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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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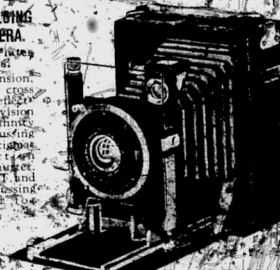
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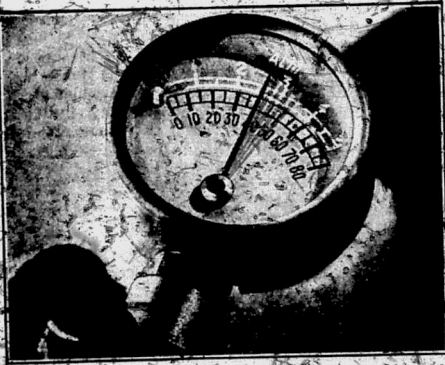
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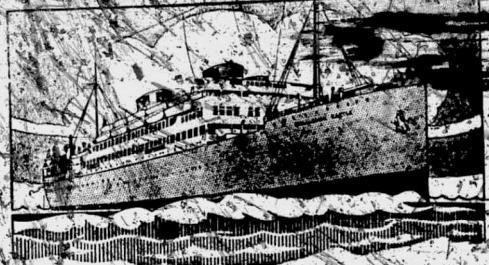
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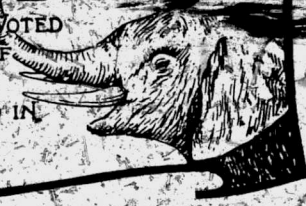
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1934

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Though the full extent of the agreements reached in Ottawa, particularly those affecting the Colonies, cannot be known for some little time, it is already clear that this greatest of Imperial Conferences has achieved a most encouraging measure of success. The spirit behind the documents signed between the Mother Country and the Dominions is even more important than the agreements themselves. The great thing is that the Empire has deliberately chosen the road to closer economic co-operation within the Commonwealth, and that her statesmen assembled in Ottawa have marched in step some way along that road. Tolerance and tact were needed and exerted in full measure, but, with the broad-minded recognition of the difficulties of each other, the Mother Country and the Sister Nations were able within four weeks to reach mutually satisfactory arrangements of surprisingly wide character, based generally on the principle that the good of the Empire as a whole must ultimately be in the best interests of its several parts. Sound business sense, coupled with true loyalty to the Empire, dominated the hysterical sentimentality which a few vociferous newspapers desired to see in the ascendant was conspicuously absent.

In attempting to assess the results from the standpoint of the East and Central African Dependencies, we assume that the Dominions will not have been placed in a more advantageous position than the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, and that tariff concessions granted to Australia, Canada, India and Southern Rhodesia on commodities also produced by Eastern

Africa will equally apply to the Eastern African imports of that commodity into the United Kingdom. If that be so, as it certainly ought to be, the territories which this journal seeks to serve can congratulate themselves on considerable gains in fact, with the conspicuous exception of sisal, which hoped first for a preference of £5 per ton on Empire hard-fibres entering the Canadian market and, when that request had been rejected, for agreement by Canadian spinners to use not less than 30% of Empire fibre in all twine and rope manufactured by them—most of the leading East African primary industries stand to benefit directly. The Imperial preference on coffee is to be increased to one penny per pound; that on tea is to be maintained; the existing margin of preference on Empire tobacco will be stabilised for ten years if the duty on foreign manufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 6d. per lb., and in that event the margin of preference will be equivalent to the full duty; a new duty of 2d. per lb. on foreign copra would, please Northern Rhodesia, butter, which Kenya is already exporting in encouraging quantities, is to be given a preference of 15s. per cwt. in the Home market, and cheese, which she may export to an advantage of 15% *ad valorem*; white flat maize, of which Kenya is already an important producer, and which Nyasaland may well ship in large quantities within a few years, gains a protection of 10% against similar grain of foreign origin; groundnuts and castor seed are to have at least the same measure of preference; and oranges and grape-fruit, which East Africa may yet ship to the London market, are to be granted preferences of 3s. 6d. and 5s. per cwt. respectively between April and November 30 of each year. As numerous other commodities not exported by the East African territories are similarly advantaged, it may fairly be claimed that the Ottawa Conference has laid the foundations of a self-supporting Empire in primary commodities.

Certain clauses in some of the agreements, however, raise questions of importance. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, for instance, has agreed with the Southern Rhodesians to take such steps as may be practicable, on the lines which have been discussed, to assist the marketing of Southern Rhodesian tobacco. Exactly what that may mean can still be merely a matter of conjecture, but it is to be hoped that assistance of this nature to Southern Rhodesia—which we welcome—will not be at the expense of Nataland, which is much more vitally affected by the fortunes of her tobacco growers than is Southern Rhodesia and is a much older producer of leaf, the quality of which is recognised to be at least equal to that of Southern Rhodesia. In the last few years the imports into the United Kingdom of leaf and strips have totalled, in round figures, 12 and 20 million pounds weight respectively, whereas those of the two Rhodesias together have been only 2 and 11 million. It is thus clear that Nataland, which has received far less assistance from the Empire Marketing Board in the matter of tobacco products than her pre-eminence among African tobacco producers has warranted, cannot equitably be put in a less favourable position than Southern Rhodesia in any plans for the increased use of Empire tobaccos in this country.

Similarly, in the case of cotton, our representatives have promised to co-operate in any practical scheme, whether by research propaganda, or improved markets, for promoting a greater use of Indian cotton by Lancashire spinners. That provision again, we suggest, should not be allowed to operate to the detriment of Uganda, the Sudan, and the other great Colonial cotton producing countries, whose interests we are confident it was not the intention of the Dominions to prejudice or of the Imperial Government to ignore. Direct news from Ottawa indicates that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was, in fact, particularly alert to protect the interests of the States committed to his charge, and we therefore note the above points less in the fear that they have been overlooked than as illustrating the ambiguity which must exist until the actual texts of the agreements have been laid before the Imperial and Dominions Parliaments for ratification.

To the young Eastern African Dependencies, naturally anxious to build up such local industries as may fairly be warranted, it is important to note that the Dominions have undertaken that protection by tariff shall henceforth be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of some opportunities of success. If the Dominions have thus abandoned the idea of fostering uneconomic industries, and of allowing much freer entry to U.K. manufactures, the Colonies will obviously need to bear the same considerations prominently in mind. Indeed, the general agreement provides that tariffs in the Dominions shall henceforth be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principles special consideration shall be given to those cases of industries not fully established.

We have received by air mail the text of a manifesto issued by the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council, who charge their Government with the following errors:—

**ELECTED MEMBERS
DENOUNCE KENYA
GOVERNMENT'S
IMPROVIDENCE.**

holds an entire responsibility to the public, and with the belief that the Government now paid to its officials should be held sacrosanct, rather than be directly related to the new level of world values brought about by the collapse in boom prices for raw materials, adding, "we believe... That there must be introduced as an urgent and immediate step a new scale of remuneration which has some fair relationship to the new world conditions." Looking from the view that the Government may attempt to introduce a budget for 1933 before receiving the findings of the recently-appointed Expenditure Advisory Committee, and that the present serious over-expenditure may be continued, the Elected Members ask the country to support the programme (1) that the machinery of Government shall be reduced to the lowest level consistent with the maintenance of reasonable efficiency; (2) adjustment of the salaries and hidden emoluments of all public servants with prevailing conditions and the present cost of living; (3) no new taxation until all possible economies have been effected; and (4) if and when fresh revenue is required, the form of new taxation should not be decided upon until all alternative methods have been fully considered. Finally, to prevent the country ever again getting into such a deplorable state of affairs, "due mainly to the insistent disregard by Government of all the advice tendered it by the unofficial communities of the past two years," the Government is told that if the present policy of extravagance does not cease, the Colony will press once more for some measures of constitutional advance in order that the people of the country may be given some real control over finance.

There will, we believe, be general sympathy with this call for immediate economies, for no close student of the affairs of Kenya—of either of the other East African Dependencies—for that matter—can avoid the conviction that the Government is consuming far more than the country can provide. To reduce drastically the costs of government will be a difficult and distasteful duty, but it must be faced. The truth is that the East African territories in general, and Kenya and Tanganyika in particular, have been prodigal in their expenditure for the past half-dozen years, and that they have now to face the results of their extravagance—for the perpetration of which the non-official members, especially in Kenya, cannot escape their share of blame. Only the other day one well-known Kenyan expressed the view that the Elected Members and the Government had been equally responsible for attempting to provide "Peculiarly conveniences on a Shoreditch basis," and that appears to be a not unfair description of the position under the last Governor. Now officialdom finds itself faced with contractual obligations which cannot be broken wholesale with impunity—and which would not have amounted to nearly so formidable a sum had the Elected Members not hastily agreed during the boom period to the general and very generous increase of official emoluments. It is easy to be wise after the event, and we recall these facts only that the balance of responsibility may be held even. The Kenya Government has during the past two

years persistently rejected the financial recommendations of the League Members, who have been proved to have had a larger appreciation of the real position than the Government itself, and the Administration must bear the brunt of its misadventures during that period of intense stress and strain, but it cannot fairly be held wholly responsible for the succeeding years of unbalanced budgets, at least the earlier years being due to the then general spirit of optimism that the Colony was on the eve of a great increase of productive capacity. The slump and the locusts have belied those hopes, and economies and only economies can restore the financial position.

Mr. P. G. M. Boswell, of the Department of Geology, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Applied Art, London, writes in a letter to Nature the evidence which led to the refutation of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's claim that the Oldoway skeleton, discovered by Dr. H. Reck in 1913 and re-investigated by him and Dr. Reck last year, was older than any specimen of modern man *Homo sapiens*—yet unearthened. The Oldoway beds were designated by Dr. Leakey and his colleagues Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, the higher numbers being the most recent in time. Dr. Leakey claimed that no soil from beds 3 and 5 was found in intimate association with the skeleton, although such material is found lying on the present surface slopes of the gorge, at or near the site. Mr. H. Wood, who had worked with Drs. Leakey and Reck, supplied Mr. Boswell with typical examples of the soil in beds 2, 3, 4, and 5, collected by him at Oldoway. Professor Th. Hollison, of Munich, sent samples of material which was part of the material in which the Oldoway skeleton had been embedded. This was examined by Dr. J. D. Solomon (who had previously worked with Dr. Leakey in East Africa), Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Boswell. It contained pebbles, bright red pebbles like those of bed 3, and chips of concretionary limestone indistinguishable from that of bed 5 and enclosing in relative abundance, at least one mineral—an amphibolite not found in beds 2 and 3, but present in bed 4.

EARLIEST MAN IN EAST AFRICA.

Assuming, therefore, what Mr. Boswell says, that the provenance of the material supplied to us is as stated (and we have no reason to doubt it), the Oldoway skeleton is not contemporary with bed 3, but is of the same age as the Acheulean. Concretions, but was made after the formation of concretionary limestone (Steppe-line) of bed 5 that is, post-Aungmyathay. The importance of Mr. Boswell's investigation as fundamental, Dr. Leakey claimed to throw back the age of *Homo sapiens* to an era immensely more ancient than ever before, and that has flattered the anthropological conceits with terribly. If modern man was contemporaneous with Pliwood and Etkin man, and even with "Marie or Lloyd's," the latest London discovery, the whole theory of the evolution of modern man was thrown into the melting pot. It would be necessary to revise all accepted ideas of man's genealogical tree, and start again from scratch, as it were. Not that Science minds a little thing like that, she pursues Truth at all costs, and her present theories are only stepping stones to further firm ground. But only stepping stones, and her present theories, admittedly Dr. Leakey's claim was revolutionary, and could not be accepted until every avenue was explored, to adopt the language of our political

DR. LEAKEY'S CLAIMS FOR OLDOWAY MAN REFUTED.

Assuming, therefore, what Mr. Boswell says, that the provenance of the material supplied to us is as stated (and we have no reason to doubt it), the Oldoway skeleton is not contemporary with bed 3, but is of the same age as the Acheulean. Concretions, but was made after the formation of concretionary limestone (Steppe-line) of bed 5 that is, post-Aungmyathay. The importance of Mr. Boswell's investigation as fundamental, Dr. Leakey claimed to throw back the age of *Homo sapiens* to an era immensely more ancient than ever before, and that has flattered the anthropological conceits with terribly. If modern man was contemporaneous with Pliwood and Etkin man, and even with "Marie or Lloyd's," the latest London discovery, the whole theory of the evolution of modern man was thrown into the melting pot. It would be necessary to revise all accepted ideas of man's genealogical tree, and start again from scratch, as it were. Not that Science minds a little thing like that, she pursues Truth at all costs, and her present theories are only stepping stones to further firm ground. But only stepping stones, and her present theories, admittedly Dr. Leakey's claim was revolutionary, and could not be accepted until every avenue was explored, to adopt the language of our political

minster. Mr. Boswell's letter seems conclusive in refuting Dr. Leakey's contention, and it is now up to that energetic and resourceful scientist to

The public has recently heard little of parrot "barnet disease," and the scare caused by exaggerated accounts of it appears to have died down. Nevertheless, of PSITTACOSIS, the restrictions and even prohibitions on the importation of parrots into Europe are still in force, and as recently as July of the Belgian Minister of Agriculture forbade the introduction of these birds into Belgium without previous authorisation. This, as it happens, was only two days after a meeting of the medical graduates of London University had been convened at the offices of the Zoological Society of London to consider this very subject of psittacosis. They listened to the emphatic statement of Dr. A. E. Hamerton, pathologist and professor of the Society, that psittacosis was unknown among the staff, and that not a single member had ever suffered from illness of an infectious nature conveyed by the parrot. Probably similar evidence could be obtained from the hundreds of more zoological societies in existence in Europe. Such a pronouncement must be reassuring, and lovers of parrots, especially of the African grey, the most entertaining and intelligent of pets, which has been made to suffer for the alleged contagiousness of its Brazilian cousins—will hope that before long the restrictions on its free travel will be removed. No one objects to care and caution, but parrot legislation in these days of accurate and sound medical knowledge is unworthy of civilisation.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE FOR TURKEY.

A subscriber who has been re-visitng the Orient tells us that it might well be worth the while of East Africa to explore the possibilities of obtaining a portion of the very considerable import trade of coffee into Turkey, and suggests that the first step should be to send samples to a reputable Turkish coffee importing house or to a leading bank. Before the War Turkey drank mainly Mocha coffee mixed with Abyssinian, but now the bulk comes from Brazil, which is believed to have entered into a three-year agreement with Turkey. The Turkish palate has grown accustomed to the taste of Brazilian coffee, which, of course, differs considerably from East African, but our informant, and those with whom he discussed the matter on the spot, are of the opinion that there are reasonable prospects of establishing sales of East African. As some indication of the possible extent of development, it may be mentioned that every caller at an office is served with one or more cups of coffee before the discussion of business begins, and that twenty or thirty small cups of coffee a la Turque are probably served daily in the average Turkish middle-class town dwelling family. One apparently formidable difficulty is that in order to protect her trade balance, Turkey would insist that the value of coffee sold to her should be mainly expended in the purchase of Turkish goods for export, which, being primarily agricultural commodities, are not such as the East African territories have to import; but we are told that this obstacle is not insurmountable. The suggestion that the Turkish market should be investigated is made by an experienced and widely travelled man, whose proposal certainly deserves consideration. Perhaps Konya's new Coffee Board will review it.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

SHAITAN—A DOG GONE WILD

Mr. C. T. Stoneham's Fine Story

SHORTCOMINGS OF AN AMBITIOUS WORK

Many inaccuracies in the "African Affairs Report"

The "African Affairs Report," the 1928 edition of which has just been published at 10s. 6d., is stated to be issued "under the authority of the branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association and the Parliaments of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and of the various Government and Administrations of the other British Territories and Protectorates in Africa." That official character, superimposed upon its obvious claim to be regarded as the handy work of reference on British African affairs generally, lays the compiler under a special obligation to exercise the most scrupulous care, and it is not surprising to severer criticism than would be arranged in the case of a publication which did not purport to be of so authoritative a nature.

Unless the "African Affairs Report" is absolutely trustworthy in every respect, it falls far short of its mission, and if the reader with some special knowledge of one or more of the territories mentioned, or of unbalanced statements regarding them, he is naturally sceptical as to the authenticity of the information about other Dependencies. Mr. Owen Clough, the editor, is so manifestly enthusiastic about his task that we criticise with reluctance, but a cursory examination of only twenty minutes revealed so many inaccuracies that some at least must be noted.

Nyasaland's new Governor is said to be Sir Herbert Young, instead of Sir Hubert Tanganyika is described as a Mandatory Territory, whereas it is a Mandated Territory, a very different thing; von Lettow-Vorbeck is variously listed as a colonel and a major-general; Makindu is called Makinda, the northern extension of the Nyasaland railways is declared to be from Blantyre to Nyasa or Domira Bay, whereas it should be to Lake Nyasa at Domira Bay; the East African Campaign is dismissed in two lines, and the account of the mining position in Northern Rhodesia is also very weak; and there is the very dangerous statement that openings exist in Uganda for men with a capital of £3,000 or over in the planting of coffee, and it may be tea, sisal, tobacco, and rubber. There is no standardisation in the spelling; for instance we get Niola and N'Changa side by side, and in successive lines references to Swahili, Uvunya, and Kikongo; Zambezi is spelt Zambesi throughout. "Kilimanjaro," which is erroneously alleged to mean "Mountain of the Moon," is stated to possess "the distinguishing feature of having a summit within the region of perpetual snow," as if other African equatorial mountains were not equally snow-capped.

The "African Affairs Report" could, and should, be a standard work of reference, but these errors, scattered at random, are proof that it requires a good deal of improvement before it can be fairly said to have reached that desirable eminence. F. S. J.

CURTAIN UP; CURTAIN DOWN

In "Curtain Up; Curtain Down" (Cassell 7s. 6d.) Miss Sheila Macdonald traces the development of Southern Rhodesia from the arrival of the pioneers to post-war times. What white women had to suffer in the early days and during the Mauve Years is wonderfully well brought out, and much of what she tells through the medium of her life-like characters has a lesson for East Africans to-day. It is a fine tale, told with all the art of the skilled craftsman.

Wolf, a cross between a black boarhound bitch and a pure-bred Irish wolfhound, is the hero of a fine tale by Mr. C. T. Stoneham, "Shaitan—A Dog Gone Wild" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.). The native name of "Shaitan" is "Masa," who saw him hunting in company with a well-known old lion, who took to cattle-killing in his dotage and met his death at the spears of the moran, killing three of their before he died.

Stolen by a Boer but escaping, surviving by his own prowess in the bush, fighting leopard and wild dog, making friends with an American millionaire who for a wager "goes back to Nature" in the Tanganyika "blues," and ending up as the "top of the bill" in a travelling menagerie in England, "Shaitan" is a wonderful creation, possible only to an author who knows and loves dogs and is familiar with every aspect of East African bush life. Wolf's fight with Sikio, the king of the wild dogs, is a fine piece of description.

Wolf leaped to meet Sikio, and as the wild dog flattered and slid forward along the ground, he shot short and brought his heavy nose down on his opponent's head. Taken by surprise, Sikio was stunned and blinded by the blow. The wolfhound's paws were like clubs, one of his long claws almost ripped Sikio's eye out. For an instant he lay on his back.

Wolf dumped all his weight upon him immediately. Huge jaws crunched at the back of the wild dog's neck, he writhed and twisted, but there was no throwing off Wolf's grip, once it was firmly fixed, Sikio was lifted with his forefeet clear of the ground, he was thrown from side to side in a dizzy dance, and ever those long sharp teeth ground into his neck, until they grated on bone, and he knew that his spine must be cracked unless he could release himself.

He clawed wildly at Wolf's head, threw one paw over the muzzle that held him, and broke the grip with a terrific effort of all his strength. But that effort proved his undoing; it caused him to overbalance and roll belly upward in the dust. In a moment, Wolf had him by the throat and worked him like a rat. Sikio's jugular was pierced, his warm blood spouted out upon the sand; in less than a minute he was dead and Wolf was shaking a limp, inanimate body.

How Wolf made friends with Link, the American, shows a real insight into canine psychology.

Wolf growled and whined, shaking the man's hand to and fro with painful roughness, he did not know what to do. So chaotic were his thoughts that the ecstatic allegation he felt strove to evince itself in ferocity; at one moment he wished to throw himself upon the man and muzzle against him like a puppy, the next, he could have torn at his flesh in an access of rage and fear. He both loved and dreaded him. The man was like some monstrous, supernatural being who enslaved with tenderness and terror. The dog's impressionable mind, sharpened by years of solitude and wilderness, reacted with great sensitiveness to the powerful influence of a brain so much superior to his own. He knew this for a god, and a pitying, benevolent god. He travelled with him, and the benevolence that would rob him of his independence and enmesh him in a web of devotion and servitude.

"Shaitan" is a powerful and moving story, full of first-hand observations of the East African wild. The marabout airt beyond the carcass, hopped once or twice to reduce his speed (my italics) and turned croaking to his meal," for example. In only one point does the author slip in their cave Mzee and Wolf "collected a swarm of flying ticks." Such unique anthropos would indeed be a welcome addition to any East African entomological collection! A. I.

LOVE'S SERVICE

In "Love's Service" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) Miss Margaret Peters hooks back to the War for inspiration and ends it. It is a good story, very pathetic, and well told, but apart from the war scenes, with no African interest.

VON LETTOW'S RESCUE ZEPPELIN

Who sent the heroic message?

Of recent years an immense spate of books lauding German exploits in the War has been published in English translation, and it is not difficult for anyone who understands German psychology to see in them a mixture of that subtle propaganda, profane in character and unprofitable in effort, which is to re-establish Germany in the eyes of easy-going and soft-hearted Britons. Von Lettow has been feasted in London, and a Zep-boat commander has actually been booked by the B.C.C. to talk of his "heroic" feats in sailing British ships; now Herr ROH Marben of Hamburg extols "Zeppelin Adventures" (Hamilton, 7s. 6d.) for the glorification of the British public, who, doubtless enjoy—some of them, others not—their self-complaisant reading of the delight of German crews in bombing London and how "the battle of Jutland had been fought and won by the Germans."

For East Africans the book has a special interest in that it recounts the full story of the voyage of L. 59, the Zeppelin which did not arrive, but was sent to East Africa to aid Von Lettow. The first airship detailed for the trip, the L. 57, blew up outside her shed at Jüterbog, "in all probability a member of the holding crew on a bullet into her when she threatened to rise up into the air and break away from the men in charge of her." The L. Z. 104, renamed L. 59, took her place.

She was a huge colossus, 225 metres long, with a gas capacity of 685,000 cubic metres and a lifting capacity of 79,500 kilograms, while her engines were five Maybachs of 240 h.p. apiece. "As every kilogram of her weight had to be considered, and as it was decided that she should refrain in Africa, part of her equipment was made of muslin which could be used as bandages for the wounded, when she was damaged. Another part was composed of material which could be turned into tents and tropical clothing, while her baggage was destined to furnish water-tight sleeping bags. The bottom of her ribs was to provide stretchers and a first-aid post."

Her cargo filled four railway trucks, and weighed 50,021 kilograms, and consisted of—

- 311,000 cartridges, 230 machine gun belts loaded with a total of 57,500 bullets, 54 cases of machine ammunition, comprising another 13,600 bullets, 10 rifles with 5,000 bullets, 9 spare barrels for machine guns, 61 bags of bandages and medicaments, 3 bags of sewing materials, 21,790 kilos of benzine, 261,525 kilos of oil, 700 kilos of provisions and 420 kilos of drinking water. The crew consisted of twenty-two fit men.

Her port of departure was Jamboli in Bulgaria, and three times the Zep-ship started for Africa, but was driven back by bad weather, on one occasion arriving home with five bullet holes in her envelope, the result of a volley from the rifles of Turkish troops guarding a tunnel. A long last—no date is given, but it must have been near the end of November, 1917—L. 59 really set out, with Commander Backhoff in charge, her route was by Adrianople, the Sea of Marmora, Crete, the Gulf of Solyum to the Nile, and thence due south. Von Lettow was reported in the Makonde Highlands, behind Mikindani, and when the Zep-ship reached Khartoum—

"they knew that now they were not far from the bow Vorbeck. The captain and crew breathed sighs of relief, for they were certain to reach the Makonde Highlands. Our expedition must and shall succeed," they swore.

A little optimism may be allowed men on so important and risky a voyage, but they were still some 2,000 miles from Makonde—quite a "hop!"

But suddenly there came a wireless message from the Admiralty: "Vespa, Lettow's vessel's last stronghold, lost." All the Makonde Highlands in British possession, part of which Vorbeck's forces taken prisoner, the remainder had pressed on, retreating northward. Turn back, one day for the Zep-ship to return to the command in regard as the engines to function, but it was too late. In vain and despair they tried to turn back, but it was in vain. The L. 59 had to turn back to the sea.

To this day it has never been ascertained who sent the wireless message that communicated to L. 59 to turn back. There is no comment on it in the secret archives. It remains that at the time when it was dispatched Lettow remains in no particular trouble. On the contrary, Vorbeck was in no particular trouble. On the contrary, he had distinguished himself by a number of successes in the Makonde Highlands, where his valiant troops remained unengaged.

One about which seems likely to be the true one is that the wireless message that gave the order to return was sent from England. Thanks to their excellent system of espionage, the British authorities were well informed about the L. 59's projected voyage to Africa, so that it is quite on the cards that they used their wireless as a means to put a stop to it.

Which is sure to elicit satisfied chuckles from British readers. The L. 59 seems to have been an unlucky ship in 1918: she was shot down by the Straits of Otranto, and Commander Backhoff and his crew perished.

Mr. C. W. Sykes's translation is well done, but why "benzine" for benzol in modern German means "petrol" in English; would Mr. Sykes translate "essence" as "essence"? And he might have turned metres into feet and kilograms into pounds for the convenience of English-speaking readers. A. I.

"WILD LIGHT."

"Wild Light," by Mr. W. M. Wace, is a story of Rhodesia in these post-War, tobacco-planting days; rather on conventional lines, but well-told, nevertheless. There is a particularly sympathetic study of a very efficient, War-trained purse, and some intriguing observations, such as "Angus had queer pieces of knowledge: how certain elephants would club a man with a log and then cover him with branches, to prevent his rising to follow them," he supposed."

"PURELY FOR PLEASURE."

As a traveller and descriptive writer about her travels Mrs. Elinor Mordaunt is a law unto herself. She goes where fancy takes her and writes just what she pleases; and very characteristically flamboyant writing some of it is, it may be discovered in "Purely for Pleasure" (Secker, 3s. 6d.). She covers space, if not from China to Peru, at least from Cochin China to Guatemala, including Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, and what she says about all these places—especially Zanzibar—is plenty! For some reason she lives in terror of East Africa: "To me it is full of horror and fear for the people I love"; and she is terribly susceptible to the uncanny and supernatural. Still, her book makes good reading. But she gets entirely wrong (as so many other authors do) two famous incidents from the Murchisonia of Tsavo, and declares that the Kipon Falls are the source of the Blue Nile! Oh, Mrs. Mordaunt!

"VERSAILLES: A BREACH OF AGREEMENT."

In spite of his English-sounding name, Dr. B. G. de Montgomerie, the author of "Versailles: a Breach of Agreement" (Methuen, 5s.), is a Swede by birth and nationality, though educated for a time in England. The active, very active, sympathy of Sweden for Germany in the Great War is well known, and this book appears to be still another phase of the unremitted propaganda for the revision or abolition of the Treaty of Versailles. But even the author hesitates to implement his arguments.

"It should be clearly understood," he writes, "that this book is not intended as an appeal for a sudden and sweeping revision of the entire Treaty. Such a measure would be fraught with grave danger and might result in chaos. The alterations must be made by slow procedure, and meanwhile the Treaty must be respected as if it were a legally binding contract." Read in the light of this admission, the book has interest as showing to what miracle of subtlety and dexterity has spitting the propaganda been compelled to resort in order to save Germany from the fate she brought on herself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ATTRACTIONS OF EAST AFRICA.

Beauty Spots of Kenya and Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Anyone who permits himself such sweeping statements about the lack of tourist attractions in East Africa as Mr. R. Norman makes, but hardly makes a report. As, however, I believe it was the leg on which this correspondent hangs such inaccuracies as "no scenery worth seeing, no decent hotels and no winter sports," I should like to reply.

Mr. Norman can never have been to East Africa, nor can he have given more than a cursory glance at the literature, including your own publications and the handbooks of the Uganda and Tanganyika Railways which the East African Information Office in London supplies. But surely his nephew in Arusha has from time to time sent home photographs of Mount Kilimanjaro? Let Mr. Norman look at the lovely grandeur of these snow-capped twin peaks rising nearly 20,000 feet sheer from out the plain, and then repeat if he can that there is no sight worth seeing in East Africa.

Dar es Salaam, the Haven of Peace, with its beautiful land-locked harbour, is unsurpassable from a scenic point of view. The Great Lakes, Mount Kenya, Mount Elgon, Lake Naivasha, the Usambaras, the Ngorongoro crater—all afford natural beauties that are unequalled in any other part of the world. The breathless beauty of the panorama from Mount Rungwe, with its crater lakes over Lake Nyasa, outspread below Tukuyu, in my opinion rivals anything in Italy and Switzerland. But why continue?

You yourself, in a footnote to Mr. Norman's letter, mentioned the variety of sport (apart from big game shooting) which the tourist will find in East Africa. One thrilling sport you have omitted is fishing for the giant mackerel off the coast of Zanzibar. Shades of Zafu Grey!

As for the hotels, a party of American tourists who have just returned from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika had only one complaint. They went prepared to rough it, but they were disappointed that all the hotels and nearly all the private houses and farms at which they stayed were too luxurious! This party returned enthusiastic about their trip. One of them, convinced that it is a "white man's country," is going back to East Africa to take up land. He, too, like Mr. Norman, has a nephew whom he is taking back with him. The others of the party are meanwhile giving East Africa the publicity she requires and deserves—the praises of those who were there in the first instance as tourists.

Richmond,
— Surrey

Yours faithfully,
ERIC REED

HAPPY RECOLLECTIONS OF ARUSHA.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—I looked in vain in Mr. Norman's letter for a word of commendation for Arusha, where his nephew has settled. Having found none, may I as a recent visitor, put an arrow for that delightful township? I have no doubt that other readers will deal cheerfully with the attractions of East Africa as a whole. Let me tabulate some of its attractions, apart from the big game aspect.

- (1) Arusha's beautiful flower gardens to be seen on all sides;
- (2) Arusha's excellent hotel of hope, to be visited on a gratuitous advertisement (but it is really no exaggeration).

- (3) The best class of buildings, with adjoining hotel.
- (4) The Sports Club, practically everything needed in a first-class club.
- (5) Fresh shops where practically everything needed in everyday life can be purchased.
- (6) Arusha's proximity to the biggest game area in the world, and to the famous Ngorongoro Crater.
- (7) Boating on Lake Duluti.
- (8) Soil in which, in at least one place, you can grow more than forty kinds of fruit flourish.
- (9) The towering summit of Mount Meru.
- (10) The township of Arusha, where you can see a crowd of settlers as you could in any other township.

At least, retain most pleasant recollections of Arusha in the town, which proudly boasts of being the exact midway between the Cape and Cairo.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. MELLAND

MR. MELLAND CHAMPIONS NORTHERN RHODESIA.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—A letter like that of Mr. R. Norman, can do East Africa great harm. Granted that you as an editor must perforce publish both sides, there are necessarily some who will read, perhaps quote this letter, and not see, or ignore, the replies. Replies, however, there must be, and there are. Mr. Norman asks, "in these Colonies but big game shooting to attract tourists? Certainly no scenery worth seeing."

I am going to confine myself to that, and although I know something personally of the wonderful scenic beauties of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Zanzibar, I will also confine myself to my own country, Northern Rhodesia, which, with one exception, is probably the least spectacular of any.

Northern Rhodesia has the Victoria Falls—one of the biggest "draws" scenically in the world, but it also has the following—

Waterfalls.—The Kalumbo, Chisimba, Luchenege, Mtimondo, and many others.

Rivers.—The Zambezi—including all the riverway upstream from the Falls to Barotsse, and downstream to the Feira Gorge. The Kafue, Chambeshi, Luapula, Kabompo and many others.

Lakes.—Mweru and Tanganyika. Granted that most of the latter is outside Northern Rhodesia, it is all in East Africa, and a trip round the lake is, in itself, enough to attract any tourist (I omit Bangweulu; it is not picturesque).

Hill Scenery.—All the Muchingas and many other parts, such as the scarp between Lusaka—Kafue—Mazabuka and the Kafue—Zambezi; also many minor places of great beauty and attraction, like the Kafue flats.

Nature.—The picturesque pageantry of the Barotsse Kingdom, and many other scenic samples. There is also the copper belt, enough in itself to attract tourists, as it is as wonderful in its way as the Victoria Falls.

Other parts of East Africa have more star turns than this, and how anyone can write that these Colonies have no scenery worth seeing is incomprehensible to anyone knowing the territories, or indeed to anyone who has seen a good lantern lecture describing these lands.

I would like to add that although Northern Rhodesia has no hotels *de luxe*—the Victoria Falls Hotel is just outside its borders—it has some very comfortable hostels, where the traveller is made to feel thoroughly at home in a friendly way. These will doubtless be improved as tourist traffic develops, and the tourist can also get tennis, golf, etc., at very moderate cost.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. MELLAND

THE PACE OF THE TROPICS.

London Understands in a Heat-Wave.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, In East Africa, particularly on the coast, you have no doubt quite frequently heard visitors and new residents fresh out from England on first appointment to the tropics comment on the fact that life appears a much more leisurely affair than in more northerly climates, and have seen them live up their protestations by rushing around and making themselves very hot and uncomfortable, while other people look cynically but confident that the spasm of energy will soon adjust itself to the conditions of the country.

Have you noticed in these last few days of intense heat how people in London have unconsciously adjusted themselves to the practice of life in the tropics? The pace of life in the London streets has become noticeably slower, even those energetic men whom we see day by day walking smartly between station and office or office and office have moderated their transports. Nor often does England get a spell of such really hot weather as this, but if it did, new arrivals in East Africa would have learnt by personal experience at home to avoid the initial excess of activity by which most of them now distinguish themselves.

Sports Club,
London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,
"COASTER."

A SNAKY STORY FROM T.E.A.

The Man-about-Town's Puff-Adder.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, Two man-about-towns were sent out to a well-known big-game hunter in the Fungwe Valley, Portuguese East Africa, for a three months' shoot. On landing at Beira, they went on a beautiful "bender" for three weeks. Eventually, shaking like shell-shocked aspik jellies, and on the verge of the "rats," they reached the hunter's camp. To get the boom out of them, the hunter sent them out next day with shot-guns, telling them to get a few francolin for the pot. They started out on paths running parallel to each other and about thirty yards apart. Before they got very far the fellow on the left stopped suddenly, his gaze fixed on the ground a few feet ahead where a puff-adder was lying across the path. He put up his gun and fired, blowing the snake to smithereens. Then, screwing in his monocle, he bent down to examine the result of his handiwork. The examination was apparently satisfactory, for he looked up and murmured, "Thank Heaven, it's a real one!"

Enclosure. Yours faithfully,
ZAMBRETTA
South of France.

A LIVE OKAPI IN ANTWERP.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, [If Rotarians,] Gauding and H. E. Sanders have never seen an okapi, or met anybody who has seen it, they have only to make the very short journey to Antwerp, for a live okapi is kept (and has been kept for years) in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens.

Antwerp, Belgium. Yours faithfully,
R. G.

[A mounted specimen can also be seen in the splendid Belgian Colonial Museum at Perleporten, near Brussels. Ed. "E.A."]

THE KILLING HABITS OF ELEPHANTS.

That Question of "Body."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, The letter from Archdeacon Swainson in your issue of August 11 is interesting, and I have to give account of the burial of a man who was buried to bury the body of a native hunter under a mass of grass. The habits of elephants seem to be changing, for it is not long ago that we read of a herd of elephants carrying away the carcass of a man and burying it in a tomb, because they thought this a more suitable resting place.

When I was in Africa I heard of the deaths of eight white men caused by elephants, and in not one case was there an attempt by the animals to bury their victims. The word "body," which means interment, seems the wrong word to use for a body to be covered by thick vegetation, into which it has probably been thrown, hardly means burial. When a human being is knocked down by a wild animal he naturally crawls into the thickest cover, if able, and there are several cases on record in which by so doing he has escaped from an infuriated elephant.

When an elephant comes into contact with a bad wound or wounds gets a hold of an enemy, it probably loses its sense of fear and for a time is mad with rage; in fact, it "sees red." It will spend some minutes prodding a man with its tusks, and even pull him in half. It may knock on him, trample and kick him. Sometimes, too, it will seize a man and send him flying into thick grass or bushes, where, if conscious, he will be wise to keep quiet until the animal departs. After wreaking its rage, however, the beast probably recovers its senses, and the natural instinct of fear. Instead of making it pay post-mortem obsequies to its victim, will make it bold if it has not been too badly wounded to do so.

Again, the mere scent of man, and the blood which will likely be present, would certainly stop a wild animal such as an elephant attempting to "bury" a dead victim. All who have had experience of Africans know how much myth and superstition are blended with their knowledge of the wild; and in the case Archdeacon Swainson mentions the elephant probably threw or kicked the Native into thick grass and trampled it over him. As your correspondent does not state that there was actual proof of the covering (or burial), this is apparently what occurred.

Belmont. Yours faithfully,
Moffat, N.B. DENIS D'ARLÈS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"We all value *East Africa*, not only for its fairness of comment and its able evidence, but also for its almost weekly way of getting news of the world as well acquainted with current events in the tropics, etc. I have time and again seen items of real interest and importance for us first in your columns. The conscientious accuracy of your statements and news intelligence is remarkable." *From one of Uganda's leading European residents.*

Seven volumes of "Amanian Classics" are to be published by the Azania Press of Medstead, Hampshire. The books have been translated from the Arabic-Swahili script into the Roman letter of Swahili and translated into English by well-known Swahili scholars, among whom are H. A. Werner, the Rev. W. G. Hower and Mr. William Hichens. Each volume will contain both the Swahili and the English versions, with an introduction and an exhaustive glossary defining words, idioms, and phrases unrecorded in the dictionaries. We look forward to reviewing the books in due course.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

116. Mr. John Reginald Cheshire

"The average number of days lost per British official during 1931 was 2.05, against 1.7 last year."—*The Sudan Medical Report.*

"It is estimated that elephants are increasing in Uganda at the rate of 1,000 per annum."—*Mr. D. A. Stearns, speaking in Kampira.*

"In Kenya a man keeps trying to kill off the young lions; the loudest yell he bred resignation and he regarded as an act of God."—*Mr. Rennie Smith, writing in the Journal of the African Society.*

"A new Catholic intermediary school has been opened at (Kera) in the Prefecture of Bahr el Jebel, Sudan. The mission is in charge of Italian missionaries. Most. Joseph Rambonardi is the District Apostol."

"The appointment of Mr. A. de V. Wade to be Chief Native Commissioner has met with approbation and congratulation from every section of the community."—*Lord Francis Scott, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

"To reach Serengeti Plains from railroad on foot takes three weeks, by motor-car in dry weather is three or four days, but in an aeroplane little more than an hour is required."—*Captain Victor Cazale, M.P., in the Daily Mail.*

"In former times the kings of Ethiopia forced the conquerors, Mahammadans and pagans to become Christians. Soldiers drove them to the waters in flocks to be baptised, and pushed them to the churches to receive the sacrament."—*The Rev. O. Eriksson, writing in Ny Afrika.*

"Numerous cases are on record in Northern Rhodesia of persons accused of witchcraft from the believing that they were endowed with an evil spirit that caused them against their will to kill people by non-natural means."—*From the Report of the Native Affairs Department of Northern Rhodesia for 1931.*

"All pupils at Achimota College learn to work with their hands as well as with their heads. They are handy men. We believe that education comes through doing, and that information which cannot be put into action does not become knowledge or wisdom in its possessors."—*Report of Achimota College for 1931.*

"More than any other town in the Colony, Nairobi attracts the criminal and undesirable type of Native who in existing economic conditions, forms a large proportion of the unemployed in and around the town. Constant police supervision and vigilance are necessary to control this element of the community."—*From Kenya Police Report for 1931.*

"There are frantic temptations in dispensary work."

"If a boy shows signs of becoming rotten headed or being dishonest, I take away all medical work from him and make him teach for some months to test him and his work as he may be so easily tempted to sell the medicines or take presents."—*Dr. F. Church, writing in the Uganda Church Review, work of Cahira, Ruanda Urundi.*

"An important addition was made to the Lake George Game Reserve, as a result of which anyone driving along the first class road of road now nearing completion at the foot of the Rwenzori Mountains will be able to catch his eyes an enormous herd of buffalo, elephants (especially) and while walking along the banks of the Kazinga Channel hippopotamuses can be viewed at close quarters."—*Report of the Uganda Game Department, 1931.*



Copyright East Africa.

After twenty-two years of continuous travelling, and scarcely ever spending more than a few weeks at a time in any one town, Mr. J. R. Cheshire has returned from East Africa to settle in England as advertising manager of United Exporters, Ltd., which handles the export business of the whole Lever group of companies, and is thus one of the most important export concerns in this country. To the business communities of the whole of Eastern Africa, from Aitch and Abyssinia in the north to Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, and Portuguese East Africa in the south, he is well known as a salesman who has a habit of covering the whole of the territories of East Africa with some of the more accessible and populous districts a good deal more frequently.

He it was who conceived the idea that Sunlight Soap advertising on the East African railways should be distinguished by incorporating the name of the station and its position from the coast or the capital of the country, with the result that travellers have found themselves deliberately looking for the advertising of the company in order to discover their whereabouts. It was a sound scheme, which has been equally soundly commercialised, an indication of the ability with which Mr. Cheshire may be expected to discharge his new duties.

During the War he was on special service in the Mediterranean, and he will be well remembered by many East Africans as one of the best chess players which the territories have known.

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. B. Cumming is acting as Administrator-General in Zanzibar.

Mr. A. Ballard, of Fort Portal, Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. H. R. Hone, M.C., Crown Counsel, is on leave from Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Collings-Wells is spending a holiday near Boxnor.

Captain R. Mayne has taken over land in the Elburgon district of Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Addis, of Zambiar, recently spent a holiday in Lourenço Marques.

Mr. John Henn expects to leave England about the end of next month to return to Kenya.

Mr. H. P. Thackrah and Colonel G. C. Griffiths have been elected to the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. C. G. Grayes has been appointed by the B.B.C. to be director of the Empire Broadcasting Service.

Mr. L. Leslie-Moore, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, is expected home on leave very shortly.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, has just completed a comprehensive tour of the Nyanza Province.

Mr. Vernon Cole, of the Kenya Provincial Administration, has arrived home on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Symington, of Blantyre, recently scored 141 runs in a cricket match against the local Indian Sports Club.

Sir Montague Barlow, who has considerable business interests in Nyasaland, has left London for Buenos Aires.

Mr. W. S. MacLellan Wilson and Mr. E. G. Mayers have been appointed to the Nyanza District Council of Kenya.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennifer Shaw, daughter of the Rev. H. Shaw, to Mr. James MacDougall.

Dr. G. Griffiths and Miss M. Richardson, also a qualified medical practitioner, were married in Kampala last week.

Mr. F. A. MacQuisten, K.C.M.P., who spent short time in East Africa not long ago, has left on a visit to South Africa.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, will leave Amherst Hall, King's Lynn, on November 10 to return to Khartoum.

Chief Wilson, the Nyasaland C.M.A. Missionary, has finally decided not to return to Nyasaland, owing to health reasons.

Mr. H. F. H. Britton, Chief of Physical Transport Office in Uganda, has retired after 22 years' service in the Protectorate.

Lieutenant R. D. Baird, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, has been appointed Harbour Master in British Guiana.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, C.B.E., Commissioner of Customs in Kenya, recently gave an able address on his work to the Nairobi Rotary Club.

Mr. C. M. Douglas-Jones, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, has been transferred from Fandazi to Port Jameson.

Mr. P. L. Fenton has been appointed a member of the Kampala Licensing Authority, and Mr. L. F. Taylor a member of the Uganda Coffee Board.

Mr. C. R. E. Fittledale, Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika, who has been stationed in Tabora for some time past, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

The engagement is announced of Patrick Cullen, of the Sudan Political Service, youngest son of the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Cullen, and Miss Helen Taylor, of Belfast.

Mr. R. E. Robins, O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and Mr. H. A. Bailey, Deputy Chief Accountant, are now on leave.

Captain H. G. C. Franklin, who has visited East African ports while commanding H.M.S. "Emerald," has been appointed to command H.M.S. "Exeter."

Mr. H. H. Trafford and Mr. C. R. B. Brown, of the Kenya Administration, have been appointed District Commissioners of the Laikipia and Baringo Districts respectively.

Mr. V. E. Adley, District Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly expected home on leave pending retirement. He has lately been stationed in Sesheke.

Mr. A. C. Tannahill is serving as a member of the Kenya Standing Finance Committee during the absence on this side of Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D.

The Adviser to the Ethiopian Ministry of Education, Professor Work, of the U.S.A., has left for America to endeavour to collect money for the establishment of an Ethiopian University in Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian Government has undertaken to contribute \$50,000 if the balance of the sum necessary can be raised abroad.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor-designate of Nyasaland, has left London for Baghdad to act as High Commissioner of Iraq, prior to taking up his new appointment in Nyasaland.

Captain J. E. H. Lambert, M.C., has now assumed charge of the Lamu district in Kenya, and Mr. G. R. B. Brown has been appointed to take charge of the Baringo district.

Mr. Frank Nurse has presented several birds from Portuguese East Africa to the London Zoological Gardens, which has also recently received some game fazans from the territories.

Owing to heavy pressure of business Mr. G. G. Hunter Thomas has resigned the Hon. Treasurer-ship of the Kenya Rifle Association. Mr. Horley has been elected to succeed him.

Major F. Pados and Mr. Mervyn Ray are acting as substitute members on the Kenya Board of Agriculture during the absence from the Colony of Captain E. C. Long and Colonel W. K. Tucker.

Mr. B. R. Savy, who is now in Dar es Salaam after a spell of duty in Iringa, has been in the Tanganyika Survey Department for the past ten years. He was previously in Kenya for three years.

The marriage will take place shortly of Miss Kathleen Stobke, daughter of the Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Stobke, of Edgeston, Isle of Wight, to Mr. William F. Page, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service.

The Kenya Committee of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women has elected Mrs. Ralph Turner, chairman, Mrs. H. S. Scott Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Rhodes Co-Secretaries.

Wing-Commander A. W. Gallehawk, A.F.C., who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and was later in H.M.S. "Furious," has been appointed Fleet Aviation Officer to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Rey, the well-known authority on Ethiopia, and now Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, is in Scotland with Mrs. Rey. He expects to leave England for South Africa early next month.

Mr. R. H. Kirkcaldy has assumed charge of the Limbe branch of Kugula Stores on his return to Masaland from leave. For many years he had been in charge of the branch in Blantyre, where he was a Town Councillor for ten years.

Congratulations to Major and Mrs. V. Chester Jack, of Kitale, on winning the challenge cup for most points at the Nakuru Horticultural Show. They also won a challenge cup for fruit and vegetable classes, and sixteen other prizes.

M. Mittelholzer, the Swiss climber, who flew to East Africa a couple of years ago with Baron de Rothschild, was reported to have accompanied Professor Piccard on the latter's second ascent into the stratosphere up to an altitude of 50,000 feet.

Mr. Patrick Dunger, M.P. for West Islington, who is now on his way to South Africa, intends visiting the East African territories on his homeward journey.

On the eve of his departure from the Government House, the Acting Provincial Commissioner was entertained by the local Mkoani Club, who took the opportunity of reviewing the growth of the Mkoani district from 1911 to the present day.

Brigadier-General Ernest C. Gepp, D.S.O., who before the War served with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, has been appointed Commandant of the Small Arms School. He is at present serving on the Headquarters Staff in India.

Major-General Sir C. M. Mathew, who died in Ayrshire last week, served in the Sudan in 1885-1886, was with the Dongola Expedition in 1896, and in the Nile Expedition of 1898, being present at the Battle of Khartoum, and awarded the D.S.O.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, O.B.E., is to lecture on October 30 to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society on "Kilimanjaro and Kenya Mountains." Dr. E. B. Worthington has promised to address the Society on February 15 on "Great Lakes of Africa."

His Excellency the Acting Governor of Uganda and Mrs. Scott have just completed a *safari* in the course of which they visited Masaka, Mbarara, Kabale, Kigezi, the Kalembe copper mines, and Fort Portal, whence they returned to Entebbe via Mubende.

Mr. J. E. Brunnen, who is en route for Dar es Salaam on his return from leave, has served in the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department as Electrical Engineer for the past twelve years. He was previously for twelve years on the staff of the Admiralty.

Mr. Harry Venson, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya as Mr. H. Stevenson, is now in South Africa. He is a professional conjurer, and has delighted many Kenya audiences with his tricks. He is a former President of the Transvaal Magic Circle.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Flynn, who have previously toured East Africa, are on a further visit to the territories in the course of which they hope to take cinematograph pictures of big game. They plan to leave Mombasa on the homeward journey about three months hence.

Colonel Clare R. V. Saville, D.S.O., O.B.E., who served with the West African Frontier Force from 1905 to 1916, for a short time in East Africa, and was Staff Captain of the Nigerian Regiment, has been appointed to command the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Among those on leave from Tanganyika are Major W. E. H. Statham, M.C., District Officer in Mwanza; Mr. J. L. Fairclough, M.C., Assistant District Officer in Maswa; Mr. C. V. Curtis, Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Mr. R. E. F. Parsons, Marine Officer in Dar es Salaam.

PERSONALIA (continued).

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa of Mr. J. F. Lee Mellor, who for the past few years had edited the Mombasa *Kenya Daily Mail*. He first went to Kenya just after the War to join the now defunct *Leader* and served on most of the Kenya newspapers thereafter. He leaves a widow who was formerly Miss Smith of Lambwa.

Nyasalanders will be glad to learn that Major T. T. Stephens has recovered from his operation, which proved to be more serious than was anticipated, but will sympathise with him in the bereavement he has suffered by the death of his mother. His wedding on October 4 will be very quiet. His wife and he intend leaving for Nyasaland on October 13.

Outward passengers by to-morrow's air mail to East Africa include Mr. Tuppe, Brindisi to Juba; Mr. Toecker and Mr. Van de Walte, Paris to Juba; Mr. J. B. Craddock and Mr. Thomas, London to Kampala; Major Buxton, to Nairobi; Miss Mackenzie, to Dodoma; and Mrs. Coombe, to Broken Hill. Inward passengers who reached London last Sunday included Dr. Crouch, from Wadi Halfa, and M. Riget, from Kampala.

We regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Pownall Ramsay Phipps, whose services in organising the new administration of the Sudan after the defeat and death of the Khalifa will be widely remembered. He joined the 13th Sudanese Regiment in 1899, and from 1900 to 1902 was Acting Governor of the Khartoum, Sennar and Berber Provinces, then becoming Assistant Civil Secretary, and three years later Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government. He held the post until 1913, when health reasons forced him to retire.

Mrs. Patrick Bonfield, who was recently taken back to Nairobi from Aden while on her way home accompanied by her two children, has been acquitted of the charge of kidnapping them, the magistrate holding that there was no evidence to show that she knew of the Supreme Court's direction that her husband should have the custody of the children. Her father, Mr. Ian MacIntyre, a former M.P., has been committed for trial by the Supreme Court on the charge of inciting his daughter to commit a felony by kidnapping the children. An appeal is to be lodged against the decision in the case of Mrs. Bonfield. Mr. Bonfield has been granted £300 damages against Captain Dansie, the co-respondent in the divorce case.

Mr. George Beresford Craddock, general manager of the Uganda Company, who left yesterday to fly back to Kampala after a ten days' business visit to London, is so impressed with the excellence of the Imperial Airways service that he has decided that he will henceforth spend a month a year in England, travelling each way by air, instead of following the usual custom of returning every three years or so for a few months. As this year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Craddock has exercised a wise and conciliatory influence among the commercial community, by whom he is regarded as one of the ablest business men in the country. He has travelled very extensively and lived among other countries in India, Burma, Ceylon, Japan, the U.S.A. and Canada. He is a member of the newly formed Uganda Native Production Com-

mittee. Mr. John Amery, who recently visited Tanganyika for film purposes, was to have been married at Chelsea Register Office on Monday, but the wedding was stopped on the ground that he is under age. He and his fiancée, Miss Una Evelyn Wing, a actress, thereupon left for France with the intention of being married on the Continent.

Rear Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B., who has just paid his first visit to Kenya as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, made a big game safari in the Southern Masai district while the cruisers were in Mombasa. Among his bag was a record impala, with horns of 31 1/2 inches.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi from typhus of Mr. J. H. D. Beales, the well-known Kenya stock expert, who had lived in East Africa for thirteen years, the first few of which were spent as manager of the Government Stock Farm at Nairobi. Mr. Beales was at one time a widely known judge of Shire horses and Shorthorn cattle in England.

The engagement is announced between Miss Betty Playfair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Playfair of Nairobi, and Flight Lieutenant the Earl of Bandon. Lord Bandon, an Irish peer, is twenty-eight years of age, is an old Rugby player, and is a keen runner. When the late earl died in 1924, his heir, a cousin, had predeceased him, as had also the heir's eldest son; thus the present earl, a grandson of the late earl's cousin, came into the title.

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THE SOMALI AS HE IS, AND MAY BE.

Sir Harold Kittermaster's Analysis.

In Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika the Somali is a common object of the way-side. If one may so put it, and often not too welcome an object. Tall, handsome and impudent, he drives his camel and his cattle far and wide, and is ever ready for a scrap if his dignity is offended.

Probably no one is better qualified to sum up his nature and qualities than Sir Harold Kittermaster, until recently Governor of Somaliland. All the Somali may be, but Sir Harold is taller; and in a country where personality goes for much and sheer endurance for more, a man who has rowed in the Varsity race from Putney to Mortlake and gone through the training and the mill of "toggles" and Eight's at Oxford, has a distinct pull as the Somali discovered. So when Sir Harold writes in detail in the *Journal of the African Society* "The Development of the Somalis," he cautiously adds, it may be taken for granted that the facts will be authentic and the opinions sound.

"The salient characteristic of the Somali," says Sir Harold, "is an intense individualism derived from his worship of camels." He is not adverse to agriculture, where that work is possible, as in the western part of the Protectorate. The more progressively minded will use English ploughs, though payment for them is made less readily. He has a sense of property.

"It is extraordinarily interesting to see how instinctive is the sense among a primitive people to recognise private ownership of land as natural and just. Grazing with the Somalis, as with most pastoral tribes, is communal and not individual, but once a man has gone to the trouble and expense of clearing and planting a plot of ground, that plot is recognised by his fellows as belonging to him in a special sense, and though he may abandon it for years, and even leave the country, no other man except his heir at law will take it up for cultivation. It is not that the population is so sparse that there is land and grass to spare for every one; for many of the complaints made to Government by the pastoralists that they are being deprived of their grazing by the cultivator. It is certainly not that the people are afraid of Government action in supporting the claim of the original cultivator, because, such spasmodic cultivation being wasteful, Government discourages it. It is, as stated above, an instinctive sense of the justice of allowing a man the fruit of his labours."

Close-Fisted.

This characteristic is extended even to the gatherers of gum-trankhise and myrrh and the cutters of "damask" trees, a species of willow valuable for horse and boat-building purposes. Although these plants are absolutely wild, their exploiters acquire a "vested interest" in the trees, which is respected by their fellows.

But when it comes to spending hard cash the Somali is closer-fisted than the fabled Aberdonian.

"An insurance company," says our author, "will never do business in Somaliland. If Government would supply wholesale inoculation (or cattle free) it would be most popular, but even when an outbreak of disease has actually occurred in an area the majority of the population would refuse to adopt prophylactic measures if they had to be paid for.

"The standard request put to the Governor whenever he was addressing a meeting of the headmen was for the establishment of schools, but the invariable reply to his query what they would pay for the schools was, 'Nothing. Government must pay.' Two of the private schools qualified for the Government grant, but one of them found the Government grant anything but a blessing; for the parents of the children immediately said, 'Now that the Government is paying you, we need no longer pay your fees.' Even though Government provides the weapons (for an anti-leust campaign), the headmen cannot get the rank and file to fight the campaign unless they are paid for it, yet the destruction of the pest is of vital importance to every one of them."

It will be easily understood that the 1900-1901 scheme of supplying the tribes with rifles to enable them to make their own defence against Muhammad 'Abdullah Hassan, "the Mad Mullah," was a failure.

The rifles which were supplied by the British Government were used in principal by the Somali Mullahs themselves, or were actually sold to the Mullah's people.

Unwilling Co-operators.

In short, co-operation is an idea absolutely outside the Somali's scheme of things.

For the last six years the conscious spirit behind the Government's policy has been the wish to make the people take more responsibility upon themselves. There is lacking among the leading men of the country even the spirit to carry their people with them. They will not, because they know they cannot, undertake to carry out constructive work.

However, the introduction of the automobile-motor-car communication has been established with Nairobi (via Mogadisho) is killing camel transport, and the drilling of wells may break his supremacy as an economic unit and wear the people from the camel to the more productive sheep, whose skins hold a unique position in the world's markets. Though the Somali will have nothing to do with compulsory dipping to combat the mangle which impairs the value of the skins.

The people prefer to trust in Allah, writes Sir Harold, rather pathetically, and when one reads that "for the moment the geological prospects of the country rest distinctly in the shadow," one appreciates the import of that "if any" which qualifies the prospect of development. But the little proves uncontestedly that Sir Harold doved and understood the Somali and did his very best for them—a fine, virile, hard-bitten if barbaric race.



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GREAT CONFIDENCE IN UGANDA.

An Interview with Mr. Michael Moses.

"I shall be very disappointed if Uganda does not reach an output of 300,000 bales of cotton within a year or two," Mr. Michael Moses, M.B.E., told us the other day, adding: "That is not mere optimism but is founded on an experience of thirty-six years in the country, an appreciation of its immense potentialities, and, in particular, a conviction that the new Native Production Committee will be found a very useful instrument for the encouragement of Native production."

That Committee, urged for some two years by Mr. Moses, will sit under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, and will have representatives of cotton buyers and ginners, commerce generally, and the Native population, but is not intended to concern itself exclusively with increased cotton output; on the contrary, prompt steps are expected to be taken to encourage the Native growing of *robusta* coffee, *simsim*, groundnuts, and other crops.

In the opinion of Mr. Moses, who has been nominated by the Governor to serve on the Committee, one of its first steps should be a careful survey, district by district, of the present production and probable potentialities, to be followed by such action as may seem suitable in the individual areas, and the recording in future of the production of each crop in each district, so that the Government and the country can henceforth see at a glance in which areas progress has been most rapid and where it lags.

How Official Advancement should be Judged

When urging this course some little time ago to a senior official, Mr. Moses was asked caustically: "Do you suggest that Administrative Officers should be paid according to the Native output?" "No, certainly not!" he replied, "but I do suggest that his suitability for advancement should in at least some measure be judged by the progress of the area committed to his charge." And with that suggestion few East Africans, official or non-official, will disagree.

But it must not be thought that Mr. Moses is in any sense anti-Government; on the contrary, he declares that there is no country in the world so well-governed as Uganda—even though it is all the better for a little criticism now and then to keep it keyed up to the standard of efficiency which it has attained!

An interesting suggestion made by him was that, with the advice of the Native Production Committee, the Agricultural Department should make the experiment of encouraging Natives in a few carefully selected areas to grow a three or four year crop rotation, including one year in which they should grow and plough in a suitable cover crop for the purpose of fertilisation. Natives in Uganda are, he admits, not yet by any means ready to accept the necessity of manuring, but if districts with enlightened chiefs and headmen were chosen, he believes that it would be possible to plant, say, cotton

the first year, groundnuts or *simsim* the second, and perhaps a cover crop the third and plough it in; in the same district other plots followed the present Native system of continuous cropping of cotton, it should be an easy matter to demonstrate the advantages of rotation. The idea certainly seems worth trying, and, if imitated by the pathetic Administrators and Agriculturalists, might well prove a valuable first step in the improvement of the whole conduct of Native agriculture in the Protectorate.

"Uganda, like other countries, has its problems—and I believe that the attempt to introduce an income tax will prove one of them," concluded Mr. Moses, "but I would not exchange Uganda's prospects for those of any other country. I have the complete confidence and everything I possess is, and will remain, in the country."

By the way, when you are asked, as you sometimes must be, to advocate the system of election to the Legislative Council, do remember the dangers which would ensue in such a country. I am sure that non-election is the best form of public representation; and very few people indeed with full knowledge of the subject would dispute that opinion. A few, admittedly, have demanded the elective system for years, but they are in a very small minority.

TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT AEROPLANES.

We learn that the Tanganyika Government has under consideration the early disbandment of the Air Service attached to the Survey Department, and anticipate that the Governor will speak on the subject at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council. We believe that the machines are to be disposed of gradually.

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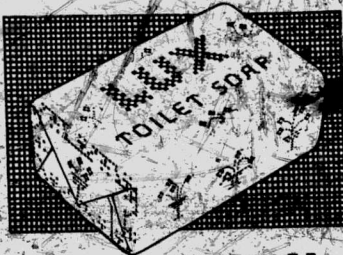
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For three generations Baby's Basket has found room for the famous little red book, issued by Steedman's, entitled "Hints to Mothers." Giving useful hints on all baby's little ailments, it is a very efficient standard reference which mothers like to keep handy, because it helps to overcome bothersome little troubles and, in the case of more serious disorders, tells what to do until the doctor comes. Incidentally—but only incidentally—the booklet serves as an effective reminder of the value ally—the booklet serves as a gentle and safe aperient for babies at teething time and for children up to fourteen.

Half the battle of ensuring baby's progress and happiness lies in the regular action of the bowels. Careful mothers all over the world give one of the famous double EE powders at the first sign of constipation. They are absolutely safe and sure. A copy of "Hints to Mothers" is gladly sent free of charge, if you write to John Steedman and Co., 272, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.

Paint— with an eye to the future

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

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Manufactured in London by C. R. AVERILL LTD., 22, Duke St., Stamford St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

DUX COFFEE SHIELDS

PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE PLANTS AGAINST CUT WORMS

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

Samples on application to:

The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co. Ltd. Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.3.

Agents holding stock in Kenya:

J. W. MILLIGAN & Co., Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

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

ATTRactions OF LIFE IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 1262)

11. "I have a few hundred acres of Kericho, formerly a land of the... (text continues with a story about land and a friend's advice)

12. "The twenty-acre plot is not run at a profit, but... (text continues with financial advice regarding land)

13. "Do not attempt to manage any estate you are... (text continues with advice on estate management)

14. "Live on a good acre a year on your land and save... (text continues with advice on land use and savings)

15. "Make Kenya your home and draw your pension... (text continues with advice on retirement and home ownership)

16. "Remember the African is not a trained servant... (text continues with advice on employing African labor)

17. "Take plenty of time before you buy any land... (text continues with advice on land purchase)

Wide Press Publicity Necessary

It will thus be seen that a good deal of very practical information is vouchsafed to the reader... (text continues with a detailed review of a pamphlet about Kenya)

Never before have we broken the journalistic practice of declining to notice a pamphlet or book... (text continues with a critique of journalistic practices)

Now that the Sudan Government will no longer be able to give employment to all pupils... (text continues with news about the Sudan Government and education)

KENYA AGRICULTURAL CENSUS FIGURES.

An advance summary of the Kenya Agricultural Census for the twelve months ended February 29 discloses a decrease of 110,300 acres under European occupation... (text continues with agricultural census data)

Coffee.—Area increased by 2,185 acres, and now stands at 98,874 acres... (text continues with coffee production statistics)

Wheat.—Total production was 86,502 bags for 1931... (text continues with wheat production statistics)

Tea.—The area increased to 11,528 acres from 10,055 acres in 1931... (text continues with tea production statistics)

Sisal.—Production totalled 14,674 tons, against the previous year's record figure of 15,858 tons... (text continues with sisal production statistics)

Sugar Cane.—A slight decrease is shown in the area under cane, the total at the end of February being 12,363 acres... (text continues with sugar cane statistics)

Essential Oils.—With the increase of the area under essential oil plants to 1,850 acres, exports reached a value of £8,001... (text continues with essential oils statistics)

Advertisement for OGDEN'S SPORTSMAN PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. Includes an illustration of a cigarette pack and a lit cigarette. Text: OGDEN'S SPORTSMAN PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. SOLD IN HANDY FLAT POCKET BOXES OF 50 AND IN 50's AIR TIGHT TINS. SAVE THE COUPONS

TANGANYIKA COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

European Imports from 1931 Report to League of Nations.

The total imports, exclusive of jaggery and sugar, but including Government imports, are returned at £2,345,506, of which the United Kingdom claimed 36.4%, British India 20.7%, Kenya and Uganda 6.9%, and other British possessions 4.7%, making a total of 58.9% for the British Empire; of foreign countries, Japan ranked an impressive first with 10.2%, the U.S.A. second with 6.6%, Germany third with 6.2%, and Holland fourth with 5%. The main items of each country are officially listed as follows:

United Kingdom.—Tinned provisions, beer and ale, biscuits, confectionery, whisky, cigarettes, earthenware, cement, galvanised iron sheets, nails and sheeps, other iron and steel manufactures, electrical goods and apparatus, machines and machinery, typewriters, cotton piece goods, canvas and tarpaulins, drugs and medicines, stationery, cycles, motor cars and lorries, other motor vehicles and parts thereof, rails, wagons and trucks, ships, lights and boats, tubes and tires.

British India.—Rice, other grain, wheat, pulses, mutton, ghee, other preparations, spices, tea, wood and timber, bricks and tiles, aluminium, hollow-ware, cotton piece goods, blankets, cotton thread, jute, bags, boots and shoes, umbrellas.

Kenya and Uganda.—Maize and wheat, flour, hams and bacon, butter, sugar, cheese, potatoes, wood and timber.

Other British Possessions.—Wool, flour, salted fish, onions, salt, motor cars and lorries, wire, cement, rails and sleepers, tubes and pipes, iron and steel manufactures, aluminium hollow-ware, tools and implements, hardware, knives, shovels and spades, machines and machinery, cotton piece goods, copper wire, blankets, hats and caps, stationery, beads, lamps and lanterns.

United States of America.—Cotton piece goods, lubricating oil, motor spirit, petroleum, motor cars and lorries, other motor vehicles and parts, tractors, rail locomotives, tires and tubes.

Holland.—Milk, tobacco, cotton piece goods, blankets, lighters and boats.

Japan.—Cotton and silk piece goods, cement, blankets, and hosiery.

Belgium.—Iron and steel manufactures, cotton piece goods.

France.—Wines, tires and tubes, soap.

Italy.—Cotton piece goods and wines.

Other Foreign Countries.—Wines, wood and timber, motor spirit, petroleum, beads, matches, cotton piece goods, sugar.

Local Manufacture.

It will no doubt come as a surprise to many of our readers, including not a few of those resident in the Territory itself, that Tanganyika has so many local industrial establishments and manufactures; of course many of them are quite small, but the table on page 46 is nevertheless instructive. It gives the following facts:

Industry.	Number.	Number of persons employed.
Ginneries	20	2,347
Oil mills (in some cases includes soap factories)	27	100
Rice mills	17	372
Flour Mills	32	259
Soda and ice factories	16	208
Lime burning factories	13	192
Furriers	3	30
Saw mills	18	388
Salt works	7	866
Furniture makers	22	157
Printing presses	10	205
Sugar factories	5	—
Manufacturing jewellers	17	144
Soap factories	6	81
Cigarette factory	1	11
Tannery	1	1
Vulcanising factories	2	13
Brick works	7	—
Meat factory	4	92
Bacon factory	1	28
Tea factory	1	6
Sisal factories	8	2,500

Figures not known.

Government Air Service.

Between June 12 and the end of the year 52,600 miles were flown by the Government aeroplanes, which now number three Avro survey machines, and which claim to have shown 100% reliability after January 2, on which date one machine was forced to land, sustaining only

minor damage. The Dar-es-Salaam hangar can now hold 100 or 150 ten aeroplanes. 201 days' 70 per centage of flying or 2,703 in terms of their salaries, were saved by the transport for ten months of the year were flying in the last five and a half months of the year were flying in the transport of mail, of the general public, and of the carriage of coastal mail to the port of Salama, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, and Mombasa between October 1 and December 31. The aerial survey work was estimated to be worth £4,950 in terms of ground survey charges.

A discovery in the laboratory of the Geological Survey Department that certain volcanic dust mixed with slate lime and matured under certain conditions, made an excellent cement for building purposes, appears to open up interesting possibilities. It is recorded that 60% of the non-Native population were British-born or British naturalised subjects; the British, including South African Dutch population totalling 4,000, and the German 2,130. There is one Japanese dentist in practice in the Territory.

Marketing of Native Crops.

The marketing of Native crops, coffee, groundnuts, sisima and rice, has not been satisfactory, we read. Small parcels of Native produce are dumped and mixed, the good with the bad, so that a Native producer does not benefit by improving his crop. Even with cotton buyers will purchase at a low price from Native cotton, that is, cotton as it stands in the field, a practice which discourages careful cultivation and harvesting, and leads to waste of crop and poor cash returns to the cultivator. In the absence of a committee of trade and with trading stores stocked with goods, the price was paid for it was not surprising that there was but little cash in the hands of the traders. This, in many places, has led to a reversion to barter on an increasing scale, and stocks of goods were often loaded in exchange for produce. This breakdown in the economic machinery seriously influences Natives in their agricultural activities, and the Government had under consideration at the end of the year legislation designed to restore the circulation of cash as a medium of exchange and organising to improve the marketing arrangements for Native produce.

MR. LESLIE TARLTON'S NEW VENTURE.

East Africa learns that Mr. Leslie J. Tarlton is about to begin business in Arusha as a safari outfitter. Born in South Australia in 1877, he arrived in East Africa in 1904, after having served through the South African War. He accompanied President Roosevelt during his visit to Kenya, was a partner in Messrs. Newland Tarlton & Co., one of the first safari outfitters established in Nairobi, and later one of the founding partners of Messrs. Tarlton, Whetham & Co., which company was in 1923 incorporated in Safariland, Ltd.

Kenya's Elected Members have protested strongly against the cost of Lord Moyne's inquiry, being charged against the Colony, in view of the fact that the inquiry was instituted upon the instructions of the Imperial Government. The sum of £1,000 was allowed in the Supplementary Estimates to meet the costs of the inquiry.

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East Africa in the Press

PERMANENT SLAVERY COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

Lord Curzon, the British member of the League of Nations, Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Slavery and of the League's Forced Labor Committee, has made the following suggestion in *The Times* concerning the continuity of effort which should be made towards the abolition of slavery:

"It is felt that little or no result is achieved by setting up Temporary Slavery Committees, such as this and its predecessors of 1925, at long intervals, insomuch as they are supplied with information and unable to pursue a continuous and whose recommendations can be, and have been, largely ignored by some of those most concerned. Experience (I need not quote instances) has shown that the creation of Bureaux is equally futile. Nothing effective will ever be done until a small Permanent Commission of Experts is set up at Geneva under the auspices of the League on the lines of the Permanent Mandates Commission. It would keep the subject before the public, obtain the information required and comment upon it, examine the facts, and make suggestions as to methods of abolition or modification in relation to existing local conditions, and advise as to financial assistance and the expenditure of funds. Its activities would be controlled by the rules agreed to by the Council and Assembly in the case of the Slavery Committee of 1925, so as to guarantee that it should not offend national susceptibilities in the sphere of internal administration."

This was the proposal of the British Government warmly supported by Lord Cecil in the debate on July 22, 1924, in the House of Lords; but I fear that, even were it proposed by a unanimous vote of the Committee of Experts, it would very probably be rejected by the Council on the grounds of economy. A liberal estimate for a Commission of seven members puts the cost at about 35,500 Swiss francs (£11,420 at par) if the Commission met annually; this could be reduced by biennial sessions and perhaps in other ways.

"Christian men and women of this country," says the appeal which we have published, "are considering what parts they can play to commemorate the British action of 400 years ago. I venture to suggest that no more effective action could be taken than by guaranteeing the cost (say for a period of five years) of such a Commission."

APPRECIATION OF SIR CLAUD HOLLIS.

A very appreciative leading article regarding Sir Claud Hollis, who, after spending thirty years in East Africa, is now Governor of Trinidad, recently appeared in the *Trinidad Daily Mirror*, which described him as a charming and scholarly man, and an unswerving supporter of every cause dedicated on human need for human kindness and benevolence. It would, the newspaper continued, be erroneous to regard

Sir Claud Hollis only as the man of letters, the nature lover, the cultured and kindly gentleman, who is happiest with a book or composing his speech for a gathering of animal lovers or social workers. His Excellency remarked on a public occasion once that he became Governor as a result of asking questions instead of answering them, by which he gave a clue to his turn of mind, an inquiring turn which has enabled him to get a grasp of many difficult subjects which has repeatedly surprised the experts. This has also kept him modern in outlook and sharpened the pioneering instinct, so that we find he was the first Trinidad Governor, it indeed, not the first West Indian Governor to fly over the Colony he had been called to administer. In Zanzibar Sir Claud Hollis was the quiet and efficient holder of the Residency, to whom Zanzibar owes its wonderful roads, and in Trinidad he quickly realised the road needs and encouraged the speeding up of the construction programme. Under his regime there has been, in spite of squabbles, an unusual degree of co-operation between the Government and the City Council.

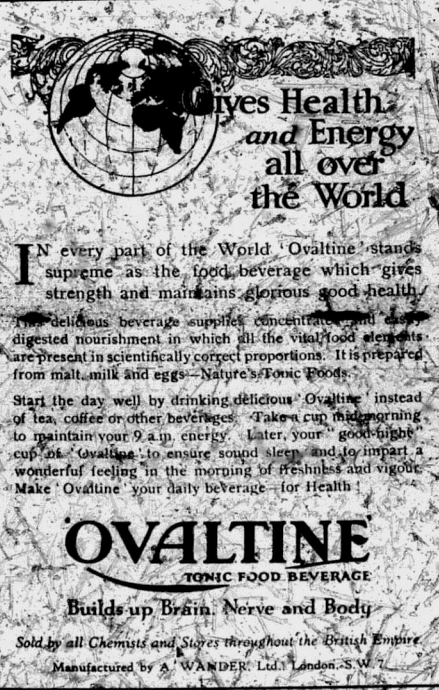
MISSION SISTER'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

EAST AFRICAN views on missionary and their work may vary, but no East African, be he official settler or trader, will read the following account from this month's *Central Africa* without being surprised and shocked. It tells of five white missionaries, seven, three or four individuals so feeling, in a certain and a British sense of respect, to insult a person of deep religious convictions. The writer of the article who signs himself "H." and who was revisiting East Africa after twelve years' absence, says, "they":

"On Monday, some passengers got on from Nairobi and on arrival at the three or four A. M. the dining of seemed to think their duty binding to mock at the Christian faith in general and Christian missions in particular. There was a Sister of the Community of the Sacred Passion on board. They would so ask her how much it would cost to be converted. Another proclaimed his intention over the drink to prescribe her with various adjectives, with a glass of beer and a Bible, and to ask her which she would have. I reflected that those were some of the people who were given charge of Natives, and have the making or marring of their lives. But, if somebody remarked to me it must be remembered that there is a goodish body of backward people among these heathens who by no means share the opinions of their brethren."

Every community has its undesirable, but fortunately, East Africa has few of this unpleasant and intolerant breed.

The *Tanganyika Official Gazette* recently published a list of registered schools in the Territory, the number of schools supervised by the missionary societies being: R.C. White Fathers, 10; Augustinian Lutheran Mission, 8; Berlin Mission, 10; U.M.C.A., 12; Benedictine Fathers, 52; Seventh Day Adventist, 2; Africa Inland Mission, 5; Leipzig Lutheran Mission, 3; Bethel Mission, 2; Roman Catholic Holy Ghost Fathers, 5; Moravian Mission, 2.



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IN every part of the World 'Ovaltine' stands supreme as the food beverage which gives strength and maintains glorious good health.

This delicious beverage supplies concentrated and easily digested nourishment in which all the vital food elements are present in scientifically correct proportions. It is prepared from malt, milk and eggs—Nature's Tonic Foods.

Start the day well by drinking delicious 'Ovaltine' instead of tea, coffee or other beverages. Take a cup this morning to maintain your 9 A.M. energy. Later, your 'good-night' cup of 'Ovaltine' to ensure sound sleep, and to impart a wonderful feeling in the morning of freshness and vigour. Make 'Ovaltine' your daily beverage—for Health!

OVALTINE
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Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire.
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AN ETHIOPIAN MYSTERY UNSOLVED

FIRST-CLASS SISAL ESTATES FOR SALE

MR. FRANK E. HAYTER contributes to the current issue of *The Cornhill Magazine* an graphic account of a hazardous journey made by him along the Somali-Land Ethiopian border in 1925 with the object of discovering how and where the Hawash ends. Generations of geographers have been anxious to solve the mystery of this river which is 150 yards wide and enormously deep on its arrival at the plains, but never reaches the sea. Only five caravans were known to have attempted to penetrate the region in the previous 100 years and each had been annihilated by the Danakils, "the most blood-thirsty, treacherous and generally depraved race in the whole of North Africa." Mr. Hayter and his Somali-Arab caravan, with its five camels, escaped a similar fate only by the vast margin, and had thick fog come to them and he would never have lived to tell the story.

For three hideous days, and for three more hideous nights, we waded in those reeking, fever-stricken swamps, moving, not mile by mile, but foot by foot, exhausted, a prey to millions of mosquitoes, and heavily demoralized by the ear-splitting chorus of countless birds, falling before dawn I was absolutely certain we had come to the end of our tether, and that the swamp, being impassable, would see the end of us. But in this belief I was wrong—very wrong—for instead of the swamp being the cause of a tragedy it was the Danakils, who unknown to us, had found our trail, followed us with unobtrusive precision, and had almost surrounded us before we had the faintest suspicion of their presence.

"It was only by the merest chance that any of us got clear, for one of the tribesmen, unable to hold himself in check until the eddow was complete, suddenly rose from a clump of reeds, not twenty yards from me, and hurled a spear. I saw the flash of the blade as it whistled past my ear, and heard the mud as it struck one of the camel boys. But before I could raise my rifle the savage had disappeared. One glance at the prostrate form was sufficient. The spear had hit him full in the chest, and the blade was protruding a foot from his back. He was dead before we started on the wild race that was to take us through the ambush.

"How we managed to get through I have never been able to understand, for as the camels floundered into mud and water, and struggled out again, the fog seemed full of dull flashes as an occasional ray of diffused sunlight shone on whistling spear-heads. I fired several times at dim, running forms, and on two occasions a scream told me that my bullet had found a resting place.

"And what of the mystery of the Hawash? What of the subterranean channels and immense caves into which legend says it pours its mighty volume? Does this mysterious river end in those terrible, fog-bound marshes which had so nearly claimed us? Quite probably it does, but so far as I am concerned, I discovered nothing that was shed any light on the subject. No explorer can get very far when constantly harassed by bloodthirsty savages; and, much as I should like to see a mystery solved, I am certainly not going there again to satisfy anyone."

ADMINISTRATION v. JUDICIARY

MR. GILCHRIST ALEXANDER, formerly a Judge in Tanganyika, writes as follows to *The Times* on a subject which, if not special West African application, has a decided East African interest:

"During the Great War the administrative authorities in Nigeria seized the opportunity, when attention was concentrated on greater problems, to oust trained Judges and lawyers from participation in the administration of justice in vast tracts of territory of that part of the world. The supineness of the local department of the Colonial Office at that time may be desirable that the system of 'new despotism' thus introduced into the tropics should be ended. How bad its effects may be was evident in the case of Dr. Knowles. The members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who heard the appeal in that case, were visibly shocked when they learned that a white man, on trial on a capital charge, should be debarred from legal assistance."

CAPTAIN F. A. JOHNSON, of Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W. 1, who has been appointed receiver and manager of the W. F. A. Trust, a British Co. Ltd., is authorized to receive offers for the sale of the company's properties, which comprise the well-known kibuka, Masongole, Ndarugu, and Ndula sisal estates in Kenya, embracing over 8,000 acres planted and under cultivation, which stand in the books at the low figure of £7 per acre. The plantations, which are in excellent condition and fully equipped, are ready to begin immediate production, and it is estimated that 2,000 tons of fibre could be produced within the next twelve months. In the last ten years some £25,000 has been expended on development of the estates, £20,000 on new equipment, and £25,000 written off for depreciation and redemption, while 12,000 tons of sisal have been produced. The company's fibre has a splendid name and has usually commanded a premium on the market.

Probably the only living being who witnessed the famous meeting in Ujiji between David Livingstone and H. M. Stanley is Jembe Heri, who now lives in a neighbouring village. The Rev. A. M. Chirwin, writing in *Sunday at Home* of his meeting with this Native, says:


"Jembe Heri is the headman of the village, and is probably the only person living who was present at the meeting between the two explorers. Jembe is a Muhamedan, but is proud of his connexion with the great Christian missionary. As a boy he often took eggs and ran to Livingstone's hut, and he says that he frequently saw the lonely man sitting under the mango tree where Stanley met him, or walking by the lake-side deep in thought and prayer."

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MURPHY & CO. LTD. RANGOON.
S. VICK & CO. LTD. BATAVIA.

"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.

The Ndaba Sports Club is being wound up.

A goods train recently collided with and killed a hippo near Jinja.

The business of Nash and Goldsack, Ltd., Uganda, has been wound up.

We hear that another weekly newspaper is about to be started in Uganda.

The East Africa Pavilion at Wembley is now the property of a joinery firm.

13,400 lbs. of ivory were sold at a Government auction in Dar es Salaam last week.

The importation of dogs into Tanganyika from the Belgian Congo is now prohibited.

The Tanga Cinema has been burnt down. The damage is stated to be covered by insurance.

A trunk telephone service is now in operation between Livingstone and Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.

Uganda now has nearly 100,000 acres under cotton, compared with 60,042 acres at this time last year.

Tanganyika post offices sold £1,484 worth of quinine tablets last year, as against £1,595 during 1930.

Mr. Walter H. Johnson, a director of Messrs. Humber, Ltd., has returned from his visit to East Africa.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during June amounted to £18,250, compared with £22,888 for June, 1931.

The aerodrome at Bamburi, near Mombasa, has been declared open for the landing of light and medium aircraft.

Funds are urgently needed by the Sudan United Mission, whose London headquarters are at 32, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

A hostel for Native girls was recently opened in Zanzibar by Her Highness the Sultana and Lady Rankine, wife of the British Resident.

Mr. George Johnson, of Messrs. Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo, recently paid a visit to the mining areas in Northern Rhodesia.

Uganda will not this year compete for the Manning Cup, this being the first year since its inception in 1906 in which they have not participated.

The East Africa Women's League is arranging an exhibition of Women's Work and Home Industries in Nairobi, to take place about the middle of October.

Parcels sent by air mail from Northern Rhodesia to Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika are charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. per lb., the cost to England is 7s. per lb.

Two American tourists who are now shooting on the Serengeti Plains took their own motor boat to Mwanza, whence they made several pleasure cruises on Lake Victoria.

The new Tanganyika Central and Pemba Island was recently formally opened by Mr. C. S. Seymour Hall. It was built at a cost of Ks. 7,500 in memory of the late husband of Mrs. Sarah Meshji.

During the past season nearly 70% of the cotton crop was created by the Northern Rhodesia Company, which is said by its directors to have made marked progress over its past records.

The cut in salaries of the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways is to be increased to from 6% to 10%, the same reduction which recently came into operation in regard to the Civil Administration.

A new Native band formed in Tanga calls itself the "Royal Highlanders Band" and makes the modest claim that it "can play any song and give you full pleasure." What more could any township ask?

Of the 222 alien immigrants entering Northern Rhodesia during 1931, 78 were American, 48 German, 28 Irish, 24 and 17 Italian. The corresponding totals for 1929 and 1930 were 260 and 324 respectively.

Trade imports into Tanganyika during the first four months of this year amounted to £225,850 compared with £712,384 during the corresponding period of 1931. Domestic exports totalled £508,321 against £521,071.

Not often does one hear of a Native being killed by a coconut palm, but a subscriber in Tanga tells us that a Native employed by the Tanga Club was crushed and killed outright by such a tree which he and others were engaged in felling.

Gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for June totalled £123,714, against £165,575 for the corresponding month of last year. For the Mashonaland Railway the figures are £71,629 against £62,448; and for the Beira-Centuri section £30,455 against £46,438.

To celebrate the 132nd anniversary of the Church Missionary Society a gift has been sent to the mission in Uganda by the Church of the Western Deanery in Western China. It takes the form of three Chinese scrolls, which Bishop Stuart will take back with him to Kampala.

As a precautionary measure, Beira Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., is making provisional arrangements to place 5% Convertible Debenture stock at par during the course of next year, for the purpose of obtaining, if required, approximately £200,000 additional working cash capital. Unless there is a severe setback in the price of copper, the company does not anticipate issuing any of this stock.

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RIFLES

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN KENYA BISLEY.

COFFEE.

Major E. C. B. Elliott the New Champion.

THERE WAS A fair demand at last week's auctions, and fully steady prices were recorded, especially for lower grades. There have been small private sales of market rates.

Kenya - 'A' sizes 65s. 6d. to 82s. 6d., 'B' 50s. 6d. to 64s. 6d., 'C' 40s. 6d. to 48s. 6d., Peaberry 60s. 6d. to 65s. 6d., London graded - First size 60s. 6d., Peaberry 60s. 6d., Ungraded 50s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.

Tanganyika - London cleaned - First size 67s. 6d., Second size 57s. 6d., Third size 47s. 6d., Peaberry 60s. 6d.

Belgian Congo - 'A' sizes 64s. 6d., 'B' 54s. 6d. to 60s. 6d., 'C' 48s. 6d. to 54s. 6d., Peaberry 58s. 6d.

London graded - First sizes 60s. 6d. to 68s. 6d., Second sizes 55s. 6d. to 57s. 6d., Third sizes 47s. 6d., Peaberry 53s. 6d. to 56s. 6d., Ungraded 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d., London cleaned - First size 61s. 6d., Second size 52s. 6d., Third size 46s. 6d., Peaberry 54s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on August 17 totalled 46,467 bags, compared with 44,033 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

During the first half of this year imports of raw coffee into Great Britain included the following supplies from the East African territories: Kenya, 228,030 cwt. (£1,183,567); Uganda, 14,747 cwt. (£56,705); Tanganyika, 5,269 cwt. (£261,784). Exports of coffee from Great Britain during the same period included the following amounts originally sent from East Africa: Kenya, 122,667 cwt. (£604,085); Uganda, 5,792 cwt. (£12,700); Tanganyika, 22,805 cwt. (£101,788).

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed. - Quiet, with August-September quoted £11 12s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 10s. and £14 5s.)

Alives. - Quiet, with spot sold at 74d. per lb. and sellers quoting 7d. per lb. c.i.f. August-October shipments. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 81d. and 1s. 1d.)

Copra. - Fair sun-dried is rather lower at £13 17s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 10s. and £16 10s.)

Cotton. - There has been a steady demand for African sorts at from 51d. to 74s. per lb., according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was 4d.)

Groundnuts. - The market is steady at about £15 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £12 5s. and £14 5s.)

Hides and Skins. - Heavy unbaled Mozambicas are steady at 45d. per lb. Skins are neglected.

Maine. - East African No. 2 white flat for August-October is quoted at 20s. 6d., No. 3 at 20s. 6d., No. 4 flat yellow at 20s., and No. 6 round yellow at 19s. 6d. per 40 lb. in bags. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 for No. 2 white flat were 18s. and 20s.)

Simsim. - White and/or yellow is steady at £25 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 10s. and £14 7s. 6d.)

Sisal. - The market is steady with sellers of East African No. 1 good marks at £24 10s. 6d. for August-October shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £22 5s.)

Tea. - 625 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 61s. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6d. and 6d.)

White Bark. - The market has recently shown an easier tone. Business in chopped was done at about £7 2s. 6d. per ton, but sellers now quote 67 5s.

Major E. C. B. Elliott has won the Kenya championships at the annual Bisley... The new champion is well known on this side as first-class shot, and has on six occasions reached the 'Hundred'.

In the Marine Cup competition Kenya registered the record score of 1,827 compared with 1,825 points secured last year. With this score they have both homes of beat in the Nyasaland and Tanganyika teams.

The team comprised Mr. A. Orchardson, Mr. J. B. Smith, Captain G. J. Irvine, Mr. J. G. Bump, Mrs. Irvine, P. P. Touche, Sgt. Major A. Christy, and Mr. H. D. Bowen. Captain Irvine won the Services' Gun Cup with Major C. K. Elliott second, and Mr. J. Orchardson third, and Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick won the Ex-Services' Gun's Competition with Captain W. H. Dickson and Mr. G. J. Irvine finishing second and third.

In the shooting for the Kennet Gun Mr. A. Orchardson was first, Sgt. Major Kammins second, and Mr. C. J. Stevens third. Sgt. M. Fitzpatrick won the Governor's (Game Shooting) competition score of plus 21.

KITCHENER'S AFRICAN ESTATES.

At the statutory meetings of creditors and shareholders held in London last week in connexion with the compulsory liquidation of Kitchener's African Estates, Ltd., it was disclosed that the sales of coffee, the main crop, had during the past few years been insufficient to cover expenditure. Loans had been raised and debentures issued, and in January last Mr. F. W. Martin, representing a bondholder for £15,950, was appointed receiver. Sanction has already been accorded for the sale of the estates for £6,000, and nothing will therefore be available for unsecured creditors, whose claims total £19,310.

The company was incorporated in 1917 to acquire the interests of the late Lord Kitchener, the late Colonel O. A. G. Fitzgerald and Sir Humphrey Leggett in Songhor Estates, Kenya. Lady Broome has acted as managing director of the company since the death of Lord Broome.

The meetings have been adjourned until this week.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in East Africa during the week ended August 9: Kericho, 1.43 inches; Kiifi, 0.22; Kipkaren, 1.57; Kisumu, 2.38; Keru, 4.22; Limuru, 0.70; Lumbya, 3.01; Mackinnon, 1.35; Meru, 0.00; Moines, 0.53; Mombasa, 1.38; Nairobi, 0.04; Songhor, 1.14; Soy, 2.05; Sabukia, 0.60; Kitale, 1.01; Kampala, 0.99 inches.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

"The Guildford Castle," which left London on August 8, carries the following passengers for

Beira. Miss V. E. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Watson, Master J. E. Watson, McDonald, Master P. E. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Phillips, Mr. S. G. Williams.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA

"Mashobra" passed Gibraltar homewards, August 20.
 "Madura" left Beira, homewards, August 17.
 "Mathana" left Aden outwards, August 19.
 "Kenya" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, August 23.
 "Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, August 19.
 "Tairea" left Bombay for East Africa, August 24.
 "Takliwa" left Durban for Mombasa, August 22.

HOLLAND-INDIA

"Klepkerk" arrived Marseilles homewards, August 19.
 "Nieuwfontein" arrived Beira for East Africa, August 15.
 "Heemskerk" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, August 20.
 "Meiskerk" left Mombasa outwards, August 15.
 "Springfontein" left Antwerp for Hamburg, August 19.
 "Reetfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, August 19.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Azay le Rideau" arrived Rabout outwards, August 15.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Rabout homewards, August 15.
 "Compagne" arrived Tamatave homewards, August 17.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" left Mombasa for Mauritius, August 14.
 "General Voyron" left Mombasa homewards, August 16.
 "General Duchesne" left Marseilles outwards, August 17.

UNION CASTLE

"Dundrum Castle" left Abaya Bay for Mombasa, August 21.
 "Durham Castle" left Mombasa homewards, August 20.
 "Elandaff Castle" left Genoa outwards, August 20.
 "Llandovery Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, August 21.
 "Langibby Castle" arrived Southampton homewards, August 22.
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, August 19.
 "Guildford Castle" left London for Beira, August 18.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

Aug. 25, per s.s. "Naldora."
 30, s.s. "Annoise."

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 August 22 by the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. each Wednesday.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London learns unofficially from Uganda that 1,300 acres have been planted with tobacco in the Bunyoro district, an increase of about 50% over last year's record figure. It is anticipated that the Native tobacco crop should be about 40,000 lb. this season, the yield from some plots being estimated at 800 lb. of marketable leaf per acre. In addition, approximately 130 acres have been put under tobacco by European planters in the Bunyoro area.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd., has decided to offer to holders of options expiring on August 31 the right to extend their options at 5s. per share up to and including August 31, 1934, on payment of 3d. per share on or before August 31, 1932.

KENYA KONGONIS' ENGLISH TOUR.

RESULTS of the matches played by the Kenya Kongonis at Nairobi and views last week were as follows:—

BOONOR

F. W. Gilligan, b. Hodson, run out, 1; R. Hayman, c. Munn, b. Davies, not out, 41; F. W. Norton, b. Harvey, 24; Captain, 1; Harvey, 55; H. Botting, not out, 41; Munn, b. Davies, 7; R. Baxters, c. Percival, b. Peet, 14; Mcd. P. Byrne, run out, 85; Col. A. Byrne, b. Genton, 16; C. S. B. English, c. Munn, b. Harvey, 1; Byes 4; wide 1. Total 447.

KENYA KONGONIS

J. D. Percival, b. Finch, 31; A. M. Davies, c. Gilligan, b. Finch, 15; G. B. Harvey, b. Peet, 93; H. Guthrie, c. Baxter, b. Finch, 7; A. G. Cox, c. Munn, not out, 52; Major F. W. Norton, c. Munn, b. Finch, 7; R. C. Peet, run out, 7; C. W. Hodson, b. Finch, 8; G. Baker, b. Finch, 11; J. W. Stevens, c. Baker, 51; A. G. Freeman, b. Peet, 1; Baker, c. Byes, 6; leg byes 3; no ball 1. Total 120.

MAJOR MUNN'S XI

F. L. Gandy, b. W. Norton, 1; W. F. H. Davy, b. Genton, 60; J. W. Durrant, run out, 5; R. W. A. Caple, c. Guthrie, b. W. Norton, 25; C. Gauden, b. Baker, 54; C. L. Townsend, c. b. Cox, 16; Major F. L. R. Munn, bowled, 25; Basset, b. Peet, 1; G. Clark, run out, 29; and 2 Byes; leg byes 6; Total 160.

KENYA KONGONIS

J. D. Percival, b. Durrant, 5; A. T. Genton, b. Basset, 3; A. M. Guthrie, b. Kenning, 33; A. M. Davies, c. Basset, 10; G. Cox, bowled, 6; Kenning, c. R. C. Peet, c. Gandy, b. Basset, 13; R. W. Norton, c. Munn, b. Clark, 50; 10; J. W. Hodson, c. Basset, 6; Blackson, 16; C. W. Stevens, b. Jackson, 30; A. G. Baker, not out, 0; C. H. Wickham, b. Durrant, 1; C. H. Wickham, absent, ill; Byes, 45; leg byes 6; no ball 1. Total 302.

The London Zoo has purchased a pair of gorillas from the French Congo.

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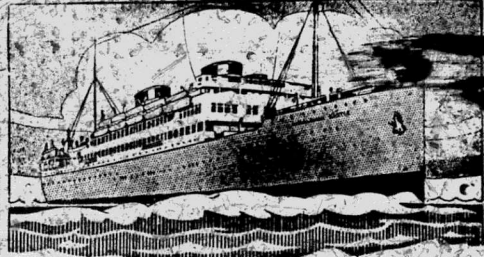
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Since the issue of the recent manifesto by the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council there has been a hardening of opinion in the Colony in support of their demands, and special meetings in various parts of the Colony have endorsed the cry for economy. At Thomson's Falls Major Ewart Grogan was scathingly critical of the Governor, whom he described as championing the Civil Service trades union instead of considering the good of the country as a whole, and at a Kitale meeting a strong plea was made that the Elected Members should resign unanimously and petition the King for the immediate recall of Sir Joseph Byrne. Now a meeting in the Kenya capital under the auspices of the Nairobi Association and attended by many of the leaders of the European community has resolved: "That this Association asks for an assurance from Government that no further taxation will be imposed until the recommendations of the Expenditure Advisory Committee have been published and sufficient time afforded for the country to consider these recommendations and satisfy itself that further taxation is in fact necessary, and that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Governor with a view to seeking the assurance referred to; and that the terms of reference of the Expenditure Advisory Committee being inadequate by reason of the exclusion of avenues of revenue and certain avenues of expenditure, this Association urges that the Secretary of State be asked to agree to widen the terms of reference so as to embrace every avenue of revenue and expenditure." That irritation is general among the non-official European community cannot be gainsaid, and it will grow unless the Government shows a greater elasticity of ideas in meeting the demand for economy. One way of satisfying public opinion would be to introduce only an interim budget pending the report of the Expenditure Advisory Committee, and we trust that that solution will not be lightly ignored.

East Africa, which first disclosed the fact that large sums of money are due to Native laborers by European (mainly non-British) plantations in Tanganyika Territory, particularly sisal estates, and which then urged that the Government should immediately compel such employers to discharge their indebtedness, learns with pleasure that the British Section of the Kilimanjaro Planters Association recently passed a resolution calling upon the Government to take action against such employers. It is disappointing, however, to have to state that no more satisfactory reply was received than an assurance that "the subject of outstanding wages is already engaging the attention of the Government and certain Provincial Commissioners have been requested to submit reports on the situation; suitable action will, if necessary, be taken after consideration of the information and recommendations submitted."

Considering that *East Africa's* disclosures were made seven months ago (on February 11 to be precise), and that we know that the Government immediately instructed its chief officials in at least some of the worst areas to investigate and report, this continued procrastination appears incomprehensible. There must be something sadly wrong with a system which requires the best part of a year for reports and consideration of so simple a matter. Why "suitable action" should be postponed until reports and recommendations have been received from a number of different officers is difficult to comprehend, and we trust that the Provincial Commissioners in question have been instructed not to await completion of their inquiries before reporting, but to tender interim reports to

headquarters of the present state is shown to be an offender, we can see the reason why action against it should be suggested. The liabilities, if any, of its neighbours should be assessed, on the contrary, we are firmly of the opinion that, in justice to the Native labour force and to other estates which are honourably and promptly fulfilling their engagements, immediate action should be taken on the estate is known to the authorities to be in arrears the payment of its wages.

If the Tanganyika Government had wanted prompt evidence of the state of affairs which we disclosed, it could have received it without delay from those Labour Officers who are still retained in service, and presumably also from the District Officers on whom labour duties have devolved in other areas. We are told authoritatively of one district—not, we are told to say, a fertile plainland of Britons—in which practically all the labourers are unpaid, and a specific case has been cited to us of unpaid labour cards two years old. This, we say, is a scandalous reflection on the Administration. And are the authorities not aware that a German sisal company went into liquidation recently in Tanganyika Territory owing some 1,500 labourers? We had always understood that claims for wages ranked first in a liquidation, and that appears not to be the case in Tanganyika, for we have evidence that in this case tractors, motor cars, and agricultural implements were seized by a certain trader and sold at auction. In the case of some German estates the excuse for non-payment of wages is, we know, that, on account of the restrictions on the export of funds from Germany, plaintiffs are reduced to the necessity of curtailing the personal and estate expenditure to £10 per month. That may be an excuse, but it is certainly not a reason, for if that is the maximum revenue of an estate, it is a manifest duty of the proprietor either to make that sum cover his obligations or to close it down, or to continue to work it employing Native labour which he knows himself unable to pay as the wages fall due is inequitable and immoral, and if it is not illegal, there must be something very wrong with the local law on the subject.

East Africa has the best of reasons for believing that after the present rains Imperial Airways will duplicate their weekly air mail service between Khatond and Kisumu by the use of land machines, and that further expansion of the service will follow at a not-distant date. It is not too much to say that the opening of the weekly air mail has completely transformed East African seas of time and distance, and the splendid standards of reliability maintained has so won and held public confidence that leading business men in, say, Nairobi now think no more of a flight to London than they did a couple of years ago of a visit to Uganda or Tanganyika. During recent months many well-to-do East Africans have flown home, more than a few being accompanied by their wives; and we have yet to meet the man or woman who does not speak in terms of high praise of Imperial Airways' thought for the comfort and safety of its passengers. The planes have been full week after week, a good augury for the time when a service weekly in each direction will be justified.

It is impossible to establish a precedent from E. J. Wastland in the position he occupies as Director of the Geological Survey of Uganda. The man who has undertaken the most valuable work, which produced really invaluable additions to our knowledge of the geology and mineralogy of Uganda, and a series of annual reports, which were models of scholarship and research, the Director sees his sanctioned maximum expenditure reduced by nearly 50% and his staff dwindling to two Europeans though a fair skeleton equipment would be six European officers. While protesting that his comments are not to be construed as criticism of the Economic Committee, Mr Wastland justly points out that the Department is now in a position to gauge the nature and extent of the main problems confronting it, is sufficiently armed with a patiently built-up body of fact, gradually accumulated appliances, apparatus and literature and that degree of well-tested local experience which should enable it to go forward in all confidence and produce lastingly useful work, yet it is precisely now that the Department should expand and precisely now that it is reduced and doomed to the bare.

Those who know what scientific research means in devoted application, as well as in intensive and extensive work in both field and laboratory, will appreciate the depth of disappointment which lies beneath the director's restrained and dignified protest. It is a curious but characteristic feature of British administration that when retrenchment is necessary, the scientific departments are the first to feel the edge of the axe, and this even in new countries such as East and Central Africa, where so much remains unexplored and so much of real value to their economic progress lies asking to be unveiled. Yet accurate knowledge of the resources and possibilities of our tropical Colonies is the very basis of their future prosperity. On account of the retrenchment the Uganda Survey's Report for 1931 does not contain those research notes, which have been so welcome a feature in previous years, and, reading between the lines, we sense an emasculation of the work of the Department which augurs ill for the future of Uganda. The Geological Survey has been primarily responsible for the development of tin mining in the Protectorate, and has done much valuable work on gold, copper, other minerals, petroleum and water supply. The attainment of its activities is more than offset even if inevitable.

Cordial congratulations to the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society—which might well abolish its present anachronistic name; and what better name than the East African Natural History Society could there be—on the two-day scientific meeting recently held under its auspices in Nairobi when papers were read on such widely divergent topics as African tribal affairs, prehistoric man in East Africa, stone diseases, Kenya trout streams, butterflies, and geological problems of the Victoria Nyanza basin. The Society had been able to enlist the co-operation of such admitted authorities on their own subjects as Mr. I. O. Orchardson, and indeed on W. E. O. and Mr. H. G. Huntingford, Mr. A. R. Barlow and

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN AIR MAIL SERVICE.

EXCELLENT LECTURES GIVEN IN NAIROBI.

Mr. J. C. Whitehouse, each of whom spoke of a different Kenya tribe. Mr. H. M. Gardner, the Conservator of Forests, Mr. B. Dalrymple, the Assistant Chief Veterinary Research Officer, and Mr. R. Dent, Kenya's enthusiastic Fish Warden. Mr. E. H. Wayland, the able Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, and Mr. R. C. Moreau, of the Abnazi Institute, Dr. L. S. B. Leakey and Canon H. A. Rogers. The general public was invited and charged only the nominal sum of 1s. per day, for as rich an intellectual treat as is likely to be offered to any East African, capital for some years to come. It is encouraging to note the prominence given in the programme to the consideration of tribal customs and beliefs, on an understanding of which so much depends, not only for the administrative officer and missionary, but equally for the trader who, if he is to enjoy the best relations with his labour, and obtain the best results from it, must comprehend their mentality and show himself sympathetic to their feelings. The addresses had a very practical bearing on life in East Africa, and we trust that the Society may be able to find at least an annual event of such meetings.

The exact meaning of "bride-price" as an institution among Africans has given rise to a vast deal of controversy. Militant feminists will have it that the African man "buys his wife, who then becomes his chattel," anthropologists tend to see in the custom nothing whatever of "payment" as such. The difficulty arises from the fact that there is nothing in English custom really comparable to the African institution, and consequently no word which can properly connote it. Mr. W. B. Huntingford, in the lecture he delivered on the subject in Nairobi, made an ingenious comparison by suggesting that we might regard it somewhat in the nature of a tax—for example, a man pays a road tax, which gives him the right to use the roads and to expect, in return for the money he pays, that they will be kept in good order, but the payment of the tax does not mean that the roads become his own property, he cannot dig holes in them any more than a Nandi may ill-treat his wife, unless he is looking for trouble. "Bride-price" is, he insisted, a payment, but the wife is not sold and does not become her husband's property; the bride-cattle become the property of the woman's father, so that girls are regarded as real sources of wealth. But the wife remains a free woman, with the status, the definite social status, of a married woman, and provided she bears a child, she is free to do as she pleases. Mr. Huntingford proposes the Greek word *Medna* in place of the many terms such as "earnest," "espousal-fee" and others already suggested, for as he pointed out, the Homeric Greeks had precisely the same marriage custom as the Africans, though the translators use "bride-gifts" instead of "bride-price."

A striking example of how East African Governments are saved handsome sums of money by certain scientific services is given by the Vaccine Campaign Institute, Mowatwa, Tanganyika Territory. In 1920 the Government spent £607 on 50,000 doses of poor quality land-lated smallpox vaccine; ten years later the average annual distribution of vaccine had grown to 380,000

doses, which would have cost £1,500 if purchased at the same rate, starting the recent smallpox outbreak in 1926, so fewer than 1,000,000 doses were distributed, which would have run the Territory into an expenditure of well over £2,000, had the vaccine been manufactured at the Vaccine Institute. The cost of its erection and equipment, including the medical officer's houses, was £3,500, and the cost of upkeep is some £1,875 a year. Thus the Territory is not only in a sound position as regards the supply of vaccine, but the money spent on the Institute has been saved many times over.

The "mystery animals" of Africa are perennially interesting as a newspaper topic, but our attitude towards the stories of their existence is becoming more and more critical. Another mystery animal which is springing upon an uncritical public is its own trailers will have gathered) receptive enough, though tempered with a large admixture of incredulity. The latest discovery is alleged to be the *chepekwé*, a monster lizard-like beast, forty-eight feet long, said to be living in the Dilolo swamps of the Congo. A Mr. J. C. Johanson, a Swedish overseer on a rubber plantation in the Kasai district, is reported to have seen the beast twice, once feeding on a dead rhino, and once in company with two elephants. A German scientist (name not given) is also said to have taken a photograph of the monster eating a dead hippo. In a leaderette on this "Congo Horror" even so staid a journal as *The Manchester Guardian* is inclined to credit its existence, quoting the famous "dragons" of Komodo Island, calling them "enormous brutes" (their maximum length is only ten feet!), and suggesting that confirmed believers in the possibility of a "lost world" of prehistoric monsters still surviving in some corner of the planet will not be unduly depressed by the sceptical attitude of scientists among whom must be reckoned the Museum officials in Capetown, who point out that it is extremely unlikely that such an animal as the *chepekwé* could exist in Africa for six months without scientists becoming aware of it.

An analysis of the story as cabled from Cape Town is not reassuring. Mr. Johanson is stated to have been so deeply affected by what he had seen that he collapsed and was unconscious for nearly eight days. Is it likely that a gentleman so nervously susceptible to unusual impressions could really supply details accurate enough to satisfy the scientific mind? Probably many of our readers will think it wise to discount his estimate of "sixteen yards" as the length of his *chepekwé*. Captain C. R. S. Pitman has discussed very ably the whole subject of African mystery animals in his "Game Warden among his Charges," reducing the Nandi bear to remarkably big specimens of the spotted hyena, and pointing out that crocodile spoor in forests—where they are not uncommon as they make their way overland from one pool to another—serves to conjure up visions of some fearsome, prehistoric monster, such tracks may even be mistaken—reasonably, thinks Captain Pitman—for those of an exceptionally large ape. The *chepekwé* story, as we read it, is quite consistent with the animal having been a big crocodile, huge specimens of which were seen on the Nile by Sir Samuel Baker, and may very probably still exist in the more remote swamps of the Congo.

GOVERNMENT SAVES MONEY AT MPWAWA.

by the Vaccine Campaign Institute, Mowatwa, Tanganyika Territory. In 1920 the Government spent £607 on 50,000 doses of poor quality land-lated smallpox vaccine; ten years later the average annual distribution of vaccine had grown to 380,000

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DECISIONS

ON IMPORTANT MATTERS OF EAST AFRICAN POLICY.

Attitude to Joint Committee and Governors' Conference

THE views of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament and on some of the matters considered by the recent East African Governors' Conference are set forth in Cmd. 4141, published last week by H.M. Stationery Office (1s. net), which document also contains interesting dispatches from the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory on the recommendations of the Select Committee.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister records his acceptance of the recommendation of the Joint Committee that this is not the time "for taking any far-reaching steps in the direction of the formalisation of the East African Dependencies" of for partial re-arrangement of existing boundaries, accepts the view of the Governors' Conference that there is no justification for the appointment at present of an Advisory Board for Transport, though the matter is to be reconsidered when the report of the railway inquiry has been received, favours the establishment of a Railway Advisory Council in Tanganyika, approves the suggestion of the Postal and Telegraph Departments of Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika if the Departmental heads concerned can propose a scheme satisfactory to the three Governments, concurs in the opinion of the Governors that the High Commissioner for Transport should in present circumstances continue to be held by the Governor of Kenya, emphasises the vital need of effective co-operation in matters of scientific research, supports the idea of central research institutions financed from a common fund built up by contributions from the different territories, and from H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, though recording that there is no immediate prospect of any effect, such a policy in the present financial circumstances, attaches importance to the principle that, in future, attending meetings of the Conference of Governors, matters of commercial importance will be discussed should inform themselves beforehand of the views of those interested in such matters, agrees that the Secretariat of the Governor's Conference should continue to be located in Nairobi, concurs as an alternative to the Joint Committee's definition of "paramount" as deciding to "assist" in the departure from the unitary system of government at present existing in the administration of the Native and Non-Native areas of Kenya, intends to maintain the existing system of communal representation in Kenya, and finds it difficult to dispute the desirability of encouraging a gradual change from the use of Swahili to that of English. On certain other matters, the Secretary of State says—

The Value of White Settlements

White Settlements.—The Joint Committee affirmed their belief in the value of white settlement as an important element in the progress of East Africa. I share the Committee's opinion on this matter, but it has been urged that further white settlements should be the present aim of the Government on the grounds that this is held by some quarters that an excessive amount of land has already been granted for white settlement (even in arable land) and more available for white settlement by the granting of more land already in the possession of white settlers, it would be a mistake to introduce fresh settlers who might prove unable to stand economically on their own.

The first of these considerations relates more generally to Kenya and is covered by the paragraph in paragraph 105 of the Joint Committee's report regarding the need for inquiry in that Dependency. It recalls the statement made in the report of the Joint Committee that "it is not the aim of the Government to further the settlement of white settlers in Kenya, but to ensure that it is economically justified and that it is in the interests of the people of Kenya as a whole." It also expresses the view that the Joint Committee's recommendation that the Government should consider the possibility of further increasing the number of white settlers in Kenya is not in line with the views of the Kenya Legislative Council.

The Government of Kenya, the nominated representative of the Native interests for the Legislative Council should be increased from the present two to five, and no grounds for an increase in the representation of other communities in the Council. I also agree with the Governor's opinion that the Council should be left open to the nomination of persons of African descent to seats on the Legislative Council, and that though the time is not yet ripe for such representation, the restriction which limits the choice of the representatives of Native interests to Christian missionaries should be removed. The arrangements for an increase in the Native representation should be considered with due suggestions affecting the composition of the Council.

The agreement of the Governor of Uganda that the High Commissioner for Transport should continue to be held by the Governor of Kenya was contingent upon the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Company to be a permanent member of the Kenya Legislative Council, but this is a matter which must be considered in relation to the general question of the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council, and the arrangements for the tenure of the High Commissioner and cannot, in my view, be made contingent in practice on the retention in office of the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Company.

Transport Problems

Communications.—The Governors' Conference took note of the fact that a Communications Advisory Board had now been formed in Tanganyika and agreed that data that information regarding road construction or other matters concerning roads likely to be of common interest should be exchanged between the Central Road Board in Kenya, the Communications Advisory Board in Tanganyika, and the Director of Public Works in Uganda; that, where necessary, meetings of the Directors of Public Works in each Territory or the Director of Public Works in Uganda and representatives of the Communications Advisory Board in Tanganyika and the Central Road Board in Kenya should be arranged.

It is to be seen that the methods of dealing with the problems of communication in the three territories present a considerable degree of diversity. As regards the railways and harbours, there is a Railways Advisory Council and a Harbours Advisory Board for Kenya and Uganda, and a Railway Advisory Council is about to be set up in Tanganyika, while Port and Harbour Advisory Committees are already in existence.

As regards roads, there is a Central Roads Board in Kenya and a Communications Advisory Board in Tanganyika; but it appears from the recommendations of the Governor's Conference that the intention is that in Uganda the functions of these Boards should be discharged by the Director of Public Works.

These arrangements do not entirely cover one object which the Joint Committee had in mind, namely recommending the appointment of a Joint Air Transport Board, the carrying of a committee to review of transport facilities, whether by rail, road, water, or air.

My view is that it is a sound policy to retain separate railway, council and Harbour Boards to deal with railways and harbour administration, it is important that both in the exercise of the functions of Government and in the presentation of advice on which the Government acts, the broad aspects of transport in all its forms should be considered as a whole, and, in particular, so far as new construction and development are concerned, not merely as questions of separate local interest but as Africa generally.

In Tanganyika the necessary local machinery appears to be provided by the Communications Advisory Board, the purposes of which are defined as "to advise the Government on all new projects of transportation and communication by road, rail, or air, and also on such questions affecting the coordination and extension of existing services for these purposes, as may be referred to it." The present Air Transport Boards in the other territories, however, should be considered, though I do not see any suggestion that in Uganda these

functions might preferably be entrusted to the Director of Public Works. These arrangements would afford the means of arriving at joint consultations with regard to transport matters of common interest.

Kenya's Chief Native Commissioner.

Chief Native Commissioner.—The observations of the Joint Committee upon the status of the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya relate to an important feature of the machinery of the administration of Native Affairs and the direction of Native policy. The Committee has not advised any departure from the unitary system and it will, therefore, be necessary to maintain the position of the Colonial Secretary as chief executive officer under the Governor and also to guard against the risk of placing administrative officers in a position where they might receive conflicting instructions from the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner. I agree with the Governor of Kenya that it would be in the interests of the Territory, entirely wrong that the Colonial Secretary, who, as stated above, is the chief executive officer under the Governor, should be kept in ignorance or conversatious or correspondence between the Governor and the Chief Native Commissioner. I also agree that the fullest sympathy and co-operation between the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner is essential to the betterance of the welfare of the Native population. In respect to these remarks I regard it as desirable that the fullest possible effect should be given to the proposals of the Joint Committee.

Further the Joint Committee attached primary importance to the suggestion that the Chief Native Commissioner should have direct access to the Governor. I know that personal access is in practice available to him, as indeed to all Heads of Departments; and I am aware of the privileges which the Chief Native Commissioner enjoys as a member of the Executive Council. But after full consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the solution lies in a definite arrangement that, while the views and proposals of the Chief Native Commissioner should, as far as possible, be submitted to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary (who naturally has a close interest in many of them), the Chief Native Commissioner's opinions should not be disregarded nor his proposals scrutinised until he has had an opportunity of personal discussion with the Governor. Such a system will in my opinion give the Chief Native Commissioner the enhanced status desired by the Committee, while at the same time ensuring recognition of his work with that of the Colonial Secretary. I have already made it clear that the adoption of this system is not intended to involve any diminution in the status or responsibilities of the Colonial Secretary.

The Joint Committee also recommended that the Chief Native Commissioner should be charged with the preparation of an annual estimate of the financial requirements of his administration and should have a limited right to such funds as the Governor thinks necessary and desirable. Lord Morley has recommended that one half of the proceeds of direct Native taxation should be assigned to a Native Department, the disbursement of which should be controlled by a special committee with the Governor as Chairman. I have already stated in the House of Commons that I am in general agreement with Lord Morley's proposal for the creation of a separate fund to be specially administered. If a proposal of these lines is accepted it will not comply with the spirit of the Joint Committee's recommendation, and it would naturally follow that the financial resolutions and annual estimates of Local Native Councils should be submitted to the committee charged with the administration of the fund instead of to the Executive Council, as at present.

The opinion of the Joint Committee that the Chief Native Commissioner should normally be drawn from the ranks of those who have had experience in East Africa will, of course, be borne in mind.

The Governors' Conferences.

Governors' Conference.—I agree with the view of the Governor of Kenya that the definite line of action should be defined for the Conference in present circumstances and that this question is only a preliminary one. I also agree that the Conference should discuss matters which can be settled by the means of the existing machinery of Government, and that its main functions should be to deal with major questions of policy and other matters on which agreement between Governments cannot be reached by ordinary methods. Occasions may also arise in which a preliminary exchange of views is considered desirable.

"I further share the view of the Governors' Conference that individual Governors must exercise their discretion in making public, with a view to obtaining expressions of opinion from which may be discussed by the Conference. I attach importance to the principle that Governors attending meetings of the Conference at which matters of common interest will be discussed should inform themselves beforehand of the views of those interested in such matters."

"I note that it is suggested that the next annual meeting should take place at Entebbe in March or April, 1933, unless sufficient business for a special meeting should accumulate in the meantime."

"I agree with the view of the Governors' Conference that the Secretaries of the Committee for the present to perform the duties of Secretary to the High Commissioner for East Africa in Kenya and Uganda, subject to reconsideration in the event of a change of the Governors' Conference that the Secretariat should continue to be located in Nairobi. I also note that the Governors' Conference considers that the necessary basis of contribution towards its expenses is a fair one."

Alienation of Land.—The Joint Committee suggested that pending the completion of the Native Land inquiry no further alienation of Crown land to non-Natives should take place in Kenya except in exceptional cases with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Governor of Kenya suggests that execution should be made in the case of individual farms situated within already settled areas where the establishment of settled Native communities would be a capital mistake to consider. However, that pending the land inquiry, alienations should be made without the prior sanction of the Secretary of State; and as regards the category of farms referred to, it will be for the Governor of Kenya before making any recommendation for alienation to satisfy himself in each case, and when making his recommendation report to the Secretary of State, that the following conditions are fulfilled and justify the case being regarded as exceptional: (i) that it is indubitably clear that no possible Native land rights are involved; (ii) that it can be shown that the land in question can be alienated without prejudice to possible requirements for Native purposes when the proposed inquiry has been held."

Scientific Services.

Scientific Services.—I accept the view of the Governors' Conference that in present circumstances there is no necessity for joint local Advisory Committees on local research, since the closest touch is maintained between the respective technical authorities of the three territories, but I regard it as vital that in matters of scientific research there should be effective co-operation, so as to ensure agreement not only as to what particular schemes of research work should be carried out, but also the centres where such work should be undertaken. It will be the duty of the Governors' Conference, to ensure that this co-operation is maintained. When opportunity offers, the appropriate scientific adviser in the Colonial Office could, as has already happened, preside over these departmental conferences, and I agree that the desirability should be borne in mind of inviting officials to attend on suitable occasions and of giving publicity to the results of the deliberations.

SIR ALFRED SHARPE ON NYASALAND.

DIFFICULTIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF TO-DAY.

Special Interview with "East Africa."

Few men living have known Nyasaland as long as Sir Alfred Sharpe, who first reached the country in 1886, and, with Lord Lugard and the late Sir Harry John, long established British rule and justice, becoming T.M. Vice-Consul in 1897, Consul in 1904, Deputy Commissioner in 1907, Commissioner and Commander in 1911, and first Governor in 1917, the Nyasaland Protectorate ten years later.



He was never a man who believed in administering from his headquarters, being confident that the best results were obtained from personal contact with the Native chiefs and elders, and by visits to his District Commissioners and other officials scattered throughout the country. It may thus fairly be said that he had a far more intimate knowledge of his country than is possessed by the great majority of Governors, moreover, being forced to make bricks with little or no straw, he had constantly to give his personal attention to matters which would nowadays be considered of far too minor a character to desert the Governor's own notice.

It is therefore clear that the interest which he has so consistently maintained in the Protectorate, and which has taken him back from time to time in order that he may keep himself abreast of progress, is founded on unusual first-hand acquaintance with the facts, and is directed by a wider knowledge than can be possessed by the average man who enters official life, on leaving the university, works his way up to a senior position.

Since his retirement twenty-two years ago, Sir Alfred has served on the boards of various companies with interests in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, and is therefore accustomed to view problems and possibilities from the dual standpoint of a Nyasaland lover and a business man who assesses a project according to its ability to compete in the world market.

Recently he re-visited Nyasaland to stay with a son who is tobacco planting up-country, but, of course, he took every opportunity of re-establishing contact with those who could give him the best information regarding the present position and the general trend of things.

Mixed Impressions.

His impressions, which he has been good enough to give to *East Africa*, are of a mixed character: faith in the essential fertility of the country, in the fine stamp of white planter which it has attracted, and in the industry and capability of its Native population, being balanced against the undeniable difficulties of the present slump.

The worst state is the position of European tobacco planters, some 30% of whom have left the country in the last two years, many transferring their activities to Southern Rhodesia, some to the Northern Rhodesian mining fields, and more than a few to sub-contracting on the northern extension of the Nyasaland Railways. Their plight is attributed by Sir Alfred Sharpe principally to the competition of the bright tobacco production of Southern

Rhodesia, which, unlike its southern neighbour, has been able to wage a well-organized public campaign, with the result that Rhodesian tobacco has done well, known of the British public and to British manufacturers, and Nyasaland tobacco is unknown, despite the fact that it was once a fully grown twenty years before, and it is not hard to find any trace of the same, now, as it is said in Southern Rhodesian papers is still true.

It has been estimated that planters in Nyasaland that it would be well to reduce their acreage during the forthcoming season, and it seems probable that there will be a progressive diminution in the European gross (the only tobacco output of the Protectorate). On the other hand, dark tobacco, which is almost entirely Native grown, is doing well, and is finding a ready market, the quality, particularly that from the Katochwe district, being good, and putting considerable purchasing power into the hands of the peasant cultivators. That over 10,000 Native owners of bicycles in Nyasaland paid the registration fee last year is to be attributed chiefly to their earnings from the sales of dark tobacco. Many Natives now purchase motor bicycles, and much money is spent by them in the local stores.

Tea is doing increasingly well in Chimoio and Cholo, the cultural methods and manufacturing processes having been greatly improved in recent years, with the result that the reputation of the leaf on Mincing Lane is better than it ever was. If only the industry could be given a more generous measure of Imperial preference, there can be no doubt that it would go rapidly ahead. Mr. C. F. S. Shaw, the Nyasaland manager of Messrs. Lyons tea estates, has said Sir Alfred, done much good work in fostering this industry.

Bulk Exports Essential.

"But to prosper, the country must have bulk production, and that can come only from Native enterprise," he continued. "Even at to-day's phenomenally low prices the growing of groundnuts would leave a good margin of profit, and well-organised and well-regulated growing of white fat maize by Natives could be profitably encouraged in each case provided the railways decided—as I am sure they would—to do their part by offering a low flat export rate from any station on the Nyasaland lines to Beira. I suggest that they should charge one shilling per bag, following the excellent precedent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which has proved how greatly bulk production can be assisted by a flat rate on the railways."

"Experiments must, of course, be made with other crops, but I regard the encouragement of large-scale groundnut and maize export as indispensable to the improvement of Nyasaland's position. With the completion of the Zambezi Bridge and of the railway extension to Domitia Bay, the transport facilities of the country will have been enormously improved, and it is by no means too early to get seriously down to the task of growing crops, the export of which will provide revenue for the transport system. Government must co-operate with the planters, traders, and the railways, by inducing the Natives to take up the cultivation for export of new products."

"Shipping facilities in Beira have kept pace with the increase of traffic, and the new deep-water berths are a revelation to those who knew the town in the old days. It is a calamity that the opening of the wharves should coincide with the heavy drop in traffic generally to and from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, the three territories which Beira principally serves, but that is general to the whole world."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANOTHER LIVE OKAPI REACHES ANTWERP

A Pair now owned by the Antwerp Zoo.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The Antwerp Zoological Gardens has just received from the Congo a second and splendid full-grown okapi. As this animal is male and as the one mentioned in your issue of August 25 was a female, it is hoped that this pair may breed in captivity.

Antwerp, Belgium.

Yours faithfully, R. G.

RETRENCHMENT IN A PACE

Greatly Reduced Building Costs.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your "Retrenchment in a PACE" leading article in your July 7 issue is the best and clearest statement of what is actually being done that I have yet seen published—better than anything in the local Press, which ought to be much better informed than you are, but is not so by a long way. A good name for it is "Economy plus Hysteria." Your next leader in the same issue about postponing buildings is also too true. Building costs are now down by from 40% to 50%—a fact I elicited from the agent of an insurance company which has been "stung" in two big fires and has decided to rebuild instead of paying out in cash. Retrenchment is influencing far too many cases by personal feelings.

Yours faithfully,

ONCE AN OFFICIAL.

Somewhere in East Africa.

GOOD PROPAGANDA FOR KENYA.

Brochure of the East India Association.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am very glad that you gave such prominence in your issue of August 25 to the brochure entitled "Retirement! Why not in Kenya?" issued by the East India Association of Kenya. From the passages you quoted it seems to be a practical pamphlet, which has the added advantage that its statements are made in a personal form by settlers who do not hesitate to give their names and addresses in full as evidence of their good faith and as invitations to people to write for further particulars of their experience. There is nothing better than personal recommendation and the adoption of the personal form by the Association in its advertising of the attractions of the Colony was, as you say, very wise.

It is astonishing to learn that copies of the brochure were not sent for review to you and to other newspapers in this country which have shown their friendliness to Kenya. Even if the Association considers itself concerned only with the influx of men who have spent the best part of their life in India, it must surely realise that there are many such of these in England, and more who have recently retired who could be reached in this country by *East Africa* and certain other daily and weekly journals. The Association ought to be grateful to you for your friendly attitude in view of their oversight, and for the columns space you gave to reviewing their pamphlet.

Exeter, Devon.

Yours faithfully, K. H. H. L.

MR. MARTIN JOHNSON'S "CONGORILLA"

A Fine Picture with Regrettable Faults.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The photographic technique of Mr. Martin Johnson's film "Congorilla," which I have seen, is excellent, but the producer has erred in ways which irritate those who have knowledge of Africa. Parts of "Jungle Hell" appear to have been slipped in, or parts of the scenes of Mrs. Martin Johnson with elephant and rhino are similar in both films; the poor old rhino is not the worst tempered animal in Africa, as is alleged; and a human being falling amongst large numbers of obnoxious well-fed crocodiles is not likely to meet death within a few minutes.

Then why must one of the Europeans talk bad Swahili intelligibly mixed with pidgin English to Natives of the best type of whom they are Kavirondo or Congo pygmies? It would have been far more natural and more dignified to employ an interpreter. Then why should have been spared hearing a European in one domestic scene, sporting check byelined in the "portico" of a bungalow, the task of dusting a little companion? *Wah! wah! wah!* The actions of the Natives is the most natural and interesting I have seen—but is the hippo really charging? He (or she—I think it should be) appears to be advancing from deep into very shallow water. Lastly, I could not recognise any of the gorillas as being adults. Those fearsome awe-inspiring anthropoids!

I am not detracting from the Martin Johnson's efforts. Far be it that I should do so. But I do wish enterprising people like them, with so much capital at their disposal, would be accurate. That is only fair to the poor gullible British public—and to men who know much of African life and its conditions, but who are kept through lack of means within the city wall.

Sports Club.

Yours faithfully,

W. T. SHORHOSE.

London, S.W. 12.

(We reviewed this film in our issue of July 21. While mentioning some of its obvious weaknesses—particularly the claim of the producer to have "discovered" the Ituri Forest pygmies, and to have "discovered" Swahili, which could be shown to have been established with these little people—we were less critical than is Colonel Shorhose in the above letter. The picture, but the picture was not "vetted" before public exhibition, for its faults could so easily have been eliminated. Then "Congorilla" would, we believe, have been indubitably the best big game and travel picture made in East Africa. Even in its present form we are not sure that it does not warrant that title. —Ed. "E.A.F.")

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"East Africa" is a very "live" periodical, with sane views. It is doing a great deal of good in East Africa. —From a missionary subscriber.

The other day the Air Survey Company from Masindi came to Embale with a machine and gas. Natives and others joyfully met each other among those who went up were seventeen police officers. The Natives all love flying; I have only met a few who were afraid. —From an old-time game subscriber.

The decision to introduce a home tax is regrettable for Kenya wants new settlers and pensioners who will settle down and attract others; but where the tax will do even more harm is in increasing the feeling among the Kenya-born whites that the Imperial Government does not really care about the feelings of the people who are making the Colony. Thus it will help to breed the old bitter feeling which was so prevalent against the Imperial Government in South Africa in the old days. Does the Colonial Office not realise that the second generation of locally born Europeans, if not the first generation, will, in typical Colonial style, place Kenya first always? —From a well-known Kenya settler.

FEEDING HABITS OF CROCODILES.

Do the Beasts dislike Water Lilies?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The consensus of opinion expressed in the many interesting and informative letters you have published on this subject since my query of April 26 is fairly conclusive that crocodiles do not, and in fact, cannot feed under water; a snatched mouthful can, of course, be swallowed whilst submerged. At this point may I say that Mr. S. A. Phillips was quite right in stating that crocodiles cannot breathe under water.

Whatever difficulty a crocodile may find in seizing his prey, as described by Messrs. Moeller and Thomson—and this is obviously more one of manoeuvring to get its catch in the right position for mastication or swallowing—there is no question of its ability to swallow.

Some years ago Captain Riddick, Police Commissioner in Uganda, shot the "father of all crocs" at Namasagali; and on cutting him open a woman's entire arm (or leg, I forget which) bearing few signs of mutilation or mastication, was found. I was not an eye-witness of this, but a large-sized photograph of it appeared in the *E.A. Standard*—and it is notorious that photographs cannot lie!

As stated by Mr. Moeller, the Semliki estuary and the Murchison Falls are the places *par excellence* for crocs. I have never seen either, worse luck, but they are very numerous on the Nile between the Victoria Nile and Wadelai. Some excellent views of crocs, are to be seen in Martin Johnson's badly-named "Jungle Hell", although, when he talks of 28- and 30-footers he is pandering to the sensational.

There are large numbers too on the Juba and Tana Rivers, though not as a rule big fellows. Some twenty years ago I saw a rough survey sketch map of the Juba, made by an Indian attached to the Survey Department. The sketch was bespattered with signs ranging from the minute to about half an inch. Inquiry elicited that these represented crocs; in fact, there was little else. On both these rivers crocodile form a big item on the menu; on the Tana particularly not a hut owner but has his stock-pot of croc. meat. They usually spear the young or smaller ones, and the meat does, not look at all unattractive, though I have never ventured to try it.

Many tribes eat crocodile. Bearing on this it is said that there are no crocodiles on Lake Kwana, an arm of Kioga (where they are numerous). The local Kuman and Lango were so fond of croc. that they (the crocs.) became exterminated and none has dared to show his nose in the lake for many years. I suspect their absence is due to another cause, namely the vegetation, chiefly water lilies, the stems of which are an obstacle to the free movement of a crocodile and handicap him in seizing his food.

Yours faithfully,

GOGONYA.

Manchester.

P.S.—I ought to have remembered Lutembe, but he is an old soldier, a wangler, who finds it easier to be fed than search for it; besides, one can excuse a centurion at 150 years of age—or is it 100?

May I add the following to your Newspaper: "Crazy Weak" selection. A national paper publishing a "Do You Know?" column has given utterance to this gem: "Do you know that one of the differences between alligators and crocodiles is that the latter have interlocking teeth, while the former have teeth which meet like ours?" I did not know that, and do not think that any other East African will believe it. But isn't it a beauty? *Eons a former Tanganyika dweller at Home.*

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS ON THE WORD "KHAYA."

Interesting Note on "Khaya senegalensis."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Since I have read with much pleasure and interest your book "African Snail Chops," I was glad to have to disagree with him on any of his statements. But, as I feel sure that he was wrong in his belief that *Khaya* or *Kaya* in *Khaya senegalensis* was the Tsimbaya equivalent of "I don't know," I requested the Trinidad Government, Economic Botanist, Mr. R. O. Williams, to endeavour to ascertain the origin of the word *khaya*. I enclose a copy of a note on the subject, written by Mr. Williams.

Government House,
Trinidad.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUD HOLLIS.

The note which Sir Claud Hollis has been good enough to send for the information of our readers runs:—

The genus *Khaya* was founded by Adr. Jussieu, *Mémoire* (1830), upon a solitary species *K. senegalensis* A. Juss. The *Kew Bulletin* for 1890 reproduces the following account from the *Flora of Senegambia* (1820-23): "This tree is one of the largest and most beautiful among those which adorn the banks of the Gambia and the lower grounds of the peninsula of Cape Verde. It is found principally in the district of Barkyn and is so abundant that it forms the chief feature in the forests of the country. It does not exist in Senegal properly so-called. We would, on this account, have willingly proposed a new specific name in place of *senegalensis*, given it in *L'Encyclopédie méthodique* (of Lamarck), if we had not seen a serious inconvenience in changing the name of a plant described so fully and clearly in the work we have just cited. Since 1820 the French have introduced it into their plantations on the banks of the River Senegal, principally at Richard-Toll and at Sénégalaise, where it has flourished in avenue and in-bordered gardens. Its trunk, which attains three to four feet in diameter, is very straight, capable of being cut into fine planks with no appearance of knots or shakes, thus affording a very valuable wood for joinery and cabinet-making. It is almost as red as the true mahogany furnished by *Swietenia mahagoni*, a tree which comes nearest to our species. It is, however, rather softer, with a less compact grain, and it has the inconvenience of splitting rather freely in drying. When the supply of gum arabic is not equal to the demand, French vessels have come up the Gambia to seek cargoes of gum from this tree, which is imported to Europe. The Natives make furniture from the timber, and especially shore-boats of great solidity. The bark is greyish brown, deeply cracked, of great bitterness, and it is said to possess febrifugal properties. It is employed in this connexion by the Negroes, who take it in the form of an infusion and decoction. The tree is known to the Negroes (of Senegambia) as *Cail*, and to the French residents as *Cail cedra*."

The distribution of *K. senegalensis* is given by Hutchinson in the latest work on "The Flora of Tropical West Africa" (1928) as French Sudan to French Cameroons and extending to E. Sudan and Uganda. He cites *Fl. Senegambie* (i: 130, t. 32) in his treatment of the species. According to "The Flora of Tropical Africa" (1868) *K. senegalensis* is abundant near Cape Verde and on the Gambia, and is recorded on the Nile and the Zambesi, but it is stated by the author that the material from the Zambesi (supplied prior to 1868) was insufficient to allow of a definite determination.

Sir Harry Johnston definitely records *K. senegalensis* as occurring in British Central Africa, but Stapf in 1911 gave the name *K. nyasica* to the Mozambique and Nyasaland plant which in "The Flora of Tropical Africa" was regarded as *K. senegalensis*. The new name was based on certain differences in leaves and flowers. The Chinese name he states to be *muwaxa* and the Singini name to be *mbaba* (bitter).

It is of interest to note that a tree in the Botanic Gardens, north-west of Government House, Trinidad, originally named *K. senegalensis*, was re-called *K. nyasica* about 1920. The origin of the name *khaya* may be inferred from the statement by Lindley in his work entitled "The Vegetable Kingdom" (1833), on the Centroleaceae (now Meliaceae): "*Khaya*, the *Kasum Khaye* of Senegal, is a common effluvia in the swampy districts on the banks of the Gambia."

East Africa continues to gain strength, and is always most interesting. The same touchy poor have been such an ease, as the need for gain of an always profitable source of news and interest. *Khaya* an old subscriber when receiving his subscription.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"If they had not lost their respect for the white man, at least the Natives had lost their manners at the mine."—*The Rev. A. M. Whitgarn*, writing in *The Spectator*.

"For the last two years I think I am right in saying that we are the only British possession in Africa that has paid its way."—*Sir J. C. Maxwell*, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in Kafue.

"Quite recently expanding sunglasses at 7s. 6d. and horn-tipped glasses at 6s. a pair have become outward and visible signs of the Native's wider needs."—*The Rev. W. F. Ellis*, of Northern Rhodesia, in *The Welshman*.

"The Civil Service gets the cream; the shipping companies and the railways and harbours get the buttermilk; and the landed industry keeps the pail; and the banks have the first charge on the cow which the industry provided."—*Major E. S. Grogan*, speaking at *Thomson's Falls*.

"In proportion to our population, far too many people in East Africa are engaged in trading. In other words, the combined volume of overhead charges is out of correct proportion to the total volume of possible turnover."—*Mr. T. A. Wood*, C.M.G., addressing the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Nairobi.

"The mischievous Native lunatic who is not habitually dangerous or homicidal is still a problem in Nyasaland. He indulges in arson, larceny and other offences and, if not a public danger, is at least a public nuisance in his village."—*Mr. J. Moffat Thomson*, in the Northern Rhodesian Native Affairs Report for 1931.

"The Imperial Government concedes nothing that it can withhold; it will not part with patronage or power and it contemptuously distrusts all tin-officials, especially where there are Native populations. It yields reforms as a miser pays pence, and then only when there is no alternative but the ruthless employment of military force."—*The Hon. I. E. Moore*, in the *Livingstone Mail*.

"Our clearest control policy has led to the shooting off of great numbers of known murderers, but of course this type is always growing up, and although actual homicide has been greatly reduced, these murders continue to cause great alarm as they go lumbering through the patches of grass or forest between the gardens of the peasantry. A Native going through one bush or all on a friend is always apt to meet with an elephant, white woman and children, taking their furs to fit at the corruption reservoir, break many an earthenware vessel as they flee in alarm from a gigantic creature which has reached the water first."—*Report of the Uganda Game Department for 1931*.

"Kenya has the most highly paid Governor in the Empire for one of the smallest Colonies. We have tin officials than Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Ceylon put together. It is little use to make a salary scale in the series only of our highly paid officials, that is only a scale of 31% on their total emoluments. A start has been made, at last, to lengthen the terms of service as a reform too long delayed. So also is it of little use to stretch the lower grades, such as road-men. A reduction in the number of the higher officials, posting us from £1,000 to £2,000 and more per annum, each is what we want, and a higher standard of responsibility in the Civil Service."—*The Kenya Weekly News*.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

117. Lieutenant-Colonel William John Townsend Shorthose, D.S.O.



Copyright "East Africa."

Colonel Shorthose—*Sir*—to innumerable East Africans—has done some hard foot-slogging in his time, but not even elephants have given him such a chase as the German General von Lettow after whom he toiled up the east of Lake Nyasa in Portuguese East Africa and Tanganyika Territory and back again, covering some 200 miles in three weeks. Shorthose's Column was very much in the news during the latter stages of the East African Campaign. He was also in at the start, being in Kisumu as a subaltern in the Uganda Battalion of the K.A.R. when it was attacked by the Germans in September, 1914. He was given command of the 27th Battalion in 1917, served for a year in Somaliland and after the Armistice, returned home in 1922 to join his Regiment, the South Staffshires, and retired in 1925. During his East African service he was three times mentioned in dispatches, awarded the D.S.O., the French Croix de Guerre, and the Portuguese Order of Avis.

He is a keen big game hunter and photographer, the author of *Sport and Adventure in Africa*, and of numerous articles, a first-class rifle and revolver shot for Nigeria at Bisley in 1922, a keen sportsman, and an old hockey and Rugby player who has travelled Africa from South to North and almost from East to West.

PERSONALIA

Commander F. J. Coulter has arrived back in Nakuru.

Mrs. Frederick Sibley has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Mr. E. W. Knightly, Government Printer in Kenya, is on leave.

Mr. C. D. Baynes is retiring from his editorial work on *South Africa*.

Captain G. R. Alston is expected home from Beira almost immediately.

Mr. V. F. E. Jessel has resigned his membership of the Mbeya Water Board.

Mr. F. Roy Tuckett is now touring South Africa with an auto-giro aeroplane.

Mr. Digby Green has been elected a member of the Eldoret Municipal Board.

Dr. G. B. Wallace, Mycologist in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Moshi.

Mr. R. S. Legge is now honorary Vice-Consul in Zanzibar for the Netherlands.

Mr. J. B. Moir, Deputy Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, is on leave.

Monsieur M. Bryse is now acting as Honorary Belgian Vice-Consul in Kigoma.

Mr. W. F. Poulton, Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, is at present in London.

Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, O.B.E., Acting Director of Education in Tanganyika, is now in Northumberland.

We regret to learn of the death in Zomba of Miss Margherita Begg, a nurse in Jeanes Training College.

Commander Richards now represents the Texaco Oil Company in Uganda, with headquarters at Kampala.

Messrs. C. F. Eraby, H. S. G. Gill, and M. J. B. Mohan, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, are on leave.

Colonel G. C. Griffiths, C.M.G., general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is spending a holiday in India.

Mrs. M. V. Sutcliffe Baker, of Marwa Esya, Amani, Tanganyika, has withdrawn all authority to pledge her credit.

Dr. R. W. Burkitt, who was recently injured in a motor accident near Nairobi, is expected almost immediately.

Mr. C. R. S. Fair, of Mombasa, and Miss B. M. Faulstich, of Nyeri, have been married in Mombasa.

Dr. Armindo R. Monteiro, Portuguese Consul for the Colonies, was in Beira during his absence.

Brigadier Cecil P. Heywood, C.M.G., D.S.O., who served in the Sudan many years ago, has been promoted Major-General.

Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P., who visited Tanganyika four years ago, has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

Sir Sidney Armitage Smith's report is, we gather, nearly to be completed and handed to the Colonial Office in about a fortnight.

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie and Mr. J. Dent are at present on holiday in the Isle of Skye. Mr. J. Cupinning is also in Scotland.

Mr. E. Robert Orme has taken up his appointment as managing director of the Tanganyika Cotton Company in Morogoro.

Mr. G. R. F. Bredin, of the Sudan Political Service, is to be married on September 6 to Miss D. W. Ellison at the Savoy Chapel.

Mr. P. M. Higgins, who has recently been acting as District Officer at Kwimba, south of Mwanza, is expected on his side very shortly on leave.

Mr. H. Brailsford, of the Kenya District Administration, and Mrs. Brailsford, have returned to the Colony after spending a holiday in Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. Mackie, who has lately been in charge of the Zanzibar branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to Kisumu.

Mr. K. Day Dine, manager of the Uganda Book Shop, Kampala, is shortly expected on this side on leave. He is travelling home via South Africa.

Mr. A. B. Couper recently won the Tanga golf championship, the runner-up being Mr. H. Malcolm Ross. Mr. C. G. Paine won the handicap prize.

Mr. J. R. Budde and Mr. A. H. Maddocks, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Tabora and Kigoma respectively.

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Mr. John De Clerk, Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia, leaves England to-day on the "Dunfermline" to return to duty.

Lieutenant G. A. R. G. Chabings and Lieutenant V. O'N. McNabb, of the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles, have been transferred to Arusha.

Mr. F. J. Bagshaw, the new Provincial Commissioner of the Kiunga and Tabora Provinces, has arrived in Tabora, having motored up from Cape Town.

Major and Mrs. Vint, of the Salvation Army, who have spent nine years in Kenya, are returning to this country and will probably not return to the Colony.

Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., has arrived back in Khartoum, Sudan, and is acting as Governor-General pending the return of Sir John Maffey.

Mr. P. E. Williams, general manager of the Sudan Mercantile Company, Ltd., has returned to Khartoum after a five months' trip to Australia and New Zealand.

In a recent cricket match between the Blantyre Sports Club and the Country Club, Messrs. Ingham and Freer scored 155 runs not out and 96 runs respectively.

Captain Johnston Nond, who recently visited East Africa in company with Mr. John Amery, announces that he is no longer connected with Mr. Amery's film business.

Mr. Moswyn Ridley, the Kenya settler and sportsman, recently broke his arm in the Colony, and had to proceed to South Africa by plane to have the injury treated.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES can be taught in London. Instruction in A. Swahili, Chingania, Luganda, Kikuyu, Ruanda, Arabic, Hausa, Hse, Yoruba, etc. (also Hindustani and Gujarati), given by European and Native teachers at THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, FINCHBURY CIRCUIS, E.C. 2.

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EX-AR FOR OFFICER, age 32, unmarried, with 12 years in Tanganyika, requires position. Has had Road and Railway Construction experience and is willing to undertake any position in any Swahili speaking Territory. — Apply Box No. 234, East Africa, 25, Great Titania Street, London, W. 1.

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THE LET 4,000 ac. or more offer, with option of purchase, of **SHILLI** Spicing concern, maize, sisal, bananas, fruitfully stocked cattle, implements, stone house (with electric lighting, etc.). No capital expenditure required. Good social centre. Other anxious to retire affords opportunity. Genuine offer. Further particulars from **E. E. Egert**, Agents, District Commissioner's Office, 34, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, or from owner, **A. F. Breen**, Kamuyu Molo, Kenya.

VALUATIONS REPORTS

on estates in Tanganyika Territory can be furnished by

H. MALCOLM ROSS, F.A.I.C.S., F.I.B.S.

22, King's Road, Tanga. Code: A.B.C. Sixt Edition. 7 years Plantation Department. 22, East Africa. Custodian Estate Property.

Mr. J. K. Binks, the Nairobi photographer, has patented an invention to improve the stability of aeroplanes. The device dispenses the waste energy of the propeller slip-stream.

Mr. R. A. Bardsley, C.O.P.T., Cagerton, in the Nile Province of the Sudan, in which he has served for the past nineteen years, has decided to retire at the end of his leave.

The late Mr. Hermann Norden, the American traveller and author who had several times visited East Africa, left property in the United Kingdom valued at 46,161, with net personalty £5,985.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson and Miss Joyce Mary Bartholomew, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. G. T. Bartholomew, of All Souls', Trinidad, were married in Livingstone in the early part of this month.

The marriage took place last week at the Chapel of the Savoy between Mr. Donald F. Setts, South of Nairobi, Kenya, and Kathleen Mackenzie, widow of the late Mr. G. F. Badley, of Wilton.

The Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven, who spent some years in East Africa before the War, appeared for his public examination in bankruptcy at Oxford, last week. He is an uncle of the Earl of Craven.

Mr. George Howland, the Kericho settler, has proposed to build a railway from Kedowa to Kericho and to run it as a private concern. Some few years ago Mr. Howland imported tea seed into Ethiopia.

Mr. R. N. Minns, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Minns, of Fresham, Surrey, and Miss Audrey Heasley, daughter of the late Major C. R. Heasley, and Mrs. Heasley, of Hampstead, were recently married in Nyeri.

The Misses Martha and Rita Malan, daughters of General and Mrs. W. C. Malan, of Nyeri, Nanyuki, near Arusha, were recently married in Arusha to two brothers, Messrs. G. and A. de Beer, of Kamplontein.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. C. P. Mostert, one of Wilson Airways' pilots, and Miss Mary Isodham, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fiddian-Green, of Walmor, Fort Elizabeth, South Africa.

Eric Beveridge, recently returned from Australia to Abbara, whither Mrs. Beveridge and their young son will return in October or November. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Morrison, wife of Mr. Tim Morrison, of Wau.

Canton Wilson, who, as we reported last week, has been forbidden to return to Nyasaland on account of his health, is described by a correspondent as one of the best Yao hunters in the U.M.C.A. Mission, as possessing marked literary gifts, and as a strong and well-loved personality who will be greatly missed.

Mr. G. H. Kerr and Miss Betty Holliday were recently married in Musoma, where the bridegroom is serving with the Tanganyika Police Force. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday of Mount Rule, Fox Hill, Natal, while the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kerr, of Blackburn.

PERSONALIA (continued)

Herbert Arthur de Corman, Chancellor, has resigned. His resignation has not been entered all but a minute or so of his former Colonel. With the simple but strange statement: "It is, of course, in strict contravention of the Treaty of Versailles."

Mr. Graham Dawson has resigned the Hon. Treasuryship of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and Mr. W. C. Mitchell has resigned from the committee. They have been succeeded by Messrs. A. C. Farnhill and G. G. Compas respectively.

We regret to learn of the death at sea of Mr. I. P. Cook, who, after serving in the East African Campaign, became a Sanitary Inspector in the Medical Department. He was last stationed in Nakuru, and was on his way home on leave when he died.

Each commander of a British India ship has been left £100 under the will of Lord Inchcape, the former Chairman of the company who died in May. In addition, £50 has been left to each chief officer and chief engineer of the vessels belonging to the British India Company.

Mr. H. A. Carr, of the Kenya Administration, and Miss Christina de Paraventi are shortly to be married in London. Mr. Carr is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carr, of Silethp, and the prospective bride is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Storrs, of Tunbridge Wells.

Kunwar Mahara Singh, who was deputed by the Indian Government to visit East Africa to assist the Indian community in submitting their views before the Hilton-Young Commission, has arrived in Cape Town to take up his appointment as Agent-General of the Government of India in South Africa.

Mr. J. S. Smith, B.Sc., who has now returned to Kenya, was successful in gaining the Diploma of Education, with honours in psychology, at Edinburgh University during his stay on this side. For the past four years he has been a missionary in Kikuyu, and formed the first troop of African Boy Scouts in East Africa.

The Rev. H. P. Kay, the pioneer Uganda missionary, opened a funeral in Martine, North Devon, last week by being an Uganda war drum. The Yete was organised to raise funds for the completion of the Bishop Handington Memorial Hall to be built in the village where the late Bishop was appointed a curate in 1872.

A charity fete to be held on Saturday in Nairobi in aid of the British Legion, the Salvation Army, and the League of Mercy. The function has been arranged by a Committee under the chairmanship of Colonel G. G. Darham, with the assistance of Mr. Theo. Blunt and Miss Heath as honorary organisers and Mr. W. G. Evans as honorary treasurer.

Inward passengers by this week's air mail from East Africa included Messrs. Smith and Clark from Dodoma; Mr. Bosman, from Nairobi; Miss Blainville, from Kampala to Paris; Mr. Putman, from Masindi to Paris; and Mr. Bock, from Juba to Paris. Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mr. and Mrs. Poyry Cobb, to Kisumu; Colonel Marcuswell, Maxwell, to Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Beech, to Moshi; Mr. Willis, to Broken Hill; and Mr. Corin, from Paris to Kampala.

Colonel Charles Herbert Whittingham, who died on August 24, served in the South African War with the Grenadiers, was seconded to the Egyptian Army for service in the Sudan, and took part in punitive expeditions for repression of the slave trade. In the Great War he organised the Egyptian Transport Corps.

The engagement is announced between Major R. A. Helps, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, attached to the Sudan Defence Force, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Helps, of Croydon, and Elizabeth Joyce, elder daughter of Mr. W. G. Clibborn and the late Mrs. W. H. Clibborn, of Lisabnon, Epsom, and Anmer House, Clonsilla.

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Kenyan Branch of Associations of Kenya, recently addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club on the aims of the Kenya Association which were explained by *East Africa* on August 11. Lord Francis Scott and Mr. A. Wood also commended this new central organisation formed to ensure adequate publicity for the colony, and Major F. Cavendish Bentinck made a strong appeal for moral and financial support.

Mr. S. P. Teare, Acting Game Warden of Tanganyika Territory, who is outward-bound by the "Mantola," joined the B.S.A. Mounted Police in 1910, served with the Rhodesian Native Regiment under General Northey during the East African Campaign, returned to Southern Rhodesia to look after stock-farming for some five years, and then accepted an appointment in the Tanganyika Game Department. For about six years he was mainly engaged on tsetse reclamation work in the Chinyanga district. Now his headquarters are in Arusha. Mrs. Teare is returning with him to the Territory.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Mr. Moffat Thomson's Encouraging Report.

"On every side the people are seen to be better clothed and better fed than ever before," writes the Hon. Mr. Moffat Thomson, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, in his report for 1931 and this in spite of the closing down of many of the great copper mines which, up to the beginning of the year, were responsible for an unprecedented prosperity among the Natives.

"Throughout the year and even in face of economic depression and difficulty the behaviour of the Native population has been admirable. The chiefs have been loyal and have controlled their people to the best of their abilities while the people as a whole have been peaceful, law abiding and contented. There has been a certain amount of irresponsible teaching and preaching, especially among the uneducated and self-appointed evangelists, but this has found little, if any, acceptance and has produced no disturbances and little enthusiasm. There is a certain amount of very natural regret at the temporary eclipse of the economic prosperity which was found to be so advantageous, but there is no evidence whatever to show that this has produced disloyalty or political disaffection.

Natives in the Lake Bangweulu and Lunapula Valley districts are building houses of burnt bricks, the inter-village roads show great improvement, since 20% of the taxable males own bicycles, and football matches and sports meetings are held regularly at various centres. Witchcraft still lingers, and several newcomers have been added to the colony started by a missionary of great experience for the protection of old women accused of witchcraft—some coming from other countries.

Native Administration.

The Native Authorities have made a good beginning, and ultimately, says Mr. Thomson, will be a complete success.

"On the other hand . . . there exists a school of thought, mainly amongst the younger generation, which looks with disfavour on what is regarded as a reversion to tribal rule. The people concerned would prefer European methods of government with an elected legislature to government by hereditary tribal chiefs and nominated Councils. In the same area, it is to be noted, village life is depreciated and the people are anxious for individual settlements of separate plots of land where they can protect their gardens from raids by game and there is less risk of insanitary conditions. But the system has the approval of the overwhelming mass of the people and though progress has not, naturally, been uniform and in some cases has been less than was hoped for, it has in no case been altogether absent.

It is agreed that the next step in advance should be in the direction of giving the Authorities some measure of financial responsibility. The question was considered during the year by the Provincial Commissioner and District Officers and it was agreed practically unanimously that the time had not yet come when the Authorities could be entrusted with the collection of taxes and with public revenue, and that any extension of the system in the direction of Native Treasuries would, at the present juncture, be premature and inadvisable.

Any premature introduction of financial responsibility would not be an advance, but a retrograde step, as District Officers would require to undertake practically all the work and the Authorities, instead of relying upon themselves, would again be dependent on what a complete break in the system of indirect rule might occur. It is as yet too early to say whether the Authorities should be guided step by step to administer their own affairs in their own way, each step being fully understood and appreciated before another is attempted, success will be achieved."

It is difficult not to sympathise with those chiefs who are troubled with the New African Woman. "In one district the views of the women on divorce and irregular marriages have so altered that Native customary law is incapable of application and new rules to suit the new circumstances are made with difficulty. Chiefs, while accepting the great changes that have taken place in the status of woman, long for the days when the female members of the tribe had to do as they were told." A *prima facie* case indeed!

ORIGIN OF THE JEANES' SCHOOLS.

The story of the birth of the chain of Jeanes' schools in Africa was told at the recent Speech Day of the Jeanes' School at Kabete, Kenya, by Mr. T. G. Benson, the Principal, who said:

"The Jeanes after whom the schools are named was Miss Anna T. Jeanes, who was a little Quaker lady, modest, possessing wide interests, and a generous contributor to many non-sectarian charities in Philadelphia. Before her death in 1907 Dr. Frissell, of Hampton, and Dr. Booker Washington, of the Negro University at Tuskegee, persuaded her to interest herself in their work of educating the Negro.

Dr. Frissell spoke of sending students to the country schools to help the teachers, but Miss Jeanes pointed out that others had given generously to larger schools; she would like to help the little country schools. This following she gave several country schools \$10,000 each, finally she had donated \$700,000. A board was formed to administer the trust fund, the purpose of which was to assist community, country, and rural schools for whom such schools were alone available. This Jeanes Fund is now mainly used for the support of supervising industrial teachers, mainly women, who travel round schools in a certain area, helping and advising the poorly equipped rural teachers. That briefly is the origin of the system which has been adopted and adapted in different parts of Africa.

Sir Alfred Sharpe tells us an illuminating instance of Native enterprise, namely, that fish caught in Lake Nyasa one evening are on sale in Blantyre market at sunrise next day, having been transported during the night by Natives on motor cycles, and in one case at least, in possession of a second-hand car. The fish, wrapped in moss and damp grass, are therefore splendidly fresh and make a most welcome addition to the menu of residents in Blantyre, Limbe, and the surrounding country.

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KENYA — A Study in Black and White

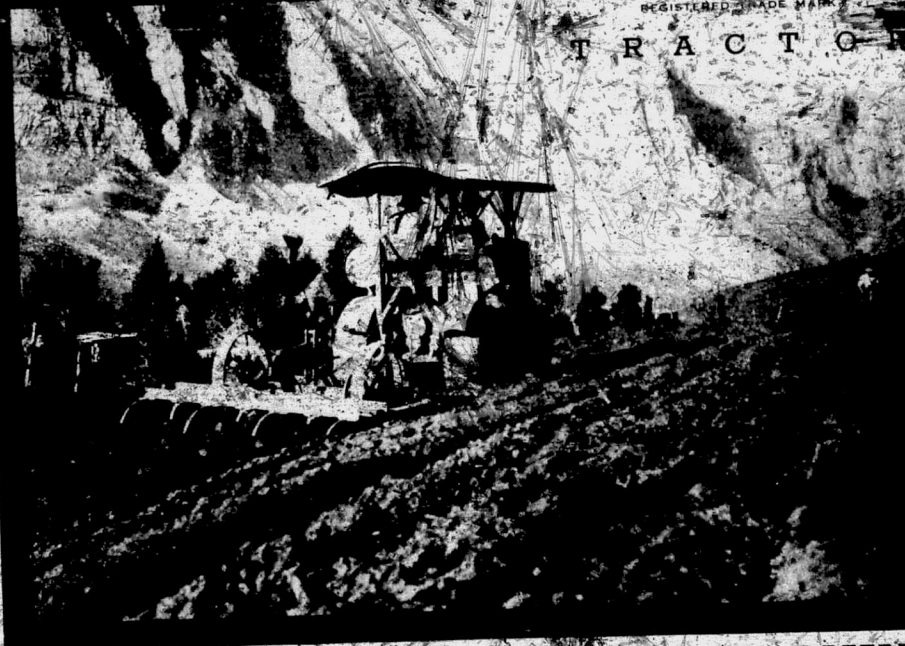
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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

MR. JULIAN HUXLEY AS A POET.

MR. JULIAN HUXLEY, living consistently himself, as it were, a philosopher and friend to East Africa, has a legitimate interest in the poet who has found in man Mr. Huxley is. That he is a poet is already known; when at Oxford he wrote the "Newdigate Prize Poem" of the quality of which may be gauged from the following few lines to the Moon:

Look up, and feel your heart
Flushing with pure emotion reverent,
Look up and see how she herself on high,
A frosted globe like new-worked silver bright,
Riding at anchor in the peaceful sky,
Overbrims the decks of deep blue heaven,
Kindling to beauty how the dark reluctant earth.

Nothing is so revealing of personality as poetry, and in "The Captive Shrew, and Other Poems of a Biologist" (Basil Blackwood, 5s.) Mr. Huxley leaves little to the imagination. There is a start for all to see.

When I was a boy at school
I was a coward and a fool;
And fool and coward I have stayed
All these years. I was afraid
Of pain and scornful boys, and men;
Afraid of ridicule and men;
Afraid of drawing vital breath,
And I shall be afraid of death.

He does not hesitate to choose purely scientific subjects for his Muse, as witness the "Song of the Glands":

Squirt, you gland pituitary,
Push him into some new vagary,
Adrenal, thyroid, and pineal,
Squirt him full of thoughts ideal.

In "Progress," he achieves what must be a triumph of versification:

"Man too enjoys to omphaloboscise
Himself as Navel of the Universe
Offrivets him, until he asks his Nurse
Old Nature, for the truth, and she replies.

On the whole, one reluctantly concludes that eminence as a scientist has had a blighting effect on pure poetical genius.

A TALE OF MOZAMBIQUE.

MR. OTWELL BIXN'S powerful book, "White Gold" (Ward Lock, 7s. 6d.), is the story of an Englishman who finds a rich platinum lode and is imprisoned and tortured in Portuguese East Africa in order to make him reveal the locality of his find. This, of course, is a novel; but the forcefulness of his writing may be gauged from his description of the Mozambique gaoi, which, as many of our readers know, is one of the "sights" of the island open to the globe-trotters who arrive in ocean liners:

The huge courtyard was like an inferno. The sun blazed down upon the massive grey walls of the old fort, and a miasma, trap for the heat, and the place was swarming. The dust burned the feet, the almost direct sun struck blindingly, and Ferrés was grateful for both the pith helmet and his smoked glasses.

By a little distance from where he stood, a number of prisoners were being paraded in a double line. There were both black and white men in those lines. In the double line there was at least a dozen white men, all clad in rags, and each face was stamped with disease, and with the mark of unutterable woe. As he turned away, the soldier finished the calling of the roll and shouted an order, and in double file the wretched men marched away to toil under the awful sun, their bare feet lifting the dust as they went.

The tourists broke up in little groups to walk in glory and gather the thrills for which they sought. Ferrés, under the cover of his umbrella, looked carefully

round the solid square, heavy with the stench of urine and droves of humanity. All round the courtyard were the barred cages in which prisoners were herded, while he feared to their death, that would have been given to wild beasts in the most neglected Zoo—black and white together.

In the burning glare, a grim band of white men was scrambling over the stones, he saw them, and his bandages, his bare feet covered with grinding shovels. With him was a black soldier-guard, in stained khaki and red tarboosh, carrying a rifle at the trail. A bandage on the prisoner's leg slipped revealing a foot, the sight of the prisoner's bare feet in Ferrés, and the prisoner, an old man, halted and started to replace it. Instantly the black guard swung his rifle, and the butt crashed between the old white man's shoulders, sending him sprawling to the ground. The guard shouted a yell word. The old man scrambled to his feet, and shambled forward mutely, without the spirit to protest, leaving the bandage on the stones. The black looked round, saw Ferrés watching, showed his white teeth in a blood grin, and the man said an.

The tale is thrillingly told and certainly succeeds in its evident intention of arousing the reader's indignation. A. J.

EMPIRE STOCK-TAKING.

Mr. Grandson's "Empire Stock-Taking" can be cordially recommended to all interested in the extension of Empire trade, for it provides ready material on almost every conceivable aspect of the subject. Page 13 shows, for instance, that the U.K. paid an average price of £5.10s. 7d. per cwt. for the 423,307 cwt. of foreign coffee purchased in 1931, and only £5.3s. 6d. per cwt. for 340,563 cwt. of Empire coffee; and that foreign tobacco, on which we spent £2,045,647, were 1d. per lb. cheaper than our purchases from Empire sources, which averaged 1s. 1d. per lb. and represented a total of £1,857,874. The book gives at a glance the total imports in recent years into each of the East African Dependencies from the U.K. and other British countries, the destination of the main U.K. exports, and many other facts. It is in short, the handbook and most up-to-date book of its kind with which we are acquainted. It is published by the Haycock Press at the very reasonable price of 3s. 6d.

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AN AFFRONT TO THE SULTAN.

The Samachar, the Ankara has very properly taken up the cudgels on behalf of H.H. the Sultan, who, it declares, has been the victim of bad taste on the part of Mr. Evelyn Waugh in his "Remote People," which is criticised, since the time of publication, and of which it urges the Protectorate Government to take "very serious notice." The book says of His Highness:—

"The Sultan, with a small staff, is a model of all that a figure-head should be. He has no dignified bearing and no reputable private life. He has no exclusively valid claim to his office. The British Government put him there, and they owe him a sufficient proportion of his revenue to enable to live in a modest degree of personal comfort and at the same time support a system of espionage wide enough to keep him in touch with the doings of his protectors."

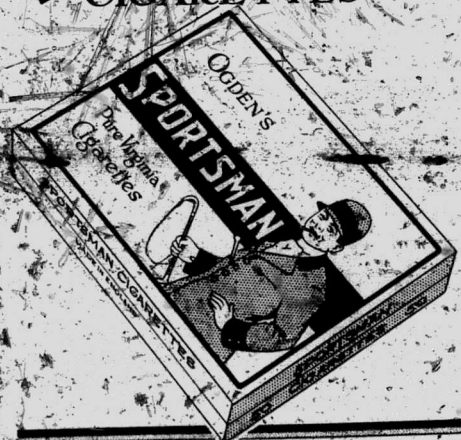
It puts two admittedly hypothetical questions concerning His Highness's postage account and private investments.

We agree with our contemporary that these statements are in bad taste; but we think that too much importance is attached to the imbecilities of this pupil of the modern "scurrilous" school, which mistakes rudeness for wit and requires hospitality with mean criticism. For the Government of the Sultan to take notice of such effusions would be to put an utterly exaggerated value upon them.

Mother M. Cecilia, of the Franciscan Convent, near Kampala, appeals for further funds in a letter to the Catholic News. She states that a little mud and grass cottage still serves them for a temporary convent, the roof being minus a part of its thatch.

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SAVE THE COUPONS

East Africa in the Press

UNFAIR ATTACK ON KAKAMEGA DIGGERS.

MR. A. C. CANDLER, of Mombasa, writes, says in a letter to The New Statesman and Nation:—

As publicly seems the only way of encouraging the Government of Kenya to keep its word, perhaps you can find space for a short note on the recent gold rush in North Kavirondo.

"The district where gold has been found is a Native Reserve, and the land is therefore guaranteed to the Natives in perpetuity under the Native Lands Ordinance, the principle of which has been expounded time and again to quiet Native fears. True, the Ordinance, the Crown reserves to itself all mineral wealth, and the Natives usually accepted this as a tribal law accord, a similar right to the gold itself, or even allowed a concession to one large company which could be supervised, there is reason to think that the Natives would have raised no serious protest.

"But in fact it looks as if the Government has allowed white settlers to rush into the heavily populated Reserve to peg out claims and to put up more or less temporary buildings. True, Government is doing what it can to get proper compensation paid, but as Mrs. Mann has recently urged in your column, money is seldom an adequate compensation for lands and too often a Native accepts compensation in money only, because he dare not refuse to sell. Compensation, moreover, does not allow for the loss of privacy, which the white prospectors subject him to, and a gold rush never attracts the best sections of a community, and many prospectors consider that where interests clash the black man must give way. There is every reason to think that local officials are doing their best, but, when confronted by this attitude in front, they can do very little so long as Governments at their back will not stand firm. In spite of White Papers, expounding the paramountcy of Native interests, it seems to be yielding now, as almost always, to the pressure of a vocal minority."

The suggestion that the Kakamega diggers are the worst section of the European population of Kenya is an unworthy and incorrect one. Our readers know that hundreds of settlers of a splendid type, having had their farms denuded by locusts, have tried their luck on the goldfields. Probably no gold rush at any time or in any country has been distinguished by so good a type of prospectors as Kakamega can boast. At one time there were, we believe, seven hundred diggers at work and only one police officer to control the whole area. Will that fact satisfy Mr. Candler that he has cast unjust aspersions?

AN UNFORTUNATE KENYA SCHOOL.

Writing in the Journal of the African Society, Mr. Rennie Smith, a Labourer, M.P., who recently spent a few weeks in East Africa, records a remarkable series of misfortunes which overtook the Catholic school at Yale:—

"The school has had an unfortunate experience. The first Father was sent away following the accidental shooting of a boy, the second Father died; there were mumps and other illnesses among the boys, three boys were struck by lightning, the local chief was opposed to the school, the boys came to believe that the school was bewitched. The tribal authorities were called in; they found a sheep's head and other bones to which they attributed the troubles. The boys of the tribe had been expelled for bad behaviour."

Nanyuki has decided to proceed with the publication of a booklet setting out the attractions of the district.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN N. RHODESIA.

DEALING with the subject of closer European settlement in Northern Rhodesia, Sir J. Crawford Maxwell recalled at the opening of the Kaine Agricultural Show that some years ago he had been severely criticised because he would not advertise Northern Rhodesia and advocate a considerable number of settlers coming in to engage in farming. He continued, according to the *Livingstone Mail*—

"I suppose partly from a certain element of Scotch caution, and partly because I had had a scientific training myself in another direction, I wanted to be sure of my facts. We have now got the facts, which will be valuable as soon as the depression has gone and we can engage to a limited extent in further settlement in the territory. The results of two investigations into the output have shown the value of caution. Some of the farms that were selected in the happy-go-lucky days have been found to be to be absolutely useless. To encourage settlement on those farms would be taking men's money under false pretences. We know now what land is available, the purposes for which it is suitable, and what is a reasonable price to charge for that land. Do not rush further settlement. Let people come in when they want to, but do not rush it."

SUDAN NATIVE WOMEN TAUGHT MIDWIFERY.

In the *International Nursing Review* Miss E. Hills Young has given a valuable account of the way in which instruction in midwifery is being given to Native women in the Sudan. She writes—

In 1921 a school of midwifery was opened in Omdurman, and four Sudanese women, who had either been practising midwifery or were daughters of midwives, were admitted as students. None of them could read or write, and a practical course of four months' duration was arranged for them, after which they returned to their villages to practise.

In 1925 a training school was established in the Women's Hospital, with a two years' course. It is intended to practise to those who pass a qualifying examination, and this must be endorsed yearly while the midwife is in practice. She must keep a register of births which she attends.

Some evidence of the success of the work is given by the fact that in 1927 of among 1,600 births in Omdurman, there was not a single death due to puerperal septicæmia, obstructed labour, or hæmorrhage. There are now over one hundred trained midwives practising in the Sudan, in addition to the Native midwives who are still working in towns and villages throughout the country.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE-MADE COPRA.

FROM a report published in the current issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* on copra in Fiji, it seems that the Natives of those beautiful islands are as casual and careless in their making of copra as are some, at least, of the Natives of East Africa.

Fiji copra, which obtains only a low price owing to the large proportion of low-grade material it contains, is mainly produced by Natives using primitive methods from nuts grown on palms which have received no cultivation; the nuts used are usually old and in many cases have germinated; during the drying of the copra no steps are taken to protect the nuts from rain, so that the material rapidly becomes mouldy and deteriorates; and green copra (pieces of undried nuts) are mixed with properly cured copra with the result that soiling occurs, producing an article of poor quality. This is being met, undertaken by a comprehensive series of experiments being undertaken by the local Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Imperial Institute to discover the best way of curing the meat of the nuts.

The most promising method reported the *Bulletin* is to use only nuts which are ungerminated, and to prepare copra from them by a preliminary washing of the cut nuts in a 1 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate, followed by their exposure while still wet to the fumes of burning sulphur and subsequent drying with protection from rain and covered at night.

SHORT POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

A good picture of Mount Kenya taken from Hausberg Valley, has been published by *Country Life*.

That the first week's wages of a miner in the Northern Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia amounts to £05 is stated in a letter to *The South African* by Adam Bede.

Mr. S. L. Kettle, who recently returned by air to Uganda to train Kagera farmers, Ltd., has contributed an account of this journey to *The Standard Gazette*.

The death in New Zealand of Mr. T. S. L. von, formerly a tobacco planter at Manie, has been announced in the *Manototo Times*, which says that he was attacked by a bull on his farm, 25½ years of age, who was born in New Zealand, managed to drive the animal off, but not before his father had been fatally injured.

On August 21, 1932, there was a story of the escape from a prison of Major E. A. T. Dunlop, who fell in the last part of the story. *The New York Times* (The Boston Post) said in its London *Daily Mail* that Dunlop, who had been charged with the murder of a woman, which had been called to mind the previous day, their correspondence in *Daily Mail*.

Captain J. S. Moore, C. S. O., of Tanganyika, came to our notice, saw in *The Field* that when at Bunde Hill, near Mwanza, a few months ago, he saw a comet travelling very rapidly to the horizon, and next night it appeared again, but much lower down. An editorial note suggests that it was most likely a meteor, as the Lord's swarm of comets usually begins in April.

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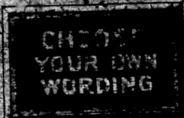
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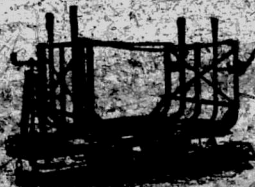
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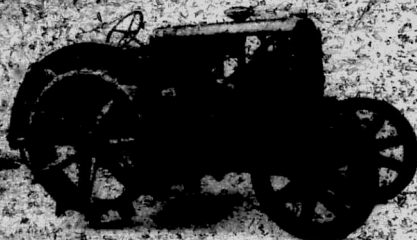
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"EAST AFRICA" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advisers 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.

The Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, is being reconstructed.

A new central railway station is to be built in Mombasa.

Uganda's cotton crop is expected to double that of last year.

134 cwt. of East African sisal were imported into Belgium during May.

Hukidee Station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway has been closed.

Visitors' fishing licences in Kenya have been reduced from £2 per year to £1.

A hippo charged a motor car on Jinja road during mail week. Only the hippo was injured.

Mozambique estimates her next year's revenue at £3,544,020, against an expenditure of £3,499,330.

The firm of Yithaldas Dardas & Co., of Jinja, Uganda, has been made into a limited liability company.

Out of the 104 erected cotton ginneries in Uganda, 122 are licensed for 1932, compared with 123 in 1931 and 123 in 1930.

The Omukama of Toro and a number of Native officials in the district have agreed to a reduction of 20% in their salaries.

A Native in Dar es Salaam was recently sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to blackmail an Arab clerk.

Rates for transport over the recently opened Manyoni-Singida section of the Manyoni-Kinyangini branch line have been published.

We regret to hear that locusts have destroyed the greater part of the sugar cane found Miwani, including cane for next year's crop.

A motor tourist company in Uganda is running week-end excursion trips from Kampala to the Murchison Falls from £6 10s. inclusive.

Final returns of seed cotton purchases in Uganda for the 1930-1932 season amount of 116,059 tons, equivalent to about 195,000 bales of lint.

The Lango district in Uganda is now being administered as part of the Northern Province, instead of the Eastern Province, as hitherto.

Mr. E. H. Lawton, of the Aberdeen Organ Works, has just returned from a business tour of Eastern Africa. His firm has secured an order for a cathedral organ for Central Africa.

Southern Rhodesia has decided to rebate 3d per gallon off the petrol duty when one gallon of locally produced power alcohol made from maize is mixed with four gallons of petrol, and to forgo any duty on maize alcohol.

Nearly 450 acres of freshhold land near Mwanza, practically all under sisal, together with a cotton ginning and sisal factory, were recently offered at public auction by Messrs. Moody and Talbrook, the Kampala auctioneers.

The Tanganyika Transport Company, Ltd., has secured a contract to carry mails from Lindi to Songea. The maintenance of the road from Mlasya to the Songea-Mahenge crossroads has also been placed in their hands.

Considerably increased areas have been sown with cotton in the Eastern Province of Uganda, which is estimated that in the Teso district alone 21,500 acres were planted in May, compared with 2,020 acres in the corresponding months of 1931.

The Imperial Airways machine "City of Stonehaven," the passengers in which are due to reach London on Sunday, made a forced landing near Mahal on Monday. No one was hurt, and relief machines were dispatched immediately from Khartoum.

One of the aeroplanes used on survey work in the Southern Sudan and Uganda, recently assisted in searching for some burglars who had committed thefts in Bunyoro. Mr. Lynch-Blosse, who piloted the machine, was himself one of the victims of the burglars.

The Nyasaland Executive Council has passed a Bill legalising the levy of a duty on bank notes issued in Southern Rhodesia but circulating in the Protectorate. It is hoped that the Nyasaland revenue will benefit in the first year to the extent of £300 or 4000.

Business men in Eldoret have inaugurated a transport system to maintain contact between the township and the gold miners at Kakamega. Lorries will take the goldfields twice each week with minerals and European passengers, and it is hoped that later they will secure a contract to carry mails.

The Acting Commissioner of Lands in Kenya gave public notice of his intention to take action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of a grant of land in North Nyeri, originally registered in the name of Gaudin's Venture, Ltd. but subsequently transferred to Alexander Hugh St. Clair, the rent being in arrears to the amount of £27.

The Natal Fanning Extract Company, of Pietermaritzburg, one of the biggest wattle-growing companies in the world, plans to extend its operations in Kenya in the near future. It is proposed to open a modern factory to deal with wattle extract, and to inaugurate a marketing organisation for European and Native grown bark. The company is a subsidiary of the Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Company, which has a share capital of £7,000,000.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

In recent weeks there has been a marked character of prices generally in the produce and general markets, and there is growing confidence that the depth of the depression curve has been passed. Producers of most commodities are still faced with the unenviable world prices, it is at least an encouragement that the worst of the slump is believed by many cautious observers to be over.

COFFEE

Only small supplies were offered at last week's auctions when fully steady prices were realised.

Table with columns for Region (Kenya, Tanganyika), Size (A, B), and Price (per 100 lbs). Includes entries for Reaberry and other coffee types.

London stocks of East African coffee for August totalled 44,231 bags, compared with 52,336 bags in the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cashew Seed - Firm, with East African quoted at £1 10s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £1 11 and £1 4 5/8.

Gloves - Steady, Zanzibar spot being quoted at 74d. per lb. and August-October at 7d. London stocks total 3,160 lb., against 2,228 lb. last year. The comparative quotations in spot in 1931 and 1930 were 81d. and 75 1/2d.

Copra - The market is dull and lower at £12 1/2 per ton for East African fair sun-dried. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 and £10 1/2.

Cotton - Fair business has been passing in forward shipments of East African at between 51d. and 71d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 41d. and 61d.

Cotton Seed - No business is reported, quotations being merely nominal.

Groundnuts - Slightly lower at about £15 10s. per ton. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £17 1/2 and £14 5/8.

Maine - Sales of African maize have taken place direct with Canada, about 35,000 tons for September shipment, all having been dealt with in the last few days. The price range from 26s. 11d. to 29s. 6d. per 480 lb.

Simsim - White and/or yellow is slightly lower at £14 15s. per ton.

Sisal - Firm, with East African No. 1 good marks for September shipment quoted at £16 10s. and No. 1 a.g. at £15 15s. The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 for No. 1 were £12 5s. and £22 15s.

BANK REPORT FROM EAST AFRICA

The monthly trade cables received by Barclay's Bank (D.O.) give the following details concerning East Africa:

Kenya - The most conditions have been favourable to the extent of the Daimler in the... so that the market remains steady. The new crop of... plants... but the tone of the market is dull and little... anticipated, and the new crop is offered.

Tanganyika - The market conditions are favourable... coffee picking progressing rapidly and a large crop... The bulk of the groundnuts has now been marketed, and the circulation of the crop proceeds... together with improved sales prices, should improve the general trade position.

Northern Rhodesia - Business conditions remain quiet, except in Lusaka, where the building trade continues to be fairly active. Construction work in the Northern... mining... Of the total mineral output during... amounted to...

Southern Rhodesia - Tobacco mining in all areas has ceased. Favourable reports are being received of the cotton crop, and the quantity is estimated as approximately last year's yield. Trade generally is good, but a seasonal decline during the coming months is anticipated.

Sisal - Following a reduction of £22 a ton in value... for the sisal... were shipped early this month in order to clear stocks on hand.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

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General Voyrons (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi only)...

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 1 p.m. every Friday.

Inward mails are expected on September 3 by the sisal, Malindi, and on September 7 by the sisal, General Voyrons.

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. every Wednesday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in the territories during the week ended August 16: Eldoret, 2.32 inch; Eldoret, 2.32; Kericho, 1.05; Kisumu, 1.05; Kisumu, 1.13; Kisumu, 1.35; Kitale, 1.05; Kisumu, 2.05; Mumasa, 2.40; Malindi, 1.25; Malindi, 1.32; Mombasa, 1.25; Nairobi, 0.00; Nanyuki, 0.00; Nairobi, 0.78; Rumuruti, 0.00; Songhor, 2.22; Soy, 0.30; Subania, 0.04; Karissa, 2.24 inch.

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A chain of aeroplane landing grounds at fifty mile intervals between the northern Tanganyika border and the Transvaal has been arranged between the Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments and the Beit Trust, which, as we announced some months ago, is to devote £20,000 to the cause of aviation in the Rhodesias. The plan provides for additional landing grounds, the drainage of important aerodromes, the provision of direction-finding apparatus between Broken Hill and Salisbury, and improvements in the meteorological services.

In Northern Rhodesia the work includes the extension of three landing grounds and the provision of broadened road strips to serve as emergency landing grounds, while in Southern Rhodesia four new landing grounds will be made, nine will be completed or enlarged, and three road-strip emergency landing grounds will be constructed. At Broken Hill aerodrome £1,400 will be spent on building a concrete apron in front of the hangars and in providing several runways in different directions.

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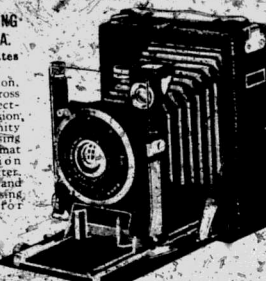
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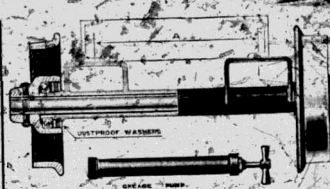
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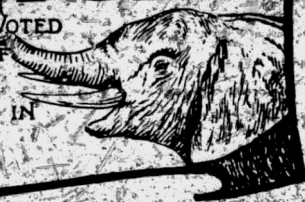
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Can East African producers congratulate themselves that commodity prices are past their worst? We deliberately refrained from canvassing this question when the publication of words of hope seemed like pointing a thirsty man to what might be water but might equally be nothing more satisfying than a mirage. But now a more optimistic feeling does seem warranted, for commodity prices generally have been rising for some little time, the improvement appearing to be due, not to speculation, but to the replenishment of their stocks of raw material by manufacturers. In almost all lines they had been satisfied to carry hand-to-mouth stocks; now believing that the lowest levels of market prices have been reached, they are buying, fearing that delay will cost them money, especially as the U.S.A. Government appears to be impressed by the suggestion that it should issue loans up to \$500,000,000 to traders in order that they may replenish their stocks of commodities. While we make no claim, to be market authorities, we try to maintain close contact with the leading producers, importers, merchants, and brokers of East and Central African products, and we find almost all of them in better heart than they were two or three months ago. Perhaps, therefore, the hard-ried producers may now safely take heart of grace.

A statement issued by the Tanganyika Government gives the final figures for the year, 1931-2 as Revenue £1,522,268 and expenditure FINANCES OF £1,820,928, leaving a deficit of TANGANYIKA. £298,560, which, though, serious enough, is £150,000 less than that anticipated in January, the improvement of the position being due to economies totalling £306,000 and an increase in revenue over the estimates of

£53,000. That hut and poll tax collection should have realised £87,000 more than expected is surprising and from one standpoint satisfactory, though its collection at a time when Native purchasing power is so low cannot have been without its effect on Customs duties, which show a shortfall of £40,000. Of the departmental savings in expenditure, the medical and sanitation vote heads the list with £22,000, achieved by economies in the upkeep of hospitals, sleeping sickness measures, child welfare and sanitary measures, and the Kahama epidemiological survey, followed by £18,000 under the Colonial Development Fund, mainly because the malaria research scheme did not proceed as fast as anticipated. These savings on medical work may have been inevitable or may even have been achieved without serious curtailment of the Department's activities; and we hope that that may be the case. To be believed, it would be very wise economy for any of the East African territories to restrict the excellent medical work upon which all of them have embarked, and which is yielding such excellent returns in reduced mortality and improved health in the Native population thereby indirectly contributing to the general welfare of each territory.

Under three separate votes the Public Works Department saves a total of £20,000. Education £20,000, partly by postponing the FURTHER BUTS anticipated expenditure on EUROPEAN UNACHIEVABLE under the heads of Police, Forests, and Tsetse Reclamation, £4,000, of surveys, and £3,000 on the Geological Survey Department. Stern necessity has demanded these cuts, but still further decreases must be sought in various directions. Indeed, we shall be very surprised if Sir Sidney Arncliffe Smith's report does not emphasise the inescapable need of a much reduced expenditure by

the Government for any serious student is inevitably led to the conclusion that the Dependencies are an anachronism in a more expensive world structure than they can possibly afford in a world which has been forced to affix drastically reduced values to its production.

In how practical a manner the Kenya & Uganda Railways and Harbours are grappling with the

KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAYS problem of falling receipts, through reduced traffic has again been made clear by

MEETING THE SLUMP. the July bulletin of the General Manager, General G. D. Rhodes, and in his speech in the Kenya Legislature. By retrenching 134 Europeans and 795 Asians, discharging several thousand Africans, curtailing to a minimum all track and rolling-stock maintenance, closing seventeen stations, and reducing steamer services on Lake Victoria and passenger and goods services on the line, a reduction of £200,000 was effected on the estimated expenditure in 1931. A further reduction of £100,000 is anticipated this year, and a probable further £100,000 will be saved during 1933. That is a realistic attempt to meet the situation. During the first six months of this year the earnings of the Railways were 2,090,254 and of the Harbours £153,810, compared with £1,156,526 and £109,134 respectively in the corresponding period of last year, the shortfall in harbour revenue being largely due to the drastic decrease in maize exports, which, by falling from 91,642 tons for January-June, 1931, to 17,655 tons for the first half of this year, deprived Mombasa harbour of a revenue of £18,497. *East Africa*—the first East-African newspaper, we believe, to advocate and consistently urge the suppression of the uneconomic competition of motor lorries operating on roads parallel to the railway, and particularly on the Mombasa-Nairobi road—notes the statement of the General Manager "that the need for the total abolition of wasteful road services is more than ever necessary," and welcomes the assurance, unfortunately very belated, of the Kenya Government that it will at last take action. We cannot conceive why that Government has so long tolerated a traffic which, without rendering any substantial public service, has merely transferred to the pockets of a few motor transport contractors money which should have gone into the coffers of the State railway. But for its obdurate and shortsighted attitude General Rhodes would have had a less anxious budgetary position to face

The recent mishap to a passenger-carrying aeroplane on its way from Luba to Sheraton affords an astounding example of the conditions brought about

AIR PASSENGERS **ADVENTURE.** by our rapidly developing modern life. Through engine trouble the passengers and crew were forced down in the saddle some hundred miles from Malakal in a district quite foodless and desolate, but though they suffered from hunger—the relief supplies contained peaches and cream instead of the much desired bully beef and bread—the mosquitoes and all the discomforts of humanity marooned on a desert island, they were in constant touch with civilisation by wireless. To the modern generation wireless is a commonplace. But to many of our older readers it is still something of a miracle; indeed many of them will recall the time when a ship, having left port and disappeared literally into the blue, was beyond sight and sound until it reached its destination, save for news brought by a passing "line of steam" by other vessels on its way

thru sea by a wireless cable. Radio is again illuminatingly illustrated by the experiences of the City of Stonehaven. Its officers and passengers, essentially, the whole affair resting on the "safety" first principles of operation of Imperial Airways. Those officials are under strict orders to avoid forced landings rather than hazardous flights according to "forecastable" when the mechanical defect or unfavorable weather makes continuance risky.

Controversy may result from the Imperial Economic Committee's recommendation of East

STANDARDISED GRADING **OF SISAL PROPOSED.** Standardise grading of East African sisal, but we believe that it is necessary to the development of the industry. The leading Tanganyika interests, headed by Major Walsh, have long advocated sisal uniform grading as a voluntary measure, a condition of acceptance by the best estates would force others to improve the quality of their output and in time induce them to submit to official grading. Among Kenya planters there has been a wide divergence of opinion but it is significant that Colonel J. A. Russell Maxwell, the Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association—who left England by air last week to return to Nairobi after a very useful mission, as one result of which the important Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation has been formed, has become convinced by his discussions with merchants and spinners in this country that a uniform system of grading for Kenya and Tanganyika is urgently necessary. Only thus, he says, can the fibre become known in world markets as East African, and only thus will the purchaser of a relatively small quantity be spared the present annoyance of having to accept deliveries of ten, twenty, or perhaps more "marks," most of them of unknown value. We have even heard of one case of forty different estate marks figuring in the purchase of 200 tons. British spinners, though they have suggested grading, have not taken the strong stand which buyers in Canada and the U.S.A. are now adopting, for we know that during the recent discussions in Montreal and Ottawa the introduction of Government grading was bluntly stated to be essential if East Africa is to be given a full sentimental preference over Mexican and Java fibres.

One objection which we have heard advanced is that grading would deprive the planter producer

NOW GRADERS **SHOULD BE** **RECRUITED.** unusually good fibre of the benefit of the premium which he has been accustomed to obtain in the market, but we fail to see why that should be for in addition to three, or four, or more recognised grades, it could easily be arranged that there should be a super-grade (and an under-grade). The buyer offered super-grade would know immediately that the parcel was worth more than the standard price for No. 1, and would presumably be as prepared to pay a premium of ten shillings or more per ton for it as he is to-day. Already there are indications that certain merchants will do their best to defeat the idea of grading, but it is primarily a matter for producers and spinners to decide, and they will be well advised not to allow their discussions to be side-tracked. It appears essentially a matter for consideration by the Hard Fibres Section of the B.E.P.O., which has been organised by the Kenya and Tanganyika Associations as their sole mouthpiece. In England, and spinners would do far better to establish contact

with it than to be guided by one or two capable individuals who have no power to bind anyone but themselves. One point on the subject of gradings not mentioned by the Committee is the desirability that the graders should be chosen from the manufacturing, not the planting, end of the industry. They should, we feel, be recruited from among spinners' foremen! Finally, we welcome the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee that London arbitrations should henceforth be on a sounder basis.

We have to thank Mr. R. Knight of Aberdeen for broaching at the meeting in York of the British Association for the Advancement of Science a subject calculated to arouse the controversial talents of our readers—namely, the problem of the character and intelligence of animals.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

Mr. Knight asserts that there is no clear evidence that animals ever recollect things; that their training is merely a matter of conditioned reflexes; and that even the cleverest animals, such as monkeys and elephants, do not reveal any mental activity when confronted with practical problems. This opinion was, we understand, fortified by experiments on a cat named "Reflex" (a bad case of *felis domesticus*) which was shut up in a box with a door which could be opened by pulling a stirrup attached to a string—its reward on escaping was a saucer of milk. After a long time the cat learned to pull the stirrup and get the milk, but when the stirrup and string were removed to another corner of the box, the cat had not the intelligence to recognise its use, but continued to claw vainly at the spot where the stirrup had originally been placed. The conclusion arrived at was that the cat was nothing more than a reflex machine.

Now the whole principle of elephant control in East Africa is founded on the assumption that these animals can learn from experience (which implies memory) that raiding cultivation and Native *shambas* brings its inevitable retribution in the form of death by the rifles of the elephant guards.

ELEPHANT CONTROL IN EAST AFRICA.

Commander D. E. Blunt, who writes with seven years' first-hand experience as an elephant control officer in Tanganyika Territory shows in his forthcoming book "Elephant" how effectively this control scheme works, and how well founded is the assumption on which it is based: a raiding herd which is seen a really good hammering takes the lesson to heart and gives no further trouble. Again, the fact that elephants avoid the carcasses of their companions killed by the guards, and even the spot where such a casualty occurred, certainly seems to imply some ability on their part to remember and even to reflect. The evidence of such famous elephant hunters (being as Game Rangers) as Mr. F. G. Banks and the late Mr. Pearson, that the elephants in Uganda know quite well the boundaries of their Reserves, and flee to them for sanctuary when caught raiding, confirms Commander Blunt's authoritative statements.

MORE FACTS FOR MR. KNIGHT.

When we have the published opinion of Captain C. R. S. Pitman, Game Warden of Uganda, that the mountain gorilla displays some reasoning faculty, for the animal has been seen to use a stick to obtain fruit otherwise out of reach, chimpanzees in captivity learn by trial and error to accomplish the same feat without being trained

by human agency, and most of our readers will admire the cleverness of ants in making use of their own bodies to enable their colonies to reach a desired object, the ants composing the bridges being quite aware of the purpose they serve. Of the suggestion that the making of such bridges might be an unconscious impulse, Minor W. Livingston has written: "But there must be something more than this in-born impulse which guides them to adapt their bridging methods to all the various contingencies which occur. A very bridge that they throw out will differ in some way from every other bridge; it will require some kind of individual modification, and there must be some perception on the part of the ant of the kind of modification required. In one case, the ants, climbing down a thin root to the ground, not only massed round the root so that their companions could walk along it in fours instead of single file, but threw a bridge across the loop of the root to get the advantage of a shorter route. It all seems to have been seen in describing the brain of the ant as the most marvellous specimen of matter in the world." We have quoted enough examples, we think, to suggest that there is more in animal psychology than is dreamt of in Mr. Knight's philosophy, and no doubt our readers could add many more instances.

The arrival at the London Zoo of two seven-year-old gorillas in good health and spirits is an outstanding event, perhaps the most remarkable in the whole century and more of the Society's existence.

DIED OF THE ZOO'S GORILLAS.

Already these two apes have lived for some years with the family of an official in the French Congo, have enjoyed that human society which is so indispensable to their existence and activity, and, as a natural consequence, are now tractable and amusing. "Mok," the male, is some 18 inches smaller than "Moina," the female, who reaches the height of four feet when standing as erect as a gorilla can achieve, and who has already established a physical and mental dominance over her husband. But it is in the matter of food that interest chiefly centres. The *Observer's* zoological correspondent, while declaring that "in the wild gorillas are exclusively vegetarian," states that the Zoo specimens "are given white meat, eggs and fish to add stamina." We pass over the assertion of the gorilla's essential vegetarianism when in a state of Nature, merely remarking that Captain C. R. S. Pitman, with first-hand experience as Game Warden in Uganda, maintains that "the gorilla, though mainly vegetarian, is partly carnivorous and will at times consume birds and rodents and even small snakes," and quotes a case where Captain J. E. P. Phillips's tame gorilla "caught mice cleverly, which it then proceeded to skin and eat"; and concentrate on the vicious protest which we anticipate from our vegetarian friends on the immorality (they would use no less pungent a word) of seducing the innocent animals from a diet of giant celery and bamboo shoots to one of white meat, eggs and fish in order, "forsooth," to add stamina! The acid test of the diet is still to come; should either Mok or Moina develop appendicitis, the vegetarians will have added one more triumph to their already long and imposing list.

With this issue "East Africa" completes the eighth year of its existence.

operation of these factors would be determined in the long run by African and European alike.

Native Councils.—The organisational basis of Native administrations in Tanganyika is the tribal system, and not a single tribe may contain as many as 60,000 persons, and there may be groups of tribes so closely connected that they may be regarded as a single tribe; it follows that the limits of their natural development are the limits of the tribe. Consequently, while meetings of a consultative and deliberative nature between neighbouring Native administrations of different tribes are to be expected, and should be encouraged, the Native administration themselves must be confined mainly to their local government. In this sense such organs for the purpose of political representation at any future time, great caution must be exercised lest they should be asked to bear a superstructure which, in the stage of education and social feelings, would be too often or too heavy for the foundation of traditional organisations on which they rest.

Chief Native Commissioner.—There is, not, and has never been, in this Government, an executive officer entrusted with the functions of a Chief Native Commissioner. The need for specialised knowledge of Native mentality and social and political conditions is fully recognised here, and is the particular concern of the Chief Secretary for East Africa, who is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and my adviser on tribal affairs and the development of Native local government. He has access to all papers on these subjects, and generally on all political questions of importance, but he does not interfere as a stop in the normal official channel of correspondence from Provincial Commissioners to the Chief Secretary for the Government. I should appreciate any advice in these arrangements, which work satisfactorily so far as they go, by treating this officer from a relatively unimportant routine status, enabling him to give his undivided attention to the major political problems and to carry out those regular tours of inspection that are essential to the wise direction of policy and a real understanding of local problems and conditions.

Swahili

Swahili.—While it is no doubt true that eventually English will take the place of Swahili, it is necessary to bear in mind the immediate importance of this thing among Administrative Officers as a high standard of knowledge of Swahili is a bit of its limitations as a language; for if this is not done there is a grave danger that direct communication with British officers may become increasingly difficult for the common people. It is impossible to envisage now, even in the near future, the possession by any but a small educated class of an adequate knowledge of the English language, whereas Swahili, both spoken and written, is extending very rapidly as the most convenient medium for local trade and official communications.

The Committee expressed the opinion that, on this side, with a continuous effort, it should be possible to keep up a high standard of Swahili among the District Commissioners of the Executive Government, as well as, except in cases of urgency, with all projected trainees. Regulations affecting native interests, while agreed, cordially in principle with this view, which is more being given practical expression in this territory wherever possible. I must enter a caveat against any proposals for the wholesale translation of English legal texts either into Swahili or a local dialect. I have had personal experience in several countries in which one or more languages are employed for the purpose and I have no hesitation in saying that the Tanganyika case has in this direction and in the suggested alike from the standpoint of public benefit and expense.

Movements of Officers.—I am in full agreement with the views of the Committee upon the importance of avoiding transfers of Administrative Officers as far as circumstances admit, and it is the endeavour of the Government to make its staff arrangements on these lines. Inducements are offered to officers to learn local dialects after they have qualified in Swahili, and a re-arrangement of administrative functions and distribution of staff is now being studied with a view to reducing the number as much as possible and its concentration at a smaller number of centres, thus freeing additional officers for the regular unhurried touring, which is necessary, as the Committee remark for the maintenance of that personal touch with Natives upon which the proper government of backward races so greatly depends.

The views of Sir Joseph Byrge, Governor of Kenya, will be given in our next issue, pressure on space making it impossible to record them adequately

NEEDS OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL INDUSTRY

REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Research and Standardised Grading Recommended

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Hemp Fibres published last week (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d. net) recommends that the Empire Marketing Board should assist an economic survey of the East African sisal industry, urges that a long range research planned by the Amami Institute should be afforded the utmost possible financial support, describes the adoption of standardised grading for East African sisal as essential, and favours immediate action to that end by the growers' associations or, failing them, by the Governments.

The Report, which surveys the hemp producing and manufacturing industries as a whole, has much to say of East African sisal growing, and should be carefully studied by everyone interested in that branch of production. Undertaken at the request of the Joint East African Board, it says, *inter alia*—

An Economic Survey.—We believe that the whole sisal industry in East Africa is likely to benefit from an economic survey based on the method of the Farm Management Surveys which have been made in many parts of the world. Such a survey would have the advantage of speed and cheapness. It should provide the Government and the growers with information, not now available, on which they may base their future policies; further, it should show individual growers the lines along which they may look for a reduction in their costs. We therefore recommend that such a survey should be made as soon as possible and that, while at least half the cost of the survey should be borne by the Governments and planters, the Empire Marketing Board might render some assistance. A local commission representing the Government and planters, should be set up in Tanganyika and Kenya where such a survey is contemplated to administer the scheme and assist whoever makes the survey.

Station for Cultural Experiments.—It is hoped that an early start may be possible in establishing a station for cultural experiments. Over half the East African output of sisal is produced in the possession of which we understand the local industry, Tanganyika is typical. It would therefore appear advisable to start the first station in that neighbourhood. While independent, it would work in co-operation with Amami, and might be able to assist in the fundamental research carried on there. The experience gained at such a central station on the Tanganyika will determine whether sub-stations should be established in other parts of East Africa.

Amami's Important Work.

Research at Amami.—Both the sisal and its cultivation offer a wide field for research, for there is an immense amount of scientific knowledge to be gained. The Sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, which reported on the future of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amami, envisaged development of that station as the main Empire research centre for fundamental work on sisal. In February, 1931, an Agricultural Research Conference was held at Amami, and in view of the need for co-ordination of research work a Programme of Scientific and Agricultural Investigations, *Requiescent to the Sisal Industries of East Africa*, was drawn up. This programme covers research in sowing, genetics, physiology, agronomy and the extraction of fibres. The Conference agreed that work under the first two headings should be done at the Amami Research Station. Preliminary general surveys have already been made of the effect of different methods of propagation, spacing, cutting, and of soil conditions on growth rates, fibre yields and fibre age. In view of its importance to East Africa we recommend that the research work at Amami should be given financial assistance, so that the minimum that is at present need for reducing national expenditure will also be met.

Need for Short Range Research.—In addition to the longer range research to be done also at Amami, there are the shorter term problems included under the heads of agronomy, extraction of the fibre, and soil science. The divergence of opinion on many practical questions of production which we have met in our inquiry shows the

Government and planters in Tanganyika and Kenya, and the various interests in different aspects of this research work. They have none the less agreed to cooperate and exchange information. The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has urged the Administration to establish an experimental station to investigate the problem of crop husbandry in Kenya the general terms of a Sisal Industry Bill had been agreed and the Bill drafted when the disastrous fall in wholesale prices led to its passage. Under that Bill, experimental work was to be financed from a fund formed by a levy on a fixed acre of a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. and by an equal contribution from the Government equal to the proceeds of the levy. The first appointment proposed was for an agricultural economist to study the economics of the industry and it was further intended to make a grant from the Amami Institute for sisal research, on condition that a similar grant was made by the Tanganyika producers.

The need for foundations are laid out the exchange of results of the application of work waits for funds. At the moment of writing this report, it is probable that neither the planters nor the Governments, either singly or jointly, are able to finance work of this nature, but the need for it is so urgent in the interests of the industry and of the Colonies that it would be most regrettable if when the present severity is relaxed, it were at all delayed.

Need for Closer Contact between Growers and Users.—Growers, especially when the market is difficult, are inclined to criticise the marketing system as cumbersome, expensive and involving a necessary service, whereby a daily open market is secured to the advantage of both the grower and the manufacturer. There is more reason in the complaint that the grower has no contact with the manufacturer, and so, in the past, has not received first-hand information of the needs of the ultimate user. This did not seem of first importance when prices were good and produce moved freely, but when prices fell and stocks began to accumulate, growers in producing countries were undoubtedly bewildered by their general ignorance of manufacturers' views and requirements, as to qualities, deliveries and prices. We have received evidence that growers visiting the United Kingdom have devoted considerable effort to studying the position, but growers as such can only obtain that fuller knowledge of manufacturers' needs, and of the prospects of competing fibres—which merchants acquire through their day-to-day transactions—by themselves participating in those transactions to a much greater extent than they do at present. Such action would almost inevitably involve co-operative organisations in the producing countries, very much on the lines of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, and would raise difficult questions of joint control and finance.

Co-operative Marketing.

In 1930 and 1931, the possibility of forming a co-operative marketing organisation in East Africa—especially in Kenya—was actively discussed, but the project made little progress, owing to the diversity of interests and to the fact that many estates were indebted to merchandising or broking houses. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the only country in which the producers have organised co-operatively for the sale of hemp is Tucuman, where producers are compelled to sell to all their fibre through the Tucuman Sisal Growers' Co-operative, Ltd. This organisation maintains a European agent in the United Kingdom and an agent in the United States, who sell direct to the manufacturers. In the Netherlands East Indies the production is almost entirely under the control of two or three companies who have their own distributing agents in the importing countries, and their fibre is sold by the agents direct to the manufacturers.

Market Intelligence.—Many of the complaints made by growers against the general system of marketing are due to their ignorance of arrivals, sales and the probable output of competing fibres. They feel that in the past they have been working very much in the dark. This feeling has much justification. Several merchants and broking houses issue monthly and annual reports, though a number of firms have stopped doing so in recent months. These reports are often practically restricted to the fibres in which the house is particularly interested. They are generally confined to a statement of market tendencies and closing prices of various grades of hemp at the time the circular was published, or at longer intervals—e.g., annually, they present a general review of a past period. In fact, less collected current information is available about crops, shipments, arrivals and sales of hemp fibres than about many other raw materials. Merchants as well as growers have complained of this condition of affairs. We believe that it would be an advantage for both producers and consumers, if fuller information for all

examine the possibilities of supplying market into a price somewhat on this line, already adopted for fruit and nut produce.

London Arbitration.—We have already stated a large amount of hemp is sold under terms which provide for London arbitration. At the present time, an arbitrator for a London buyer and seller, each appoints an arbitrator. Generally before proceeding further, the arbitrators choose a third person to act as umpire, if they cannot agree on a settlement. Shippers of hemp, hemp users, and we agree with the general principle that the arbitrators and umpire should be appointed from outside bodies and make their award without knowledge of the names of either the buyer or the seller. "Blind arbitrations" such as this, are the rule for jute.

Standardised Grading Advocated.

Standardised Grades needed in East Africa.—Nothing comparable to these systems of standardised grading before exist in East Africa or India. From the evidence put before us by the rope manufacturing interests, we believe that the standardisation of the grading of East African sisal is essential to the fibre as to remain its superiority with shippers. Further, if sisal is to all widely adopted for rope making for marine or other purposes, standardisation of grades will become a necessity. There is at present a rough uniformity, but considerable differences by shippers, but the existence of three classes of East African No 1 sisal are recognised in the London market. If the producers' associations are unwilling to take steps to establish regular grades and to enforce them, possibly with legal assistance, it would be to the advantage of the industry as a whole if the Governments themselves took the initiative.

Condition of East African Fibre.—Some United Kingdom manufacturers have received complaints that workmen's hands have been injured by wire which has been found in East African sisal and sisal ropes. This wire may come from the brushes used in the production, and for this reason we urge that particular care should be taken in the choice of the type of brush to be used.

After brushing, the fibre is baled in an hydraulic press. We have received complaints that some East African fibre has been so packed before it was thoroughly dry, apart from possible damage to the quality of the fibre, it is clear that such a practice is detrimental to the producer's interests, for manufacturers will not long buy such fibre. Since freights are charged on measurement, efficient baling is of the utmost importance and a hydraulic press is maintained by each estate—though it may be in use only a few hours a week. It may be that some estates are so loaded that overhead costs could be lowered by co-operation to establish a company at some central point, to qualify convenient to them all, where fibre could be sent for baling.

Scope for Empire Hemp.—If, as we believe, to be the case, Empire fibres cannot and will not for many years supply all the quantities which Empire manufacturers look for in their raw material, yet we would expect their possibilities to be tried out in Empire manufacture. In this connection, the adoption by Government Departments in the United Kingdom and by the British Standards Institution of specifications for sisal and phosmium ropes would greatly assist in establishing a recognition of their utility in Empire markets, but in the meantime, the world. To attain this end, however, standards of production and sale must first be established and maintained, and, in addition, experience must be gained of the behaviour of the ropes manufactured from the fibre. We understand that the Technical Co-ordinating Committee under General Stores for United Kingdom Government Departments will consider the advisability of including in the gordage specifications an alternative clause permitting the use of sisal or other Empire hemp if the fibres after receiving reports, on the trials now in progress.

Relative Qualities of Sisal.

Qualities of Sisal.—It has been definitely established that East African sisal, New Zealand hemp and sunn hemp are all capable of resisting the action of sea water. The Admiralty trials showed that a rope of better No 1 East African sisal not only had a greater tensile appearance than a rope made of 1 grade Manila, but a higher grade than is of any used for steaming cordage. It had also a greater initial breaking strain and a comparatively small initial manilla when exposed under stress conditions. There are, however, certain objections to the use of sisal for it (1) absorbs water more quickly than Manila, (2) wears more, (3) weighs more and sinks more rapidly, (4) wears more, (5) shrinks in length at a quicker rate when dry, does not retain heat as approximately one-third like manilla. However, despite these objections, the

COFFEE GROWING BY NATIVES IN KENYA.

VIEWS OF A KILIMANJARO PLANTER.

Most European coffee planters in Kenya are, we have no doubt, perturbed at the thought that coffee growing by Natives is about to begin under Government auspices in the Meru and Kaji districts, for they know that it cannot be restricted to those areas and must soon spread to localities contiguous to established European plantations, with the enormously increased prospect of extensive suffering and of the spread of disease unless the Native gardens are drastically controlled.

When coffee planting by Natives began in the Moshi district of Tanganyika Territory, no one, as early issues of East Africa testify, took a stronger or more consistent line in opposition than Mr. Edgar Beech, whose views will be of special interest to Kenyans to whom they should also afford consolation. Before he left London to return by air to his estate some seven miles outside Moshi, we invited him to express his opinion of the decision of the Kenya Government, and it was by no means condemnatory.

His original opposition, he emphasised, was not voiced on the point of principle, but on account of the methods adopted by the Tanganyika Government at the time, whereby the Wachagga in the Kilimanjaro district were not merely encouraged, but actually ordered, by the local Administrative Officers to plant coffee whether they wished to do so or not. The obvious result was friction between European planters and the Government, and also between Europeans and Natives. Kenya it may be confidently assumed, will take every possible precaution to avoid such an unhappy state of affairs.

Dangers of "Encouragement."

The growing of coffee by Natives in Kenya will be a bitter pill for European coffee planters to swallow, said Mr. Beech, "but I am certain that organised opposition to the principle would be unwise and inequitable; at the same time it is absolutely essential that the Government should afford adequate safeguards to existing European planters against theft, spread of disease, and the other serious risks to which they will be exposed by Native cultivation of coffee in the vicinity of their estates."

Comments would not like to hear that Native coffee growing in Kenya is to be encouraged. That word has no wide meaning. If the Government wishes Natives to grow coffee, and if the Natives themselves desire to grow it, why should they be "encouraged"? It should be endeavoured to provide them with facilities of which those who are really keen will specially take advantage. In the Kilimanjaro district we saw that "encouragement" consisted in the growing of patches of coffee by many Natives who had no real interest at all, but were merely "coyotes" that they regarded as Government orders. Their petty and ill-considered attempts to grow coffee became a menace to the established European industry, in many cases since abandoned and uncared for estates have now been handed down to others. Kenya would be well advised to guard against a similar fiasco. Promiscuous coffee growing by Natives such as was allowed for many years in Tanganyika would be a disaster in Kenya.

The Colony, however, has nothing whatever to fear from Native coffee growing properly supervised by Government, and no body of people, whether settlers or Government, can justly prevent coffee growing by Natives. Kenya settlers will, as hope and justice realise, and the Government will, do its part conscientiously on the experience gained in Tanganyika, much ill-feeling between Natives and non-Natives will be avoided.

OPENING FOR MEDICAL MAN IN KENYA.

A unusually good opening occurs in Kenya Colony for a well qualified medical man, with general experience, including some knowledge of tropical diseases, married

EAST AFRICA'S "

WHO'S WHO

118. Captain Joseph Gustave Aronson.



Copyright "East Africa."

It was a bold move of Captain J. G. Aronson to initiate coffee auction sales in Nairobi in 1927 for the purpose of promoting direct sales and shipments from a source of production to American and other countries which had previously bought on the London market, but his enterprise speedily met with considerable support; indeed, within a year he expects to handle about one-third of the Kenya crop, in addition to coffee from northern Tanganyika, and possibly also Native-grown coffee from Bukoba and Uganda. In connection with his plans he was the first East African coffee merchant to engage in export, luster and blender from England.

Captain Aronson was born in South Africa, came to England at the outbreak of the War to join up, received a commission in the 3rd (King's Own) Royal Lancasters, was transferred in 1915 to the Royal Flying Corps, and after much active service in France, was engaged on Home Defence and instructional work at England, retiring with the rank of Captain. In 1919 he came to Kenya and set up in business as a manufacturer, agent, gradually transforming his activities into those of an import and export agent, chiefly in connexion with the coffee industry. He was Vice-President of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce in 1920 and is Director of Kenya Breweries Ltd. and Fisher

PERSONALIA.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen are on holiday in the Isle of Man.

Mr. J. J. Rubie has been promoted Provincial Commissioner in Uganda.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vincent, of Nairobi, on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. F. Howe-Browne, the Tanganyika advocate, has begun business in Zanzibar.

Mr. T. Bartlett recently won the Shire Highlands Vase in a shooting competition in Zomba.

Mr. G. W. Hatchell, M.B.E., District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Shinyanga.

Major A. N. Foster, O.B.E., is on the point of retiring from the Veterinary Department of Uganda.

Mr. L. H. A. Watson and Mr. I. B. Moir, M.C., Assistant District Officers in Nyasaland, are now on leave.

Mr. David Gibson has been appointed manager of the Zomba branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Mr. P. V. Mehd has been appointed a temporary Unofficial Member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mr. W. D. E. Alcock, District Officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed to Kilwa on his return from leave.

General Boyd-Moss has agreed to a portion of his land at Usa, Northern Tanganyika, being set aside as an aerodrome.

Mr. W. Bishton, the local manager of Barclays Bank in Kitale, recently won the Brighton Cup of the Kileleshie Golf Club.

Messrs. J. D. Herbold and E. L. Juw, of Johannesburg and Bulawayo, are on a shooting expedition in Nyasaland.

Mr. S. E. Brooks of Eldoret defeated Mr. G. P. Walker in the finals of the amateur snooker championship in Nairobi.

Lieutenants G. T. Howard and J. P. Carne are now commanding "B" and "D" companies of the 4th King's African Rifles.

Mr. S. Menkin, of Nairobi, has won the European chess championship of Kenya by beating Mr. A. H. Spencer Palmer by half a point.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Arthur Blowers, whose husband is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Foster and Blowers.

We are glad to learn that Canon B. H. Spanton, secretary of the L.M.C.A., has recovered from his recent illness, and is now back at the office.

Mr. L. A. W. Vickers-Hayward won the golf spoon in a competition held in Morogoro to celebrate the opening of the club pavilion extensions.

M. Manchauffee and his wife, who left Paris for East Africa in the early part of this year, are now on an expedition on the Serengeti Plains.

Mrs. Weston, widow of Mr. R. W. G. Weston, and mother of the late Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, has died in Brighton at the age of eighty-eight.

The Hon. H. C. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, who has arrived in this country from Ottawa, will leave by air for Salisbury on September 14.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, the retiring Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left Cape Town on Friday and is due to reach London on September 19.

Sir Ronald Storrie, K.C.M.G., Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, last week opened the extensions to the Peofment Boys' School at Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. J. S. Last of the Zanzibar Administration, is now investigating the co-operative system in Ireland. He has already visited Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo and Monaghan.

Miss Betty Playfair, of Nairobi, whose engagement to the Earl of Bandon we recently announced, has returned to Kenya by air from India after spending a holiday in Ceylon.

For his paper on sleeping sickness in Kavirondo, Dr. Neil McLaren, of the Kenya Medical Service, has been awarded the North Persian Forces Memorial Medal for 1931.

Bishop Joseph Sweets, formerly Vicar Apostolic in Tanganyika, who is now stationed in Mwanza, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

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Major Walter Keenan and Mr. Thomas Allen have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the Nairobi and Kisumu, Londiani districts, respectively.

Mr. J. H. Tennent, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Nairobi War Memorial Hospital, has resigned that appointment, but will continue in practice in the Nakuru district.

Mr. George Blaxey, the Nairobi builder, shortly expects to obtain his pilot's licence. He has for some time shown great enthusiasm in the development of civil aviation in Kenya.

Mr. W. K. Thompson, Chief Instructor of the Zanzibar Police, has left the Island on termination of appointment. He served with the Connaught Rangers in India just after the War.

Mrs. G. W. Williams, of Matamba, Lushoto, was ready to leave for Kenya recently when she was told of a leopard in a tree some two miles away. Motoring over, she killed it with her first shot.

Mr. S. P. Bland, M.B.E., who has just retired from Zanzibar, was appointed a member of the Third Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar by H.H. The Sultan before his departure.

Squadron Leader E. A. Howard-Williams, M.C. exhibited some of his cinematograph pictures of Native life in the Sudan at a recent meeting in Khartoum of the Clergy House Supper Club.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell has won the golf competition in Dar es Salaam for the Byatt Golf Cup, generally regarded as the championship cup for Tanganyika. Major Loughurst was his opponent in the final.

Air Commodore Fletcher, who is known to many East Africans as the officer in charge of the ground services of Imperial Airways, is on a tour of inspection of the aerodromes on the Indian air route.

Prince Juan, son of the ex-king of Spain, who as a midshipman on H.M.S. "Enterprise" recently visited Tangala and other East African ports, has undergone an operation for appendicitis in Colombo.

The Rev. G. G. Cooke, who for the past twelve years has been a missionary in Northern Rhodesia, for a long time acting as chaplain in Livingstone, has accepted the living of Ashton Hayes, near Chester.

The Vicomte de Sibour, who with the Vicomte de Baux left Ethiopia two years ago, is contemplating another flight to that country. He will be accompanied by his wife, who is also an expert pilot, and his son.

Mr. A. W. Griffin, Provincial Commissioner in Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia, recently opened the new wireless transmitting station there by sending a message to Sir J. C. Maxwell, the Governor.

Mr. R. H. Hubert, manager of Messrs. James Lang, Sons & Co., of El Obeid, and his brother, Mr. Geoffrey Hubert, of the Central Economic Board, Khartoum, have returned to the Sudan from leave spent in Australia.

Mr. G. S. F. Holt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holt, of Merrow, Guildford, and Mrs. Winifred Ursula Carr, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carr, of Nairobi, were lately married in London.

Major the Hon. J. O. K. Delap, M.A.C., and Mrs. Delap are expected on this side very shortly from Kenya. Major F. S. Grogan will act as substitute member for the Ukamba constituency during Major Delap's absence.

Though the Livingstone Town Council decided by a majority to hold a farewell civic function in honour of the retiring Governor, Sir J. C. Maxwell, H.E. Excellency requested the Mayor to abandon the project as support had not been unanimous.

Captain Francis G. T. Cole, R.N. (Retd.), whose death is announced, was engaged in the operations at Suakin in 1884, and later in the operations at Vittu. He was also present at the bombardment of the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1896.

Among those now on leave from Uganda are Mr. A. G. Ellis, Staff Surveyor; Captain E. G. Fish, Superintendent of Police; Mr. J. Jardine, Game Ranger; Mr. H. J. Nancarrow, Assistant District Officer; and Mr. F. H. Rogers, District Officer.

Mr. M. V. de Satgé, only son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. H. M. de Satgé, was married last week to Miss Clara Marjorie Heaton. Colonel de Satgé will be known to many East Africans as an officer in charge of the Government Hospitality Fund.

Colonel W. K. Fisher, who has returned to London, is now in excellent health and looks forward to sailing for Kenya again next week, accompanied by Mr. D. C. Berry, a tractorist for Manure Estates, Ltd., who hopes to spend a month in the Colony.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. B. Broadbent, of the Sudan Political Service, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Broadbent, Croft House, Mirfield, and Violet Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rufnam, Farningdon House, near Exeter.

A marriage will take place on October 1 between Mr. Cecil E. J. Lambert, late of the Medical Research Laboratory, Nairobi, who has now settled down in Hampstead, and Miss Edith M. Price, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Price, of

**Auf BOVRIL
SANDWICHES
Grand-ma?**

PERSONALIA (continued)

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jardine on the birth in London of another daughter, and to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hattiford, also of Tanganyika Territory, on the birth of a son in Devon.

We regret to learn of the death in Tanga Hospital a few days ago from an abscess on the appendix of Mr. Gayer, of the staff of Messrs. Bird & Co., who have the extraordinarily good record of no previous death of an employee during their twenty years in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. L. Bloek, proprietor of the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, and general manager of Messrs. Rosenblum, Bullows and Roy, Nairobi, who recently visited this country in connexion with a project to manufacture sisal bags in Kenya, is on his way back to the Colony, having left at very short notice.

Mr. Eggesfield, one of the Imperial Airways pilots on the northern section of the Cairo to Cape air route, has arrived in London. With other pilots on the African route, he is making experimental flights with the first of the new Atlanta type of machine, which is shortly to be used on the East African air service.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Geoffrey Vincent, of Broken Hill, and Miss Marjorie MacGregor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. MacGregor, also of Broken Hill. Mr. Vincent is well known in Northern Rhodesia for his keen work in connexion with Toc H, and Miss MacGregor was the first white child to be born in Broken Hill.

Commander David E. Blunt, R.N. (Retd.), formerly of the Game Preservation Department, Tanganyika, left England a few days ago for Harar, Salaam en route for Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia. A caricature will appear in a forthcoming issue of *East Africa*, which will shortly publish a most interesting book written by him on "Elephants".

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Brother Placidus, a pioneer missionary of St. Austin's mission in the Kenya capital. He had lived in Kenya since 1890, had been responsible for the construction of many Roman Catholic churches, and was partly responsible for the big coffee plantation owned by his mission, and had of late been in charge of the dispensary.

Outward passengers by this week's air mail for East Africa included Mr. Roger Spaenck, Mr. Tichborne, and Mr. Deetzke, from Paris to Harar; Mr. Michael Moses, to Kampala; Mrs. Bibby, to Nairobi; and Mr. Mosgrider, to Dodeoma. Inward passengers by the air mail included Mrs. Beecher, from Broken Hill, and Mrs. Richardson and Mr. Rust, from Nairobi.

Mr. J. Merle Davis is in Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the International Missionary Council, to investigate the problem of the industrialisation of the Native. Accompanying him are Mr. E. A. G. Robinson, of Cambridge University, Professor G. W. Coulter, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. Leo Marquard, of Grey University, Bloemfontein, and the Rev. Ray Phillips, of Johannesburg. The re-

Major A. F. C. Lader, son of Commandant Lader of the British Sudan, who was recently awarded his Thompson Memorial Scholarship enabling him to enter a public school in England, has now reached this country. He was educated at Kington College, Kibee.

We are able to announce that Mr. Geoffrey Peter, C.B.E., M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and Deputy Chairman of the Joint East African Board, plans to re-visit Kenya and Uganda, and to be air in December with Mrs. Peter. They also hope to visit Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, but as Mr. Peter must return by air not later than the beginning of March, on account of Parliamentary business, the southerly extension of the visit may not prove possible.

We regret to learn of the death of Lord John Key, widow of Sir John K. C. Key, B.A. Both Sir John and his wife served as U.M.C.A. missionaries for many years. Sir John joined the mission in 1881, and six years later met his future wife, Miss Emily Woodward, who had taken up work in Zanzibar. In 1897 they were married, both continuing their missionary work in Zanzibar and Pemba. Sir John died in 1904, Sir John and his wife responded to an invitation to join Bishop Hinde in Northern Rhodesia, where they remained for two years, finally returning in 1914. It is not without interest to recall that Sir John Key's grandfather, a former Lord Mayor of London, presented the Freedom of the City of London to Dr. David Livingstone. Sir John died a few years ago following a motor accident, and was succeeded by his well-known Surrey cricketer, Sir K. J. Key.

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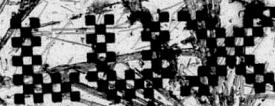
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MEANING OF THE WORD "KAYA."

Sir Alfred Sharpe supports Sir Hector Duff.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The meaning of Sir Claud Hollis's letter in your issue of September 1 is quite obscure. The meaning of the word *kaya* in the Chinyanja language is, as Sir Hector Duff correctly states, "I don't know," or "who knows." It is the reply given by Anyanja Natives to any question they do not know how to answer (or do not wish to answer). What that has to do with a plant called *Senecalensis* which grows in West Africa *kaya*, indeed!

St. Stephen's Club,
London, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,
Alfred Sharpe.

HOW CAIA GOT ITS NAME.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—With reference to your correspondence on *Kaya*, the Chinyanja word meaning "I don't know," nobody seems yet to have drawn your attention to the fact that there is a village in Portuguese East Africa named *Caia*. It is said that when one of the early missionaries saw the cessation of hats there he asked the headman the name of the village and was given the reply, *Caia*, meaning "I don't know." Not knowing the language well, the missionary called the village by that name.

Sutton,
Surrey.

Yours faithfully,
Old Nyasaland.

DO READERS WANT A CROSS-WORD ?

An invitation for our Culdance.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It must be about three years since you asked your readers whether they would appreciate a cross-word puzzle as an additional weekly feature to the paper, and since you have never published one I presume the idea was abandoned through lack of support.

Because I have spent many years in the bush, and know how at times one wishes for something in the nature of a cross-word to pass the time away, I venture to re-open the subject. On account of the type of man to whom *East Africa* appeals, I realise that the sort of cross-word published by the London daily newspapers would not be of much interest to the majority of your readers, but it does occur to me that a cross-word based on such things as tribal names, East African rivers, or even the bugs that affect coffee, wheat, cotton and other crops, would be really most educational. But don't think I would care to make up the cross-words for you. I think that that part of the problem would be the most difficult, and certainly beyond me.

Wishing *East Africa* every success,
Laloma.

Laloma.

Yours faithfully,

When this subject was last raised very few readers expressed themselves in favour of the idea. Meantime the cross-word puzzle has gathered strength and spread to several of our leading newspaper columns. We are always willing to consider the possibility of meeting the wishes of any substantial body of our subscribers, whom we cordially invite to communicate with us on this proposal. A post-card reading "I favour a cross-word" or "I do not favour a cross-word" would suffice. Will you

MR. MARTIN JOHNSON'S "CONGORILLA"

A Great Picture, but

Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Having just seen the Martin Johnson's sound film "Congorilla," I should like to add my endorsement for what it is worth of your opinion that it is probably the best big game and travel picture yet made in East Africa. The animal scenes are really splendid, the slow motion pictures of giraffe and rhinoceros, the recording of the action of those big beasts, and for "registering" emotions the picture is greatly aided by the scene of the blowing up and sudden explosion of the rubber balloons, and the most screamingly funny thing I have seen on the films to date.

It is easy to criticise the girth section, it really is a very minor part of the show, and is not impressive to anyone who is acquainted with real Gorilla forest and the adult ape at home, but the dogs and monkeys as pets are delightful, especially when being bathed and one realises Mrs. Johnson's love of animals in dealing with them. It is only the silly pseudo Swahili talks we went out of the publicity modified by the authors are badly served in this respect from the British point of view—I think the film would "get across" better.

It is remarkable how the sound effects, most of which are really genuine—improve an animal film.

London, W.8.

Yours faithfully,
G.

THE WORST TEMPERED ANIMAL IN AFRICA.

Is it really the Rhino ?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As Colonel Shorthose really shines in saying, re the statement by the Martin Johnson's film "Congorilla" that "the poor old rhino is not the worst tempered animal in Africa," "If *R. bicornis* is not, what African animal is? (I had written this far when a cynical East African friend sniggered that the Kenya settler, badly hit by low prices, locusts, and Government extravagance, would be that description, when he received his first income tax assessment!)

Experienced hunters of the rhino have told me that they attribute the animal's bad temper to his chronic suffering from intestinal worms. (Yet mignitic infestation in human beings is responsible for just such an irritable idiosyncrasy, and why should not a similar trouble have equally distressing effects on the rhino?) (The evidences of the infestation are, I am told, painfully obvious as soon as the beast dies.)

Gulford,

Surrey.

Yours faithfully,

N. S. GILL.

HOW WAS LORD MOYNE MISLED ?

Official Proofs of an Inaccuracy in his Report.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I forward you a number of extracts from documents published to District Committees in 1920 showing that in direct contradiction of Lord Moyne's statement, (i) there was never any intention or expectation on the part of Government that District Councils would ever impose a rate, and (2) it was always the intention of Government that administrative and overhead charges should be met from Government grants.

Thus in this district (and probably to settlers in other districts) it appears ludicrous to suggest that it is due to lack of central administration by the P.W.D.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND

his Oldest Friend's Tribute.

The Editor of "East Africa"

Sir—Jim Sutherland was my best pal, and the best friend any man could wish. I have never known anyone with so high a sense of right and wrong. It was quite impossible for him to do any mean action, either to a white man or to a Native. He was with W. D. M. Bell, the most successful and the greatest elephant hunter who has ever lived, and with him passes the last of the real old elephant hunters. I attribute his success to his great determination, courage, knowledge of the African, and his affectionation and work he could always get out of them. No man understood the Native better, and no man was kinder to his boys when they were sick; there was nothing he would not do for them. But, on the other hand, if there was a scrimshanker amongst them he did not last long in Sutherland's camp.

When I last saw him in French Equatorial Africa in 1925, G. his health and sight were failing, and he was shooting from his left shoulder as he could hardly see out of his right eye. Yet he was just as keen on hunting as ever, and he remained the same cheerful, kind-hearted companion.

Nairobi, Yours faithfully,
G. H. ANDERSON
Kenya Colony

"The European fine-cured tobacco growers and the Native cotton growers in Nyasaland are hit most severely, but the Protectorate will have to cut down Native dark-fire tobacco production next year. This year has been very good in both quality and quantity; in fact, the production of Native tobacco has exceeded requirements." — From a subscriber in Nyasaland.

DO GIRAFFES LIE DOWN?

Proof from the Trans-Nzoria.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir—I have been much interested in the recent correspondence in your columns on the subject of giraffes lying down. There is no doubt that giraffes in the wild state are accustomed to lie down a great deal, but normally opportunities for observing this habit are rare. There is, however, a herd of giraffes, now reduced to forty or fifty, I believe, resident in an extremely limited area, surrounded by farms, in the eastern portion of the Trans-Nzoria district of Kenya Colony (in the vicinity of Mount Elgon) which is likely to be seen at any time by passers-by on the roads which traverse its habitat. And it is no unusual sight to see one or more members of this herd, which usually wanders about in two or three portions, lying down. I do not believe there is a single resident in that neighbourhood who cannot corroborate my statement. I came across two, in a recumbent position one day when I was photographing a group of about twenty animals, but the picture I secured was too distant to be satisfactory. I also have frequent notes of occasions on which I saw individuals of this herd lying at rest.

Nairobi, Yours faithfully,
C. R. S. PLIMAN,
Captain

Northern Rhodesia.

OPTIMISM AND ACTIVITY AT KAKAMEGA

"Really Rich Strikes" Reported

The Editor of "East Africa"

Sir—Recently I returned up to Kakamega, with some friends, and we found everyone there very optimistic. Fresh claims are being taken up every day, and several really rich strikes may be made, though most of the work is still in the nature of development, and it will probably be some time before any fortunes are made. Everyone of us is anxiously awaiting the report of Sir Albert Kitson, who is believed to have been very impressed with the place.

The town at Kakamega is a hive of industry, with lines of cars outside the District Commissioner's Office, and with the little local bazaar doing more trade than I have seen elsewhere for many months.

On the way back we met a young man who had just arrived in a light car from Northern Rhodesia to have a look-see at Kakamega, and he told us that many others would start at once if he was able to report favourably on the prospects.

A rush is neither to be expected nor recommended at the moment, but there does seem good reason to be optimistic about the ultimate results.

Nairobi, Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony, RECEIVED VISITOR

A road of unusual interest in Tanganyika is the old slave route from Ujiji to the coast. It can still be traced in most places, where it passes through Bahora, Kilimatinde, and Mwanawa to Bagamoyo, but unfortunately it is not possible to motor cars over its whole length. It has nevertheless to be the most historic road in the territory.

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East Africa in the Press.

COLONIAL GAINS AT OTTAWA.

Mr. S. A. WATSON, formerly Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, who went to Ottawa as an unofficial representative of British scientific men in the course of a most interesting letter to The Times.

The extent to which the Dominions have pledged themselves to the extension of preference to the Colonies in return for a corresponding pledge by the latter to open up to use its markets with the Colonial Goods Acts to secure reciprocal preference, where not debarred by international obligations, is not the least significant or hopeful achievement of the Conference.

TRIBUTE TO MOZAMBIQUE'S GOVERNOR.

COMMANDEANTE CARLOS BEREIRA, Governor of the Territory of Manica and Sofala, Portuguese East Africa, has been compelled to proceed on sick leave. In a leading article extolling his work over the past three years the Beika News says:

Out of the sixteen permanent and as many temporary Governors who, since 1892, have directed the destinies of the Territory, only two others have exceeded three years in office. The significance of this fact is obvious. Most Governors have remained for only a short time because the difficulties encountered in the administration of the 134,822 square kilometres that make up the Mozambique Company's territory are tremendous. The restless energy of Comandante Carlos Bereira, the special opportunities he has enjoyed, his penetrating foresight, and the team work of the past three years of Government have inevitably exhausted him, but he leaves for Portugal with his head high and his prestige undiminished. The Territory is temporarily losing a Governor who knows how to command, and how to exact obedience without tyranny.

M.P. UNDERTAKES A DREAD JOURNEY.

MOST East Africans have no idea of the tremendous issues which they approach in so casual a manner. According to The Islington Press, for instance, Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P. for West Islington, who made up his mind to see something of South and East Africa during the Parliamentary recess, had to collect a tremendous amount of kit, and had to be vaccinated for small-pox, typhoid, paratyphoid, and cholera, while to protect himself against malaria, he must take quinine daily.

The journey is being made with the advice and assistance of the Colonial Office, which has furnished the intrepid traveler with forty introductions to important people, who appear not to include the Native chiefs in Uganda, with whom Mr. Donner hopes to get in touch. The M.P. hopes to return at the end of October from this arduous journey, which will last about ten weeks from the date of his leaving England until his return to the constituency.

If the local paper faithfully represented Mr. Donner's views at the time of his departure, he may be expected to change them radically before his return. We trust that he will enjoy his trip so greatly that he will encourage other M.P.'s with equally strange ideas of East Africa to go and see the territories for themselves. He will be able to spare them a few inoculations and the encumbrance of a tremendous amount of kit.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR GREGORY.

The current issue of Nature contains a tribute to the memory of the late Professor Gregory—whose work on the geology of the Valley is classical—by Dr. Bailey Willis, who visited East Africa in 1920, and, in his book, "Living Africa," published an account of his experiences. Says Dr. Willis:

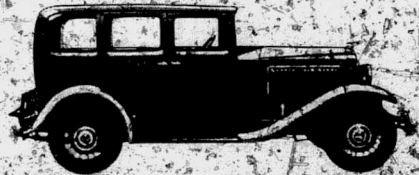
The scope of his knowledge was all-embracing. An eager student, a bold investigator, a rapid thinker, endowed with a capacious memory for facts, and constructive capacity for synthesis, he became as the result of his far-flung explorations an outstanding authority on the world as a whole.

Gregory was, however, far from being a dogmatic theorist. Though tenacious and formidable in argument, he recognized the incompleteness of geological evidence and appreciated the obligations to consider advances in knowledge. To that purpose he was loyal. In the words of Lyell, he conceived the ideal of the founders to have been "to multiply and record observations" and to that end he dared every risk and devoted his life unsparingly. Gregory passed, as he would have wished, in active service. He leaves a most eminent name in the roster of great British geologists, but it cannot fill the emptiness in the hearts of his friends.

Professor Gregory, it will be recalled, perished by the capsizing of his canoe on the Urubamba River, in the Andean Range, South America, at the age of sixty-eight.

More than a few of our readers who served during the East African Campaign were so constantly on the march that they were inclined to believe themselves being pushed off the map, but they can congratulate themselves that they did not share the fate of a Mr. Alexander McNab, who now assures the Glasgow Sunday Mail that his peregrinations during the Campaign landed him on the banks of the Niger River!

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SHORT POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

WILD DUCK CARRYING FLEDGLINGS IN FLIGHT.

The *Africa News* has decided to revert to the publication of two issues weekly, instead of three.

From the ashes of *The Times of East Africa* and *The East African Weekly*, both of Nairobi, the *East African Weekly Times* has arisen.

Under the auspices of the Nairobi Motor Trade Committee and the editorship of Major A. W. Devas Jones, *East African Motoring* has appeared in Kenya as a monthly publication.

An interesting account of how he captured a bongo in Kenya has been contributed by Colonel E. Percy Smith to the *Illustrated London News*, which also publishes some exclusive pictures.

A strong sense of humor seems to be a characteristic of the Rev. W. S. Flynn, who is temporarily in charge of the chaplaincy at Nakuru, for in depicting in *The Kenya Church Review* the reduction and cancellation of subscriptions, he points out that "the only consolation is that there will be less book-keeping." He continues:

"In order to make both ends meet, it possible, a severer cut has been made in the chaplain's stipend (please note that a padre never has a salary) and his motoring expenses have been considerably reduced. That means less work for the chaplain!"

The Rev. J. A. Ross, who is now on this side from Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, gave an apt reply to a reporter of the *Northern Daily Telegraph* who asked for the missionary's views on the crisis in the cotton industry. He said:

"It reminds me of a snake in Africa which paralyses its victim. The victim knows it is certain death to it, but it must go towards the snake. So it is with the weavers and manufacturers. Both seem to realise that a strike means a terrific blow to their industry, and the loss of markets which are not likely to be recovered. It is absolutely necessary that production should be cheapened on the East Coast of Africa. We cannot now compete with Japan, India, and the Continental nations, while America is even beating them with arms."

Dealing with the work of Irish missionaries in East Africa, Chevalier Maeken, of Uganda, says in the *Dublin Standard*:

In Uganda the first Bishop of the Mill Hill mission, who was Dr. O'Hanlon, Association with Ireland can also be found in the Church of St. Patrick at Soroti, many of the nuns of which came from Ireland in the shape of Irish generosity, and which was served until devoted labor ceased a breakdown of health by Father John O'Connell, who was a native of the Emerald Isle. A new church is now being built at Budaka. Father O'Hanlon's successor, Father Morris, is another Dublin man who, having spent many years in the mission field, built a fine church at Soroti, and has now retired to Ireland. Another priest associated with Dublin, although a Donegal man by birth, is Father Bernard MacLoon.

Livingstone's fight with a lion is recalled by the *Scottish Daily News* in a thumb-nail sketch of the famous explorer's career. The writer says:

Livingstone was fishing the Bakatlas (Lake), living in the beautiful valley of the Mabotya. A lion had been troubling them, for some time, and he resolved to kill it. One day he spotted it, and immediately rared shot it and scored a hit with both bullets, but neither took immediate effect. Up went the beast, tail in air, and with a bound he had Livingstone by the shoulder and, growling horribly, shook him as a terrier shakes a rat. Fortunately the animal left him to spring at a Native who was aiming at him with a rifle, and hit his target, then a spring at another who was aiming a spear. By that time Livingstone's two bullets had taken effect and the lion rolled over dead. Livingstone's arm showed eleven nasty teeth marks and his shoulder was a mass of crushed

An interesting problem for our East African ethnologists is presented by a Dungeny Field Station correspondent of *The Pioneer Weekly* of South Africa. He declares that as some wild duck flew over his farm, some objects were noticed falling to earth. Natives rushed to the spot and caught 150 ducklings still in the downy stage. The matter was submitted to Mr. E. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, and a great authority on natural history in Africa, who wrote:

The incident is remarkable. I have never heard of such a thing before. It may be that the mother duck was overhauling her brood to some distant dam or pond, the other flying, for some reason, became unsafe or undesirable, and the more probable explanation would be that the ducks were clanging with their breasts to their heads, and when she rose from the water, and that when she was in full flight, they lost their hold.

It has often been mentioned that wild ducks sometimes mysteriously disappear with their brood from a pond or dam which they fly up, but it has always been thought that in such cases the mother leads the young away through the herbage. The explanation may be that she carries them away on her back. This, of course, would appear to be a rather difficult job.

EQUATOR ACROSS HOTEL BAR.

MR. N. B. SHALDERS, writing in *The Blue Peter* says:

The only sealing wax equator in the world is to be found in the saloon of the hotel at Nanjuki. It runs diagonally across the bar counter, and signifies that latitude 0° passes through that spot. The fact was discovered by Commander Hook, R.N., a former commanding officer, but now the proprietor of the hotel, who made good use of his sextant. Commander Hook cut a deep groove in the counter and filled it up with hot sealing wax.



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CAPTAIN A. T. A. RITCHIE ON 'BIG GAME' ALL-WEATHER AERODROME FOR MALAKAL.

To Address East African Branch of Overseas League.

On Thursday next, September 15, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, M.C., Game Warden of Kenya, is to address the East African Branch of the Overseas League at the Vernon House, St. James's S.W.1, on the subject of "Influence of Settlement, illustrating his lecture by a film made by himself in the Colonies."

Those present will certainly have a most interesting and enjoyable time, and all East Africans, whether members of the League or not, are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock, and as it will be convenient to the caterers to know the exact number to provide, those who hope to be present are asked to send a postcard notifying the fact to the Hon. Secretary, E.A. Branch of the League at the above address.

UNOFFICIAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

In Nairobi on September 26.

AN East African Inter-Colonial Conference, representing the independent territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, is to be held in Nairobi on September 26. The possibility had been discussed for some time, but the definite call for the Conference came from a meeting of settlers in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. General Boyd Moss presiding, when a telegram was sent to Lord Francis Scott asking him to make the necessary arrangements.

Lord Francis Scott replied heartily welcoming the proposal and hoping the meeting would be thoroughly representative of all the territories. The agenda will be based on the interests of the Elected Members of the Council of the Legislative Council, which insists on the complete abolition of Government expenditure before the already heavy burden of indirect taxation is increased, and expressed the strongest opposition to an income tax entirely levied on these territories.

Meanwhile meetings throughout Kenya continue to protest against the Government's decision to impose new taxation before the completion of the inquiry of the Expenditure Advisory Committee.

At Nakuru Lord Francis Scott showed figures to show that the white population in Kenya was by far the highest taxed community in the Empire, and paid an average of nearly £20 per head. Lord Francis declared that the Government could be presented with an unrivalled opportunity for making a gesture of co-operation when on Friday this week a deputation would ask him to give assurance that no further taxation should be imposed before all possible economies had been explored.

MEMORIALS TO WELL-KNOWN AVIATORS.

MEMORIALS to the late Mr. Denys Finch-Hatton are to be erected over his grave in the Ngong Hills and in the Chapel at Eton College. Lord Willingdale, his brother, is anxious that any friend of Mr. Finch-Hatton wishing to subscribe towards the memorial should have an opportunity of doing so, and Mr. W. C. Hunter, of P.O. Box 96, Nairobi, who has agreed to act as Treasurer, asks that any sums, however small, should be sent to him at that address.

There have already been subscribed in Northern and Southern Rhodesia towards a memorial to the late Mr. Dan Judson, one of the pioneer air pilots of the Rhodesias, who was killed in a recent flying accident, his father, Mr. Dan Judson, of Heany Junction, Southern Rhodesia, invites suggestions as to the form the memorial should take. The suggestion which most appeals to him is that there should be an annual aerial race in Rhodesia, carried out on the lines of the King's Cup race in England, but he feels that it would not be a success unless sponsored by the Director of Aviation.

An effort is to be made to construct an all-weather landing ground at Malakal, in the Sudan. Hitherto Imperial Airways have been forced to employ boats on the Khartoum-Khartoum stage, because of the long stretches of black cotton soil, but as the air liners shortly to be put into service are land machines, it will be necessary to have landing grounds available for use throughout the year. Modern machinery, including scarifiers, crushers, concrete mixers and rollers, are to be erected, the soil taken up, and utilised in making the new surface. Should the experiment prove satisfactory other permanent landing grounds will be constructed in the Sudan.

Great Britain's next attempt to re-capture the long-distance flight record by a non-stop flight from Cranwell to Cape Town will probably be made by the Royal Air Force between November 11 and November 15, when it is hoped that a period of fine weather may coincide with the full moon. Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieutenant D. L. G. Bell have again been detailed for the duty of piloting the Fairey Napier monoplane specially built for the task. The distance from Cranwell to Cape Town is 6,100 miles, and the present record non-stop flight is 5,012 miles.

Mr. C. J. Valentini, who recently visited the U.S.A. and Canada, has advised the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa to concentrate attention upon the San Francisco market, in which greater success would be achieved if Kenya would standardise her coffee and arrange greater consistency in cupping. Kenya, he says, should bag at 132-135 lb., as other countries do.

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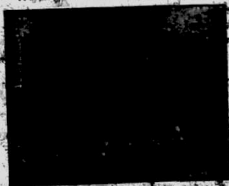
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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa,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

Nalola Girl Guides are building a hall.

Kenya exported 1,250 tons of sisal during June.

The Colonists Hotel in Iringa is to be sold by auction.

A swimming bath is being constructed in Kisumu.

The Moravian Mission near Tabora is building a new church.

Kondani recently exported its first hundred tons of potatoes.

A leper settlement is being started at Kasanga, Northern Rhodesia.

Belgium imported 220 cwts. of sisal from East Africa during June.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) have opened their new premises in Mombasa.

The new church at Arusha has been dedicated by the Bishop of Central Africa.

The Northern Rhodesian Government anticipates a deficit of £180,000 in the next budget.

New coffee grading rules have been notified for public information by the Uganda Government.

A special session of the Council of East African States of Kenya will meet in Nairobi on September 22.

TROUT have been freed into the Ishema River on the Manja Plateau in Nyasaland. They were transported from Zomba.

During the first three months of this year 21,343 tons of copper, valued at £67,878, were produced in Northern Rhodesia.

The proportion of British goods imported into Nyasaland during the first three months of this year rose from 39.2% to 43.6%.

It is semi-officially anticipated that the alluvial workings on the Kakamega goldfield will now be put to rest for two years.

Large deposits of gold have been found in the vicinity of the secondary homa mountains.

It is stated in the Coastway District that the Eschschmian mine is to be selected for the erection of shops built of stone and not of that of mud.

The rate of inland parcels sent from Northern Rhodesia, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and East Africa is now 3s. per lb.

A swimming pool is to be built in Mombasa by a company known as Ocean Bathing, Ltd. and will probably be completed by the end of the year.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has decided to extend temporarily tons of official duty from two and a half years to three years, subject to certain exceptions.

When H.M.S. "Elingham" recently visited Dar es Salaam a torpedo party landed from the ship and rendered innocuous an old shell—a relic of the East African Campaign.

Sir Joseph Byrne has inaugurated a new coast road linking Mombasa with Gollanti, on the banks of the Tana River. It is the first time that village has been reached by car.

Monsieur Georges Van Schendel has received the Majesty's Executive Empowering him to act as the Belgian Consul-General at Cape Town, with jurisdiction covering Northern Rhodesia.

The mineral water manufacturing business known as Mmehelaha Springs at Koru, Kenya, previously owned by the late Mr. S. F. Gurney, has been acquired by Mr. E. P. Hill, of Koru.

The offices in Tanganyika of Messrs. Vithaldas, Haridas & Co., Ltd., Uganda Cotton Merchants, Ltd., and Uganda (Kasira) Sugar Works, Ltd., have been transferred from Kuyini to Morogoro.

The new church at Hoima, Uganda, which was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Uganda, has been under construction for the last five years. The original design made by Mr. W. J. W. Rennie has been modified by Mr. McClure.

The drastic nature of the retrenchment in the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia is reflected by the fact that whereas at the end of 1930 only 300 Europeans were employed, at the end of February last the number had decreased to 1,495.

Goods exported from Uganda during 1931 amounted to £1,087,262, compared with £2,000,433 for 1930. The decrease is mainly attributed to the falling value of commodities, as in many cases considerably larger quantities were exported.

About 100,000 is estimated to have been received by Native tobacco growers in the Northern Province of Nyasaland up to June last, which is considerably in excess of the sum circulated last year. There is strong demand for bicycles, but large stocks of goods remain on hand.

Messrs. Fowle & Boden, Ltd., the London buying agency with East African connections, have amalgamated with the soft goods buying section of Messrs. George Wills & Sons, Ltd. The new company will be known as Fowle, Boden and Wills, Ltd., and will operate from 29 City Road, E.C.1.

The East African Timber Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been registered in Kenya as the sales organisation of the following firms: Equator Saw Mills, Ltd., Nairobi; Hatton Timber Company, Molo; Keith Timber Company, Ltd., Nairobi; Makashoni Timber Company, Ltd., Elburgon; Molo Timber Company, Njoro; Mount Bracket Saw Mills, Ltd., Molo; Mount Elgon Saw Mills, Ltd., Kitale; Suam Saw Mills, Ltd., Kitale; Messrs. Weatherhead and Judd, Olorok.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

There was a good demand at last week's auctions, and prices show an upward tendency.

<i>Kenya</i>	60s. 6d. to 83s. 0d.
<i>B</i>	64s. 0d. to 67s. 6d.
<i>C</i>	69s. 0d. to 68s. 6d.
<i>D</i>	68s. 0d. to 85s. 0d.
<i>Peabery</i>	
London graded	67s. 6d.
First size partly	
<i>Peabery</i>	65s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.

Tanganyika—*Peabery* 60s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.

Moshi—*Peabery* 60s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.

London Stocks—The African coffees of August 31st totalled 49,913 bags, compared with 49,858 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

British coffee imported into Great Britain during 1931 totalled 575,447 cwt., compared with 548,600 cwt. in 1930 and 307,800 cwt. in 1929, according to statistics compiled by the Coffee Institute of the United Kingdom.

Mozambique—The import of 1,044,200 kilos from Mozambique shows a slight decrease on the previous year's figure of 1,045,320 kilos, and South African imports of Mozambique coffee during last year amounted to 11,344,000 kilos, compared with 16,832,000 kilos in 1930.

OTHER PRODUCE

Gambor—*First*—With East African rather better at 2 1/2 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2 1/4 and 2 1/4 5/8.)

Cocoa—*Steady*, with spot Zanzibar offered at 7 1/2 per lb. and August-October at 7d. c.i.f. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 8 1/2 and 8 1/4.)

Copra—*Fair*, sun-dried is slightly better at 2 1/4 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2 1/4 and 2 1/4 10/8.)

Gold—There has been some inquiry for lower quality and fair business has passed in futures. Prices paid this week show improvement to between 7 3/4 and 7 1/2 per 100. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 7 1/4 and 6 1/2.)

Cotton Seed—East African is quoted at 2 1/2 per ton on an inactive market.

Groundnuts—*Active*, with East African nuts quoted about 2 1/4 7/8 per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 2 1/4 5/8 and 2 1/4 3/8.)

Gum Arabic—During the first seven months of this year 10,707 cwt. of gum arabic were exported from the Sultan, compared with 14,307 cwt. during the corresponding period of 1931.

Sheepskins—*Heavy*, unbleached, Mombasa are quoted at about 7d. per lb. c.i.f., but are slow of sale. Mombasa, goatskins are quoted at 10s. to 10s. per dozen, and blackhead sheepskins from 10s. to 25s. per dozen, according to quality, but sales are exceedingly difficult to make.

Maize—*Steady*. No. 2 white East African for September-October shipments has fetched 21s. per 480 lb. bags. Spot parcels are at 20s. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 20s. and 20s. 25s.)

Sisal—*Active*, with 100 lb. bales at 12 1/2 per ton, 10s. per ton.

Sisal—*Steady*, with 100 lb. bales at 12 1/2 per ton, 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 12 1/2 and 12 1/2.)

Tea—555 packages of Nyasaland tea for the year realised an average of 5 7/4d. per lb. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 5 7/4d. and 5 7/4d.)

NEW AIDS FOR MINING INDUSTRY.

DIVINATION as a means of discovering minerals and water received short shrift at the hands of Professor A. O. Rankin, who has spoken last week in York as President of the Section of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the British Association. Indeed, he excluded divining from his consideration because, though some scientific people might believe in it, its *modus operandi* had never been explained and none of its apparatus had been established on an acceptable scientific basis.

He concentrated on scientific methods of discovering, without boring, deposits of economic importance, such as minerals or oil, lying below the surface of the earth. He pointed out that the average man has a few thousand feet of soil beneath his feet, and though his address is highly technical, it is clear that even the layman that has methods founded on scientific and scientific principles of geology, physics, and chemistry, and the modern world depression has led to the mining industry, and the help of geophysics, they will be able to find out. At present the instruments used for such experiments are more costly still, though more appropriate. Scientific *beginnings*, transport, labour, and expense in the field, in addition to the instrumental equipment.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN NYASALAND

The tremendous expansion of motor transport in Nyasaland is reflected by an official statement that whereas there were only 850 registered motor vehicles in the country in 1924, the number had increased at the end of last year to 2,223, of which no fewer than 170 were owned by Africans. While of the passenger vehicles 40.86% are of British and Canadian manufacture, 30.82% are of American origin. The U.S.A., however, heads the list for commercial vehicles, of which they supplied 69.36% against Great Britain's 10.46%. With motor cycles Great Britain is far and away the chief supplier, for out of a total of 866 machines she supplied no fewer than 822.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Department has received the following detailed information of rainfall in the territories during the week ended August 23: Eldama Ravine, 0.25 inch; Fort Hall, 0.28; Kabete, 0.08; Kericho, 0.54; Kipkarren, 0.8; Kilifi, 1.57; Kitale, 3.83; Kora, 0.36; Lamu, 0.8; Manda, 0.8; Lamboya, 1.00; Mathukum, 2.43; Muckimbon Road, 3.47; Malindi, 1.00; Meru, 0.94; and Mombasa, 2.88.

Messrs. Wm. Gaymer & Son, Ltd., the well-known optician makers of Attleborough, Norfolk, have issued some interesting new leaflets, which they will be pleased to send to anyone interested. One recommends eye-brace, slimming, and another advocates it as a preventative of an ailment and sea-sickness. As many of our readers know, Gaymer's eyer is stocked at the best opticians and is available on all Airways on the trans-African route.

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RIFLES

The Empire Marketing Board has done such good work for the East African territories that we are very disappointed to find that their stock of films dealing with East Africa, and the other of the sisal Native life in Tanganyika and the other of the sisal industry! That fact is gleaned from the comprehensive list of Empire films in the E.M.B. library which has just been published. Applications for the use of the films at approved displays at which no charge is made for admission may be sent to the Board at 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Dundee Castle," which left London on September 1 for South and East Africa carries the following passengers for:

- Beira. Mr. & Mrs. W.A. Phatcher
- Miss R. M. Bentley
- Miss J. Thacker
- Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Fraser
- Miss E. Fraser
- Mombasa. Miss J. Thacker
- H. Th. Hacon
- Capt. & Mrs. S. ...
- Mr. & Mrs. J. R. ...
- Lansdowne. Mrs. E. ...
- Mrs. C. G. Maree
- Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Scott
- Mr. W. ...

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Dundee Castle," which arrived in London, has brought the following passengers from East Africa:

- From Tanga. Mr. & Mrs. F. Wilde
- Mr. J. W. T. Allen
- Mr. R. J. Wing
- From Mombasa. Mrs. W. D. Dix
- From Dar es Salaam. Mr. J. Gower
- Mr. & Mrs. G. Grant
- Miss K. B. Heckford
- Mr. & Mrs. Hill
- Mr. D. W. N. D. Irwin
- Mr. S. I. Jenkins
- Rev. W. Jones
- Mr. R. W. Kirkham
- Mr. E. S. Lawrence
- Mr. J. Leslie Moore
- Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Ropplewell
- Mr. G. A. Smyth
- Mr. & Mrs. Watters
- Mr. W. Williams
- From Zanzibar. Mr. & Mrs. Bland
- Mr. M. M. Thompson

Disembarked at Marseilles.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- Maduro left Mombasa homewards, September 7
- Mantola left Beira homewards, September 7
- Maurice left Dar es Salaam outwards, September 7
- Moravia left Beira homewards, September 7
- Taira left Mombasa for Durban, September 7
- Kenya left Mombasa for Marquess, for Mombasa, September 7
- Karanja left Durban for East Africa, September 7
- Kenya left Dar es Salaam outwards, August 27
- Acton passed Gibraltar outwards, August 27
- Niikeri left Durban for East Africa, September 3
- Nieudick leaves Hamburg for East Africa, September 10
- Meleskerk left Beira outwards, August 30
- Heemskerk left Antwerp for East Africa, August 28
- Rieffontein left Suez outwards, August 28

MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES.

- Explorateur Gaudier arrived Tamatave homewards, September 10
- General Voysin arrived Marseilles, September 10
- Azay le Rideau arrived Reunion outwards, September 10
- Dundrum Castle left Dar es Salaam homewards, September 3
- Durham Castle left Port Said homewards, September 1
- Gloucester Castle left Port Said homewards, September 4
- Landaff Castle left Port Said homewards, August 30
- Landover Castle left Port Said homewards, August 30
- Llanthenan Castle left Lourenco Marques for Beira, September 7

EAST AFRICAN RAILS.

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

- Sept. 10 per s.s. "Rafflesia"
- 11 s.s. "General Voyron"
- 12 (Dar es Salaam and Lindi only)
- 15 s.s. "Mascua"
- 22 s.s. "Corfu"

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 September 10 by the s.s. "Combermere" and on September 24 by the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

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

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HANDBOOK OF LICENCES AND TAXES.

How many people have seen the booklet setting forth details of the licences and taxes in force in H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies? This Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which issued an experimental issue early in 1933 of such booklets at a price of about one shilling, invites prospective subscribers to communicate with the Secretary at P.O. Box 470, Nairobi, or with the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, 77, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

In the course of a memorandum on the subject the Association writes:

"The Executive desires to point out that the Blue Book of Kenya is not merely as valuable as it is intended to be. A large number of people, practically a reprint of the Customs Annual Report, which has been issued separately many months ago. Other sections, moreover, are very largely of academic interest and in any case the information regarding licences and taxes is often largely out of date owing to the late dates at which the Blue Books are published."



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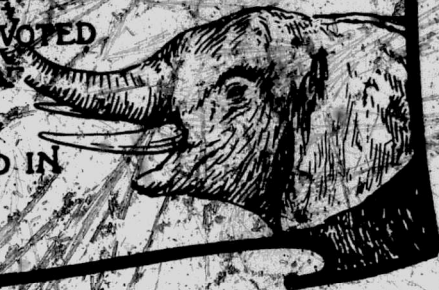


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