to the Colonial Office. He was a well-known benefactor of many Indian institutions in Kenya, and was a founder of the Suleman Verjee Indian Gymkhana.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN F. J. PATMORE.

Courage and Suffering as a Prisoner.

In the course of an appreciation of Captain F. J. Patmore, M.C., of Somghor, whose death we recorded last week, a correspondent of *The Times* says—

"Captain Francis Patmore was the only surviving son of General Patmore, the poet. Educated at Beaumont, where he was captain of the school in 1902, he took a keen interest in public affairs in the Lymmington district of Hampshire. He was an authority on English birds, and had one of the best private collections in England.

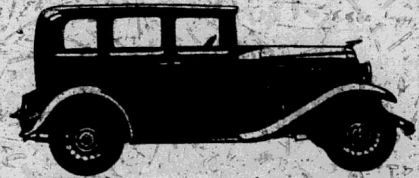
During the War he served with the 7th Battalion The Buffs, a Regiment in India and Mesopotamia, and at the fall of Kut-el-Amara was captured by the Turks. He was marched from Baghdad to Kastamuni in Asia Minor, a distance of 4,700 miles, probably being the longest march ever made in a country which any prisoners of war ever had to travel to the place of their confinement. With courage and self-sacrifice he carried many a man's kit and helped along those who would otherwise have fallen out to die.

His attempt to escape from prison is recorded in 'The Road to Endor' and 'Six Hundred Miles to Freedom.' He was recaptured and flung into a civil prison, where, after contracting typhus and while almost unconscious, he was roped back downwards across a mule and taken back to the military prison. The damage done by the ropes was so serious that he was exchanged, and arrived at Netley Hospital towards the end of 1918. For years after his discharge from hospital in November, 1910, he was a semi-invalid, and further operations were necessary.

In his youth he had published a volume of verse, but his best poems were written during his confinement. The poem entitled 'Lines Written in Captivity' was published in the *Spectator's* collection of war poems, 'Valour and Suffering.'

In company with Mr. W. A. Down, he started a rubber plantation in Somghor. He was a wonderful woodcock shot, and in Kenya was a noted hunter. He was popular and respected by all who knew him, whether Europeans, Indians, or Natives, and many will remember his unflinching kindness and help in their times of trouble or sickness."

Price in East Africa less than £375



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

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 * *East Africa in the Press.* *

KHARTOUM'S GOOD HEALTH RECORD.

ANSWERING a recent attack in *John Bull*, which described Khartoum as one of the most unhealthy outposts in the Empire, the *Sudan Herald* says:—

"It would be just as unfair to describe the West of Africa to-day as the 'White Man's Grave' as it is to go into archives for a description of the territories in which the Panama Canal was cut. In his report on medical and health work in the Sudan for 1930, the Director of the Sudan Medical Service submitted statistics showing that in that year 168 out of the 103 British officials employed by the Sudan Government lost 1,730 days' work through sickness, representing an average of 13 days for those who were sick. For all British officials this represented 17 days as against 18 days in 1929. If any doubts still exist as to the health of Khartoum, a glance at the 1st Battalion the Royal Welch Fusiliers on their return to England shortly would more than rectify such erroneous impression. One could not imagine a more healthy crowd."

COLOUR INFLUENCES TROPICAL HEALTH.

MR. A. BERRY THOMPSON, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, said in the course of a recent letter to *The Times*:—

"Having been identified with health measures in the tropics for over thirty years, I can testify to the importance of colour as a protection. Navy-blue has a peculiar attraction for mosquitoes, and the conventional blue lounge suit is fatal to comfort in the evenings where mosquitoes abound. Curiously, although yellow appears obnoxious to mosquitoes, it has a special fascination for the more repulsive flies, and the orthodox colour of khaki drill is objectionable on that score. It will be observed that where flies constitute a veritable pest around Native camps the coats of Europeans wearing khaki become nearly black with flies, whereas only an odd few would be noticed on the white coat of another standing along side. Perhaps colour may be responsible for the way new arrivals in the tropics are attacked by mosquitoes. Most visitors immediately become the special object of attack, yet after a short time mosquitoes cease to annoy them any more than the local residents. White clothes appear to give the best protection in the tropics against both heat and pests."

THE STATUS OF AFRICAN WOMEN.

A curious conflict of opinion appears to exist among the C.M.S. missionaries in the Upper Nile area as to the status of the Native women.

In *South of the Sudd*, the magazine of the Diocese of the Upper Nile, Mrs. K. G. Fraser, who has been working among the Moru tribe in the Yih (now Lui) district, writes:—

"A very usual view held by people at home is that the African woman is a down-trodden, badly-used creature, entirely under the thumb of her father or husband. In the Moru tribe, at any rate, this is far from being the case, and almost always the woman has the 'whip hand' over the man. . . . No father will send his girl to school; he may ask her to go, but if she refuses that is an end to it."

On the other hand, the Rev. F. J. Finch, who has held a travelling commission as padre in the same area, declared at a recent meeting in London of the Upper Nile Diocesan Association that the lives of the Native women are "dreadful." They are, he said, "bought and counted as cattle." He gave an example of a young woman in Lok who came to him in the greatest distress and asking for protection. She was, he found, married to an old man who was a drunkard, and twice already she had run away from him. Yet she was compelled to go back to him, for that was "Native law and custom."

AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH A PYTHON.

A Native garden boy's fight with a large python is thus narrated by the Mahenge correspondent of the *Dar es Salaam Standard*.

"A Native working in the garden of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. R. A. Thompson, complained to Mr. Thompson that he was unable to do his work properly as his back was paining him. He explained that the previous day he had been walking along the road near the Leper Settlement when he saw his dog had been attacked by a large python. Although only armed with a stick and a small knife, he rushed to his dog's assistance, and after a two-hour struggle managed to kill the python, and after a few hours' rest, on being asked, he produced the snake, which was covered with gashes made by the knife, and measured 14 feet in length."

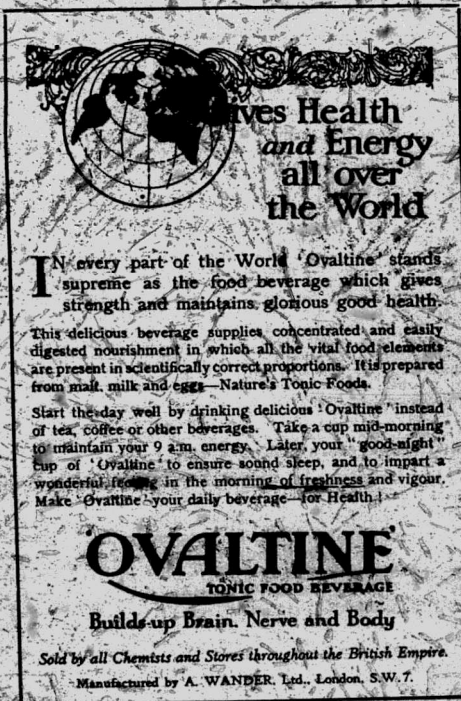
RARE CENTRAL AFRICAN FLOWER.

THE King's interest in a flower from East Africa exhibited at the Chelsea Flower Show last week is thus described by the gossip writer of the *Daily Sketch*:—

"Six years ago General Blane, a friend of Sir Jeremiah Colman, went on a big game hunting expedition to Central Africa. A few months later Sir Jeremiah received a parcel containing a root. It was planted in his orchid house. A week ago it surprisingly bloomed, and it is now one of the rarest of the exhibits at the Show this year. The King was greatly interested when Sir Jeremiah related the story to him."

The *Kenya and East African Medical Journal*, published in Nairobi, has altered its title to *The East African Medical Journal*.

The *Lunguanyika Opinion*, of Dar es Salaam, refers in a recent leading article to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations as "that imbecile body."



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troubles and, in the case of more serious disorders, tells what to
do until the doctor comes. Incidentally—but only incidentally—
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lies in the regular action of the bowels. Careful mothers all
over the world give one of the famous double EE powders at
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Called—CHEDLET, LONDON.

"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.

Six further petrol pumps are to be erected in Dar es Salaam.

From Tabora we learn that the local house tax has been increased by 100%.

A session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council will open in Zomba on June 2.

Harbour dues and charges of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours are now subject to a surcharge of 5%.

H.M.S. "Enterprise", under the command of Captain P. E. Phillips, left Tripcomalee on Monday for East African ports.

An increase of nearly three thousand members in the past year was announced at last week's annual meeting of the Overseas League.

A public auction of agricultural tractors and other equipment is shortly to take place at Iringa, in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika.

The City office of the Department of Overseas Trade has been moved to 912, Basinghall Street, E.C.3. The telephone number is Metropolitan 4773.

R.A.F. machines are to co-operate with the Boundary Commission which is about to survey the frontier between British Somaliland and Ethiopia.

The longest railway bridge in Africa, that across the Benue River in Nigeria, is 2,584 feet in length. It was opened by Sir Donald Cameron on Empire Day.

Messrs. Howse & McGeorge, the well-known East African chemists and druggists, are shortly opening new premises in Dar es Salaam under the management of Mr. D. Cruickshank.

The Missionary School of Tropical Diseases and Hygiene, Grange Road, Cambridge, has arranged a summer vacation course in tropical medicine and allied subjects to take place from July 30 to September 9.

Immigration returns into Tanganyika show that 42 non-officials entered in February, during which month there were 170 visitors. Of the non-officials, 24 were of British nationality and 10 of German, while of the visitors 82 were Belgian, 10 British, and 10 Americans.

United Tobacco Companies (South) of South Africa, which have interests in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, have declared an interim dividend of 6d. (South African currency) per share on the Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shares, free of South African income tax.

The new Municipal market in Nairobi, described by Sir Joseph Byrne as one of the finest buildings of its kind in Africa, was opened by His Excellency during mail week. It was designed by Mr. Rand Overy, the well-known East African architect, and built by Messrs. W. H. Lewis & Sons.

Kipkarren River postal agency at the station of that name has been closed. Correspondence is now forwarded to Turbo Valley post office. Kipkarren post office will continue business as heretofore.

Commenting on the recent journey of the King of the Belgians to Central Africa, the Brussels *Soleil* says that whereas it took 37 hours 27 minutes to cover the 1,900 kms. between Brussels and Brindisi, only 37 hours 4 minutes were required to travel the 5,260 kms. between Brindisi and Butiaba.

Published in Lisbon the Portuguese monetary system is made operative in Mozambique. The measure also provides for the introduction of a gold and silver exchange transactions, and includes the compulsory surrender to an Exchange Fund of a percentage of the foreign drafts derived from exports.

A sub-committee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has reported that the introduction of income tax in Uganda would be uneconomic. The report also urges the Government to provide immediately adequate and constitutional representation to the tax-paying public in the Legislative and Executive Councils. The Secretary of State has again been asked to appoint a Finance Commission for the Territory.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has resolved to press for the immediate reintroduction by the Railway of distribution rates, as in the opinion of the Chamber their abolition (1) will cause considerable loss in freight to the Railway; (2) will retard commerce and development up-country; (3) places Nairobi commercial houses at an unfair disadvantage; and (4) will detrimentally affect the future of the Nairobi commercial community.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Forestry Commission have offered to pay at the rate of £5,000 a year from July 31, 1932 to July 31, 1933, for the maintenance of an Imperial Forestry Institute in Oxford. The only condition is that the University shall make a contribution to the Department of Forestry for the same period at a rate not exceeding £288 a year, in addition to the contribution which was current on March 18, 1924.

The estate at Tengere, in the Arusha district of Tanganyika, owned by the late Mr. Allan Thomson, has reverted to the Custodian of Enemy Property, who invites tenders for the property, which covers 556 hectares, is leased at 15 cents per ha. per annum, and is purchasable at £15 per hectare; the lease being terminable on September 30, 1937. Tenders should reach the Custodian of Enemy Property in Dar es Salaam by June 30, envelopes being sealed and endorsed "Tender for Lot 1047".

George A. Tyson, F.S.I.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

THE DUKE AND THE WAR OFFICE.

COFFEES

At the resumption of the auctions after the Whitsun holidays there was a fair demand for most descriptions and steady prices were realised, as the following tables show:

Kenya

A sizes	70s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.
B "	62s. 6d. to 84s. 6d.
C "	50s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.
Peaberry	83s. 6d.
London graded	
First size	95s. 6d.
Second size	65s. 6d.
Brown, fair and ungraded	40s. 6d.
Ungraded	63s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.

Uganda

Greenish robusta	53s. 6d.
Mixed	46s. 6d.

Bugisu

A sizes	71s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.
B "	64s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.
C "	59s. 6d.

Belgian Congo

A size brownish green	70s. 6d.
B "	57s. 6d.
C "	58s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on May 25 totalled 68,245 bags, compared with 70,952 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Barley—Inactive, with Californian malting quoted at 34s. 10d. to 42s. net 44s. 10d.

Kaoko—Slightly lower at £11 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 15s. and £14.)

Cocoa—Steady, with Zanzibar spot and May-June downed at 24d. per lb. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 10d. and 11½d.)

Copra—Slightly lower at £13 17s. 6d. for fair sun-dried. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 and £20.)

Cotton—There have been small retail sales of East African sorts at about 3½d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 5d.)

Cotton Seed—Dull, with East African nominally £4 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £3 15s. and £3 10s.)

Crushed Copra—Quiet and unchanged at £15 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 10s. and £15.)

Hides and Skins—Easier, with heavy unbailed Mombasa hides quoted at about 4½d. per lb. Mombasa goat skins are very slow of sale even at the low quotation of 6s. 10 7/8s. per doz. Berbera blackheads f.a.q. are quoted 20s. per doz.

Maize—Spot parcels have been quietly steady. No. 4 flat yellow for June-July shipment has been sold at 10s. per 480 lb. in bags.

Sisal—Dull, East African white and/or yellow being quoted at about £15 12s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £14 and £15.)

Tea—Unchanged, with East African No. 1 f.a.q. for June-August shipment at £14 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £16 and £18 10s.)

625 packages of Nyasaland tea realised an average of 6½d. per lb. last week.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London have received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in the territories during the week ended May 12: Eldama 1.64 inches; Eldoret, 0.54; Fort Hall, 1.46; Kabete, 2.45; Kericho, 3.95; Kiambu, 1.42; Kilifi, 2.50; Kipkaren, 0.81; Kisumu, 1.26; Lamu, 5.47; Limuru, 3.46; Mombasa, 4.77; Nairobi, 1.02; Malindi, 4.33; Meru, 0.73; Mumias, 1.54; Nanyuki, 0.58; Narok, 2.03; Ngong, 2.10; Njoro, 1.02; Nyeri, 3.73; Songhor, 2.46; Soy, 0.51; Subukia, 2.11; Talika, 0.50; Timpaka, 1.05 inches.

MEMBERS of rifle clubs in East Africa will read with interest the following reminiscences of rifle shooting in Northern Rhodesia, as related to the Legislative Council of that country by the Hon. L. F. Mbatia.

"Well, before the War—I believe in 1906 or 1907—we started our Volunteer movement with a rifle club. It grew and became more popular, and afterwards an association was formed in other parts of the territory was formed. It was not until the necessity for it, and on Sundays any number of us used to be on the range.

We even had our own range to make this rifle club into a thing of its own. We got the beginning of a uniform and were wearing them when the Duke of Connaught visited Northern Rhodesia in 1910. It was in those days—of course, it was not now—considered a naughty boy, and there was considerable doubt as to whether I should be presented to the Duke. A conversation took place between Mr. Moss and Mr. Powell as to whether it would be safe to present me, and it was decided to do so.

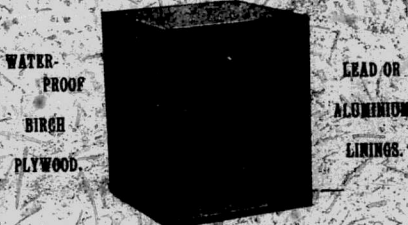
"I got talking to the Duke about the force, and in the end we walked off together to discuss it. He said: 'Why was this force not developed? What are those uniforms?' I told him. He said: 'Who is opposing it? Is it that confounded Chartered Company?'—though he did not say confounded. I said I understood it was the War Office. He said: 'Oh, it is, is it? All right, I will see to that,' and then he turned round to an enormous gentleman who was his private secretary, Captain Buckley—no, it was Captain Bulkeley. And ultimately the Volunteer Force was formed."

Last week scores, perhaps hundreds, of English newspapers featured photographs, received from Kenya by air, of the arrival in Nairobi of Dr. Searle and Mrs. Place, the principals in the Cambridge Helen of Troy case. That is the sort of publicity which East Africa can well forgo.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The m.v. "Llangibby Castle," which sailed from London on Monday from East and South Africa, has the following passengers from East African ports:

Mr. R. E. Allen
Miss K. E. Allen
Mr. A. V. Appleton
Mrs. C. F. Bell
Mr. T. F. Bell
Miss G. R. H. Bell
Col. D. A. Bingham
Mrs. G. Blankenberg
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Bostock
Mr. G. Boyd Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Brasnett
Miss Brasnett
Captain F. H. Bustard
Captain C. J. Chadlewood
Mrs. Chadlewood
Miss M. Enzels
Mr. J. Evans
Mr. R. Forrest
Mr. W. J. Gould

Mr. J. G. Gherson
Mr. J. F. Harries
Mr. R. M. Heaney
Mr. W. V. Hexi
Mr. C. A. King
Miss K. Stuart King
Mr. J. W. F. Manriott
Miss H. E. Marriott
Mrs. L. Macklow
Dr. & Mrs. H. B. Owen
Mr. C. Mansel Reece
Mrs. Mansel Reece
Mr. & Mrs. E. Snell
Major F. Stephens
Mr. W. M. Steven
Mr. A. C. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Sturgess
Miss G. M. Warrington
Miss E. Watts

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

This s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which left London on May 26 for East Africa via the Cape, carries the following passengers for:

<i>Burma</i>	<i>Dar es Salaam</i>
Mr. R. C. Allan	Miss M. A. Curry
Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Barrow	
Mr. & Mrs. T. A. E.	
<i>Bartlett</i>	<i>Mombasa</i>
Mrs. V. D. Groom	Mrs. E. M. Bendall
Master D. J. Groom	Mr. & Mrs. H. McIntyre
Mr. M. M. Melrose	Master D. A. McIntyre
Mr. K. Melrose	Mr. & Mrs. P. G. Mowbray
Mr. N. Melrose	Master T. J. Mowbray
Mrs. Price	Miss E. L. Robson-Young
Miss G. W. Price	
Mr. L. G. Williamson	

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Madura" left Sibrabar homewards, May 20.
"Antanona" left Dar es Salaam homewards, May 20.
"Mantola" left Aden outwards, May 27.
"Kenya" left Mombasa for Bombay, May 27.
"Karagola" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, May 31.
"Khandalla" left Bombay for Durban, June 1.
"Karanja" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, May 31.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Nieuwerkerk" left Hamburg for South and West Africa, May 28.
"Nijkerk" left Mozambique for East Africa, May 22.
"Amstellkerk" left Marseilles homewards, May 20.
"Maliskerk" left Cape Town homewards, May 21.
"Springfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, May 24.

MESSAGERS MARITIMES

"Angers" left Marseilles outwards, May 27.
"Expédition Grandier" left Malanja homewards, May 26.
"General Voyron" left Djibouti homewards, May 22.
"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Djibouti outwards, May 24.
"General Duchesne" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, May 25.

UNION CASTLE

"Dunbar Castle" arrived London, May 24.
"Dunluce Castle" left London for Beira, May 16.
"Durham Castle" left Fort Said homewards, May 16.
"Gloucester Castle" left Cape Town homewards, May 26.
"Llandaff Castle" left Genoa outwards, May 28.
"Llandoverly Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, May 30.
"Llangibby Castle" arrived Southampton, May 30.

BELGIANS TO EXPLORE RUWENZORI.

The North-western Aspect Unknown.

ALTHOUGH quite a number of explorers have climbed the eastern slopes of the great Ruwenzori massif, the western aspect is still quite fresh territory for the mountaineer. For the most part it has been British adventurers who have scaled the snow-clad heights of Ruwenzori—W. G. Stairs, in 1889; Scott Elliott, in 1895; Sir F. Johnston, in 1905; A. B. Fisher, in 1903; D. W. Freshfield, in 1905; Rev. A. B. Fisher, in January, 1906; A. F. R. Johnston, in February, 1906, and in June, 1926; and finally the famous expedition led by the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Now a Belgian scientific expedition is leaving Marseilles for Mombasa to explore the western aspect of the Ruwenzori range, and hopes to arrive at Beni, in the Akru, at the end of June. It is intended to study particularly the geology of the region. A permanent base is to be established at 6,000 feet, with a second camp at the extreme limit of vegetation, from which, with light camping equipment, further climbing to the very summits of the peaks will be attempted. It is believed that there are at least three peaks of 15,000 feet in the area, of which the southern part beyond Mt. Emin is absolutely unknown. Two peaks, Mrs. Weismann and la Kraepelin, have never yet been scaled.

The climate will be one of the greatest obstacles to be overcome. It rains on the Ruwenzori range on an average 320 days in the year, violent storms are frequent, dense fog is almost constant, even on good days visibility is extremely low, and these conditions combined with high altitude make climbing a terrible task. Portage is also a difficulty; the best porters, the Bakonga, refuse to venture on the snow or ice of which they have a superstitious terror.

The expedition is under the leadership of Count Karol de Hennricorde Grunne, with two assistants, MM. H. de Schryver and W. Ganshof van der Meersch, who will share the organization of the material of the expedition. They will be accompanied by MM. Hautman, Professor of Botany in the University of Brussels; Mahot, geological assistant in the University of Liege; and de la Valée Poussin, another geologist; Burgeon, Assistant Conservator of the Tervuren Museum; zoologist Pierre Solvay, engineer; J. Thirir, an artist; and a Swiss guide, Joseph Georges. After their arrival in Africa they will be joined by Dr. Van Hooft and Lieutenant Martier.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

June 2 per s.s. "Mantua."
" " " s.s. "Malota."
" " " s.s. "Rawalpindi."

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

Inward mails are expected on June 2 by the s.s. "General Voyron."

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.

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Owing to lack of protection, the destruction caused by White Ants has increased in this structure as it cannot fit inside in an adequately short time.

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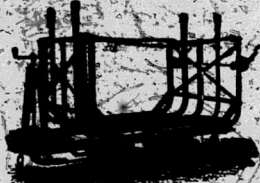


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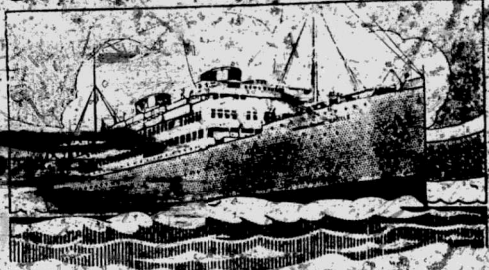
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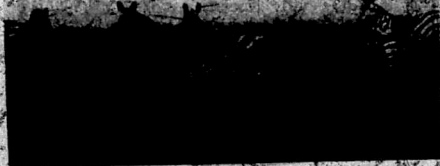
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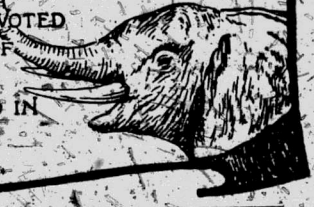
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EDUCATING AFRICANS IN ENGLAND.

THE East African Dependencies would do well to note the significant fact that Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, High Commissioner for India in London, lays special stress in his recently published report on the inadvisability of Indian parents allowing "immature students" to proceed to England to take vague courses in arts or sciences, which even if successfully completed, are not themselves qualifications for employment, and could equally well have been taken at Indian universities, and on the necessity for a strict medical examination of Indian youths contemplating residence in England, just as Englishmen have to undergo searching physical investigation before appointment to posts in the tropics. The High Commissioner emphasises that these animadversions are made for the benefit of India and Indians themselves, and our readers will agree that his suggestions apply with at least equal weight to Natives of East Africa. In recent years some of the more advanced Natives, particularly among the Baganda, have shown a tendency to insist on being sent to England or the United States to complete their education and to underestimate the value of Makerere College, their real *Alma Mater*. If the precautions enunciated by Sir Bhupendra apply to Indians, as they certainly do, they are no less pertinent in the case of Africans, to whom the "new manner of life" in Great Britain is quite as strange, and who are equally likely to suffer from the rigours of an alien climate.

The question raised is not unconnected with the provision—so lauded in the old days, when educational facilities in the Colonies were far behind those provided in Great Britain—of very handsome scholarships in Mauritius and the West Indies for example, to enable Colonial youths to proceed to England for an education of university standard. To-day the case is altered, for in various parts of the tropics foundations giving a real university education have been established: Ceylon, Trinidad, Mauritius, the Gold Coast, and Uganda can boast

of colleges designed for local conditions and local students in which, in their own "atmosphere," they can receive an education equal to that which they might obtain in England.

What is the explanation of this *Drang nach England*? The High Commissioner records that so high a number as six hundred Indian students are at the Inns of Court at present, and, to our mind, the ease with which, by special regulations, Dominion and Colonial youths can qualify as barristers, has much to do with the desire to proceed to England. Colonial colleges are, very wisely, largely devoted to agricultural or medical teaching—subjects which lie at the very base of Colonial prosperity, which involve years of hard work and steady application, but which hold out no very brilliant prospects of advancement or remuneration, and which, to the Native mind, cannot be compared with a legal qualification, more easily won, and conferring upon its recipient all the privileges inherent in the Law and conceded by tradition to its practitioners. Life in varied parts of the Tropical Empire is remarkable for the number of Native lawyers practising, in many cases by an indulgent "local rule," both as solicitors and barristers, who, while contributing little but talk to the public weal, wear a halo of privilege which is dearer than life to them. Legal practitioners have, of course, their rightful place in the world, but it would be a bold man who would dispute that the production of good agriculturists is more important in East Africa, for instance.

The High Commissioner justly says that suitable students who have taken their degrees in their local colleges or universities should be encouraged to visit England for post-graduate courses; they are men who have been tried and proved in their own country and shown power to profit by a study of Western scholarship, research, and industry. We entirely agree that it is much wiser to concentrate on sending over men of mature mind than younger and unbalanced youths, who will be influenced by the specious arguments and seductive approaches of those disgruntled and irresponsible publicists who delight to inoculate Colonial youth with their own doctrines of discontent and suspicion of England and Englishmen.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Each of the East African Dependencies except British Somaliland is represented in the Birthday Honours, no feature of which is more satisfactory than the knighthood conferred upon Dr. A. R. Cook.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR DR. COOK.

Uganda's medical missionary has served to the public of all races since he first reached Mengo thirty-six years ago cannot be over-estimated; recognition of his sterling and self-sacrificing labours is one of the outstanding points of the whole List; not merely of the East African portion of it. There will be general satisfaction that Sir Stewart Symes and Mr. R. S. D. Rankine are made K.C.M.G.; that Mr. Justice Sheridan and Major Winthrop Young, Governor designate of Nyasaland, become Knights Bachelor; that Messrs. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, H. C. Stebbel, and H. A. Stockdale receive the C.M.G.; that Nyasaland's Treasurer, Mr. K. R. Tucker, is made a C.B.E.; and that Mr. Juxon-Barton, Mr. W. G. Fairweather, Dr. H. B. Owen, and Mr. R. E. Robins receive the O.B.E.—and it is in no sense derogatory to those officials to welcome especially warmly the signal honour conferred upon Dr. Cook. In recommending for the accolade the man who, above everyone else, is responsible for the present splendid medical equipment of Uganda, Sir William Gowers, the retiring Governor, has shown imagination and well-merited recognition not only to the individual, but to medical missionary work in East Africa generally. We are also glad to see Mr. Yusufah Jivanjee's public services remembered by the Zanzibar Government. The work of unofficials is too often forgotten when East African Governments send their recommendations to Downing Street.

Has the time not arrived when the Tropical African Colonies can provide their own Governors?

CAN TROPICAL AFRICA NOW PROVIDE ITSELF WITH GOVERNORS?

In recent years there have been agreeable evidences of a desire on the part of the Colonial Office to fill vacant Governorships from the ranks of men who had already acquired considerable African experience, but the announcements which we have made in recent weeks constitute a sudden and most marked break with what had seemed to be a growing principle. Uganda's new Governor will come from Ceylon, Northern Rhodesia's from Cyprus, and Nyasaland's from Iraq. In drawing attention to the facts we are, of course, dealing purely with the principle at issue, and in no sense with the persons involved, all of whom will, we trust, be happy and successful in their new sphere of activity. Nevertheless, it does appear desirable that the East African Dependencies should in general be able to anticipate that the guidance of their destinies will be entrusted to men with previous experience of Africa and Africans, and that a vacant Government House in East Africa will no longer be regarded as a suitable reward for services in, say, the Far or Near East. We are opposed to parochialism in all its forms and to the idea, which has not infrequently been mooted, that there should be no transfers between West and East Africa; we believe that experience gained in other parts of the Colonial Empire can be of great value to officials in the service of the East African Dependencies; but transfer to a country with entirely different peoples and problems is, we suggest, best practised in the case

of able men in their younger and more susceptible years. A Governor coming from one African territory to another can obviously gauge the situation and determine policy much more quickly than an official without previous knowledge of Africa, and to that extent the term of office of the latter is calculated to yield greater results.

The principal article in *The Crown Colonist* for June is by Mr. C. E. Lane, of Dar es Salaam, who is telling British business men that they are not sufficiently active in their bid for trade in Tanganyika, contrasts Japanese and Dutch energy with the apathy of British manufacturers and exporters. He pleads for frequent British trade missions and visits by competent British business men, and concludes with the assertion: "If you do not come to our aid, and soon, we (the local business houses) must desert to the enemy." While the general tenor of the article but corroborates the warnings which *East Africa* has frequently published, it contains certain assertions of questionable accuracy. For instance, Mr. Lane says that "The Department of Overseas Trade was established for the express purpose of stimulating British trade and, as is only natural, tends to paint a glowing picture rather than to present the unpalatable truth." That is a serious reflection on a Department which, in our experience at any rate, is to other Government offices a shining example of promptitude, accuracy, and realism. During the past eight years we have had frequent recourse to the D.O.T. in one connexion or another, and have never once found its officers "paint a glowing picture" that masked the real facts. On the other hand, we can recall instances in which the enthusiasm of British manufacturers was wisely corrected, particularly in the appointment of unsuitable local agents and in the checking of undue credits, with the result in several cases that British suppliers got payment from unsound customers; who, when they failed shortly afterwards, caused serious losses to foreign shippers, but owed little to U.K. houses. Such cases must be put to the credit of the D.O.T. For the sake of the Department, its individual officers, and British trade generally, this "glowing picture" charge ought to be substantiated or withdrawn.

It is also stated in the article that "a few years back a British firm in Tanganyika rarely held a foreign agency." Is that assertion an exaggeration? We should have said that almost every British house of importance in the Territory had had at least one foreign agency, and some of them a good many more, for a decade at least. It is also pertinent to note that agencies for British manufactures are held by some non-British concerns operating in Tanganyika—though whether that is a wise policy on the part of the manufacturer is a very moot question. The appointment of good agents is essential to extensive trade in many lines of business, and *East Africa* is always willing to assist in such an important matter. On the whole, the contribution is timely, and will, we hope, do something to arouse British manufacturers to the importance of the East African markets, and to the danger of continued procrastination. If it does, it will have served the purpose of Mr. Lane, who knows his subject and his territory.

With the introduction of anthropology into administrative work, the East African official is having it borne in upon him that he, like Agag, must walk delicately in interfering with Native customs and traditions, if he checks the more exuberant display of Native methods. He is upsetting the whole social system, or, at least, the "culture pattern," to use the language of the scientist. Let him take heart. Things are not, and need not be, as bad as some recent statements have appeared to suggest. In Northern Nyasaland there are certain tribes, such as the Tumbuka, the Chewa and the Chipeta, with a system of marriage known as the "symbol-transfer," in which the husband at his nuptials hands over a hoe or a chicken as "bride-wealth," but—and here comes the rub—the first easy payment is merely an instalment, like the first on a motor-car, or a gramophone on the modern system of half-a-crown down and ten shillings a month for the rest of your life so popular in the civilised West. For the rest of his existence the "husband group" is liable for a succession of payments in connexion with the sickness and death of the wife—a liability (declares the Rev. T. Callen Young, to whom we are indebted for the information) frequently so burdensome as to lead to the sardom of the husband in the wife's, but or even to his suicide in preference to slavery.

From age-long tradition this custom ruled among these Nyasaland tribes until the arrival of the Angoni, with their marriage system of *lobola*, or the handing over of a stout guarantee in the shape of cattle, once and for all, with no "hidden rules" in the shape of deferred payments or subsequent liability. Then in 1904 the British took over the Government of the Tumbuka country, in which the Angoni were paramount, and appointed as magistrate a young fellow who had been born in Natal and knew the Zulu and their customs. Driven almost mad by the innumerable complications arising out of the Tumbuka-Chewa method of perpetual payment on the "symbol-transfer" system, he put his foot down firmly. He did not waver about "culture pattern" or upsetting the social balance of the tribes; after 1908, he announced, he would refuse to hear a single case arising out of the "symbol-transfer" tradition. And what happened? *Lobola* became the statutory form over the whole of the district, and the Tumbuka and Chewa rejoiced that they had been freed from a system which had been an intolerable burden for generation after generation, but to which they had adhered simply from loyalty to tradition. Moreover, they felt with delight that they were now officially put on a level with their Angoni conquerors. In short, they were as happy as Larry over the breaking of their custom, and the magistrate, bold fellow, was equally relieved at the lifting from his shoulders of their intricate and everlasting marriage payments. Had he been trained as a modern anthropologist, he would hardly have dared to do what he did, namely, cut the Gordian knot and damn the consequences.

De minimis non curat Lex may be true enough in the forensic world, but not for the Kenya and Uganda Railways. Among the trifles which give legal concern is the "infestation" of its coaches, for, as the General Manager delicately puts it in the latest of his most interesting bulletins: "In tropical and semi-tropical climates: the heat

tends to encourage the breeding of vermin, and contact is made with Native races who have not been sufficiently long under the influence of civilisation to acquire a very high standard of personal hygiene." The new system in force to remedy the trouble involves the use of a mixture of cyanide and gas—a compound which, while fatal to any vermin, is also lethal to the human being who inhales it carelessly. The tear gas, it seems, is added to the cyanide, in a quantity which is sufficient to cause immediate death. To say that "it is inimical to human beings" is thus putting it too mildly. So the railway men who fumigate the carriages wear gas-masks when liberating the fumies and when entering the carriages to open the windows to allow the gas to escape after the regulation two hours' fumigation; thus they risk their lives to ensure the comfort and cleanliness of the passengers. In the early days of the War delousing by heat was a standing joke among the troops, as giving the little pests "a terrible shock," but nothing worse. Since then the use of poison gases of terrific efficiency has become contemptuously familiar, but few people had, we imagine, realised that it is now used on main-line coaches in East Africa once every fourteen days.

Strong words have frequently been used concerning the character of bankruptcies in East Africa, but none have been stronger than **FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCIES IN UGANDA.** Those of the Official Receiver in Uganda, who last year declared bluntly that "the majority of bankruptcies were fraudulent," and now states in his latest report that the great majority of receiving orders are made on the debtor's petition, but only to save himself from committal to prison for not having paid his debts, and that, having obtained the protection of the Court, the debtor seems quite satisfied with his position and does not avail himself of the opportunity of obtaining his discharge, with the result that the country is over-run with undischarged debtors who are a menace to trade. The Official Receiver considers the creditors almost equally to blame for they allow a trader already in difficulties to continue in business long after he has ceased to be able to meet his liabilities, and apply to the Court only when the debtor has dissipated his assets, and thereby rendered nugatory any order of the Court sequestrating the property of the debtor for the benefit of the creditors. That Mr. A. R. Holliday does not overstate the case is certain, and it is some consolation that he is interpreting the Bankruptcy Ordinance very literally and that the way of the fraudulent bankrupt in Uganda is becoming hard, while the genuine trader, who has through no fault of his own fallen on evil days is finding in the Court a means of relief and rehabilitation. That is as it should be.

Among the minor troubles of a journalist's life is the correct spelling of African place names. A case in point is the orthography of the lake famous as the scene of Livingstone's death, which circumstance causes the name to be frequently used. Each of the maps we have consulted affects "Bangweulu" on which form, if memory serves, the late Sir Harry Johnston laid great stress; now we notice that the Zanzibar *Official Gazette* prefers "Bangweolo." Two accepted variations are enough for confusion, without mentioning the numerous divergences exemplified from time to time by the popular Press. We should be glad to hear of some authoritative ruling regarding Bangweulu, if such there be.

POISON CASES ON THE K.U.R.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE LISTER ON AFRICA.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S JUSTIFICATIONS OF BRITISH RULE.

Speech at African Society Dinner.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE LISTER, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of the African Society at dinner last week.

Earl Buxton, who presided, said the Secretary of State had to keep the balance between the interests of the Natives and settlers in East Africa, where one of the most difficult things was to carry out the trusteeship justly and properly. The Joint Parliamentary Committee had made the path somewhat smoother, and he believed everyone desired to acknowledge and carry out the trusteeship on the legitimate grounds of balance of interests. (Hear, hear.)

The gold product he knew which had risen in value during the slump were slaves in Abyssinia—and unfortunately he had not bought slaves in Abyssinia at the beginning of the depression! (Laughter.) Business men, bankers and economists, who ought to tell the world how to meet the crisis, had not done so. Indeed, there was a story that five financiers had met to decide on the cause of the slump and presented six reports, Mr. Keynes producing two reports diametrically opposed to one another and to the other four! It could at any rate be asserted that the Crown Colonies had met the position with courage, fortitude and self-sacrifice.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said in the course of his reply:

This Society is an unofficial repository of a wide and growing range of experience of great value and of great encouragement to those who still serve. It is a worthy service that this country has given to Africa, a service characteristically British in its conception and execution. The policy of Indirect Rule is characteristically British, and do not know that any other country would have tried it or would have carried it out. That policy of guiding the evolution of what they found already in existence, rather than trying to suppress it and substitute something quite different, was a conception of men who entered into the mentality of the people they were called upon to govern—men who had the wise vision of the surest road to development. Difficulties, disappointments and mistakes have been inevitable, but by justifying itself all the time and the result is that you have to-day throughout the Dependencies in Africa unquestioning loyalty, an increasing sense of responsibility and ready co-operation. (Hear, hear.) That is a great result of one's trusteeship.

African Visitors to England.

There is a subject which is not very easy to express, but I am sure something ought to be said of the treatment of coloured people in this country. Anyone who thinks for a moment readily recognises that the fellow subjects of those countries who come here have not only the rights of British citizens but are entitled to a ready welcome. Those who come are either men of seniority and standing in their own countries, who have been successful in their professions and active in public life in their Colonies, or else young men who come here to be trained in the learned professions, who have sought and gained admission to the Inns of Court or to the great schools of medicine—still the two most exclusive trade unions in this country—men who have already made their mark and are men of influence in their own lands, or young men who will go back and have influence in their own countries, and through whose eyes thousands of their fellow-countrymen will see England.

Nothing would be more unfortunate than that such men even if only now and again, should be refused admission in some restaurant or place of public resort in this country. Even if such cases are the exception, and certainly not the rule, they can do a world of harm. They are much less the fault of the proprietor of an institution than of some thoughtless client who takes exception to their presence. The force of public opinion must work, and public opinion has only got to appreciate the position in order to make itself felt. We talk to-day about the unity of Empire, and most of us believe passionately in it. Here is an opportunity for everyone in this country to practice what he preaches.

There has been a great advance in the moral and material welfare of the people of Africa for whom, under British rule, we are trustees. The Medical services spread their influence contemporaneously with the wide range of

British rule. It is not always clear that the ground once won is never lost. I was told a few days ago by a very capable bacteriologist working in Africa of his first experience in manufacturing plague bacilli. It was very effective but rather strong, with immediate and unpleasant results. There was a large batch of inoculations in a

result. There are people were not too well affected to get their arms swelled and the indignation which was stimulated by these people. The witch doctors told these meetings, and it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that within eight days those inoculated would be dead, and that the paternal Government would then take worse measures. It was an anxious time. The arms and indignation subsided. The witch doctors said that eight days had been a little short, and that the danger would come in eight days more. Then those who had been inoculated survived, while of those not inoculated 75% died. Now those natives travel miles upon miles to insist upon inoculation.

"We are developing maternity and child welfare services, and they are increasingly appreciated. Natives are being trained to be the administrators of these services. One of the latest schemes in Nigeria provides for dispensaries under the control and maintenance of Native administrations. That advance in health, which is so much benefiting the Native races, has benefited those of our own country who live their lives in those countries. Between 1910 and 1930 in West Africa the death-rate among European officials was reduced from twenty to five per thousand. (Hear, hear.)

These health activities extend to animals and plants, as well as to the people. There are constant campaigns against malaria and underpest, and constant development of the agricultural services. I would like to pay a tribute to that scholarship scheme initiated by Lord Lovell's inquiry, under which upwards of a hundred officers have had a year's training at Cambridge and Trinidad. We are seeing the results all over Africa in research and applied research and the development of new and better strains in crops. Nigeria has increased its better ground nut, which has increased production by 25% per acre. In Kenya—and there the interests of the white settler and Native come together—you have all this investigation into the kinds of maize which will be better able to resist rust.

"What is the justification for British rule? I should point to these things as a monument, and to the medical and public health training schools in East and West Africa. Education and health go together. In education, as in the policy of Indirect Rule, we are building on existing foundations rather than trying to substitute something new, thus making education much more popular, and getting a ready co-operation. Educationalists tell me that it is only by Native co-operation that they have been able to prepare the vernacular text-books.

British Films for British Africa.

A subject which requires, and is having, consideration among the great medium of educational influence or other things is the medium of the films, in which I became interested by realising its enormous force as a medium of spreading British influence or British ideas or as a great vehicle for promoting trade. I proposed a good many years ago that we should try to resuscitate the British film industry we lost during the War. It has got a start again. Last year British exhibitors in this country showed three times as many British films as they were compelled to do under the Quota Act.

"In our great tropical Dependencies, in communities where the eye takes in more than the mind, surely the film can be a great power for good or evil. Some years ago there was established in the Colonial Office an Advisory Committee on Films. It has worked in conjunction with the trade itself, and producers here have formed a company to distribute films in the Colonial Empire. They are ready to distribute any films which the Committee pass as suitable for distribution. I want to see that developed and increased to see the film industry catering for this vast and, I believe, profitable market. There you can throw the film on a natural screen. There are not many overhead or other costs. I believe it is good business to develop that market and with the right films it will be a very valuable thing for British influence and prestige.

"The economic depression affects revenue and trade and involves drastic economies. We have had the world slump, a plague of locusts not one but three, for three kinds appear to be visiting us in East Africa in rapid succession. Very valuable work is being done by the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and we have secured international co-operation. France, Italy, and Great Britain have agreed on an investigation of the breeding grounds of the bruiser near Lake Chad.

"One thing that has not slumped as badly as others is Kenya coffee. That has been a great development.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Evidence to be taken in London.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As the terms of reference to the Kenya Land Commission include a direction (a) "to determine the nature and extent of claims asserted by Natives over land alienated to non-Natives" and (b) "to examine claims asserted by Natives over land not yet alienated" and as there is reason to believe that persons now resident in this country are in possession of evidence of facts relevant to the matters in issue, which would be of value to the Commission in Kenya, it has been decided to delay my departure until July 1 to afford an opportunity of such evidence being taken. I should, therefore, be grateful if you would give publicity to my desire that persons possessing such evidence should communicate with me at 25, Upper Berkeley Street, London, W.1, without delay, briefly stating the points on which they would be prepared to tender evidence.

Yours faithfully,
W. MORRIS CARTER,
Chairman,
Kenya Land Commission.

London, W.1.

GOLF COURSES WITH GRASS GREENS.

Their Prior Claims of Beira.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—With all due respect to *East Africa*—which is regularly read in our Club House—I feel I must correct you with regard to an article appearing in your issue of April 12, on page 823 of which you announced the opening of Kampala's new golf course, and stated: "Uganda now boasts the first eighteen-hole course in Eastern Africa with grass greens."

I have no wish to detract from Kampala's enterprise, but it is surely well known that the Beira Golf Club, which this year attains its silver jubilee, has never known anything else but grass greens. Further, I might mention that this is reckoned amongst the first four in the whole of Africa and that last year we had the honour of housing the Rhodesian championships.

Yours faithfully,
R. HOWE,
Secretary,
Beira Golf Club.

Beira,
Portuguese East Africa.

I do admit our oversight and apologise to Beira, whose grass greens have inspired envious commentators from many of our readers. When *East Africa* errs—which it we trust, not often—we welcome correction—E.A.F.

FAKED FILMS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Craving for Sensationalism.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It is regrettable that Mr. H. H. Beamish (*East Africa*, 1932, p. 881) should venture so emphatic a criticism upon Mr. Martin Johnson's views (*East Africa*, 1932, p. 833) as to the preferences of the general public in the matter of films. His reply exhibits such a profound ignorance of the state of affairs as regards films that further comment on that head is unnecessary.

As to his denials as to the present craving for sensationalism, however, I would inquire what daily paper in England has the greatest sales? Is it so largely sought after as being notably free from

sensational matter? Does Mr. Beamish take in an American daily? Has he noticed the headlines? Does he tune in daily on American broadcasts? It is not to be supposed that the advertisers who pay for the programmes for radio facilities in these hard times do not study their public; nor is it to be supposed that the overwhelming majority of the public are fond of jazz music, vapid songs and entertainment of the most fatuous type.

This is not to say that there are not a minority, perhaps a very substantial minority, who abhor such things as wholeheartedly as does Mr. Beamish, but Mr. Martin Johnson was speaking of the general public whose tastes are studied by the box office. I have seen most of the "African" films which have been shown in Boston during the last five years and I do not hesitate to say that "Simba" filmed by Mr. Martin Johnson was as free from sensational matter as could reasonably be expected.

Cambridge,
Mass., U.S.A.
Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

A BLACK MAMBA OVER 12 FEET.

It Was Shot in the Zambezi Valley.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your issue of May 12 inquired whether a mamba measuring 7 ft. 3½ ins. is a record. It is not; not by a long way. I have shot dozens of 10 ft. mambas, both the black and green varieties, in the Zambezi Valley.

In 1889 two of my carriers followed a honey bird for some distance in search of wild honey. It eventually fetched up at a hollow tree in which there was a hive. The boys made a fire of dry twigs and green leaves at the foot of the tree to smoke the bees out. This done, one of them chopped round the hole in the tree with his hand axe, and enlarged it sufficiently to get the combs out. He then put his hand in and commenced to grope for the combs.

Suddenly, with a yell that could be heard a mile away, he jumped backwards, and landed on the flat of his back. At the same moment a black mamba emerged from the hole and dragged its slow length along a branch. When it was clear of the hole I shot it. This snake, the largest of its species I have seen, measured a fraction over 12 ft. The boy, who had been bitten just below the elbow, died within fifteen minutes. I kept the skin of this snake for several years, and always showed it to visitors at my camps. White ants eventually destroyed it.

Vaucluse,
France.
Yours faithfully,
"ZAMBEZI."

ARMY MOTOR CONVOY FILM SUGGESTED.

Reliability of British Cars To-day.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Last week you published a most interesting record of the War Office motor convoy through the Sudan. What an excellent opportunity of teaching people in this country something about the outposts of the Empire has been lost by not making a film of the journey. Motor manufacturers in particular would have found such a picture of inestimable value, for one thing a motorist learns in East Africa is how a British car will stand up to pot-holes, nullas, and rough usage. The stay-at-home motorist has no idea what a modern car really will do. Probably an enterprising film man could accompany the projected Gairo-to-Cape convoy. Will someone see to it?

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

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Immediate Application for Tickets Advised.

Those who left the purchase of tickets for the East Africa Dinner in London to the last minute found in 1931 and 1930 that all tables had been booked. As this year's dinner takes place on a fortnight (June 22), East Africans now resident in this country or on leave would be well advised to apply immediately for tickets to Major J. Corbet Ward, O.B.E., c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, 34, Cocksspur Street, S.W. 1. Tickets cost 16s. each to members of the Dinner Club and 18s. 6d. each to non-members, these prices being inclusive of gratuities to the waiters, but exclusive of wines and tobacco.

KENYA'S CENTRAL PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck elected Chairman.

The Central Publicity Committee for Kenya has now been formed under the chairmanship of Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck. The other members are Mr. C. Kenneth Archer and Sir Robert Shaw (representing the Executive of the Convention of Associations), Captain the Hon. H. F. Ward (elected member of the Organisation), Mrs. R. B. Turner (E.A. Women's League), Mrs. G. Bonbons (Nairobi Publicity Committee), Mr. A. G. Tannanill (Associated Chambers), Mr. E. E. Biss (East Indian Association), members are still to be appointed by the R.E.A.A.A. and the Kenya Government, who are temporarily represented by Colonel R. B. Turner and Mr. Charles Kemp respectively. Major C. Gaitskill has been appointed acting secretary, and all communications should be addressed to him at Box 630, Nairobi.

Three sub-committees have been formed, one to collate from various associations and other bodies information as to what is now being done by them to encourage and assist settlement and publicity; the second to prepare a scheme of future activities of the Committee, including the means of providing the necessary finance; and the third to prepare Press communiqués.

KENYA'S NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Names of the Twenty-nine Members.

The Kenya Board of Agriculture has been re-constituted with Sir Joseph Byrnie, the Governor, as President, and the Director of Agriculture as Chairman. Its other members are:—

The Chief Native Commissioner, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Provincial Commissioner for the Coast, one other P.C., the Hon. Conway Harvey, Colonel Macdonald Maxwell, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Colonel W. C. Tucker, Major A. G. Keyser, Captain Caswell-Leds, Captain W. Tyson, Mr. G. de P. Colville, Mr. C. T. Soames, Captain S. Carlin, Mr. Alex. Armstrong, Mr. J. E. A. Wolynche-Whitmore, Mr. P. J. K. Goldham, Mr. Abdul Wahid, and one unofficial member representing the Coast Advisory Committee, one other P.C., Sir Albin Salim, Major-F. Turney, Mr. P. H. Clarke, and Mr. W. G. Lillywhite.

What was tantamount to a vote of censure on the Government for appointing an official Chairman and for failing to consult public bodies before issuing invitations to serve on the Board was moved in malk week in the Legislature by Captain Schwartz, seconded by Lord Francis Scott, and supported by nine of the elected members. Mr. Bennett and Major Robertson abstained from voting. Lord Francis Scott considered a committee of twenty-one members expensive and unwieldy, and that "the way the Board has been throttled and destroyed has been the greatest slap in the face of the unofficial community that has happened in recent years."

The Colonial Secretary replied that there had been differences of opinion from the start between the old Board and the Department on matters of procedure, and that during nine months of 1930 £1,317 of a total expenditure of £5,218 represented the fees and travelling allowances of the Chairman, while £500 out of the £590 spent on the Board in 1931 represented payments to the Chairman and allowances.

IN SACKCLOTH AND ASHES.

Apology for an Oversight.

LAST week, referring to the appointment, as Governor of Nyasaland of Major Winthrop Young, C.M.G., D.S.O.—who, in the Birthday Honours, had been made a Knight Bachelor—we forgot to mention that Major Young, a son of Sir Mackworth Young, and a nephew of Sir Hilton Young, served in the Indian Army with Colonel Lawrence. He is an accomplished linguist, a first-class musician, and a very competent artist.

Our printers, however, fell sadly from their usual standard of accuracy, omitted the words, "Colonel Lawrence." He is an accomplished linguist, and, as make-weight, repeated the next eight words twice—with a result which must have astonished our readers as much as it irritated us when—too late, unfortunately—we saw it in type. Nyasaland's Governor-designate will, we trust, not often find *East Africa* so stupidly at fault.

DEATH OF DR. CUTHBERT CHRISTY.

Menacing Natural History and African Exploration had been met a great exponent by the death on May 27 of a page of sixty-eight, of Dr. Cuthbert Christy while on a scientific expedition in the Congo on behalf of the Belgian Government.

A great traveller ever since he qualified M.B., C.M., at Edinburgh University, where he was Mackenzie Burns in anatomy, he was a member of the first Sleeping Sickness Commission for Africa in 1902, and later of similar expeditions to the Congo and the Sudan. From 1905 to 1906 he travelled extensively in East Africa and Uganda, explored the Mbeni Forest and the Ruwenzori Mountains, and in 1915-16 mapped the Nile-Congo divide for the Sudan Government. During the War he acted as Malaya Adviser to the East African Expeditionary Force and for a time had charge of the military hospital in Dar es Salaam. His contributions to Natural History were important, for on his tours he collected consistently and procured for the British Museum many specimens new to science, particularly during his expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika from 1925-28.

As Chairman of the International Commission appointed by the League of Nations to inquire into the alleged existence of slavery in Liberia, he produced a report which created a tremendous sensation. That it was unanimous, although his colleagues were both Negroes (one, Mr. Barclay, a former President of Liberia), was a great tribute to Dr. Christy's ability.

DR. SEARLE TO PAY DAMAGES AND COSTS.

SCATHING comments on Dr. Searle, who, accompanied by Mrs. Place, the wife of a Cambridge greengrocer's assistant, recently arrived in the Nanyuki district of Kenya, were made at the Bury St. Edmunds Assizes on Monday at the trial of what has become known as the "Elen of Troy" case. The jury found for Mr. Place and assessed the damages at £500, and Mr. Justice Roche ordered Dr. Searle to pay the cost of the trial and the legal counsel for Mr. Place, who sued for damages in respect of the enticement of his wife, said:—

"The Appeal Court ordered Dr. Searle to pay the costs incurred by Mr. Place in having to appeal. Last week Mr. Place's solicitor called on Dr. Searle's solicitor to pay these costs, which came to £500. What do you think was the answer? It was—'Charlie Searle has gone to Africa and has taken every penny of his money with him.' 'Gone to Africa and taken every penny of his money with him,' repeated Mr. O'Connor."

"When a charge of this kind is made against a married man of fifty years living with his wife and his children, what kind of a man would sell an enormously valuable practice in Cambridge for £4,850, bolt from Cambridge leaving his wife, children, and friends, and go out to Central Africa with this action still pending?"

"He bolts. He converts all his assets into money, and he bolts with the assets in his pocket, knowing that if he stood his ground Justice would overtake him and part of the assets would go into the hands of the man whose honour he has violated, and towards whom he has so disgracefully acted."

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

**Sir William Morris Carter,
C.B.E., B.A., B.C.L.**

"On one occasion a 15-foot python dragged its entire length over my left shoe. It seemed more like 115 feet."—*Mr. Norman B. Shalders*, in *"Glasgow Daily Record"*.

"During a recent storm at Butaba the wind was so strong that it lifted the petrol store belonging to the Railway and carried it, look, stock, and barrel, for about twenty-five yards into the Lake.—*The Nairobi "Times of East Africa."*

"Polygamy is often the result of having no children. If the children do not die and a man has a fine healthy family, he will be content with one wife."—*The Rev. H. F. Davies, of Gulu, in "South of the Sudd," the magazine of the Upper Nile Province.*

"The mail barge leaving Mongu on March 31 was attacked by a hippo near Sioma. The hippo bit a piece out of the barge. The paddlers all jumped into the water, except the induna, who pluckily manœuvred the water-logged boat to the bank."—*The Livingstone Mail.*

"Fishing on Lake Nyasa has been exceptionally good this year. One day the curious spectacle of Natives picking up live fish in their fields by thousands could be seen. They were left after a short-lived flood had subsided."—*F. M. T., writing in the "Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle."*

"The excellent small museum in the C.M.S. school at Dodoma suggests that in the Central Province of Tanganyika there may be many more precious metals—gold, copper, diamonds, nickel—than have yet been discovered."—*Mr. Rennie Smith, in the "Journal of the African Society."*

"Last year an Indian exhibitor in Dar es Salaam told me he had a dump of eighty old films lying in Zanzibar, all of which he was trying to work off. I asked what the films were, only to be told that most of them no longer had any titles, for they had been censored so frequently."—*S. F. M., writing in the "Kinematograph Weekly."*

"The temperature inside Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, varies from 72° to 79° during the year. This, in conjunction with the fact that it is over 4,000 feet above sea-level, has caused the pitch of the new organ, which was standard in London, to become perceptibly higher."—*Mr. J. M. Duncan, writing in the "Musical Times."*

"My first experience of military training was in Livingstone on the outbreak of War, and I do not think I suffered by reason of the fact that I had not been a member of the Church Lads' Brigade or a Cadet Corps or the Salvation Army or such organization."—*Mr. F. Gordon Smith, Secretary-General of Northern Rhodesia, in Legislative Council.*

"If we did have trouble in a mine compound in Northern Rhodesia, it would be very much better and easier for one or two European police officers to settle the dispute by distributing one or two tear-gas bombs, than by trying to make a baton charge with Native troops."—*The Hon. H. F. Lowe, addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.*

"Our tea land in Kenya is situated at 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and the expectation, notwithstanding rapid growth caused by a forcing climate, that tea grown at such a height would have distinctive quality was one of our principal reasons for going to Kenya."—*Mr. J. F. Muir, at the annual meeting of James Finlay and Company, one of the biggest tea producing companies in the world.*



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The Secretary of State's selection of Sir Morris Carter to preside over the Kenya Land Commission has given great satisfaction to East Africans, for the Chairman has had a long and varied experience of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, was popular as a man and as a judge while the reports of the Southern Rhodesian Land Commission of 1925 and the subsequent Uganda Colton Commission have demonstrated his capacity for such delicate investigations.

Soon after leaving Oxford he won the certificate of honour in the Bar examination, was called at Lincoln's Inn in 1899, and three years later appointed Registrar in what is now Kenya Colony. In 1903 he became a judge of the High Court of Uganda, of which Protectorate he was Chief Justice from 1912 to 1920. Early in the East African Campaign he was given charge of supplies in Uganda, and later was promoted Assistant Director of Transport with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Soon after the end of the War he acted as Governor of Uganda, and was then transferred to Tanganyika as Chief Justice. From 1921 to 1924 he was President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. He is a keen golfer, tennis and cricket player, and took a leading part in arranging the first sports meeting between Uganda and Kenya, with the view to such events becoming an annual institution, as is now the case. He was the first President of the Uganda Kobs.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary, is now Acting Governor of Nyasaland.

Sir Edward Denham reached England on Tuesday on three months' leave.

Sir Humphrey Leggett has been spending a snuff-fishing holiday in Scotland.

Captain Colin Smee, M.C., has assumed the duties of Assistant Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland.

Mr. D. G. Burns, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mwanza to Tabora.

The Hon. Rupert Beckett, father of Lady Delaforce, has been re-elected Treasurer of the University of Leeds.

The Heir Apparent of Bikanir has arranged to visit East Africa on a big game hunting expedition in November.

Mr. A. D. A. MacGregor, Attorney-General of Kenya, leaves London to-morrow for Marseilles to join the "Mashobra."

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor of Tanganyika, recently spent three days in Arusha, travelling by air from and back to Dar es Salaam.

The Rev. W. B. Gill, who has served as a missionary in Uganda, for the past twenty-eight years, recently addressed a Southport audience.

Mr. R. C. Northcote, M.M., who has been gazetted a District Officer in Tanganyika, has served in the Territory for eleven years.

Captain G. F. Shearwood and a party of ten American tourists from New York are shortly leaving on a trip from the Cape to Cairo.

The engagement is announced between the Hon. Henry Broughton and Miss Diana Fellowes, who visited East Africa some few months ago.

A Boundary Commission led by Major Castilho and Mr. Canto is re-surveying the boundary separating Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. W. H. Carr-Birkbeck, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred to the Judicial Department, and is now stationed in Mwanza.

Sir Delves Broughton, Bt., who has interests in East Africa, presided at the recent annual meeting of Dalkeith (Ceylon) Rubber Estates, of which he is Chairman.

Sir Shenton Thomas, who has been transferred from the Governorship of Nyasaland to that of the Gold Coast, is at present in Ireland but will shortly return to London.

The King of the Belgians, who recently paid a flying visit to Uganda and the eastern Belgian Congo, arrived in London yesterday on an official four-day visit.

East Africa is able to state that Sir William Gowers will assume his duties as Senior Crown Agent on July 1. Meantime he is endeavouring to snatch a brief holiday.

Mr. F. T. C. Young is Acting Civil Secretary of Nyasaland during the absence on leave of Sir Harold Michael. Mr. J. G. Matthew, Secretary of Education and Health, has retired.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Preston, who live on the shores of Lake Naivasha, were in Paris last week. Later Mrs. Preston left to spend a holiday in Italy, while Mr. Preston has arrived in this country.

Mr. G. R. F. Martin, who is retiring from the post of Assistant Postmaster-General in Uganda, is travelling home *via* South Africa. He hopes to arrive in this country about the middle of July.

Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has been selected as one of the representatives of the cotton trade at the Ottawa Conference.

It has been decided that all scientific entomological staff in Uganda should be placed under one control, Messrs. G. H. Hopkins and T. W. Charley have been transferred to the Agricultural Department.

The Rev. Frank Oldrieye, who toured the East and Central African territories when secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has taken charge of the Presbyterian Church in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. William A. Lee, general manager in Kericho of the African Highlands Produce Company, is spending most of his leave in Scotland, but expects to arrive in London about the end of July and to return to Kenya in November.

The death on June 4, at the age of eighty-six, is announced of Mrs. Blanche Hannington, widow of The Rt. Rev. James Hannington, D.D., the first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, who was put to death by Mwanga, King of Buganda.

Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, of Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee and Co., who own such extensive properties in Tanganyika, and Mr. Taibali Essaji have arrived in Hamburg and are shortly expected in London to discuss sisal matters.

The engagement is announced between Mr. S. J. Waterkeyn, of Kitale, eldest son of Mr. P. F. Waterkeyn, of 44, Avenue Henry-Martin, Paris, and Barbara Atholl, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Babbington, of Mount Elgon, Kitale.

Lectures on tropical hygiene, intended for men and women outside the medical profession, are to be given by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. F. Stammers, O.B.E., at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on June 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Mr. Newmark has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Parklands Ward of the Nairobi Municipal Council created by the resignation of Mr. F. Raper. He polled 84 votes against 60 cast for Mr. A. Thompson and 24 for Mr. G. R. Stevenson.

Mr. K. E. Toms, Assistant Superintendent of Plantations at the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, who is shortly expected home, served in Zanzibar for two years before taking up his present appointment five years ago.

Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, acted as Oriental Secretary to Lord Kitchener when the latter was Sirdar in Egypt. He was chosen by Lord Allenby to be Governor of Jerusalem at twenty-four hours notice.

We noticed nine Northern Rhodesians at one table at last week's dinner of the African Society, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, Mr. J. G. Keith, Mrs. George Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. N. Hill, Mr. E. H. Melland, Miss S. Melland, and Mr. E. Munday.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. J. R. Master, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and Miss Barbara Joan Chapman, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ernest Chapman, of Westfields, Loughborough, and of Mrs. Chapman, of Hogarth Road, S.W.

Mr. N. W. P. de Heveningham, for the past four years Deputy Registrar of the High Court in Dar es Salaam, has been appointed a Resident Magistrate in the Tanganyika capital. Before going to Tanganyika he served for four years in the British Solomon Islands.

H.M.S. "Enterprise," which frequently visits East African ports, is to be joined by the son of ex-King Alfonso, the Infante Juan, who has just concluded his studies at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and who will be the only foreign prince now serving in the Royal Navy.

Mr. A. C. Parker, C.B.E., General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, who is retiring after twenty-eight years' service in the Sudan, was recently entertained by the Sudanese Club, the Egyptian Club, and the Atbara Sports Club, and was the recipient of presentations from old friends.

Mr. Moffatt, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, is on his way to London by air en route for Ottawa. On the eve of his departure he asked his party to consider the appointment of a new leader, preferably a younger man, at the expiration of the life of the present Parliament next year.

The Hon. Dr. H. H. Hunter, C.B.E., and Mr. J. G. Reynolds have been appointed unofficial members of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council to represent Uganda, and Lord Francis Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Decker have been re-appointed to represent Kenya.

A Globe Mission, the object of which is to spread knowledge of Zanzibar's chief industry in the Far East, was due to leave Zanzibar in the latter part of last month for India, Ceylon, Burma, the Federated Malay States and the Dutch East Indies. Its members are Mr. G. D. Kirsopp and Mr. C. A. Bartlett.

Mr. Lynch-Blosse, a pilot employed by the Aerial Survey Company, who has been conducting aerial surveys in the southern Sudan and in northern Uganda, has been giving "joy-flights" to Natives near Masindi at a charge of ten shillings a time. Dozens of Natives have thus been taken up for their first flight.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, M.B.E., and Mrs. Postlethwaite are spending a holiday in Kenya before leaving for this country. Mr. Postlethwaite has served in Uganda since 1909, and during the East African Campaign was twice mentioned in dispatches. He is coming home on leave pending retirement.

Over three hundred people were present at the annual St. George's Day dance in Kampala, over which Captain A. C. Willmot, O.B.E., presided. A delightful picture of an English village green was painted on the back-cloth of the stage by Mrs. Clifford Moody, wife of the well-known Kampala business man.

The annual dinner of the West India Regiment, which served in East Africa during the Campaign, was held last week at the Junior United Service Club. Among those present was Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Leader, who will be well remembered by many who served at G.H.Q. in the later stages of the Campaign.

Mr. R. C. Gilfillan, the well-known Nairobi business man, who leaves England on Saturday by the "Mauretania" for a month's visit to the United States, has spent the past seventeen years in Kenya, whose praises he delights to sing. Mrs. Gilfillan, we regret to state, contracted diphtheria and scarlet fever immediately on her arrival in London, but has made an excellent recovery.

Captain W. Tyson, M.B.E., who arrived in London last week-end on a short business visit, reports that real signs of improvement have recently been noticeable in Kenya in various directions, as evidence of the increasing inquiry for land, he mentioned that his own company disposed of four small properties in the ten days prior to his departure. He will be very glad to meet intending settlers by appointment and to give them or prospective townists any information in his power.

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PERSONALIA (continued)

Lord Cranworth will in the House of Lords shortly call attention to the Congo Basin Treaties and ask His Majesty's Government whether their continuance is in accordance with the present policy of the Empire, and, if not, what steps are being taken to effect their denunciation.

On being elected Chairman of the newly formed Bukoba Commercial and Planters' Association, Mr. W. Sanger emphasised that the new organisation was intended to be complementary, and not antagonistic, to the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. G. B. Talbot is acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the new Association.

Colonel W. K. Tucker, managing director of East African Estates and its subsidiary companies, and one of the most hard-working of public men in the Colony, is on his way home with his daughter by the "Llanstephan Castle," and expects to reach London about June 27. We regret to learn that he has to undergo an operation while at home.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Mark Degree held in London last week when H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall was proclaimed Grand Master for the thirty-third successive year, W. Deo. W. T. Storm, formerly Postmaster-General of Tanganyika Territory and now of Northern Rhodesia, was appointed Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Major T. G. L. Lumley Smith, P. G. O., who visited East Africa some five years ago in connexion with the consecration of District Grand Lodge, was reappointed Grand Secretary.

Last week's Royal Command Performance at the London Palladium was responsible for interrupting a projected holiday in East Africa of Nervo and Knox, the comedians, who were in South Africa when they were invited to perform, promptly cancelled their East African arrangements, and caught the first liner from the Cape, reaching London a few hours before they were due to take

The Empire Foods Exhibition at Olympia was closed on Saturday, on which day Sir Edward Grigg performed the opening ceremony. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. B. F. Wright, Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and supported by Dr. Drummond Shields, who made a most amusing speech when urging the purchase of Empire goods. East African coffee was later served at the Empire Marketing Board stand.

The Mombasa public recently gave a farewell dinner to Mr. E. J. Waddington, O.B.E., the popular and able District Commissioner, prior to his departure for Bermuda to take up the post of Colonial Secretary. Mr. Waddington has served in East Africa since 1913, acted as Provincial Commissioner in Jubaland in 1919, was Senior Assistant Commissioner in the Secretariat in 1923, and then for a time Clerk of the Council. He was Assistant Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference of 1926, and two years later was appointed Resident Commissioner of Mombasa. One of Mr. Waddington's predecessors as Colonial Secretary of Bermuda was Mr. Monck-Mason Moore, the present Colonial Secretary of Kenya.

SISAL ESTATES IN TANGANYIKA

Sale by the Receiver for the Debenture Holders

Sale of Sisal Estates, fully equipped with modern Plant and Machinery - Rolling Stock, Residential Accommodation, etc.

H. Malcolm Ross, F.A.L.P.A., will offer by auction, at a low reserve, at Grahame House, King's Road, Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, on Saturday, June 25, at 10.30 a.m.

The Freehold and Leasehold Properties of 8,663 acres known as Old Muhesa, New Muhesa and Milingano Estates, together with the fully equipped Factory, Buildings, Residential Accommodation, Railway and Rolling Stock and Growing Sisal. About 2,000 acres planted with Sisal in 1926-7-8-9. The Estates are distant 25 miles from Tanga. The Railway skirts the Properties. The Mkulumuzi River flows through the Estate.

Further particulars may be had from:

H. MALCOLM ROSS, F.A.L.P.A.
Grahame House,
King's Road,
Tanga.

W. BORNITT
Chartered Accountant,
94, Old Broad Street,
E.C. 2.

Cables: "Malcolm Ross, Tanga"

Telephone: London Wall 9362.
Cables: "Technical, London."

SIR EDWARD DAVSON ON OTTAWA.

Matters of importance to East Africa.

No meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League had been so well attended as that of Tuesday, when Sir Edward Davson, Adviser on Colonial Trade to the Imperial Government at the Ottawa Conference, spoke on the prospects of that important gathering. He spoke for frank business arrangements, since numerous factory bargains were far more likely to lead to a permanency than talks based merely on sentiment.

In the first quarter of this year the Crown Colonies and Protectorates bought 1% of Great Britain's total exports, while the Dominions, excluding India and the Irish Free State, bought 1%. The time had arrived when the Dominions should be invited to increase their trade with the Colonies, which should be able to supply them with coffee, sisal, tobacco, cotton, oil seeds, timber, maize, and other products. Australia and India now gave a preference to the Mother Country, but none to the Colonies; New Zealand extended her preference to all the Colonies, and Canada to all except Zanzibar. Whereas the West Indies gave a preference of from 25% to 50% to all Dominion products, East Africa was debared by the Congo Basin Treaties and West Africa by the Anglo-French Convention from such preferences, but there was, he believed, a general feeling that United Empire developments should be made possible. The Colonial Secretary was anxious to do his best to fulfil East African wishes in the matter of the Congo Basin Treaties. It had been largely through Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's influence that Colonial products had been given a permanent preference of 10% in the Mother Country, whereas that granted to the Dominions would expire in November unless satisfactory arrangements were made meanwhile.

East Africa had immense potential resources, which would be developed when circumstances made it worth while; the will and courage existed despite the depression and the ravages of tsetse and other pests and the appalling visitations of locusts. At Ottawa one of the most important things from the standpoint of the tropical Colonies was to secure greater co-operation in scientific research. (Applause.) He was sure that East Africa would derive considerable benefit from the Ottawa Conference.

Position of the Sisal Industry.

Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, said he had been sent home by air by his Association to frame a policy for Ottawa, since adequate information was not available in East Africa for definite decisions to be taken. The industry in Kenya had been carried on by small men, either individually or banded together in companies, and when the 1930 depression arrived the estates were economic units, but, unfortunately, without cash reserves, for all profits had gone back into the plantations. Kenya did not intend to go out of production, but some facts disclosed by a recent Government census were very alarming. It showed that ten estates did not produce at all last year, that thirty-five—representing more than half the acreage equipped with factories—worked only half time, and that only thirteen estates produced throughout the year. Thirteen estates out of sixty-eight managed to maintain themselves and their plant, but fifty-five carried out only the merest necessities to keep the sisal alive; 3,000 acres under sisal had been abandoned, and, whereas the area of new planting in 1928-30 was some 2,000 acres annually, in 1931 it had been less than 8,000 acres and would probably not reach 7,000 acres in 1932. Thus there would be a heavy diminishing output if things did not improve rapidly.

Mr. Eggebroten said that all wanted to be detached from one part of the Empire to another, and he thought that each of them had that purpose in mind. Major Walsh, who felt that Tanganyika was hopelessly handicapped by the Mandate, and the Congo Basin Treaties, divided the Territory's inhabitants into three classes—the Natives, or paramounts; the officials, or passengers; and the permanent European residents.

Tobacco and Malva

Mr. Ponsonby said that tobacco furnished the best possible example of the benefits of preference, which had raised the percentage of Empire tobacco used in this country from 1% in 1920 to 20% in 1930. Unfortunately the Dominions used practically no Empire tobacco, Canada consuming only 5% and Australia and New Zealand practically nothing. If they would smoke Empire leaf, it would make an enormous difference to East Africa.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton, of Nairobi, said that the maize conference held in Nairobi under Sir Joseph Byrne had made no recommendations to the Ottawa Conference, since the Colony's normal annual exports were equivalent

only to one week's shipments from the Argentine, but since he had been told he had learnt on the Baltic Exchange that white and yellow maize fell into two distinct categories, and that the total manufacturing demands of white maize were some 250,000 tons, which could be supplied by the exports of East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa. If a 10% preference were given to Empire producers of white maize it would be of great benefit to the Empire.

Mr. John Sandeman Allen believed that it would be in the interests of British trade to give the East African Colonies only a partial fiscal preference to the Empire, and that the Secretary of State was fully alive to the question, but referred to practical difficulties to be overcome; he felt that the matter had been complicated by actions taken by the Socialist Government. Mr. Beamish suggested that the Governors of the Crown Colonies should be specifically asked to see that a definite preference was given to British goods.

Mr. F. H. Melland suggested that the example of Northern Rhodesia, which—though partly within the Congo Basin area, and neighbored by Nyasaland and the Congo, both within the Conventional Basin—still gave an average preference of 11% to British goods of all kinds, showed that the other East African territories could make similar arrangements; there would be difficulties, but they were not insuperable.

Those Present.

Some eighty East Africans were present, including Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Mrs. Anderson, Sir Geoffrey Archer, Mr. H. H. Beamish, Mr. E. L. Beale, Colonel D. E. Blunt, Mr. P. F. Castellain, P. C. Chabon, Mrs. Lady Eleanor Cole, Lady Coryndon, Mrs. G. G. Cowan, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mrs. Duchenfeld, Mr. C. W. Guy Feder, Mr. A. L. Edwards, Miss d'Egville, Mr. Fore, Mrs. E. B. Gill, Mr. H. B. Hamilton, Sir Sydney and Lady Hearn, Mr. J. F. Henn, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. J. St. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leslie, Colonel and Mrs. Marcuswell Maxwell, Lady Melkote, Mr. F. H. Melland, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, Colonel C. Bonsoy, Captain Rice, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. Sullivan, Miss Tate, Mr. Underwood, Captain V. V. Verbi, Mr. Denys Walter, Major and Mrs. Walsh, and Mr. Matland Warner.

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BRITISH MONEY FOR TANGANYIKA.

Views of Joint East African Board.

THE June meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, then the Chief Mr. D. F. Basden, Lord Granworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Sir Sydney Hema, Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Colonel C. Ponsanby, Mr. E. Corbett, Sir Philip Richardson, W. A. M. King, Major C. E. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth and Miss R. B. Harrow. A special session of the Council was extended to Mr. Peter C. B. M.P. on joining the Council.

Major Walsh called attention to the issue of £500,000 of 4% Guaranteed Stock by the Tanganyika Government, recalled that the London and Tanza Chambers of Commerce had passed resolutions against the raising of further loans for Tanganyika until greater economies in administration had been exerted, and invited the Council to record its conviction that further economies were necessary and that new loans should not be raised. The Territory had, he considered, been too pampered, and there was the danger that it would default in its interest payments. The Government should not have issued the loan until after the reports of Lord Moyne, Sir Sydney Hattersley, Mr. Armitage Smith and Mr. Roger Gibb, who would, he predicted, make some drastic statements on the finances of the Territory and the Railways. Tanganyika was heading for bankruptcy, and the issue of the loan at this time was tantamount to gulling the public. Showily the Territory would also be in the market for a grant-in-aid of another £600,000.

Lord Granworth on the Mandate.

Lord Granworth urged that the British taxpayer should not be asked to provide another penny for Tanganyika Territory until the exact status of the Mandate had been made clear. Mr. Amery, while Secretary of State, had declared that Tanganyika was a part of the British Empire. Last year Sir Donald Cameron, then Governor, said it was not part of the Empire, and that our duty was merely to administer it until such time as the Natives could stand on their own feet. At the time, however, Great Britain was supplying money for the country. It should be only on the definite understanding that our position was revised and brought into accord with what everyone had understood at the time of the acceptance of the Mandate. No memorandum by Sir Donald Cameron should be accepted as final, as it had apparently been accepted by the last Government, and not yet rejected by the present Government. He intended to raise the matter in the House of Lords.

Sir John Sandeman Allen said that nominally the Mandate would last until the Natives could stand on their feet but that they would never be able to do so. The report of last year's Joint Select Committee had made it clear that the Mandate would in fact be permanent, and that it could not be renounced. He indeed, even Great Britain could not divest herself of it, except by the unanimous agreement of the other four allies.

After further discussion, it was resolved to give special consideration to the question of the Mandate at the next meeting of the Executive Council, and to urge that the Tanganyika Government should further study the whole question of public economy. The Board also expressed anxiety as to the raising of any further loans by the Tanganyika Territory under present conditions. It was anticipated that the present issue was merely a raising operation for past borrowings, and that it was taking advantage of the present cheap money rates.

Sir Philip Richardson on Kenya.

Sir Philip Richardson, who had recently spent 100 days in Kenya, having done out and back, reported that he found a much more heathenish situation than at the time of his last visit five months ago or his visit in 1950. Now there was general recognition of the need to increase the quality and a permanently lower level of produce prices, there was a quieter style of living generally and a more better spirit abroad. The general atmosphere was a good deal better than he had anticipated, and whereas until recently there had been many sellers and no buyers of goods, he had learnt of several recent purchases and of quite an inquiry for property. The locust menace was diminishing, and likely to diminish further.

The stopping of the official tour of service had resulted in the determination on the part of the banks to emulate the Government precedent. One significant fact was the great increase in the number of people who were travelling backwards and forwards (third class by sea); the Government ought to take the hint, for it was ridiculous to see a young official travelling first class for his first sea voyage tour while the wife of his chief was a third class passenger

in the same ship. Relations between the unofficials and the Governor had greatly improved, and he was impressed by His Excellency's policy of refraining from forcing issues too quickly, but allowing a realisation of facts to develop naturally.

Sisal Research at the Amani Institute.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that a scheme had been put forward last year by the Tanganyika Government for the establishment of a special station for sisal research to arrive at the fibre yield per acre of common sisal when planted at different planting distances; (b) to determine the best clean cultivation, as compared with cultivation with a minimum of expenditure on weeding, etc., taking account of relative costs and determining relative yields; (c) to test the utility of otherwise of influence in fibre yield and retarding or otherwise of ploughing; (d) to carry out trials with inter-planted and alternate crops, and (e) to test the value and cost of cover cropping with straight cover crops and grain yielding crops.

This scheme was submitted to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee with an application for a grant towards the recurrent cost during the first five years. The grant applied for amounted to one-half of the annual recurrent expenditure, or £7,500 in each of the first two years and thereafter £4,500 yearly. The Committee agreed in principle to recommend the grant provided an equal contribution were forthcoming from those directly interested in the East African sisal industry. The Secretary of State had not felt the time opportune to suggest that firms interested in sisal should furnish such a contribution.

He said that the communication showed that a part of the Government, for sisal growers in Tanganyika had always approached the subject on the basis that the industry should contribute half the cost, an idea which Mr. Wigglesworth endorsed. It was Major Walsh and not a purely Tanganyika matter, but one that also concerned Kenya and Nyasaland, from which territories contributions ought to be made. As Colonel Marcuwell Maxwell, Chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association was fixing home, it was decided to defer consideration of the subject until the next meeting.

Commercial Development in Native Areas.

The memorandum drawn up by Major Cavendish Bentinck on behalf of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce of the marketing of Native produce and commercial development in the Native areas was considered sympathetically. Mr. Crowley said that very similar proposals had been discussed when he was in Kenya four years ago, and that the chief opponents of the idea that Natives should be brought into contact with commercial firms in Nairobi were the Provincial and District Commissioners, who attended the meeting, though Sir Edward Graham and certain other open-minded officials advanced the experiment, which, in the end, was rejected by official influence. In the Nyasa district, however, the then B.C. supported the idea, which was carried out with a certain measure of success, on his retirement, unfortunately, it had been given up.

Non-Native Poll Tax in Tanganyika.

A communication was read from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging the wish of the Board that the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance should be held in abeyance until a report had been received from Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, but regretting that that course was impossible. Sir Sydney was being asked to examine the whole basis of revenue and expenditure in the Territory, and the Governor had been asked to consider and report on various points of detail in connexion with the Ordinance.

Uganda Finances.

Letters from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce opposing the introduction of income tax and urging the appointment of a Financial Commissioner were referred for report to the Uganda sub-committee.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has unanimously deprecated the precipitate action of the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in forwarding to H.E. the Governor and to the Conference of Governors the memorandum prepared by Major Cavendish Bentinck on the question of sisal development in Native Areas without first submitting it for consideration by the Mombasa Chamber.

East Africa in the Press.

AFRICAN IDEAS OF EUROPEAN NOSES

From the Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle... I have often found African children who hardly believed that my European noses naturally grow so long and pointed compared with theirs.

NOVEL WIRELESS FOR N. RHODESIA

DETAILS of a unique pedal-driven generator for wireless transmission in Northern Rhodesia have been published by the Marconi Review, which says:

To link up the many isolated administrative posts in Northern Rhodesia by means of short wave wireless communication a novel type of apparatus has been constructed. The wireless equipment consists of a transmitter of 150 watts power, with a wave-range of 30 to 60 metres.

The pedals are connected by a chain, and drive the generator through suitable gearing. This simple but effective power plant can be driven continuously without undue exertion, and the Native pedallers are said to enjoy thoroughly this new form of physical exercise.

MISSIONARY SUFFERER FROM LEPROSY.

To be a leper among lepers and yet remain cheerful is a test of the spirit from which Miss Edith Shelley, a U.M.C.A. missionary in East Africa, who a year ago was struck with leprosy and is now living among the lepers at Lulindi, near Masasi, emerges triumphantly.

"I have been just over a year in this camp, and slides were taken last month to test progress. They show a slight decrease in the number of bacilli present, so that a 'rest' treatment has prevented it getting further hold, though there is not much progress towards recovery. That means at least another year here, probably more. One must stay until two consecutive tests are found quite clear, taken at six months' intervals. During the early stages of leprosy one is quite well and full of energy, except for periodical attacks of leprotic fever, which lasts for a day. These now have almost ceased, though, of course, one cannot mix freely with other people until quite uninfected.

"This camp is really a jolly little village of about seventy inhabitants in all stages of the disease. Each has his own hut, built of bamboo, and each who is able cultivates his own plot of land to help provide his own food. We have our own church and school and an African teacher—also a patient—in charge.

"From nine to twelve daily I have a dispensary for the camp folk, and I help on the injection days. We treat by intravenous or intra-muscular injections of alcohol twice a week, so one gets quite accustomed to being made a pin cushion. There is a little evening work among the patients, and I also do my own cooking, house work, and laundry. Life is so much simpler here than in a civilised country, and so much jollier.

"Besides the usual routine work I have charge of the buying and storing of all the food for the seventy patients and oversight of all the buildings and the manifold odds and ends of work. One needs to be a veritable jack of all trades, and ready for anything."

UGANDA OFFICIAL MOTORS ACROSS AFRICA.

A RACY record of a motor journey from Lake Victoria to Nigeria has been contributed to the Uganda Herald by Mr. H. Whitting, the Municipal Engineer in Kampala. Whitting of the road from Paekwachi to Pas Ida, he says:

...my passes through some very difficult country and its construction reflects great credit on the engineering capabilities of Lieutenant-Commander Sitwell, and it is true, the bamboo bridges are a work of art, they are capable of supporting fully loaded lorries. The American definition of an engineer holds good—that an engineer is a man who can do with one dollar what any fool can do with two—then Commander Sitwell has certainly earned his M.I.C.E.

At the Roman Catholic Orphanage on the outskirts of Watsa, we were told two stories which illustrate how easily one can make a faux pas with an incomplete knowledge of the French language. The first story related how an English Army Chaplain addressing some French troops wondered why he was unpopular when he would up his peroration with the sentence "Que le Bon Dieu benisse tous les soldats français." The second concerned an English officer in charge of the officers' mess for the day who wanted to purchase "Du fromage pour la messe," to which Madame replied "Quelle religion?"

"At Buta I tried to get French francs on my letter of credit in readiness for entering French territory. The Banque du Congo Belge had French money, but would not accept my letter of credit, while the Banque Belge d'Afrique would accept my letter of credit but had no French francs. I was therefore forced to draw Belgian francs from the B.B. d'Afrique and change them for French francs at the Banque de Congo Belge, being stung by both.

"For 375 miles before reaching Fort Lahmy the road is the worst of the whole trip, as loose sand stretches, varying from a quarter to half a mile, have to be overcome. I allowed three days to traverse the distance, but on the third day everything seemed to go wrong together. The autovac had to be pushed every ten miles or so, tempers became short, and when my wife for the third time handed me a spanner when I needed a screw driver words were exchanged, ambassadors recalled, and war declared, and there was no Dinmow Fitch that day!"

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DISASTROUS ZANZIBAR HURRICANE RECALLED.

ON the sixtieth anniversary of the disastrous hurricane which struck Zanzibar in 1872, the Zanzibar Official Gazette said:

In the harbour the ten European and 150 odd Native craft were, with one exception, driven ashore of lumber at their anchors. The damage in the town was of a considerable nature. Houses along the front suffered severely, while not more than one-third of the coconut and other trees remained standing. Many of those which survived were so injured as to become almost valueless.

Corrugated iron roofs were carried off the houses, the beach being strewn with wreckage. The German brig "O'Swald" was dashed on to the shore and became a total wreck, all hands being lost, and the streets were so littered with debris that they became impassable for the time being. In any exposed place it was impossible to stand up or turn and face the rain and wind.

The localised nature of the hurricane is interesting. At Pangani there was a gale, Bagamoyo, on the mainland opposite the south of the island, and Pemba, were touched by the hurricane. At Mombasa there was not even a breeze.

FILM CENSORSHIP IN EAST AFRICA.

INCIDENTS in films which must be banned in East Africa are thus described in the *Kinematograph Weekly* by S. F. M., whose identity will be obvious to many of our readers in Tanganyika:

"Lonsdale's play, 'The Fake,' was seen at first by a small board of three or four censors, and in the end was unanimously condemned by an assembled board of ten or twelve members. Incidents to which objection was made included the demoralising drunkenness depicted as the life of one of the chief characters, his depicting as wife on the face, and his attempt to induce a small child to drink the strong liquor which was having such a potent effect upon himself.

"This was no staff to exhibit to Natives, for it could only inspire a very false idea of the Englishman's life

at home and lessen the white woman's prestige. It might, moreover, put an idea into the head of some Native domestic boy employed in a European household to give strong drink to a white child in the absence of its parents. Censors in the presence of a primitive people have no option but to delete any scenes showing Negroes overpowering whites—men or women—binding them with their hands behind their backs. Racial animosity is the last thing that any one would wish to stimulate or keep alive. A historical film showed an Indian girl being married to a white man, the censors would object for the sake of the natives and for the sake of an population."

FINANCE OF UGANDA MISSION HOSPITALS.

INTERESTING information concerning mission hospitals in Uganda is contained in an article in the *Uganda Church Review*, written by Dr. A. R. Cook, whom we are able in this issue to congratulate on the Knighthood bestowed upon him. He says:—

"The capital value of the hospital buildings on Namirembe, with their equipment and including the staff houses, is in the neighbourhood of £28,000. The European Government Hospital in Kampala cost £30,000 and the single-out-patient block at Mulago cost £5,000. Not that Mengo Hospital started in its present condition. It has slowly developed.

"Our first operating room was built out of palm poles and elephant grass, and cost £2, with equipment costing about £50. Our present room, with its equipment, cost at least £200. Obviously at that time contributions from Natives were small. The first year's donations and fees amounted to 1,000 cowrie shells, value about £24 in English money. At that time a single load of Epsom salts weighing 40 lb. cost £7 when sent by the northern route, while a four-gallon tin of paraffin cost £4."

"The European block of the Mengo Hospital was built by Mr. Walker, of Great Glenn Hall, Leicestershire, in memory of his wife, and it is known as the 'Annie Walker' Hospital."—Miss Mary Wild, of Kampala, writing to the "Blackburn Times."



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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

The Congo Basin Treaties.

MR. P. J. H. HANNON asked the earliest date at which a revision of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye could be considered. Mr. Runciman replied that the question involved a number of very complicated legal questions which were now being considered. In any case he was of the opinion that it would not be possible to terminate the Convention, unless all the parties agreed otherwise. A conference between the parties to the Convention would be held. He would bear in mind the resolution recently adopted by a meeting of members in this connexion.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister informed Captain Erskine-Bolst that he had received no representations as to the need for special treatment in transport charges of fuel and other necessities for aviation in Africa, and that, apart from other considerations, the present financial position of the railways would make it very difficult for them to give cheaper rates.

In reply to Mr. T. Williams the Secretary of State for the Colonies said he had had no communication from the Kenya Government concerning the invitation by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce to constitute a board which should frame a policy for the improvement of commercial methods in Native areas; doubtless the Governor was considering the matter in connexion with the general question of the marketing of Native produce. Colonel Wedgwood asked that, if any such policy were framed, care should be taken of the interests of the Natives and of the Indian traders. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the whole point of the question was directed to the better marketing of Native produce, and that would naturally involve such interests.

Abyssinian Raids into the Colony.

In response to an inquiry by Captain Cazalat for information regarding raids from Abyssinia into British territory since 1928, Sir John Simon said: "With the exception of two raids into Kenya in 1930, particulars of which were given in the House by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time in reply to a question on the 22 November, 1930, from the information available it appears that there has been no organised raiding, properly so called, into British territory since 1928, although spasmodic frontier disturbances due to inter-tribal feuds have taken place on certain parts of the Kenya-Abyssinia frontier.

A serious raid, however, into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan took place last March when a party of Abyssinian Anaks, assisted by 150 Sudanese Anaks, and numbering approximately 600 in all, attacked the Beir tribe and penetrated some 50 miles into the Upper Nile Province. The Beir losses were 27 men killed, 27 women and 55 children captured, and some 800 head of cattle taken. Immediate representations were made by H.M. Ministry at Addis Ababa to the Abyssinian Government, who agreed to send urgent instructions to the Abyssinian local authorities to investigate the raid and take measures for the release of the captives and the punishment of the raiders. The Abyssinian Government also agreed to establish a new frontier post in the Baro salient in the endeavour to hold these unruly and largely unadministered tribes in check. It is not yet known what effect has been given to the requests of H.M. Minister for the release of the captives and the punishment of the raiders. Arrangements have, however, been made for representatives of the Sudan and Abyssinian Governments to meet at Cambridge to-day to settle the organisation of punitive and preventive measures."

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

Uganda's Gratifying Achievement.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the British Cotton-Growing Association says:—

"Uganda.—In a year of comparative failure in many other areas the success of the crop in Uganda was a most gratifying achievement, and reflected the highest credit on the Native cultivators and the Agricultural Department. The record acreage amounted to 736,000 acres, though the big increase was perhaps more apparent than real, new methods of computation being adopted.

"Black arm disease, which proved so destructive in the 1929 season, did not reappear, and congratulations are due to the Agricultural Department for its work in seeing that seed from the areas affected was not used for sowing, and in providing the affected areas with seed from areas unaffected by the disease.

"Competition amongst ginners for the crop is yearly becoming more intensive, and in the last few years it has been the general practice for ginners to send out numbers of lorries to carry Natives and their cotton during the buying season. It is now unusual to see a Native carrying his bag of cotton along a road.

"A site for a ginnery has been granted near Kitgum, Chita district, on the condition that another ginnery was surrendered in a part of the Protectorate already more than adequately supplied with gineries. Of the 192 gineries in the country only 33 are now European-controlled, and of these several have in the last few years been leased to, and worked by, Indians. One of the marked features of ginning in the last few years is the abandonment of saw-ginning, practically the whole of the cotton being ginned in the 1931 crop less than a small per cent. was saw-ginned.

"In the Mwanza Province 597 tons of cotton were ginned, compared with 492 tons in 1930. Low prices at the beginning of the buying season caused much disappointment and discontent among the Natives, many of whom neglected to pick or market their cotton.

In the Shinyanga district the Department of Agriculture continued its experiments with the U4/4/2 seed obtained from South Africa, with astonishingly good results. It is understood that a production of over 950 lb. to the acre over a large experimental area was obtained under normal conditions.

"Nyasaland.—Cotton exports dropped from 9,251 bales in 1930 to 4,295 bales in 1931. It was unfortunate for Nyasaland that at the time of the picking and marketing the quotations of American cotton should be so low. The Association considered whether any price at all could be offered, but it was decided not to let the Native grower lose by and arrangements were made to buy wherever possible. In the Northern districts the price that could be paid was so small that Government, in the interests of the industry and to avoid breach of faith with the Natives, came to their help by paying a subsidy. Free transport was provided by Government.

"The total crop totalled 128,554 bales, against 168,500 bales in 1930. Yields in the irrigated Sakelairides areas of the Gezira were the lowest ever experienced, and were chiefly responsible for the reduction in output. All possible steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this season's unfavourable experience; the Gezira crop rotation has been changed for the 1931-32 crop, and the rotation found so successful at Zeidab has been adopted.

The cotton crop will be followed by two years of fallow system and other crops required by the cultivators being grown on lands set apart entirely for this purpose. All cotton seed which was held in the Gezira for sowing purposes has been exported and sold, and new Sakelairides seed has been imported from Egypt for this season's crop."

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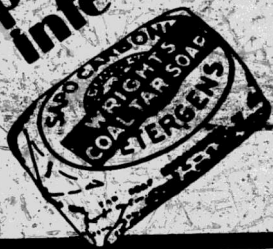
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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Air mail letters addressed to townships between Moshi and Tanga should bear the words "Via Moshi."

The usual King's Birthday Parade at Nairobi was not held last week, since the local K.A.R. forces are on active service against locusts.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first two months of this year amounted to £687,437, compared with £937,245 during the corresponding period of 1931.

The African Highlands Produce Company, of Kericho, now have 4,145 acres under tea. The crop for the twelve months to November 30 last amounted to 283,354 lb.

Officials of the Sudan Government, Kampala and the Kenya and Uganda Railways have conferred in Kampala on means whereby goods traffic between East Africa and the Sudan can be increased.

The East African Power and Lighting Company figured last week in the "Potential Investments" series of articles in the *Financial Times*, which reviewed the sound growth of this East African company.

Reference to the work undertaken in Khartoum was made at last week's annual meeting of Callender's Cable and Construction Company, when Sir Tom Callender, J.P., said that they had since received a contract for similar work at Wad Medani.

Permission to deal in the first 600,000 5s. shares of Rhosambia Mines, Ltd., has been withdrawn by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. The company was registered in 1923 to acquire gold claims in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

A profit of 234,000,000 francs for 1931 is announced by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, that figure including the balance brought forward from the previous year. A dividend of 30 francs net per share on the Privileged shares is proposed.

Nyali Estate, which is connected with Mombasa by the recently constructed pontoon bridge, is to be developed as a residential garden suburb. Golf, tennis, bathing and a country club will be available to residents and visitors, and an aerodrome has been constructed.

The following districts in Tanganyika have now been incorporated in the Provinces indicated: *Western Province*: Tabora, Kahama, Nzega, Shinyanga, Kigoma, Kasulo, Kibondo, and Ujiji; *Lake Province*: Mwanza, Maswa, Kwimba, Musoma, Bukoba, and Bhamarulo.

During the first quarter of this year the Roan Antelope Mine produced 4,465 long tons of blister copper as its own quota and 2,502 tons in satisfaction of the quota allotted to the Mutshira Mine. The operating costs, including freight, selling, and royalties, but before interest and depreciation, averaged £26.43 per long ton.

The African Society, which is being reorganised with a new Secretary, has appointed a General Purposes Committee to consider the improvement of its position and membership.

The first four Native veterinary students from Makerere College having concluded their four years of study, have been appointed to the Uganda Veterinary Department. It will be interesting to see how they get on in their new career. They will have to reach a high standard of energy and responsibility if they are to compare with their European colleagues.

Major Walsh has received from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, Tanga, a cable reading: "Regarding Ottawa, essential Secretary of State understands your recommendations represent the views of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, even if they conflict with any recommendation forwarded by the Government of Tanganyika."

Chiefly on account of locusts, the Kenya wheat crop this season is expected to show a shortage of 75,000 bags, and it is anticipated that the Colony will require to import 50,000 bags to meet the requirements of the milling industry. The duty on such imported grain will be refunded to the selling agency appointed under the Sale of Wheat Ordinance.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association seeks a preferably a British subject, who must however, speak German fluently; the salary offered is £40 monthly. Applications must be made in both English and German to Box 170, Tanga. The vacancy is caused by the decision of Mr. A. P. Leigh, who has been secretary since the inception of the Association, to accept an appointment offered him in this country.

Major H. Bown, speaking at the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, complained that the official accountancy must be seriously at fault to make it possible for the Government to learn suddenly that the country was £104,000 better off than it was expected to be, whereas only a few weeks previously the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance had been pushed through on the plea that it was urgently necessary to raise £40,000.

At the general meeting to be held on July 27, the director of the Standard Bank of South Africa will recommend a dividend of 10%, less tax, for the half-year ended March 31, making a total of 11% for the year. The bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value. In view of present conditions, £664,170 is to be transferred from the Reserve Fund to an Exchange Reserve Account. The Reserve Fund will still stand at £2,500,000.

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RIFLES

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE was an irregular demand at last week's auctions, but about steady prices were realised for the portion sold.

Kenya:

"A" sizes	71s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.
"B"	62s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.
"C"	53s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.
Peaberry	75s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.
Pale, brown and ungraded	50s. 6d. to 105s. 6d.

Uganda:

Pale	62s. 6d.
Brown mixed	42s. 6d.
Robusta	40s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.

Toro:

Palish	65s. 6d.
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Tanganyika:

Kilimanjaro:

London cleaned	64s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.
First sizes	56s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.
Second sizes	46s. 6d.
Third sizes	46s. 6d.
Peaberry	68s. 6d.

Moshi:

"B" size brownish	56s. 6d.
"C"	55s. 6d.

Usambaru:

Pale	58s. 6d.
London cleaned	74s. 6d.
First size	60s. 6d.
Second size	60s. 6d.
Third size	60s. 6d.

Tukuyu:

Brownish ungraded	65s. 6d.
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Belgian Congo:

"A" size	70s. 6d.
"B"	55s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.
"C"	43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.
London graded	62s. 6d.
First size brownish	45s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.
Second sizes	39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.
Third sizes	39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.

Kivu:

London graded	62s. 6d.
Pale greenish	50s. 6d.
Second size	50s. 6d.
Third size	52s. 6d.
Peaberry	52s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on June 1 totalled 25,000 bags, compared with 60,120 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Barley.—Easier, with Californian ex ship quoted at 31s. 6d. per 448 lb.

Castor Seed.—Inactive at about £10 10s. per ton for East African. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 10s. and £14 12s. 6d.)

Glazes.—Zanzibar spot are quoted 74d. per lb. and 1st August shipments at 64d. London stocks total 4,212 packages, against 2,120 packages a year ago. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 61d. and 114d.)

Gerya.—Firm, with East African quoted £13 5s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 2s. and £11 9s.)

Custom.—Some retail sales of East African have been made at between 34d. and 54d. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

Goatskin Seeds.—Very quiet, with East African nominally 2s. 5s.

Goatskins.—Quiet, East African being quoted at £14 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 5s. and £14 15s.)

Hides and Skins.—Mombasa heavyskins are quoted at about 44d. per lb. c.i.f. Goatskins are still slow of sale at from 6s. to 7s. per doz.

Maize.—Few sales are being made, but spot parcels of No. 1 white flat East African have sold at 4s. 7½d. per cwt., and No. 4 flat yellow at 4s. 6d. per 480 lb. bags.

Peas.—White and/or yellow is nominally £15 12s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £14 10s.)

Sisal.—East African is lower for near shipment, No. 1 f.a.c. having sold down to £12 15s. June-August shipments are quoted £13 5s. per ton. (The comparative float quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 15s. and £28 10s.)

Tea.—616 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 5-83d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 61d.)

Tobacco.—The quantity of Nyasaland tobacco cleared for home consumption in this country during 1931 exceeded the 1930 total by 828,002 lb., Nyasaland providing more than 90 per cent of the total, a proportion than did the whole of the Colonial Empire in any year prior to 1924.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received by air mail the following details of rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the week ended May 24: Eldama, 1-66 inches; Fort Hall, -68; Kabete, -63; Kericho, 3-83; Kiambu, -60; Kilifi, 2-76; Kipkarren, 2-23; Kisumu, 5-18; Koru, 3-26; Limuru, 3-26; Lumwa, 1-57; Malindi, 2-87; Moiben, -64; Mombasa, 2-78; Nairobi, 4-4; Naivasha, 2-61; Nanyuki, 1-76; Ngong, -75; Songhor, 3-34; Soy, 4-40; Subukia, 2-98. Uganda: Kampala, 1-07 inches.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and transfers have been made for East Africa by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during May: Wolsley-Bourne, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya Colony.

Mr. J. Clark, Second Engineer, Lake Steamers, to be Chief Engineer, Lake Steamers, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. E. J. B. Gahan, Senior Assistant Engineer, to be District Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. J. Lochhead, Chief Officer, Lake Steamers, to be Commander, Lake Steamers, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

AIR MAIL PASSENGERS THIS WEEK.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail from East Africa included Mr. Pickford from Kisumu; Mr. Burns and Mr. Garner from Dodoma; and Mrs. Evans and Colonel M. Maxwell from Nairobi. Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail for East Africa included Mr. and Mrs. Askeland, to Nairobi, and Mr. de la Kathulle de Ryhove, to Dodoma.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

East African coffee planters troubled by the ravages of capsid or antestia are referred to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons' liquid extract of pyrethrum, which has been shown in Kenya to give a definite kill of over 90% against both pests. Supplies of the extract and a useful pamphlet on the control of the bugs are obtainable from Messrs. J. G. Atkinson, Ltd., Nairobi.

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Reports for Prospective Settlers.
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Fees as per the scale of the Surveyors' Institution, London



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Mashobra," which left East Africa on June 31, and is scheduled to leave for London on June 11, carries the following passengers:

Port Sudan.

*Mr. F. W. Andrews
*Mr. B. H. Butler
*Mr. H. B. Oakley
*Mr. A. O'Connor
*Mr. C. H. Richards

Mombasa.

Mr. R. K. Allen
Mrs. Cooper
Miss Cooper
Mr. R. M. Calder
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Eddy
Mr. A. G. Idesborough
Mr. G. D. Henderson
Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Holyvake
Mr. H. N. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. R. Kay
Mr. & Mrs. R. H. O. Lapdon
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. A. MacGregor

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

Mrs. K. H. Murray
†Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Mayo
Mr. R. L. Oaks Rhind
*Mr. W. R. Punter
†Mr. G. Reece
*Mrs. C. M. E. Rawlins
*Mr. I. P. Stevenson
*Mrs. D. S. Sargent
Mr. H. H. Trafford
Dr. (Miss) Wilson
*Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Webster
*Mr. C. C. Wilson-Jones.

Dar es Salaam.

†Mrs. Bonavia
Mrs. I. Clay
Dr. N. Chilton
Mr. J. S. Darling
Miss V. I. Dargan
Mr. G. H. Edge
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. G. G. G.
Mrs. P. H. Hutchinson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Maillard
Mr. & Mrs. R. Stewart
Mr. A. T. Westbury

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Usukuma," which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, May 31, brought the following homeward passengers from:

Mombasa.

Miss P. W. Austin
Mr. P. H. Cull
Miss H. C. Cawdrey
Mr. M. W. Corbett
Mr. & Mrs. E. Woodthorpe
Mr. R. Geldreich
Mr. T. M. Gidley
Mr. J. Hughes
Mrs. B. Hurrell
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Jack
Mr. O. Killengreen
Mr. W. A. Knight
Miss M. J. Lloyd
Miss A. McKay

Mr. & Mrs. H. Eagleson

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. & Mrs. L. Bailion
Mr. F. Church
Mr. N. H. Eldh
Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferguson
Mrs. C. T. Hau
Mrs. E. Van Damme
Mr. & Mrs. G. Kanzi
Mr. E. Schwinkel

Tanga.

Mias M. Fischer

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. on:

June 9 per s.s. "Maloja."
" 16 " s.s. "Rawalpindi."
" 22 " s.s. "General Voyron" (for Dar es Salaam and Lindi only).
" 23 " s.s. "Comorin."

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 Voyron," on June 17 by the s.s. "Chitra," and on June 20 by the s.s. "Explorateur Granditier."

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.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Mashobra" leaves Marseilles outwards, June 11.
"Mantola" arrived Mombasa outwards, June 4.
"Madira" arrived London, June 3.
"Mariana" arrived Mombasa homewards, June 2.
"Keiba" arrived Bombay, June 4.
"Karappa" left Beira for Durban, June 4.
"Karakoo" left Zanzibar for Bombay, June 6.
"Khanbulak" left Bombay for Durban, June 1.

GRAN-ELLESMAN-HARRISON.

"Hesperus" left Aden outwards, May 30.
"Hesperus" left Birkenhead for East Africa, May 28.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nieuwerkerk" left Amsterdam for East Africa, May 31.
"Heemskerk" arrived Cape Town homewards, June 1.
"Nijkerk" left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 28.
"Amsterkerk" left La Pallice homewards, May 28.
"Springfontein" passed Gibraltar outwards, May 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" arrived Port Said outwards, June 1.
"Explorateur Granditier" left Mombasa homewards, June 1.
"Le Cap" left London outwards, June 1.
"Le Capitaine de Lisle" left Tamatave homewards, June 2.
"Le Capitaine de Lisle" arrived Zanzibar outwards, June 1.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dunvegan Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, May 31.
"Durham Castle" left Gibraltar homewards, June 4.
"Glenford Castle" left Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, June 5.
"Glenford Castle" left Port Sudan outwards, June 5.
"Hovey Castle" arrived Cape Town homewards, June 1.
"Langibby Castle" arrived London June 1.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Beira for East Africa, June 1.

£500,000 of 4% Guaranteed Stock, 1952-1972, was issued last week in London by the Tanganyika Government, as already stands at a premium, the price advancing a further 15s. on Tuesday.

BARRISTER AGENCIES OFFERING.

BARRISTER, LL.B., 26, with experience in solicitor's office. Desires assistantship with prospects in Africa. Moderate salary. Apply Box No. 280, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be learnt in London. Instruction in Swahili, Chivvanja, Luganda, Edoyo, Bnanda, Arabic, Hausa, and Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINCHBURY GARDENS, E.C.2.

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- Nov. 1930. "Hand-Pump Super Five" COMPLETE KIT **£24-10-0**
 6 Tubes, £4-19-3 extra
- "HEATHER WIRELESS"**
 Jan. 1931. "Six Sixes Marches" COMPLETE KIT **£5-18-7**
 3 Tubes, £1-19-0 extra
- Nov. 1931. "Hand Wave Five" COMPLETE KIT **£4-8-10**
 3 Tubes, 19/- extra
- "WIRELESS WIRELESS"**
 Oct. 1931. "Six Sixes Marches" COMPLETE KIT **£3-18-7**
 3 Tubes, £1-7-6 extra
- "WIRELESS WIRELESS"**
 Oct. 1931. "Hand Wave Marches" COMPLETE KIT **£7-16-10**
 3 Tubes, £1-10-0 extra
- Oct. 1931. "Hand Wave Marches" COMPLETE KIT **£8-14-4**
 See the above.
- "WIRELESS WIRELESS"**
 Oct. 1931. "Hand Wave Marches" COMPLETE KIT **£18-15-0**
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