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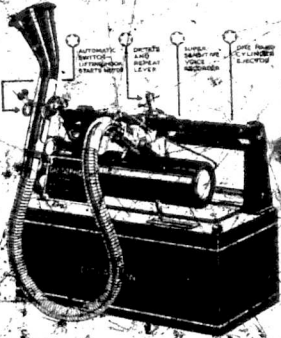
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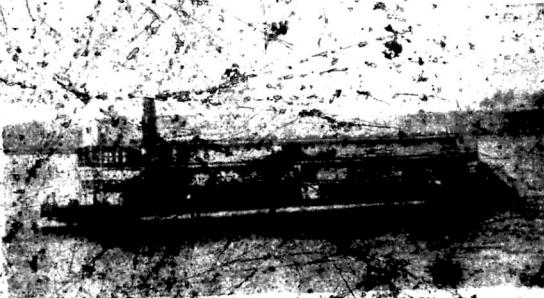
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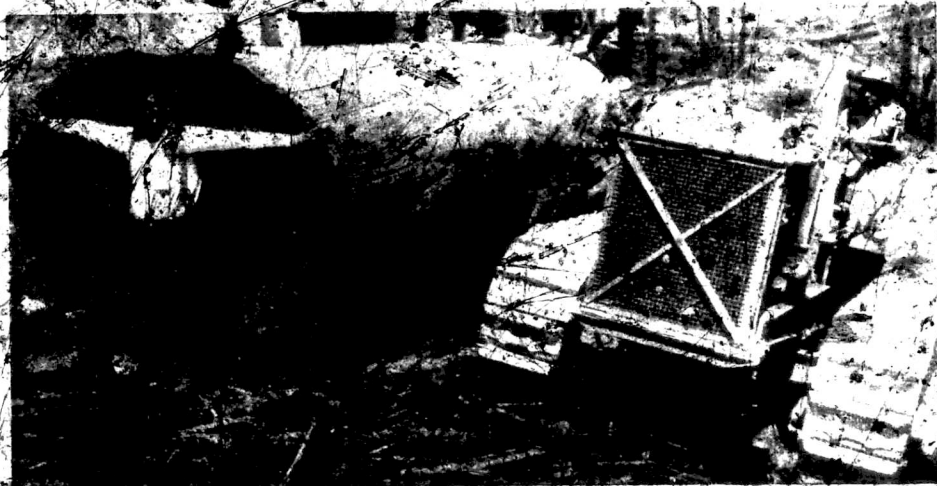
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THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

Some Extracts from the Home Press.

Is a leading article *The Daily Mail* says. "By his stay in Kenya the Prince of Wales draws public attention to one of the most interesting Colonies under the British flag. In area it is more than twice that of the British Isles, this East African Protectorate includes every climate, from that of the tropics to the cold of the normal winters of its magnificent mountains. It is what is of special importance for our race, a considerable region which is in every sense of the term a white man's country. The Prince, on his journey to Mombasa the capital, will use the railway which was built by the foresight and driving power of Joseph Chamberlain, at a time when most people believed that it could never pay its way. It is earning a million or so a year in profit. The miracle which our race accomplished in Hong-Kong when it converted a barren and pestiferous rock into one of the richest and most prosperous centres of the Far East in our generation being repeated in Kenya."

Sir Percival Phillips, the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, has called a covering account of the "Malda's" dawdling to avoid arriving at Mombasa twenty-four hours too soon. Having unexpectedly encountered a favourable current, which carried her southward against her will, the liner, like a guest who discovers himself in danger of being painfully early for a dinner party, filled in more than three days crawling along the high seas with such deliberation as to be an object of mingled commiseration and amusement for her sister ships in these waters, who watched by wireless her struggles to arrive in decent seclusion until her presence was desired."

The Prince of Wales and his brother joined heartily in all amusements, mingling cheerily with their fellow passengers and taking a keen interest in every little incident of the trip. In the Crossing the Line Ceremony the Prince took the part of the barber's mate in the historic pantomime of Josephine Court.

"The sinister gleam with which the Royal man surveyed his victims, the devastating thoroughness of his ministrations, and the zest with which he aided his master—a demon barber if ever there was one—to hud them finally from the fatal seat into his tank of water now, gave the spectacle the highest interest," says Sir Percival. "His costume, a violent combination of red and yellow, was to the least, bizarre, and not less so was the tall paper hat which was the symbol of his high office. His most impressive of all was his fierce black mace of practical use."

Neptune, in the person of Mr. W. H. J. Campbell, an official of the Kenya Government, arrived on board in the darkness of evening, and against a background of flares from the ship's fore-castle. He held his Court the next afternoon on the fore-deck, where 25 passengers, including 13 women were summoned to answer various charges and submit to the ancient ritual of the Line. The men were hurried on to the deck above the saloon, where the barber's mate stood dumbly expecting to see his master's power in hand. They were not particularly busy on the deck. They were halted slightly shaved with a 3 ft. razor, and buried in the barber and his helpers backwards into the canvas tarp below, where the "beards" were shaved, ducked them in 8-ft. of water.

The spirit of the fray, just as mentioned the

barber's mate towards the end of his job, and instead of being content with plastering his victims' faces with oil, he enthusiastically emptied a bucket over their heads. But the many true-hearted men, his enthusiasm was less lowly, and he was the only one during the last minute held over by the arms of the "beards" that he failed to get into the steady approach of the Court leader, now behind, and a second later the barber's mate was himself spinning and swirling through the air, and his as a partner, amid a tremendous splash.

Then the Court and the police turned back, and attacked Neptune, who tried to retreat, but was overpowered and, with his wife, ignominiously thrown to the "beards." Neptune's reign ended with an impromptu water carnival.

J. Methuen, the special correspondent of *The Daily Express*, telegraphed from Mombasa on the eve of the arrival of the Royal party. "Public buildings and private dwellings, from the mercantile mansions of Indians and the palaces are draped with the emblem of the Empire. High ways are thronging with the word: 'Welcome' and through up like many a festival along the routes to be taken by the Royal procession, while scores of brightly illumined handstands and platforms, from which addresses will be presented, contribute to the general scene of gaiety."

Europeans, of whom there are more than 10,000 scattered over the 13,000 square miles of the Colony, are all coming for the week of festivities from their distant mountain farms, while Native chiefs and headmen, to the number of nearly 2,000, representative of every tribal division in this section of the continent, are flocking here towards Nairobi for the Grand *Maiba*, or "first walk" on the morning of October 2 in honour of the Royal visit.

They will appear on that occasion on the terrace which stretches before the front of the new Government House, an imposing structure of white stone, situated on one of the highest hills overlooking the city, and the huge map carried in their war-paint, with spears, shields, and all the paraphernalia of battle, will first be addressed and then each presented by the Prince himself with a tapping knife encased in a gift sheath inscribed with his name and the Royal insignia.

The Prince will land from a specially constructed pontoons and as he steps ashore will be received by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Edward Grieg, the present Governor of Kenya Colony, and Lady Grieg. The Prince will inspect the guard of honour composed of Native Colonial police drawn up on the jetty, and will then proceed to a large open position, where, in the presence of a vast assembly of European and Native citizens, he will be presented on behalf of all the communities with an address of welcome enclosed in a frame of rare African wood, before setting an ancient Arab doorway.

He will then lead a procession in motor cars through the principal streets of the city, passing under a series of seven archways representing various sections of the population, in each of which he will receive a separate "dress" from a Native chief. There will be a State ball the same evening, while the Grand *Maiba* will be attended by 1000 people, will be given in the afternoon of the day following.

On Sunday evening, at five o'clock, the Prince and his family will leave Mombasa on the 100-mile journey to the bright and the capital. They will be in a special train of twelve coaches painted in bright white and with gold and luxuriously furnished in black, mahogany and Burmese teak.

wood, with Indian carpets and tiled bathrooms supplied with electric heaters.

The Prince will reach Nairobi as the sun sets on the evening of October 1, and there, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, will emerge from his train amid cheering throngs of people to find, isolated like a great oasis flung out in a jungle wilderness, a prosperous city of 50,000 souls, where every thing from motor cars to building cranes is British.

The *Times's* special correspondent has telegraphed from Mombasa:

The *Maldy* made an impressive entrance into Mombasa harbour this morning. While the flags of welcome, including the Prince of Wales's special Col. flag, were flying from the signal station, a group of six white, small yachts of the Mombasa Yacht Club, manoeuvring near the harbour entrance, opened a path in perfect formation and passed the *Maldy*, dipping their flags.

The Prince landed at 10 o'clock on the launch of the *Enterprise*, using a special red carpeted pontoon as a landing stage. Each side of the pontoon was flanked by a line of 100 men from the *Enterprise*, the crews of which held their oars level in salute. The Prince was met on the pontoon by Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya Colony, and Lady Grigg, the former dressed like the Royal party in khaki uniform. When the Royal salute had been fired from the *Enterprise*, the Native band of the King's African Rifles ashore played the National Anthem. The Prince of Wales inspected the guard of the East African police in their smart khaki uniform, with red fezzes. While so engaged he took particular notice of three old Native soldiers, who were wearing medals of many campaigns.

By a happy inspiration the original plan of presenting separate addresses from the various communities of the coast town was abandoned, and Africans, Arabs, Asiatics, and Europeans joined in a single short address welcoming the Prince of Wales to East Africa. The address was read by Mr. T. Ainsworth Dickson, the Resident Commissioner.

In his reply the Prince said:

For both of us this will be a day that will in different ways be ever memorable. For my brother, it marks his first experience of the British Empire overseas. For me it marks the completion of what I know to be the most significant chapter of my whole life, hitherto. Ever since the conclusion of the Great War ten years ago I have taken every possible opportunity of seeing for myself some part of the Empire, until there remained only this wonderful land and promise in Eastern Africa. To-day I have reached the land and the circle is complete. You will understand, therefore, that it is an occasion of small importance for me and that I appreciate the honor in which you signalised it.

The Prince of Wales was presented by the Assistant Resident Commissioner with a curious Easter for the address. This took the form of an Arab double doorway, made from Lamu ivory with silver studs and rings and a gold padlock, the whole standing on a plain three-tier ivory plinth. Embossed on the lintel in Arabic characters in silver are the words: "Kenya Gate."

The Bishop of Mombasa, Mr. Justice Prager, the recently appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar, Sheikh Ali bin Salim, leader of the Arab community, and a member of the Legislature, European and Indian residents in Mombasa, and coast officials, were presented to the Prince, and the Royal party then set off on a short motor drive to the Mombasa Island to Government House.

ing of the town was decorated, and words of welcome either emblazoned on large banners or inscribed in simple language by Native householders in humble form, and not infrequently in crude lettering, marked almost every yard of a memorable journey.

Sheik Ali bin Salim is presenting to the Prince of Wales a gift in the form of a coiled elephant tusk with a massive cobra's head in silver, with gold markings and ruby eyes. It was originally intended to use this rare performed tusk as the casket for the Arab address.

Some months ago *East Africa* told the story of Matthew Wellington, the eighty-five-year-old Native who was with Livingstone when he died. Wellington was one of the 1,000 guests at the garden party at Government House, Mombasa, last Saturday afternoon, and the special correspondent of the *Times* describes him as the most interesting of those presented to the Prince. He is, says the correspondent, "a very old African dressed in a faded grey suit and with a pink rose in his button-hole. His feet and hands were bare, and his wrinkled, sun-browned face lighted with a smile when the Prince approached. The best old man was Matthew Wellington, a one-time book-keeper at Livingstone, and the last member of the band of devoted Africans who carried the missionary's body from the interior to the coast. Matthew, who was presented to the Prince by the Bishop of Mombasa, said afterwards that the Prince was *mwari*, which in Swahili means 'all that is good.' Matthew said he always believed the Prince of Wales to be an old man, but," he added in a tone of surprise, "he is only a young boy."

It was in the hope that I might gain from the man on the spot some useful knowledge about this magnificent country that I planned to start this African trip of mine with a visit to Kenya. Such visits, and the personal associations which result from them, are of a priceless value to me. They have never failed to give me the first-hand and permanent interest in the different parts of the Empire which is the surest basis of a clearer understanding of their respective problems.

Kenya, I know, is still faced with many difficulties inevitable in the development of a young country, but the very fact that Kenya is young and corresponding vigorous gives one complete confidence that she will surely overcome them and make the best possible use of her splendid heritage.

Thus spoke the Prince of Wales in his reply to the address presented to him on Monday from the Mayor and citizens of Nairobi.

The address from the Government and people of the Colony which was read by Mr. Hon. H. T. Martin, Acting Colonial Secretary, contained the words:

There is no one in all our Empire who has so fully and widely there is no one who knows better what drought and pestilence can mean to a struggling Colony, and there is no one who can read your knowledge of what is felt, and thought by the people on the spot. So, when we beg you, as the King sits on the throne, to be good with you our humble duty, we have devoted loyalty to your majesty, rather than to the King, and will be glad to speak to him of our problems and of the faith and understanding which our great experience has given us.

The capital of the Colony was *en fête*, but, says one Press correspondent, "the decorations were unable to hide the characteristic unfinished appearance of the town." One of the most striking features was in a sign bearing the word *Karibu*. One Mombasa headman wore a headdress of a hundred

ostrich feathers. Many warriors, painted by the eyes, carried huge buffalo hide war shields and spears. Wakanba were equipped with bows and arrows. Another well-crested bird with horns had as a centrepiece by leopard on one side and a lioness on the other. While many specimens of the plumage of the country were used as decorations, the route was lined by groups representing all communities, including 500 European and 500 Native Services men. There were also large contingents of children from all the various tribes in their traditional garb, boys with school uniforms, Maasai, Kaffir, and European boys, and a score of Italian Fascists in their black shirts, gave the Prince's a warm salute.

When disembarking at Mombasa the Royal Princes wore field service uniforms. The Prince of Wales was attired as a Colonel of the Welsh Guards, and the Duke of Gloucester as a Captain of the 2nd Hussars.

Six old Sultan-askani of the B. R. Army, as the Prince's bodyguard in Kenya. These have six medals each and the white threepenny.

The Prince's studied Swahili during the voyage to Mombasa, and the Prince of Wales is said to have become particularly proficient in the use of every day phrase.

Antiphons enabled the replies of the Prince of Wales to the addresses of welcome to be heard by those who had gathered for the ceremonies in Mombasa and Nairobi.

The Duke of Gloucester, we now learn, is to be accompanied on his shooting safari, which starts from Nairobi to-morrow, by only three Europeans, of whom his equerry, Mr. Brooks, and his white hunter, Mr. Sidney Waller, are two. The Native contingent of personal servants, gun bearers, and porters will be restricted to twenty-six.

The most picturesque figure in the Prince's suite once the Prince reaches Nairobi will be Mohammed bin Juma Rustak, an Arab chieftain, who wears a beautiful gold turban and priceless Native robes. He has mastered at least three languages and has been chosen to act during the period of the stay as the Prince's official interpreter. Thus one of the London newspapers

On the afternoon of September 20 the Crossing the Line Ceremony was celebrated aboard the "Mafu". Among the twenty initiates was the Duke of Gloucester, who was charged with undermining the foundations of the Suez Canal by playing golf, with not visiting East Africa before 1928, and, finally, with being one of two first-class sportsmen. The other first-class sportsman, the Prince of Wales, was the harrier's assistant. Wielding a large distemper brush, which he threw into a bucket of so-called soap, he gathered the new subjects of the Sea King.

TRIBUTES TO SIR CHRISTIAN FELLING

Speeches in the Legislative Council.

These tributes paid in the Kenya Legislative Council to the memory of the late Sir Christian Felling were notable not only for their simplicity and evident sincerity, but for the manner in which they were phrased.

The Hon. H. A. Martin, Acting Colonial Secretary, who moved the motion in the adjournment of the House, said that the influence of the Colony at their late Federal Meeting was due not merely to the gains he achieved for the country in the election, but to the fact that the main factor of its economic life, but was led by a man of some quality of his own himself, who had within him a fount of enthusiasm they never knew to fail, and a power to concentrate all his faculties ceaselessly on his beloved work. "Because he was single minded, we trusted his judgment; because he was simple of heart, we gave him our affection in any crisis," added Mr. Martin.

The Hon. Conway Harvey, associating all the Elected Members with the tribute, said that they had regarded Sir Christian as an outstandingly efficient General Manager, a good sportsman, and a warm friend whose work would stand as a permanent memorial to one who, regardless of his personal convenience, consistently and at all times gave of his very best to the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward-Grigg, said that Sir Christian had the eye of faith and worked for the future without ever losing his hold on the present. There were so many who misunderstood Kenya's problems that it was terrible to lose one who understood them, so well as Sir Christian Felling had done.

"There was about Sir Christian Felling," added Sir Edward Grigg, "with all his sheer practical capacity, a touch of knight-errantry, a spirit of high and gallant endeavour, which thrilled to the romance of creative work, and exalted not at all the sacrifice of ease and health, which would have deterred a lesser man." Often, when I was speaking with him I thought of Spenser's line, "At the True Romance."

Who holds by thee, hath Heaven in fee
To gild his cross thereby
And knoweth ere sure that he endure
A child until he die.

Sir Christian Felling had the charm of mind which that sense of romance bestows. He was a singularly lovable man, in whose life the baser elements of our life had little part, and with all his wisdom, with all his practical genius, with all his power of work, he had the eager, sensitive appeal of the temperament of a boy.

MR. CHARLES GREY KILLED BY BUFFALO

His Death in Tabora.

WE greatly regret to report the death in hospital at Tabora on September 28 of Mr. Charles Grey, only surviving brother and heir presumptive of Viscount Grey of Fallodon. Mr. Grey, who died from injuries, inflicted by a buffalo, was born in August, 1873, served with distinction in the War, winning the Military Cross, and being mentioned in dispatches. Many of our readers will remember that another of Viscount Grey's brothers, Mr. George Grey, for long an associate of Cecil Rhodes, was in 1917 killed by a lion near the Athi River in Kenya.

THE COLORATION OF INSECTS.

Some Examples of East African Mimicry.

Specially written for *The East African*.

By Dr. C. D. J. de Meillon, Carpenter, M.B.

There still remain to be considered butterflies with bright colours on the upper side, so that they are conspicuous enough when flying and alert, yet when at rest are well concealed by detailed likeness to their surroundings. The "dead leaf" butterflies of India are proverbial, yet in East Africa a closely allied species (*Kallima inana*) provides an equally interesting example. The upper surface is coloured bright purple and orange, while the under surface very accurately resembles a dead leaf with fungus-spots and veins indicated, a tail on the hind-wings, and a generally resembles the stalk of the leaf. It is possible that here is an example of colours produced by what DARWIN called "sexual selection," i.e., the result of choice exercised by a female for the male which attracts her most. In favour of this explanation is the fact that the orange and purple colours are confined to the male, sexually, and also the gradually increasing number of observations of courtship among insects, showing that the males do endeavour to charm the females and that the latter do exercise choice.

Remarkable Seasonal Changes.

A very remarkable fact requires notice in any paper dealing with coloration of insects: a certain species may at different seasons of the year appear in such different guise that the form found in the dry season has often been thought to be quite a different species from the form occurring in the same locality in the wet season. Yet, as was laid by the dry-season form develop into the wet season form, and vice versa.

This phenomenon is well exemplified in East Africa, perhaps better than anywhere else in the world. Two striking examples may be given. The best known is the nymphaline butterfly *Pteris oleria*, closely related to our English "tortoiseshells, and admirals," etc., which is found from the Sudan to South Africa and from the West Coast to the East. The form occurring in the wet season is small, salmon-tinted above and below, with black markings; the dry season form is larger, of a deep blue above with black markings, and underneath beautifully shaded with smoky greys, browns and black in a variety of mimic markings to resemble a piece of rock or bark. In other words, the butterfly at one time of the year is aposematic, at another pro-cryptic. The other example is a small *Charaxes* (*Ch. zoolina*) which in the wet season is greenish white with black edge, and a black streak across both wings on the under surface, while in the dry season it is russet brown and on the under surface resembles a dead leaf.

Dry Season Dangers.

Such seasonal variations can only be satisfactorily explained by the theory of natural selection. The dry season in Africa corresponds to the winter in temperate climes, when insect life is least abundant and insectivorous animals are forced to work hard to obtain sufficient food. Consequently, such insects as are about have to face much greater risks and to elude very stringent search; moreover, even a moderate degree of distastefulness may not deter an enemy hard pressed by hunger, which at such times will eat an insect which at other times would be disdainfully left alone in favour of more tasty morsels. It is therefore much more dangerous for an insect to be conspicuous in the dry season, and it is a significant fact that the dry season phase of

insects is always better concealed than the other. The resemblance is often to a dead leaf or object more common in the dry season, and I have watched the dry season *Charaxes zoolina* deliberately choosing for resting places a cluster of shrubby dried-up leaves on a bush. In the wet season, however, there is less danger to any particular insect, and a brightly coloured specimen can afford to "display itself" and advertise that it is relatively distasteful compared with the profusion of other insects that can readily be obtained.

We now come to consider a most interesting subject for the explanation of which nothing else suffices than the theory of natural selection as formulated by Darwin and Wallace, which is so important for the understanding of the process of evolution. The study of insects, therefore, and most especially of butterflies, in which the phenomena about to be described reach their highest development, does much to further the understanding of evolution.

False Warning Colours.

It has been pointed out that the most obvious, conspicuous and easily captured insects are, first of all, but this statement requires further explanation. If large creatures are more conspicuous, such as *Danae chrysippus*, previously mentioned, the species has all been found to show differences in pattern, although on the wing they appeared with the same. Moreover, they will be found to show important structural differences in their legs and the venation of the wings, indicating that although they resemble *chrysippus* in such superficial characters as colour and pattern, they are in reality not closely related. Indeed, if the collection comprises hundreds of specimens taken in forest as well as high country, there will be found in many different sizes of butterflies belonging to such different genera as *Acraea Papilio*, several different genera of Nymphalines, and even representatives of the great family to which the common little "blues" belong. There will also be moths of the same general appearance.

These insects, on the whole, are far less abundant than the *chrysippus*, which they deceivably resemble, though some species, *Acraea entedon*, is almost as common where it occurs; they are said to assume *chrysippus*, which is known as the "false" form. The term "false" however, is not strictly correct, for it implies the conscious assumption by one individual of certain characters peculiar to another. A better though more technical term is "pseud-aposematic" meaning "false warning colours," which aptly describes the situation, for a great many of these species which resemble *chrysippus* are literally sailing under false colours; the relative of the "blues," for example, belongs to a family which is greedily devoured by birds; I have seen two wagtails at a pool consume in a quarter of an hour sixteen "blues" besides many other larger butterflies.

The Struggle for Existence.

At they are edible, how can it profit them to advertise themselves as conspicuous pests? The clinch is in the fact that enemies have to learn what is good to eat and what should be avoided, but having learnt that an insect of a certain appearance is distasteful a bird will be likely to leave alone, unless hard pressed by hunger, anything which resembles the distasteful species. Thus any edible species of which a variation occurs, even only slightly resembling a well-known "warning" pattern, has definitely scored in the struggle for existence, and that variation will be more likely to survive than others. Thus the initial slight likeness, handed down by

heredity will be accentuated by selection in each generation of those members which best fit the model. And a very wonderful degree of resemblance is finally produced which frequently deceives expert collectors in the field. Since such mimetic insects live on the reputation of other insectal species, it will be readily seen that the mimic is much less abundant.

The success of mimicry depends upon the fact that a very large majority of insects of a certain appearance are distasteful if it were not so an enemy in times of stress might find it worth while to catch a number of these conspicuous creatures because one or two would be worth eating. Occasionally, truly aposematic species are not often very rare, and this is the case with the little representative of the "blue" family.

Mimicry.

Mimicry or pseud-aposematic resemblance is found throughout the insect world and even outside its scope of the most striking examples are spiders (which are not insects) which mimic ants among which they live. Bees often mimic wasps, and young grasshoppers may resemble ants. The term, however, is rarely reached, their most complicated case among butterflies; many examples are known which were formerly thought to be different species but are now proved to be male and female of one species, the male having the general appearance of the group to which it belongs, while the female resembles a totally different species.

The best known example of this in the world is the abundant African "swallowtail" *Papilio dardanus*, which in one form or another is found from Abyssinia to the Cape and from Mombasa to Sierra Leone. The male *dardanus* is of much the same appearance in whatever part of Africa it is found, and has the typical "swallow tail" on the hind-wings; it is a large pale yellow, or cream-coloured butterfly with black tips to the fore-wings and a broken broad black border to the hind-wings. The female appears in a great number of forms without the tails, none of them like the males, but each closely resembling some aposematic species of a different group that a mistake is easily made. The majority of the models are of the Danae group, either *Papilio* or various species of the black and white *Acraea* or various species of the black and white of cream-coloured *Charaxes*. But two models belong to the *Aerades* group. Besides these well-defined forms there are hosts of forms which show transitional stages between two of the female forms, or between male and one of the female forms, and there are even females known from Abyssinia showing the fully developed mimic pattern, but with tails like the male, and on the West Coast a female is known whose coloration stands alone, not resembling that of any known butterfly. *Papilio dardanus* occurs in the gardens of Nairobi itself, where much good work has been done in the investigation, by breeding, of its complexities; it may be found in any thickly bushed part of Africa. In this species, as in many others the mimicry is confined to the female sex.

Where Both Sexes are Mimics.

Let us glance at another African example in which both sexes are mimics and both assume a variety of forms. It is not nearly so abundant, however, as *P. dardanus*; it is known as *Pseudacraea varivitta*, and is closely allied to the English "white admiral" *Urtica dardanus*, it mimics species of one genus only, the highly aposematic and distasteful *Aerades* genus *Planema*, which is more abundant. These butterflies occur in the tropical and subtropical forests of Africa in a variety of colors

and boldly marked with simple conspicuous patterns of orange, brown, yellow or white on a dark ground, but each species is of only one type in any particular locality. The sexes in some species are particularly alike. The sexes in other species, while alike in outline, quite differ in appearance, white markings which appear in the female in West Africa being absent in the male of different coloration. These "mimic" butterflies model *Planema* are exactly followed by the "mimic" *Pseudacraea* in that locality, but loved by the "mimic" *Pseudacraea* in other localities, the *Planema* are of different species, but interbreeding, the mimetic *Pseudacraea* is a single species forming a community which is believed to interbreed freely. It is difficult to estimate the number of known species of *Pseudacraea* which were formerly described as different species, and the proof by breeding from eggs laid by a known parent was obtained. There are certainly more than a score of well defined forms. Many of these fly together in the same forest; some have the sexes alike, since the *Planema* they copy shows no difference between male and female. Others of quite different appearance are either male or female, with sex markings, the appropriate sex of another species of *Planema*, sexually dimorphic.

Particular Complexities of Mimicry.

The complexities of mimicry are indeed confusing, and another aspect of the subject must be touched upon before this paper is concluded. The genus *Charaxes*, supplying some of the finest African butterflies, readily lend by their stout bodies and large hind wings, especially another complexity, which has not recently been described. Mimicry is well shown within the limits of this genus itself; some of the larger species which act as models for the smaller are themselves mimicked by other large species, while in other species one sex may be a mimic while the other sex serves as a model.

It would be impossible to explain this by supposing that the mimics are as distasteful, that is, edible creatures, live in the unsavoury and well-earned reputation of others, for it would be necessary to suppose that a species of *Charaxes* is distasteful to some birds, edible in the other. The blue may be found in the large collection of insects with the pattern of *Chrysothrips* already mentioned. It was said that one species in this collection, *Acraea oedon*, is as plentiful as *Chrysothrips* itself. *Acraea* is a typically aposematic genus, proved to be highly distasteful to human hand and lizard, that we have here two typically aposematic species resembling each other, they are therefore apt to be syn-aposematic, or to show common warning colours, in a different state of affairs from those of typical resemblance, or false warning colours, the true mimicry.

Another principle is here involved—that it is to the mutual advantage of two distasteful species, A and B, to resemble each other. If the loss by experimental tasting of any species is put down at 25%, then two dissimilar patterns will each lose 25%. If, however, the two resemble each other, the 25% loss borne by that pattern will be divided between A and B, so that each species gains proportionately by the resemblance.

What Natural Selection has Achieved.

Thus natural selection has brought it about that large assemblages of insects, some of them very far removed from others in relationship, show a common warning colour to emphasise their harmfulness or distastefulness. An excellent example is afforded by the vivid beetles, already mentioned, with their orange and black colouring. This simple aposematic is found among not only a host of different species of *Euclyptus*, large and small, and their near

tened. They'll be in at six o'clock, sir. We don't strike them at night, we just knock-halter them and let them run."

Of the great men of this period Rhodes, Jameson, and Lobengula, Colonel Hole gives most sympathetic and understanding accounts, particularly of the Matabele king for whom he has evidently a warm admiration. As, indeed, had most of those pioneers who actually came into contact with him. A French explorer, M. Lionel Delye, who visited him in 1891, wrote: "I have seen many European and Native potentates, and with the exception of the Tsar Alexander, never have I seen a ruler of men with a more imposing appearance." The lesson of the Mashona rebellion is one which soldiers of to-day would do well to take to heart. The Mashona, *Amaxana*, the dirty ones, as their masters, the Matabele, called them in contempt were looked upon as feeble cowards—as they were—and yet, egged on by their medicine men, they rose without warning and simultaneously murdered over a hundred white men and women whom they caught unawares and butchered in cold blood. This was one of the "occasional excitement" alluded to by the author in his introduction!

Not only will this book be welcomed and read with delight by all old settlers, but it should form an essential item in the outfit of every young African colonialist. Modern youth is said to be contemptuous of the past, it is good that they should read of what was done and suffered by their predecessors, and when their turn comes to write their reminiscences, that they should have a standard of modesty, veracity, insight, and humor to which to build their book. Bwana Mzee.

CAPTURING LIVE GORILLAS.

Mr. Ben Burbridge's African Trips.

Like the Johnsons in their film "Simba," Mr. Ben Burbridge, the author of "Gorilla" (Harper, 60c), does not come to his real subject until Chapter XIV of his book, and then he devotes only four out of nineteen chapters to gorillas as such. The bulk of his work is concerned with the ordinary incidents of an African safari—lion hunting and thrills with buffalo, rhino and elephant interspersed with curious accounts of Native tribes and comments on Native idiosyncrasies. So far as one can make out, the book recounts experiences of all four of the author's expeditions to Africa; but it is extremely difficult to separate one trip from another, and to know, of which journey the author is writing at any given moment.

Mr. Burbridge gives an excellent account of the highland forests in which *Gorilla beringeri*, the crested species which he was seeking, makes its home. "Hobrobin forests with aisles leading out into jungles of blackness beneath a canopy of clutched branches."

Far below came a vast amphitheatre, glimpsed through the trees, a fairland of beauty fading in the purple distance. These foothills and mountain slopes at high altitudes of eleven to twelve thousand feet are clothed with dense vegetation because of the continuous tropical rains. The limbs of the giant trees are beset with swelling orchids, pale green mosses, and many mossy ferns and shrubs. And beneath is large heaped succulent vegetation growing head high, soft and juicy a texture that a handful of succedent would fill with liquid a small goblet. Broken in a vegetable labyrinth of jungle to a ravine and nestled fords in a bed of water had endowed these fastnesses with a beauty of thought for the preservation of the animal life.

One cannot help admiring the pluck and persistence with which the author pursued his quest.

The grind of jungle life continued. The hardships endured as I travelled on hands and knees through soaking wet slush over the preceding weeks were describable. My plight became bad, that of my carriers worse. The rain had begun in earnest. Specters of ice-water driended us. My face and hands were poisoned by the nettles. I could not help laughing when I reviewed my checks were drawn and sunk. I was of specerov appearance. At night I was so exhausted that sleep would not come for a week, and each morning I arose tired, to face the awful grind of another day.

Mr. Burbridge's objects were twofold: to capture some gorillas alive, and to make motion pictures of the apes in their native haunts. He achieved both his aims, though how he managed to film live animals in the dark and dripping recesses of the mountain forests is not explained. Unfortunately he gives no specimens of his motion pictures, and the four photographs of "Gorillas in the Jungle" (page 204) indicate the impossibility of getting results worth the trouble and danger incurred. He especially disclaims any intention of killing gorillas; yet his two expeditions to the Kivu area resulted in the capture of eight young specimens, of which only three reached Europe alive; and in the process more than one fine adult was slaughtered, as is proved by the pictures of "The Great Gorilla" (p. 220), "The Author and the Great Kivu Gorilla" (p. 231), and "A Great Gorilla killed on Mt. Mikeno" (p. 213). It was no doubt inevitable, but it is none the less deplorable. It is understood that both the British and the Belgian Governments have absolutely forbidden the killing of gorillas in the territories under their control. In the upshot, there does not appear to be much difference between capturing young specimens and filming adults, and shooting them. As Mr. Burbridge himself remarks: "It is hoped that the wonderful animal life of Equatorial Africa will have a safe resting place against the destructive forces of civilisation. Every lover of Africa will endorse that hope."

For the rest, Mr. Burbridge's account of his safari experiences is of the usual American type. The Natives talk like Southern plantation darkeys—

"How very big chief?" "Counts?" he puzzled, "den you no ketchem jungle berry tick dere." And his English settlers speak like Western gunmen—"Oj, you get off and shoot. You can't shoot often one of these ere orses, ther' scart to death and bucking all the while." His Swahili is of the very weirdest.

Of the British he writes—

"Like an octopus whose body and brain should rest in the capital city of Nairobi, and whose tentacles reach to the remotest outposts in the territory. Britain, backed by the driving force of her armies recruited from the very blacks themselves, keeps the house of the East African protectorate in order."

Elsewhere he gives the amazing and amusing misinformation that a British hunter, grateful to his Native gun-bearer for saving his life, "said that he would recommend that he be given the Victoria Cross."

A. L.

Eastern Africa To-day.

You wish you knew more about it. Everyone does for knowledge increases your earning capacity and your pleasure.

Read carefully the back cover of this issue. It gives information which you will not wish to miss.

A LOST-CENTRAL AFRICAN RACE

Views of the Rev. W. A. Crabwee.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

Your foresight in publishing Captain Wilson's interesting address under the title "A Lost Central African Race" will be welcomed by all your readers. At the same time he is dealing with a question that touches many controversial points that have been discussed time and time again.

Most significant for his purpose is the dictum of Professor Randall MacIver that the Zimbabwe ruins are medieval and not ancient. (See *The Geographical Journal*, pp. 325-347, April, 1906.)

Henceforth to admit acceptance of the previous opinion of R. N. Hall that they are extremely ancient is practically to foregoose any chance of obtaining a hearing. None the less the Professor refused to answer certain pertinent questions well known to S. Africans. (1) The estimated quantity of gold extracted, and various items of bush lore, such as the growth of baobab trees, the method of working the pits, some of which could only have been reached by a dwarf worker, and so forth. Now the ~~length~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~tract~~ ~~some~~ ~~500~~ ~~miles~~ ~~across~~ is not merely the recurrence of stone buildings, but also the frequent occurrence of terraced gardens such as Captain Wilson appears to have found. Therefore, though he avoids the thorny question of the antiquity of Zimbabwe, he indirectly raises the question that the occupiers of his site used precisely the same methods of terraced agriculture; probably therefore the visitors or colonists were of one and the same race. Here may I just remark that his name *mtwa* is a fairly common word for a raised bank of earth and is related to a primitive syllable *Fu* or *Ku* denoting a hump, lump, heap.

To come to the main contention of the author, one must admit a certain disappointment that he shows so little appreciation of the elemental principles of a Bantu language. The prefix is as important to this class of language as conjugation to French verb or inflection to an English or German one. "I see" for "I saw" or "I will see" would be intolerable. So is *shezhi* to an African for *tea shezhi*, the country people *shishenzi*, in the many of the country people etc. He must pardon this criticism, for it affects his whole argument and makes it difficult to express its meaning.

First, *ru* is the special way of pronouncing *l* in a few languages. These are humorously described by the late Sir H. H. Johnston as afflicted with the "h" disease. Now Captain Wilson has, I gather, found this disease in a topical moment, for amongst a people who to-day speak a language more or less free from it. Phonetically the African *l* is made by a position of the tongue so far forward that it is impossible to make any *r* vibration unless the preceding vowel be the forward *e* or *i*.

The importance of this to questions of ethnography is that there must be *large* migration movements at least. By doing study my own conclusion is that there are at least four strata. To keep merely to these two I have tried to show (*Man*, May, 1925, "The Origin of the Bā-Hima"), that one stream was organised in the old Agi-Zimba country, virtually the present Kazande district, and came east to the present kingdom of Uganda. Further considerations not yet reduced into the form of a paper lead me to think that another stream came down the Nile and impinged upon the former in the present Uganda-Kazande area.

These were the intruders of the "h" disease, and this migration finally ended in the present Suto and Uswaha race.

I should be inclined to identify Captain Wilson's "Ru" people with this race. Further, I would suggest that this race was indirectly related to the Zimbabwe gold seekers, being in fact the race from which their African porters were obtained, which they made overland journeys. So far as evidence goes at present, these journeys were made roughly from some point north of the equator, not from any Zimbabwe gold fields south of the equator. The terminus of this journey would seem to have been some place in Upper Egypt, the actual name Nubia derives from the Egyptian *nub* "gold".

As also bearing on this question, may I call attention to some notes in which I tried to show that the rise of the Abyssinian kingdom began after the expulsion of the Hyksos (*African Journal*, p. 254, April, 1926). In some way this suddenly caused a tremendous increase in Egypt's dealing in gold; and my surmise was that the expulsion of the Hyksos opened a route probably by the Blue Nile to Fuat, the Somali coast of to-day. Captain Wilson refers generally to trade between Khartoum and the Red Sea in old days. Possibly the above note may open up a more detailed study. As to the word *mtwa*, it is used at Mombasa for "cargo" generally in contrast to *shchena*, or full cargo. Most words not African in this part, other than Portuguese, are Muscat Arabic or Hindustani, or possibly Gujerati. Unfortunately I am not near a library at which I could hope to trace this word.

That a syllable *lu* does enter into prehistoric names I readily admit. Retain the Egyptian ancestor *l* being the plural ending for people. From that we get the modern word *swat*, a king, used by the Shuli, and *ret* by the Shilluk. This whole group of people—Shuli (Nubian pronunciation of A-Coli), Shilluk, Luo, Luoer, speak one language and extend down the Nile from a little south of Sennar right up to Wadeli and a little beyond, and another group is found as far south as Kisumu (Port Florence). Note that two still have the syllable *lu*. As Nuer and Luoer speak one language of which one, I understand, speaks virtually the same language as Shilluk. Further, in Egyptian the word *Ann* was prefixed to several peoples, generally thought to have lived in or about the Sinaitic peninsula. The change of *lu* to *n* is not strictly part of Bantu phonetics, though it is common in Ha. It seems to belong to an Aryan element, possibly Greek (?).

Concerning *lu* as a prefix. Most of the words Captain Wilson gives have every appearance of being made with this prefix, they are disyllabic roots with the ordinary prefix. *Ru* may be related to Karanga *gawa*, a pond. Like several other Karanga words, it is an unusual form. By analogy it should be related to root Gal, wide, an expanse of water, and differs from the usual forms *lar* pond, that which is stopped up, Karanga *dawa*. Per contra, this Swahili *aru*, a pond, is used for "lake".

Usually words for "river" mean "that which flows". Such too is the meaning of the words Shari, Camberzi, etc. On the other hand, any stretch of water may be called an expanse of water, and I believe with the Shilluk Luo *pan*, an expanse of water, lake or river. *Lu* as a prefix usually denotes "what is long" occasionally "what is vast, spread out".

In closing, let me add that the word Karanga gives us a hint as to who the trading race was (*African Journal*, January, 1924). The Suto (Ywa

pronunciation is *ma-kadaka* (the Kalaka people). It is quite usual for Semitic peoples to leave out the Bantu nasal n, which serves as a fricative of the pitch accent. (African Phonetics, p. 95). That there may be a Semitic strain in the Suahili was noted on other grounds by Ellenberger in his "History of the Bantu" (Chaps. 2). *Ma kadaka* arose from *go-makaka*, the Malak or Meluh people, and became in Hebrew *meketek* (the first letter being *an* in place of *ga*, according to a rule noted in my "Studies of African Phonetics"). Meluh was a country with which the Sumnerians traded, e.g. Gidea of Sirgulla, about 250 n.c. imported from Meluh wood, stone (precious stones) and metal. Grimm identified Meluh with Amalek. See "Encyclopedia of Islam".

Yours faithfully,
W. A. CRABTREE.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"Native labour carried on in the absence of supervision is poor labour, it is Native rest." *The Hon. P. P. M. M. L. C. on the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

"Hallstones, not quite so big as ordinary eggs, but quite as large as the ones the Natives ask us to buy, fell in Kampala and the surrounding district on Monday." *The Uganda News.*

"Kenya was crippled when Mr. Christian Felting came to it. To-day how different! It can be said of him that he made the lame to walk." *Canon Wright, preaching in Mombasa Cathedral.*

"Without a policy of segregating the whites and blacks in two distinct zones, so that each group may be as far as possible self-supporting, the ultimate submergence of the white state is, I submit, assured." *Mr. H. Fitzgerald, in an address to the British Association.*

"Planting of coffee seedlings from the nursery is exceptionally poor in the case of the Native cultivators in Sese (Victoria Nyanza), and most of the trees when pulled up show curling, bending or distortion of the tap-roots and other main roots. Such trees are unable to grow in a normal manner, and present a spindly appearance owing to the dying off of the lateral branches. It is impossible to be too careful in planting out coffee seedlings to ensure that the roots are set out in a normal manner." *The Government Mycologist, Uganda.*

"A fact to be deplored is the way in which destruction of what has been a large forest area. Numbani (in the Njombe-Kidugala region) represents a relic of the primary forest, now destroyed. The consequence of this destruction is the increase of the run-off of water, the proportion of percolation to run-off is decreased, corrosion by torrential rivers is enhanced, and chances of an equable distribution of rainfall are lessened. This condition holds good for the country beyond Njombe as far as Pangire and some distance on the Songea route." *Report of the Geological Survey, Tanganyika Territory, 1927.*

TEA GROWING IN TANGANYIKA.

Capt. Bell's Report to Government.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

"May I ask you to make a correction of the statement published in *East Africa*, of June 21 last, to the effect that I had been appointed tea expert to the Tanganyika Government? Although I had the honour of being engaged to visit and inspect certain areas for the Government, in order to report on future possibilities for tea cultivation, there was no question of any special appointment."

Yours faithfully,
M. F. BELL,
Managing Director,
Uwungu Estates Ltd

Karogwe

A SUBSCRIBERS TRIBUTE TO "EAST AFRICA."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

"I have much pleasure in forwarding my further year's subscription to *East Africa*. In doing so, may I heartily congratulate you on the progress you have made."

"*East Africa* deals with a part of the Empire which is very much alive and which is making big strides along the path of progress and civilisation. You, however, are not content to be a mere follower. What duty it is to record past events, but you so often act as a leader and show the true road." You are in full sympathy not merely with all that makes for material progress, but for moral and spiritual advancement; and you are especially the champion of British settlers, who so often are slandered."

With every good wish for ever increasing circulation.

Yours faithfully,

Fergus Swireland

SHAW

"Not enough care has been exercised in the past in the preparation of trees for planting out in coffee seedlings from the nurseries, with the result that many of the trees show poor growth and considerable die-back, due to the damage done to the roots of the seedling when planted out in the fields. It is imperative that all the roots of young plants be set in the soil in a natural manner, and especially that the tap-root be not broken or twisted." On some estates the plants are set too deep in the soil. The soil level in the fields should not be more than two or three inches above that in the nurseries." *The Coffee Officers, Uganda.*

"Newspaper advertising pays better to-day than it ever did."
Sir Charles Higham, speaking on Scientific Distribution.

MARCUS GARVEY STILL POSING.

His Claim to Represent Millions of Africans.

Who is financing the activities of the self-styled "Hon." Marcus Garvey of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, who, claiming to speak on behalf of hundreds of millions of black, struggling and oppressed people of the world, has now addressed a long and rambling petition to the League of Nations? The claims which this individual makes in his speeches and writings are, as our readers are already aware, ridiculously exaggerated, but it is as well that that fact shall be widely known as there may otherwise grow up a tendency to accept them at their face value.

From the petition, of which *East Africa* possesses a copy, we extract the following passages:

"We are a people who have already suffered most severely from the greed, lust and viciousness and injustice of others of the human race, who have for centuries imposed upon us the horrors of slavery—chattel and industrial—and we are now smarting under the lash of a new economic, social, and political domination that forces us to cry out to you, and to your and our God—whom we believe to be no respecter of persons, but who influences and inspires justice to all mankind—for relief and protection.

"In following the lead of those who have evangelised us, our lands and all our valuables in Africa have been expropriated and everything worth while on the continent and land of our fathers, taken away, and new governments, not ours, and spheres of influence set up. We must confess that the various doctrines of how to acquire another man's property by stealth, to render him helpless, has never appealed to us, and because it was not moral or ethical, we have always tried to keep ourselves from trespassing upon our neighbour, and to make sure that we do not covet nor take his vineyard.

"The policy as enunciated in the Berlin Decree of 1885 consisted of taking our lands and properties in Africa, and reducing us, the rightful owners, to serfs upon these lands. This has been the new method of seizing our lands and properties and threatening the race, as in South Africa, East Africa, and South-West Africa, with extinction or extermination. By virtue of, and under the provision of the Berlin Decree, our kings, chiefs, and peoples, in various parts of Africa, have been tricked, tricked, and forced into accepting numerous so-called treaties, which they were unhesitatingly made to cede their territories over their lands and holdings to the Christians.

"Your petitioners aver, here most emphatically, that these our kings, chiefs, and peoples never understood the purport of what these treaties conveyed to the Christian Nations and their peoples. They never intended to cede their sovereignty over their lands, nor to subjugate themselves as a people in any shape or form. They did not understand what they signed, and the God of Heaven knows this to be true, and shall judge in the act, but they were forced to sign, under compulsion, and under pressure of superior force, still represented in battleships, cruisers, dreadnoughts, submarines, air planes, guns and liquid gases.

"In the case of the treaties concluded by the Germans with the chiefs and Nations of East Africa, in the eighties of the last century, these chiefs are said to have ceded their sovereign rights, all the

right, which, according to the European ideas, are comprised in the sovereign rights of a Prince, and all rights, which, according to the law of European nations, are comprised in the idea of sovereignty, including the right to have their own laws and administration, the right to levy customs and taxes, the right to maintain an armed force permanently in the country. All this view, we declare, was wholly unintelligible to those kings and chiefs who signed those treaties; hence an undue advantage has been taken of our ignorance, in the premises, and, according to the interpretation and ethics of international law, and the law of equity and justice, all such treaties should be pronounced null and void, before man and God, and those who have benefited therefrom should restore their stolen gain, even in the name of Jesus and Christianity.

"Your petitioners aver that the breakdown of the policy in the Berlin Decree constituted one of the real causes that led up to the Great European War of 1914 to 1918, because God was not pleased with the method of the Decree, hence the policy in practice resulted in creating jealousy and greed among the members of the then Family of Nations themselves in their race to establish a monopoly over as great an area as they could acquire from our lands in Africa.

"Your petitioners aver that the policy in the Berlin Decree having become impossible for further practical purposes, another policy was recently evolved, under what is called the doctrine of the Trusteeship for the Africans. This consists in declaring the lands of the African as being vested in the Crown, or some European Power, as Trustee for the Africans, and the parceling out of them in leasehold tenures of 99 and 99 years, respectively, to Europeans, and, curiously enough, of leasing them again to the African Natives themselves (the very owners of these lands), making them to pay rents to the Crown, their so-called trustee.

"Your petitioners declare that under this new principle of seizing our lands and property, those sections of our race inhabiting East Africa (Kenya), and the whole of South Africa have been systematically dispossessed of their lands by the white settlers, and they have now been turned over with their lands as mere serfs and wage-earners in the hands of an hostile people.

"Your petitioners are aware of the present existing state of affairs among their own kith and kin in Africa, as regards the land question, and its economic development, and aver that these their brethren in Africa do really and earnestly need the assistance of their own brethren abroad, who have already been properly equipped with Western culture, to return to Africa to assist in the proper development of their homeland.

"In South Africa, East Africa, and South-West Africa the Natives are being denied the privilege of receiving higher education; the right to vote and to take part in the affairs of the Government, and denied the privilege to work as they choose or to move about in their own country as they desire. They have been excluded from the ownership of lands in certain areas, and are in most places driven to live in compounds, while the white settlers, through the Government, arrogate to themselves the right to possess the lands and values that have been the Natives' hereditary right for ages.

"No one with the slightest knowledge of Africa could possibly treat seriously the author of such a farago of nonsense. Who, we repeat, is financing him, and why?

PERSONALIA.

The Rev. E. D. Bowman is returning to Nyasa land.

Dr Martin, Nakuru's M.O.H. has arrived on leave.

Mr and Mrs. W. P. Murray have left for Zanzibar.

Lady MacMillan left London last week to return to Nairobi.

Mr W. E. Kingsford, of Kericho, is on his way back to Kenya.

Sir Robert and Lady Shaw left London early this week for Kenya.

Sir Montague Barlow has returned to London from the Continent.

Capt. J. R. Gibbs, of Thika, left London yesterday to return to Kenya.

Mr. H. Izard, District Officer of Nakuru, is at present on leave from Kenya.

Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore left London last week for a brief visit to India.

Mr. J. L. Keith, Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, is at present on leave.

Mr. C. B. Garnett, District Agricultural Officer of Kilwa, is home from Panganyika.

Mr. H. P. Hill, the well-known settler of Holey's Bidge, is shortly leaving for Kenya.

Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P., has left England for Canada. He will return in about six weeks.

Dr. Ernest N. Cook is expected to arrive in England very shortly on leave from Uganda.

The Rev. E. B. Ellis, chaplain of Baringo Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has left England after leave.

Formal recognition has been accorded to Nobile Vittorio Dei Conti Zoppi, as Consul for Italy in Nairobi.

Major-General F. G. Cotter, whose death at the age of seventy-one is reported, served in the Sudan Expedition of 1884.

Sir Humphrey Leggett is to address the Manchester Geographical Society on October 10 on the subject of East Africa.

The birth of a son is announced to the wife of Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Sutton of Sutton Estate, Turbo, Kenya.

Mr. G. Le Mesurier, until recently a temporary surveyor in the Iringa district of Tanganyika, has resigned his appointment.

Mr. John Thom has been appointed a member of the Ndola Management Board, in the place of Mr. Walter Rawson, resigned.

Messrs. J. Gaunt and A. T. Williams have arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Cadets in the Administration.

Mr. W. E. Hoff, General Manager in East Africa of the Bombay Uganda Company, has left England to return to Uganda from leave.

Mr. H. C. Parnwell, who has recently toured the East African territories on behalf of the Oxford University Press, has, we learn, just returned to London.

Mr. Harry Sherburn, of Gole, has been appointed Harbour Engineer of Mombasa. He leaves England within a few days to take up his appointment.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, who was Sudan Agent in Cairo before the War, is thought to be the probable successor of Sir Henry Dobbs as High Commissioner for Iraq.

Mr. R. A. Fletcher has been appointed Minister for Agriculture in the new Southern Rhodesia Cabinet, in succession to Colonel du Port, who lost his seat in the General Election.

Dr. Robert Laws, Nyasaland's fine pioneer missionary, received the freedom of Aberdeen last week. Earl Jellicoe and Sir Thomas Jaffrey were similarly honoured at the same time.

We learn with great regret of the death of Mr. Charles George Arbuthnot, senior director of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Company, whose East African interests are so extensive.

The latest mail from Uganda brings news that Mr. Baerleon, of Jinja, was tossed by an elephant whilst shooting in the Masindi district. The injuries are apparently confined to a broken collar-bone.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Henry Lawrence Brett, younger son of the late Colonel Walter Percival Brett, R.E., and Violet, daughter of Mrs. Thorn of Heathfield, Tapree, will take place in Moshi in December. Miss Thorn sails for Africa in November.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Leslie Frank Leversedge, of the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Leversedge, of Asansol, India, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Gosnell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gosnell, of Durban.

Captain Hope, who is flying from England to Cape Town via the Great Lakes, arrived in Khar-toum on Monday. Captain Halse, also engaged on a similar journey, is still detained at Athara by a bad froble.

Mr. Ronald C. Brooks, a director of Messrs. Robert Brooks and Company, whose East African interests, especially in Uganda, are well known to many of our readers, will leave London about the middle of October on one of his periodical visits to East Africa.

Mrs. Eugene Ramsden, the wife of the M.P. for Bradford, who has been visiting Tanganyika, stated at a recent public meeting that her husband had turned cinematographer and that on his return to this country he would show his East African films to his constituents.

Among the Modasa's passengers for Dar es-Salaam are Mr. G. C. E. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Cheyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jack, Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. G. E. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Warner, and Mr. A. Welford.

The engagement is announced between Captain K. A. P. Dalby, Royal Artillery, and the King's African Rifles, second son of the late Major H. E. Dalby and of Mrs. Dalby, of 7, Edward Street, Bath, and Barbara, Mary Bunting, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Bunting, of The Beeches, Old Clarton, Norwich.

The Foreign Office announces that His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Charles Henry Bentinck, C.M.G., Minister in Addis Ababa, to be H.M. Minister in Lima, Peru, and the appointment of Mr. Sydney Philip Perigal Waterlow, C.M.G., H.M. Minister in Bangkok, to be Minister in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Eustace Montgomery, well known to the great majority of our readers as the former Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, left London early this week to return to Tanganyika. His present activities are concentrated on the meat factory at Mwanza, founded chiefly as a result of his enterprise.

The autumn race meeting of the Nairobi Sports Club is to take place on October 13, when it is hoped that the Prince of Wales may be able to attend. Brigadier-General P. Wheatley is President of the Club, Commander S. K. L. Lawford and Mr. J. B. Lewelin, Stewards, the Hon. Captain E. P. Vaughan Kenely, Judge, and Mr. J. G. Roby, Honorary Secretary.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa by the Modasa are Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Bagley, Mr. C. Bulfin, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Grompton, Major Caddick, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gill, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Harley-Mason, Major and Mrs. J. D. Leonard, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilson, and the Rev. O. B. Verity.

In last week's issue we gave the results of the recent general election in Southern Rhodesia. We now learn that Colonel the Hon. H. C. Moffat, who, as many of our readers will remember, visited Nairobi for the late Uniformal Conference, is the only Minister who has failed to retain his seat. Both Colonel Frank Johnson and Mr. Ernest Maseko, the leader and deputy leader of the Progressive Party, were defeated.

The Federated Caledonian Societies of South Africa and the Rhodesias are planning to erect a fine statue in honour of David Livingstone, and are aiming at the collection of £1,000. The Government of Northern Rhodesia suggested that the Government of Northern Rhodesia might purchase the site of the Hon. H. C. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, has suggested several sites on the southern bank of the Zambezi River near the Victoria Falls.

Residents in the Moshi and Ngare Ngare districts of Kilimanjaro are being invited to contribute to a fund for the building of a church, vicarage, and parish hall in Moshi. Arusha soldiers are raising a separate fund for the building of a church in the township. It will be remembered that the Hon. J. C. Dunham arrived in northern Tanganyika some six months ago as chaplain, and that he has been holding services at Moshi, Ngare Ngare and Arusha in rotation.

The recovery of a woman who had received such severe injuries that at first it seemed as if her head was severed from her body is reported in *The Lancet* by Dr. C. B. H. Bennet, Medical Officer of Konda Iriga, Tanganyika. He relates that in the village of Sandawe a man had a quarrel with his wife, and on the pretence of cutting wood he took her out into the bush and there attempted brutally to murder her. The woman was taken to hospital, and despite her terrible injuries she recovered.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. M. Burns, C.M.G., D.S.O., who commanded the 11th South African Infantry in the East African Campaign, and afterwards an Imperial battalion in France, has retired from the South African Defence Force after thirty-eight years' service. Colonel Burns, who began to settle in Southern Rhodesia, served in the days with the Cape Mounted Rifles and afterwards with the South African Mounted Rifles. He has recently been commanding the Bulwerfield Military District.

The recent death in Kenya of Mr. Guy Lushington removes another of the old timers, for he arrived in the country about 1905, having previously planted tea in Ceylon. In East Africa he turned to coffee growing, and the estate near Nairobi which he and Mr. Watson owned in partnership for many years was soon regarded as one of the show places of the colony. Later, when he went into partnership with Mr. Charles Taylor as a land valuer and visiting agent with headquarters in Nairobi, he increased his reputation for sound and conservative judgment. Lushington was an excellent tennis player, a keen sportsman, a good friend, and held in esteem by all his fellows. His death, following pneumonia, is a real loss to the country.

East Africa in the Press

FERTILISERS OR MORE RAILWAYS?

Mr. C. ... of the ... scale ... Agricultural ... for 'The ... Journal ... the fertiliser problems of East Africa ... he has personal experience ... his views will be the more appreciated by our readers ... In the course of the contribution ...

Speaking generally of rational farming and manuring does not exist and the continued absence of any rational system of manuring can only result in essential plant food in the soil to a level which will probably ... the next generation of occupiers in a really ... position ... present yields cannot be maintained ... unless ... steps are taken to introduce ... over wide areas within the present railway zones, or areas having reasonable access to shipping points ... Especially are the diminishing yields noticeable in the cotton districts of ... and ... On account of this the cultivated areas are pushed further and further away from the existing railways and sooner or later pressing demands will again be made for more railways which means heavier burdens on the taxpayer of this country ... To-day it would be far more economical to introduce fertilisers than very costly railway extensions ...

The necessity to maintain and where possible to increase yields within a railway zone in Africa should require no stress and the large scale fertiliser manufacturers of this country should pursue with all energy and persistence the great possibility of business with the Native and the European cultivators ... For manifest reasons the former, being the land ... is of greater economic importance than the latter, certainly in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, East and West Africa ... The ideal introduction would be a series of manual trials laid down in different districts ... European and Native in order to demonstrate definitely the advantages of systematic manuring, together with judicious distribution of a number of samples of a cheap purpose fertiliser sufficient to manure a ... half acre of cotton or other crop ...

It seems hardly certain that, for instance, cotton would show at least the increase ... and Nigerian ... on premium lots ... the Liverpool ... would present a more robust growth and be ... better able to resist disease and possibly drought ... All African Natives are not the fools they are popularly represented to be, and if they saw they could double their output of cotton or other valuable crop and increase their profit by the use of a certain amount of appropriate plant food, a law which would readily be understood by them, the demand would be persistent ... There can be no doubt that the initial heavy cost of introducing fertiliser education to the ... Native and ... European would be well repaid by the increasing demand ...

At the same time it must be realised that the introduction of fertilisers for general use in a country far removed from the source of supply presents difficulties not usually appreciated outside that country ... Fertilisers are bulk materials and the various classes from ... ports to ... African port, warehouse and port ... and transport from ... some

costs up to 60 miles or more, heavily handicaps this form of manuring unless costs can be considerably reduced, as to doubt they can, by active all-round cooperation ... fertilisers, at any rate, enjoy the benefits of no Customs duties and preferential railway rates ...

In Nyasaland, which has a very large population of intelligent Native farmers, the output per acre for export must be greatly increased if the long looker for Zambezi bridge does materialise. At present much of the cultivated land, which is restricted, has been continuously cropped for a large number of years ... If the introduction of artificial fertilisers could be made economically possible, very substantial tobacco, cotton, and maize crops for export would certainly follow ... There is no doubt that many of the prevailing crop diseases are entirely due to the low class of soil fertility ... A most useful contribution, it will be seen, in which our progressive readers will ponder ...

MOTORIST AND ARUSHA'S RHINOS

Mr. J. Bouwer, who is now engaged in an attempt to travel from London to Cape Town in forty days, using his motor car wherever possible, gave an interesting article to 'The Egyptian Mail' as he passed through Cairo. In the course of it we find the following references to the Arusha district ...

'At Arusha the road leaves the Masai plains and plunges down a ragged escarpment to the Pienaar's Flats, from which I will steer my car to Pienaar's Heights, along a road that literally bears scars of destruction. The Germans, to escape from the black cotton soil of the flats, had surveyed a road along the ridge of the escarpment, now named Pienaar's Heights after an early South African settler. Unfortunately the Great War intervened, and only the actual cuttings were completed. The new Tanganyika Territory Administration is only now completing the work, and in the meanwhile one must go along a narrow hillside cutting, bumping over boulders and falling into huge pot-holes, and keeping in one's spare time a wary eye for rhinoceros, which abound in this region and charge of any traveller's tale this, either ...

Along this Pienaar's Heights road more than a dozen years have been smashed and the drivers killed by our burly friend the rhino. A sad instance of the same occurred last year, when a woman, safely ensconced in a rickshaw, watched her husband being smothered to death by an infuriated rhino. The man, afraid to make a dash into the bush for the nearest tree, and unable to open the doors of his sedan, ran round and round his car in a futile attempt to escape. But not for nothing has this relic of prehistoric times the reputation of being able to turn the axle-pieces, as well as being the fastest animal on earth over a hundred yards; the rhino soon caught up on the distraught driver and gored him to death, afterwards overturning the car in his fury ...

Will some of our Arusha readers tell us to what extent Mr. Bouwer has been misinformed? That 'short' of a dozen years have been smashed and the drivers killed by our burly friend, the rhino, on the Pienaar's Heights road is surely greatly exaggerated ...

There is good news on the back cover. Be sure you read it!

UGANDA'S TAME CROCODILE.

This story of Lutembe, Uganda's tame crocodile, has thus been told to the London Star by a correspondent who evidently knows his Uganda.

Lutembe, as he is called by the Native inhabitants, is king of the village of Dewe, a little fishing hamlet on the shores of Victoria Nyapizi, halfway between Entebbe, the official, and Kampala, the commercial, capitals of Uganda. Lutembe lives in the lake, lying through the hot day a little way out among the reeds and ripples, but ever listening for the cry, "Lutembe! Lutembe! Jangu!" (Come here!), which means that someone has brought him an offering of the lake fish his soul loves. Then he lifts his great and ugly bulk and slowly makes his way to shore.

Not within the memory of man has he been known to hurt anyone, save, it is said, when asked to act as a judge. On these occasions the suspected culprit is taken by the other Natives to the water's edge and his arm held out to Lutembe. If he is guilty, Lutembe snaps it off, but a new innocent he needs have no fear. That, at least, is the story the Natives themselves will tell you in the village of Dewe.

Lutembe is said to be nearly two hundred years old, and is to-day feeble and old, though still revered as a wise judge, a sure and certain charm against misfortune, and the sole controller of the fishers' fortunes. He has many children, but no heir to take his place, for all his descendants have reverted to the unpleasant habits of their kind.

To see this great brute obeying the orders of his subjects of the village of Dewe, to watch them touch him and talk to him, to go so close yourself (if you dare) that you may take a close-up with your camera, or have your own photo taken with your foot upon his back, is to see something that experienced travellers in Africa have thought beyond the bounds of possibility. We who live in Africa are prepared for most things in that strange continent, but Lutembe is almost incredible. He has to be seen to be believed, and many thousands of people have travelled far to see him. At one time it was the popular Sunday practice to take a trip to see Lutembe.

The resident of Africa seldom shoots save for the pot or the purse, meat or ivory. After some time the thrill of hunting big game is lost; they are so beautiful alive, so useless dead, and hunting with a camera is rapidly becoming more popular than hunting with a gun. Yet no one ever hesitates to shoot crocodile. They are vermin, for what licence is not to kill, and are cruel, loathsome creatures. But were the sportsman who tried to shoot Lutembe, for a curse shall surely overtake him—say the Natives.

In Khartoum the leading club, the Sudan Club, having such members as the Governor-General, the General Officer Commanding Troops, the Lord Bishop, the High Commissioner, the Chief Justice, and many other civil and military officials, can arrange entertainments, free for as many as 250 troops at a time within their club grounds, and permit their women folk to attend to their needs in refreshments and the like. Why cannot folk in India be as ready to the soldier in their country and less rather than add to his discomfort? Thus writes to *The Daily Mail* a

"PUNCH'S" OPINION OF "SIMBA."

RECENTLY we reviewed the Martin Bohannon film "Simba," at present being shown in London. *Punch* now says of it:

Perhaps it is the presentation of the story which produces very reluctant dissatisfaction. Probably the story of Ulysses would have jarred if told in the first person by an unskilled writer; *Ulys* hates to go on and on about the language of films, but also she hates to see so often a fine theme, made for the screen, larded with clumsy sentiment. Let us pray that future promoters will be some whose taste is to put the thing together and write whatever words are necessary. In this film there are ten times too many words, and the oft-repeated "ush about" the long trail, and so forth is enough to put an audience against its own sense.

You must believe me when I tell you that this film retards the ceaseless war of the jungle, etc., where nature's remorseless forces, etc., as prefaced by a ballad of the lushest sentimentality, in which the singer (British Phonofilm) after years querulously for *safari* as we used to yearn for Kentucky. The following are the concluding lines:

The ones that trod
The sunset add
Are the ones that are best,
With a feeling of rest
A place one can dream
And one dreams all time true—
I'm coming back to you.

The song is by Sam H. Stept, and was written specially for Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. But what is there to make a song about? It emerges clearly from this film that either wild beasts lack courage, or the eye of Osa (or the camera) is exceptionally powerful. For when confronted with those orbs the savage citizens of the jungle almost invariably turn tail. One glance from Osa and the angry rhinoceros puts in the reverse, while the sensitive elephant does what he can to get his tail between his legs. It is aptly said that he did not give Mr. Sam H. Stept just one line.

It is certain that African sleeping sickness will ultimately be controlled only by pointing out how the insect lives and moves, and how, being discovered, its parasites and other difficulties and increasing them; and by ascertaining its favourite food and the conditions of life which it likes, and by destroying them. —*The Lancet*.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Sight in Insects.

A correspondent of *The Times* gives an instance of a humming-bird hawk moth being attracted to a panel of lustre-glazed tiles representing sprays of night flowers, and tugging for a long time to insert its extended proboscis into the non-existent throats of the pictured blossoms. It would be interesting to know if anyone has had a similar experience with tropical African insects, whose intellects are probably brighter than in England owing to the warmer and more congenial climate.

Privacy at Sea.

The announcement that a new 60,000-ton liner is to be built by one of the big shipping companies has provoked a correspondent to ask a London paper whether (which, as he remarks, will no doubt be advertised as a "marvellous first class hotel afloat") will perpetuate the present system by which passengers are asked to share their cabins with perfect strangers, a thing which they would never dream of doing ashore, even in a second or third class hotel. "Who," he concludes, "would not gladly exchange pomod decorations in the public saloons for privacy in their own cabins?"—a pathetic cry which will be echoed by many an East African.

The Ingenious British Settler.

A delightful example of the ingenuity and resource of the British settler is to be seen in the south-west of the Iringa Province, where a volcanic region stretches from Mbeya to about 24 miles south of Tukuyu. A remarkably fine columnar lava occurs adjacent to the house of Colonel Masters, and this is being used by him most effectively for building purposes, says the Report of the Tanganyika Geological Survey. The columns of rock are employed for window sills and pillars for the mantel-pieces, whilst transverse sections of the columns make a well-finished and attractive wall. The stones require practically no trimming, as they are readily broken into the right-sized blocks. Colonel Masters is to be congratulated on his enterprise, and a fuller description, with photographs, would be welcome.

Some Yarn!

As the story is told by the author, "Gorrilla," himself a citizen of the United States of America, there can be no harm in repeating it. On my arrival in New York with the young gorilla, Congo, he writes, "which I had recently captured in Africa, a ring of inquisitors from the Press crowded round, listening to a story of the damaged and misshapen left thumb and fingers which I had got by contact with a young gorilla's teeth in its capture, when a late arrival rushed up and asked the weight of an adult gorilla. Around 400 lb. he was informed. My poor hand was never so twisted as the version of the story that appeared in some of the papers next morning, for I was depicted battling hand to hand with a huge 400 lb. gorilla. During the encounter I choked the animal by thrusting my fist down its throat. No doubt this episode as published is now filed as a specimen of the kind whenever required by the Press of the world.

Native Clothing.

The Amir of Afghanistan having decreed European clothing for his courtiers, and Persia following suit by compelling its nationals to wear trousers, many organs of the British Press have acclaimed the courage, good taste, and common sense of Sir Clifton Attar, the West African chief, who on his recent visit to England insisted on wearing his native garb. In *The Empire Cotton Growing Review* the Rev. Sidney R. Smith, formerly Archdeacon on the Niger, writes on the same topic:— "A particularly shrewd and intelligent chief from a hitherto wild town in the Ibo country used to attend an important Native court arrayed in a long cream-coloured gown, a scarlet fez on his head, with a wing of the black and white fish eking mounted on each side of it, suggesting a Viking helmet. His arms up to the elbows were covered with ivory bangles. Flung over his shoulder was the long black tail of a horse mounted on a short handle, and he carried in one hand a brass-mounted iron spear or staff, the lower end sharpened and the centre hammered out into a large oval of twisted iron. Round his ankles were rows of knotted, red threads indicating his rank, and his feet were bare. The general effect, so far from being ludicrous, on the contrary was dignified and impressive."

Just so! And at the other extreme we have Saa Sita got up in a European blue suit and looking a figure of fun, as so amusingly told by our Tanganyika contributor whose chronicling of the doings of his old servants we know, greatly appreciated by many readers.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

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For further information see "East Africa's" Information Bureau.

AN EAST AFRICAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Metereology is a subject of increasing consideration for the for million of an Eastern African population. The Meteorological Service, in which Government contributions are exchanged on the following basis: Egypt, £2,500 annually; Sudan, £500; and Tanganyika, £100 each. Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are not included. It is suggested that the service should form a branch of the Statistical Department of the East African Governors' Conference, but the Egyptian Government, which offers such liberal support because it considers adequate knowledge of weather conditions in the Nile basin of the greatest importance, suggests that the head of the service, shall be a competent meteorologist, that there shall be one first-order and some twelve second-order stations in the Territory that Egypt shall receive a regular subsidy if in any line the representative of the Director of the British Meteorological Office should report adversely on the service. The first main stations will probably be at Kenya (Mombasa, Lamu, Malindi, and Kilindi), Uganda (Kampala, Lira, and Entebbe), and either Amah or Malaga (Tanganyika).

Whether a regular service between East Africa is in operation, meteorological stations will, it is thought, be necessary in Khartoum, Kismayo, Malakal, Mongala, Butaba, Port Bell, Kisumu, and Kisumu, and it is suggested that any aviation company interested may then properly be called upon to contribute to the maintenance of such stations, most of which would be fitted with wireless apparatus.

CENSORING FILMS FOR NATIVES.

The Legislative Council of Kenya has elected a Select Committee, consisting of the Chief Commissioner (as Chairman), and Mr. H. A. Wood, the Hon. Conway Harvey, the Hon. E. M. V. Henegally, the Hon. T. J. Shea, the Hon. Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, and the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Durham—to reconsider the question of film censorship in the Colony. During the debate in Council several of the official members very rightly protested against the showing to natives of films portraying such incidents as bloodthirsty scenes from the French Revolution, the massacre of the Huguenots, attacks on the early Virginian settlers by Red Indians, and scenes of debauchery at the Court of James Charles. Major Robertson-Eustace pleaded that a certain proportion of British films should be made upon, and the Rev. Canon Leakey emphasized the undesirable character of some of the posters at present used to advertise films, while Lord Francis Scott reminded the Council of the unanimous resolution of the Unofficial Conference at Livingstonia that strict censorship of films was very necessary.

RANDOM NOTES FROM TOKUYU.

(From a Correspondent)

I came up here from Ichibombura by car. The roads in Northern Rhodesia are excellent and so are those in Tanganyika as a rule. At all but a few points the amount registered in Tokuyu from January to June of this year is 1 foot 6 inches more than the amount for the twelve months of last year. It is still raining and the town is enveloped in mists. The mornings too are distinctly foggy. It is not a bad thing, because the roads will be muddy. I am wondering whether Professor Gregory's theory that Lake Nyasa and its rise and fall affect the climate of East Africa generally is not borne out by the fact that it is seven years since floods of such magnitude were last experienced.

The Rungwe Gymkhana Club.

A very pleasant little social club exists here now with a Club House and a "smoke-hole," a horse racing court, and a delightful little golf course. The club building is only six months old but of all kinds, proving to be the ideal way for the modern and puritan for whose convenience a grandstand and kitchen have been built. Travellers should be warned, however, that no catering is done though the caterers are quite competent. I attended a very successful fancy dance given at this Clubhouse Club, succeeded by about forty people. The costumes were surprisingly good and varied, and the whole of the arrangements indeed great credit to the Hon. Sec. Mr. Marshall and to the Committee. Mr. Marshall is the District Officer, Malindi, and Mr. Marshall is the District Officer, Malindi, and Mr. Marshall is the District Officer, Malindi.

THE USA PLANTERS ASSOCIATION.

The USA Planters Association has been formed by settlers in the Usak and Chai River districts of Northern Tanganyika, which are included at present constitute the most closely settled planting community in the whole of the territory. As the new Moshi Arusha railway is expected to reach us within a few days, great developments will probably follow in these areas.

An electric generating station with which to drive power and saw mills is already under construction on the Usa River, and from this station the district has an excellent source of motive electric lighting. A garage and hardware store are proposed, and one of Arusha's leading business men is stated to be contemplating the erection of a hotel. As we recently announced, a golf club has been formed, and in the near future a golf course and swimming pool are to be provided for this progressive community.

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THE TANGANYIKA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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THE Report of the Geological Survey of Tanganyika Territory for 1927 (Crown Agents, 5s.) shows that the Department was still hindered temporarily at Kikuyu East outside Dodoma, pending the completion of their new buildings, and that this restricted the scope of the work accomplished. Laboratory work was confined to microscopic investigations, qualitative determinations, and mapping, many requests for assays had to be refused. With rapid reconnaissance journeys on water supply investigations two motor lorries proved especially useful. The total distance travelled by officers of the Department by motor and on foot, was 8,870 miles.

Great attention was paid to the problem of water supply, of which Dr. F. C. Leffle alone covered about 3,000 miles. So much importance was attached to this question—the possible future development of much of the country by European and Native enterprise is chiefly bound up with the satisfactory solution of the water supply difficulties—writes the Director that Mr. F. C. Wade, the Deputy Director, was seconded for this work alone, and sapetion was obtained for the appointment of an additional geologist. The problem was correlated with that of the tsetse fly, in which Dr. F. N. Swynnerton collaborated, and with political aspects, in which the Department had the help of Mr. A. W. Wyatt, an officer of the Administration. It is clear that geological survey touches other departments of the Territory at many points.

Some exceedingly useful information is given in the physiography of the south-western areas of the Territory, which have become of importance for European settlement. It is pointed out that the soil, water supply and agricultural prospects are all dealt with. The detailed results of explorations are emphasized in more than one place.

Practically all the Tanganyika mountains have been traversed throughout this region. Mr. G. H. Damsdale says that tsetse fly is predominantly a hill and generally the striking feature of the region is the presence of a low plateau, the top of which is only slightly elevated from the level of the sea. The long dry season favours animal husbandry, but with the presence of a small amount of grass and the burning of the scrub, the soil is fertile. The mountain slopes are best suited to the growth of the sisal plant. The region is rich in iron ore, and the discovery of a large deposit of iron ore in the district would be a very valuable addition to the country's resources. The forest is of considerable density.

The Director is of opinion that the presence of the Nalukwi diamonds in the field is not yet determined. The mode of occurrence of the diamonds is probably confined to the nature of the rocks, and the presence of the diamonds may be witnessed in the Nalukwi deposits. Some of the diamonds are of the same size as those found in the Nalukwi. The presence of diamonds in the Nalukwi is of interest.

The proof reading is not so good as we would expect from a Crown Agents' publication, and many slips occur, especially in the names of places and the map of the Territory, which accompanies the Report.

REALLY excellent photographs of new buildings constructed in Uganda are a feature of the latest departmental report. Government Printer, Entebbe, Shs. 3/4. It is difficult to decide which to admire most—the buildings themselves, which are of the bungalow type, with large, shady verandas, eminently suited to the climate—the skillful photography of the excellent reproduction of art paper. These buildings include the Secretariat Offices and the Treasury and Audit Offices in Entebbe, the Post Office and the Agricultural Laboratory for Europeans, an airy and three-roomed quarters for Europeans, an Asiatic two-roomed quarters, and the Big School, Makerere College, Kampala. Detailed plans of all these, and of the Kampala Market, are also given, and they should certainly serve as models for extensive imitation.

The expenditure of the Department for the year was £382,081, of which £258,742 was spent on new buildings other than minor works. The cost of building increased at all stations, due partly to reduction in railway freights, but more to the fact that the department was working at full pressure and some of the benefits of mass production were obtained. This was particularly the case with the buildings such as quarters, which showed an average reduction in cost of some 120s. as against £20,071 was spent on the upkeep of 1,401 miles of roads, of which Uganda is rightly proud, and £2,000 was devoted to the widening and improvement of roads. £2,610 was the cost of new road building. The important question of water supply received attention, and £20,175 was spent on the infra-scheme, as against £17,250 in 1926. It is estimated that this installation will be completed in 1928 at a total cost of £250,000. Mining operations at Kampala have not been profitable, and it has been decided to take the supply from Lake Victoria.

Two roads were envisaged for the projected road bridge over the Nile, one just above the Kigon Falls, the other about midway between the Nile and the Nile Falls. Further progress has been suspended until a decision has been reached regarding the route to be followed by the railway, which will also cross the bridges across the Assua river of Paranga and cross the Ruzizi river at Gharara.

In the transport section of the report, it is pointed out that of other vehicles required from various departments, twelve were motor lorries and two of these had no seats or British manufacture. The motor lorries had no seats or British manufacture. The motor lorries had no seats or British manufacture.

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A CONVENTION FOR NYASALAND

RAS YAFARI TO BECOME KING

First Results of the Conference.

Plots in Abyssinia

Special Nyasaland Correspondent

The conference recently held in Blantyre to consider the formation of a Convention of Associations for Nyasaland decided to establish such a body on the lines of the Kenya model, and the proposed rules are now in the hands of the various Associations for approval and/or amendment. The conference consisted of two representatives from each of the following: Nyasaland Planters' Association, Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, Chibwa Planters' Association, South Nyasa Planters' Association, Zomba Planters' Association, Malawi Planters' Association, Ncheru Planters' Association, Deodar Planters' Association, and the Nyasaland Merchants' Association.

The two representatives of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, though they did not vote against the suggested Convention, did not agree that it was a practical one at the present time. They considered that the N.P.A., which has a membership of 200 out of all the other Associations put together, was already competent to represent the planting community as a whole, and that the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce was competent to represent the commercial community as a whole. They emphasised that local Associations were largely dependent for their existence on the presence in any particular area of an individual energetic and public spirited enough to carry on the thankless task of secretary, that the adoption of the proposal would probably mean the death of the N.P.A. as an entity, and that in many districts—including Blantyre and Limbe, the two most thickly populated areas in the Protectorate—there was no local Planters' Association, which meant that settlers in those districts would have no representation on a Convention. A further difficulty in their eyes was that the Convention would necessitate an increased subscription in the case of all local Associations, and that the proposed subscription of £1 per head by local Associations with a maximum of £40, would be insufficient to carry on a Convention.

A report in this sense reached the Nyasaland Planters' Association by its 1200 representatives at the conference. Mr. C. E. Lothall, the President, and Mr. F. M. Withers, the Honorary Secretary, has been adopted by the Executive, which has circulated a circular to members, requesting them to signify whether they agree (a) to the Affiliation of the N.P.A. to the Convention, (b) to continue their membership of the N.P.A. if it affiliates, or (c) desire the disbandment of the N.P.A.

Letters from Addis Ababa, 29/9/24, our correspondent states that it is reported that Ras Tafari is not worthy enough to be crowned as Emperor, and that following the discovery of the plot against the Regent and Her Apparent, Prince Ras Tafari has been decided that His Imperial Highness shall take the rank and style of King. All the powers of Government are, as hitherto, under the Regency, to be in his hands, but the Empress Judith, Regnant, will retain her position as Queen of the Kings and Empress of Abyssinia. There have been no disturbances.

The Empress Judith, widow of the Her Apparent of the Emperor John, succeeded to the throne of her father, the Emperor Menelik II, who died in 1916, when the deposition of the Emperor Jeshu-ha son of her elder sister, in 1916, Prince Ras Tafari, husband of the Emperor, to buy a wife, and her first consort, the Emperor Menelik II, being a great grandson in the male line of Saaleha Selassie, King of Sosa, who was the Emperor's grandfather, has been Regent since he dethroned his wife's uncle, the Emperor Jeshu-ha, in September, 1916.

INDIANS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Mr. Sastri's Notable Declaration

Speaking in Bulawayo last week, Mr. Srinavasa Sastri, the retiring Agent-General in South Africa for the Government of India, made the following notable declaration:—

"I had always held the opinion that Southern Rhodesia's treatment of the Indian community generally, afforded her not nothing to be desired. Not only does the expression 'British subject' have some meaning in Southern Rhodesia, but you seem also fairly fully to interpret the principle that in this Province there are to be no differences whatever among civilised people. In that sense, therefore, that we bring British subjects to Southern Rhodesia is a qualification and not a disability, as it is in certain other Dominions. That is so, my brethren, here have no right to quarrel with the restriction placed on further Indian immigration that has been found necessary in nearly every Dominion."

Such a statement by Mr. Sastri deserves to be widely known throughout the Empire, and not least by the competitors in East Africa.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Last week's statistics for the month of October Week.

The final survey of the June Kampala survey is reported to be proceeding apace.

British visitors to East Africa will no longer require visas on their passports.

The Government of Tanganyika and Zanzibar are advertising for assistance in business.

Plants of Uganda cotton were exported from Mombasa between January 1 and July 31.

The Customs duty on motor spirit imported into the Indian has been increased to 20% ad valorem.

Nyasaland is to be proud to have a British motor car.

During the current year some half-million coffee seedlings have been distributed to natives in the Buganda Province.

After a strenuous Maritime tour, familiar on which many of our readers have travelled at one time or another, is making her last trip.

The duties of Imperial Telegram Correspondent for Northern Rhodesia are henceforth to be carried out by the Controller of Customs, East Africa.

News received from Nairobi a few days ago states that a few showers have fallen up-country, but that otherwise the weather is generally dry and warm.

Imports from Kenya and Uganda during the fortnight ended August 25 included: Coffee, 8,200 bags; iron, 2,517 boxes, hides and skins, 7,352 bales, and 1,407 bales of seeds, 48,368 bags.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the fortnight ended August 25 included: Agricultural implements, 6,024 packages; cotton piece goods, 1,780 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 3,460 packages.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and Uganda suggests that a good form of propaganda would be for planters to send supplies of East African coffee to their friends at home as Christmas presents, to the effect which advertisements are now being made for London and other ports for the withdrawal of such supplies from bulk supplies. The Union is anxious to see this done.

Those of our readers who constantly use the cable service will be interested to learn that at last week's meeting in Brussels of the International Telegraphic Conference it was decided that telegrams containing code words of no more than ten letters are henceforth to be charged at the full rate, but that telegrams containing code words of not more than five letters are to be charged at two thirds of the full rate in the extra Eurozone system.

Last week we reported the registration by the Lyons group of six new private companies for the purpose of conducting printing operations, principally in tea and tobacco in Nyasaland. We have since learnt that the most modern type of electric printing press is being erected on their Lujala Estate, Alliance, which is to be provided with a five-storey brick building, of which the four upper floors are to be withering rooms. Further details of this, the most up-to-date building of its kind anywhere in East or Central Africa, will be awaited with interest.

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Household crockery	machinery	Wood preserving

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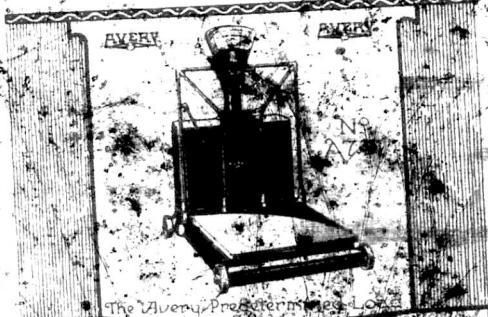
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

As in previous reports there was a steady demand for most descriptions of East African coffee, and prices generally were unchanged.

Table listing various coffee and produce items such as Arabica, Robusta, and different grades of coffee beans with their respective prices in London and other markets.

London stocks of Arabica coffee are estimated to be 12,200 tons, and of Robusta coffee 12,200 tons on the corresponding date of last year.

Castor Seed—The market value is about 2 to 15s. but no business is passing. Cloves—14d. offered for Zanzibar spot or for October December shipment. Cotton—The Liverpool Cotton Association states that during the past week limited business has been done in East African cotton, and prices are raised 15 points. Groundnuts—The market for September is quoted at 10s. 6d. for September.

Shipping news from East Africa including arrivals and departures of various vessels such as the 'Mandara', 'Lombard', and 'Lombard'.

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage

Table showing subscription rates for various news services including Little Red Book, Punch, and other publications, with rates for British and American subscribers.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Shipping news for East Africa including arrivals and departures of vessels like the 'Mandara', 'Lombard', and 'Lombard'.

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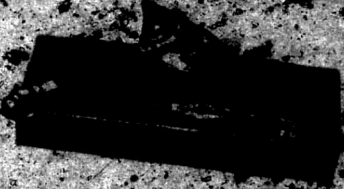
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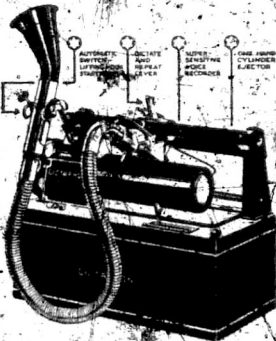
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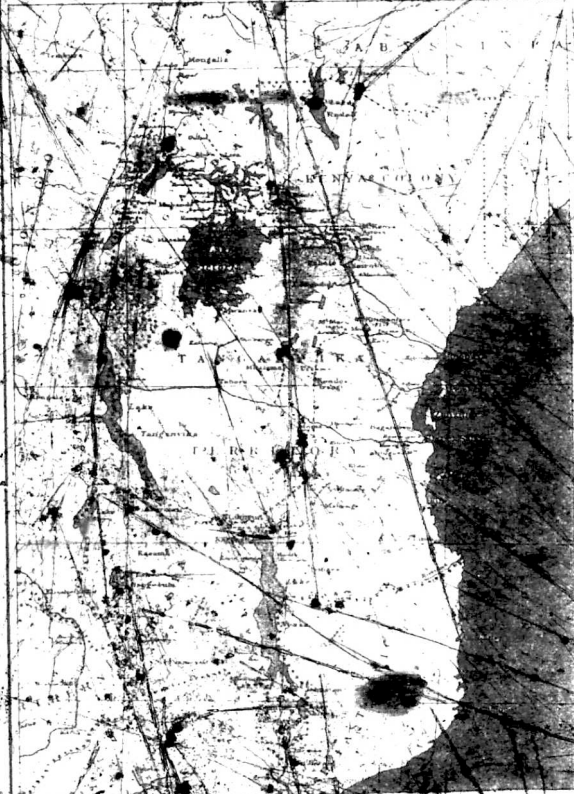
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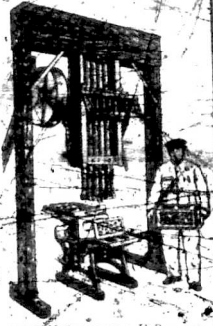
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Official Organ in Great Britain

of
Convention of Associations of Kenya
Associated Producers of East Africa,
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,
Usambara Planters' Association.

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FIT AND PROPER PERSONS.

Who are fit and proper persons to be entrusted with the control of the Tanganyika Settlement Association, the formation of which has been agreed for the past couple of years by *East Africa*, whose proposal has since been endorsed by the Joint East African Board, the Associated Producers of East Africa and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. To be worthy of its great objective, that of ensuring the entry into Tanganyika Territory of a sufficient flow of British citizens of the right type, in order to establish and maintain the predominance of British civilisation and British ideals, the projected Association must from the outset entice absolute minimum confidence and in this journal has repeatedly, through its special, refused to entertain any proposals for German settlement, who has had German and other aliens in his employment in the Usambara region, who has been a lack of German machinery, and a regular slipp

lines. However pushing such a man may be, and even though he offer financial help, his German and semi-German entanglements should debar him from participation in the guidance of a new organisation of this character.

Deeply impressed with the need of arousing public vigilance on this subject, the Editor of *East Africa* moved at an unequivocal resolution in the above sense at a recent general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, which body has, to its credit, evinced consistent interest in the problem of stimulating British settlement in the Mandate Territory. The resolution read—

That this general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, which strongly supports the proposed establishment of an Association for the encouragement of British settlement in Tanganyika Territory, records its conviction that in order to warrant and inspire public confidence, the Association should exclude from its council those who have been apologists for non-British settlement in the Territory, who have employed numerous aliens in preference to Britons in their enterprises, and who have in other ways refrained from contributing to the predominance of British ideals and British civilisation in the Territory; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Joint East African Board.

As will be seen from the account appearing elsewhere in this issue, that resolution was read at the October meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, whose Chairman, Sir Sydney Hemm, suggesting that note should be taken of the communication, remarked that it seemed to him an opinion quite properly expressed. It is also noteworthy that not a single member of the Executive Council present at the meeting voiced disagreement either with the substance or with the wording of the motion. Thus the Associated Producers of East Africa and the Joint East African Board have deliberately ranged themselves on the side of *East Africa*, whose campaign of enlightenment which we were urged to suspend when we first concentrated upon the matter is thus signally justified. Whether the vaunting self-seeking of certain big servants of British settlement in Tanganyika will be surprised may that they know that their positions will be re-established not merely by this journal, but by the two organisations pledged to the same policy. Will be interesting to observe. *East Africa* at any rate, will stand firmly for the principle which it is proud to have enunciated.

the improved habits and conditions of the Natives, many of whom are now well educated and prosperous. There are those who say that the coming of the white man to Kenya has not been for the good of the Native, but I do not think there can be any doubt that the white population has been the means of improving Native life by hundreds per cent. in every material good that is known. (General [unclear])

More British Settlers Needed.

As to the future of Kenya, I believe that depends on its white population, which I mean not those who go there for a year or two, but those who intend to settle there and bring up their families. They are the people who hold the key to Kenya. I feel somewhat nervous because the increase of the white population since the War has been relatively slow. Too much stress has, I am sure, been laid on the need of capital in this country. It has been said that it is no life for a man to go there unless he has £3,000 or £4,000. There is a danger in a land where everyone has a big income and where there is no room for the man of average means.

The future of Kenya is bound up with the future of Tanganyika, which is important and which is a bigger and richer country. It is essential that these two should join up to settle the problem of their white population. To-day we see a great number of Germans going to Tanganyika, when it ought to be populated by our own countrymen. There is room in East Africa in the course of the next ten or twenty years for 100,000 white families to make good, and for each one of those families to employ at least one or two white men from this country. That is the policy at which we ought to aim, and each of us ought to do his little bit to help those who care about East Africa and the British Empire.

SIR RONALD ROSS'S BEQUEST.

Consented to Sell His Archives.

SIR RONALD ROSS, obliged for financial reasons, to reconcile himself to the sale of his collection of scientific records, has inserted in the current issue of *Nature's Progress* the following advertisement:

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Consisted chiefly with his own work on malaria and mosquitoes, and containing MSS. of his papers and notebooks dealing with his original discovery of 1897, and correspondence with Manson, Laveran, Koch, Lord Lister, Daniel, Gairdner, Giles, Oster, Leishman, and many other distinguished scientific workers; reports and much correspondence connected with the progress of anti-malarial work in many countries during thirty years, especially with the thirteen expeditions to malarious countries; thousands of newspaper cuttings during the period also Sir Ronald Ross's mathematical works, his work on Pathology, and other matters.

That the discovery of the life of the Ross Institute, and the discovery of the carriage of malaria by the mosquito has conferred such immense benefit on the Empire, should in the age of seventy-one and if necessary should in documents to the highest bidder, while the names of one reader's matter of very great interest.

Colonel Ross, as has been well dissected there, such as the mosquito, which at long last the microscope have to human anatomy, 1897, which he had long suspected, that the mosquito carried the malaria germ in its stomach. East Africa, to whom that discovery has meant much, and that the sale of these valuable records will be a large case, a sum surpassing the earnings of their owner.

DR. LAWS LOOKS BACK.

The Freedom of Aberdeen.

As we reported last week, the freedom of the city of Aberdeen was recently conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, C.M.G., of Livingstonia, who had in his reply to the presentation that when he left Aberdeen for Africa in 1875, of the seven who formed this pioneer party to the Livingstonia Mission three were from Aberdeen. On reaching Cape Town the party had to hire a sailing vessel to take them and a little steamer the "Alala," and also two years' provisions, to the mouth of the Zambezi. There they put together the sections of their little steamer and proceeded up the Zambezi and Shire rivers to the Murchison cataracts, where it was taken to pieces. Caravans of Natives carried the parts to the upper end of the cataracts, where it was built again and sailed into Lake Nyasa in October, 1875. It was the first steamer to be successfully transported and put on a Central African lake, and the pioneer of many other vessels built subsequently by Sir Alfred Yarrow and other firms which followed his lead.

Changes of Fifty Years.

If instead of going by sea and waterway to Lake Nyasa they had attempted the overland journey from the Cape it would have taken at least nine months to make the journey, with the likelihood that the spears of the Mafabele would have prevented its accomplishment. Now, thanks to the extension of the railway northward from the Cape and especially to the work done by Sir Robert Williams, another Aberdonian, in carrying out the great dream of Cecil Rhodes of the railway from the Cape to Cairo—it was possible to get in five days from the Cape to their mission station near Chitambo, where Livingstonie died.

Again, whereas his first letter home was thirteen months old before it reached his country, there was now a weekly mail delivered at Livingstonia, with letters six weeks old, while there was a telegraph office from which messages could be sent and delivered in Britain within an hour or two.

But far more important than these physical changes in Central Africa were the social, moral, spiritual, and political changes which had taken place, and which we had now to face as the problems of the future. At the root of all the beneficent changes in Central Africa was the Gospel of Christ, while education, which had been the constant and increasing care of the missions, had been the handmaid of Christianity.

TANGANYIKA WANTS BRITISH SETTLERS.

The European population of Tanganyika at the present time numbers approximately 4,330, and there is undoubtedly room in the southern high lands for more of the right type of British settler. Sir Robert W. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa, in an article in the *Inter-Imperial Trade* Number of the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*. The country is now developing its production of minerals. Besides the Mwanza gold belt, which runs north-east to the Kenya border, and a diamondiferous gravel deposit in the Mwanza district, a large area of the territory is anti-bearing, valuable deposits of these are worked, and other minerals are known to exist, such as copper, coal, graphite, manganese, asbestos, iron, magnesite, and limestone. The output of alluvial gold from the neighbourhood of the Lupa and Siru Rivers is expected this year to exceed 10,000 oz.

this suggestion, but replies from four Associations have not yet been received.

The non-official community of the Territory is of the opinion that a system of alienation of land by private treaty between the individual and Government, as is in force in the British Dominions and Colonies, might be adopted with advantage.

In most other Colonies Government sets a value for land available to settlers, varying in price according to conditions. Intending settlers then select their sites and apply for such land. If no previous application has been received by Government and the applicant is considered satisfactory, the land is leased or sold, subject to the rights of the Natives and any other conditions it is considered necessary to impose.

This, it is considered, would be done away with the delays experienced at present, and also the possibility of hardship which may occur under the present system.

It is also considered that the existing system of auctions is liable to lead to abuses and losses have been reported where it is alleged that intending settlers have been told that unless they pay certain sums, bids will be made against them at the expiration of the properties they do not acquire.

With regard to the question of hardship, an instance was reported where, it was stated, an intending settler selected an area suitable for his purpose and applied for the same. The resulting auction, a company with larger financial backing bought the land in competition with the applicant whose work and time were thereby wasted.

This Chamber is of the opinion that the non-official Associations in this Territory submit the above for your consideration and respectfully requests that the system of auctions be done away with and some system similar to that suggested therein be instituted.

The Association has asked this Chamber to put forward for your consideration the question of non-official representation on District Settlement Committees. We are not aware whether District Settlement Committees have been or are about to be established. At present, we are informed, non-officials have no say in their affairs. Should Settlement Committees have been or are about to be established we should be grateful if you could see your way clear in affording some measure of non-official representation thereon, provided that representation of this sort has not previously been considered. If Settlement Committees have not been contemplated, we beg to submit the suggestion for your consideration.

The Chief Secretary had stated in reply:

"I am directed by the Governor to inform you that Government has no intention of departing from the existing system under which rights of occupancy are sold by public auction in accordance with the usual practice of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories.

As regards the last sentence of your letter, I am to say that no District Settlement Committees have yet been established, nor is their creation contemplated."

Objections to the System

Sir John Sandeman Allen thought the auction system thoroughly objectionable, and Sir Sydney Main could not see why the Tanganyika Government could not do what the Kenya Government were doing, namely, make provision for the needs and present requirements of the Natives and then set aside in the Territory lands for the use of Europeans.

Mr. Hattersley suggested that the Colonial Office should be asked to state which favoured the system of transferring land by auction. To him it seemed iniquitous that a private individual or company should spend a great deal of time and money on finding out something and then be compelled to disclose that information at a public auction—for that was what the present system amounted to. Lord Cranworth was inclined to go further and ask that the Colonial Office should grant the Board an interview on this subject. Sir Donald Cameron had previously stated definitely that he was determined to abide by the present system, which the majority of the Council apparently regarded as thoroughly undesirable.

It was left to the Tanganyika members of the Executive Council to discuss a memorandum on the

subject which it was decided to discuss again at the next meeting.

Native Tenants in Nyasaland

It was reported that the Colonial Office had now authorized the Governor of Nyasaland to withdraw from the operation of the Bill to regulate the position of Native tenants on private estates in the Protectorate all plantations of ten thousand acres or under which meant that the objections of Nyasaland planters—and, as our readers will remember, those objections were first publicly voiced in the columns of *East Africa*—had been upheld by the Colonial Office. It was felt that the intervention of the Board had been most useful to Nyasaland in this instance.

Prædial Larceny in Nyasaland

The Chairman announced that a letter had been received from the Honorary Secretary of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, reading:

"The matter of prædial larceny was raised at a conference of Associations held last week at Zomba, and the Attorney General pointed out that, in so far as tobacco was concerned, the point was covered by Section 28 of the Tobacco Ordinance of 1926. The Attorney General was informed that it was the custom of District Commissioners to treat cases of tobacco thefts as petty larceny and not as prædial larceny, as laid down in the Tobacco Ordinance, clause 28 apparently having been overlooked. He promised to bring the matter to the notice of District Commissioners.

It appears that by the Tobacco Ordinance the vexed question of the burden of proof is settled satisfactorily if District Commissioners are to proceed under this Ordinance, instead of treating thefts as petty larceny. The question is to be discussed further at a continuation of the conference to be held in Blantyre."

I think that I am correct in assuming, your that Section 28 of the Tobacco Ordinance is more of a dress-up and settles the question so far as tobacco is concerned. Theft of agricultural produce other than tobacco, such as maize, fruits, cotton, etc., are prevalent, but, speaking generally, are not such a menace as those of tobacco. Therefore, as the Attorney General suggested, it may be questionable whether it would be advisable to press the Colonial Office to sanction special prædial larceny legislation at the present juncture.

Section 28 of the Nyasaland Tobacco Ordinance reads:

"Whoever shall sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession or convey in any manner any unmanufactured tobacco or stems or cut tobacco which may reasonably be suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained shall, if he fails to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and shall be liable on conviction, in addition to the penalties provided by Section 30, to the forfeiture of the same."

Section 30 states that a person committing an offence against the Ordinance shall:

"be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 or in default of payment not exceeding six months and if the holder of a certificate of registration for a licence under this Ordinance may in addition to or in lieu of such penalty have such certificate or licence cancelled."

It was pointed out that these documents should be circulated to all affiliated Associations in the Territory.

Protective Duties in Kenya and Uganda

Notice was given that a communication had been received from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, asking the Board to support a resolution in favour of the immediate removal of the protective Customs duties on food-stuff, timber, etc. In view of the arrival in London a few days ago of Mr. G. C. Ishmael, President of the Uganda Chamber, it was decided to postpone discussion and to invite him to attend the November meeting of the Council. It was likewise agreed that a memorandum setting forth the history of the protective duties and the resolutions passed concerning them in different

territories and in this country within the last few years should be circulated for information.

Unendurable Advertising Matter.

A communication was read from the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce drawing attention to coupons issued by the German Manufacturers firm which had approached a Native in the employ of one of the members of that Chamber. The advertising matter accompanying those coupons was stated to be speciously worded and of such a nature that it might quite easily mislead persons of higher mental calibre and better education than the Natives of Kenya. The Attorney General of the Colony was not asked whether repressive measures were not possible by virtue of existing legislation, to which he had responded in the negative. The Nairobi Chamber felt, however, that the African Native had so marked a propensity for anything in the nature of a gamble or speculation that propaganda of this nature was undesirable and should be suppressed. The opinion was expressed that no land in the world had legislation which penalised such a system, but it was agreed to send a copy of the Nairobi Chamber's letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

running east and west. These differences are clearly correlated with the zones of rainfall.

A word should be said, also, about the general composition of the forest flora.

Absence of Palm and Baobab.

Those who have not been to Central Africa, and who have not studied carefully the scattered accounts of its vegetation and flora, are apt to think of it as more or less densely covered with either palm or baobabs, or both. Such a picture is far from being correct, both palm and baobabs are relatively scarce. On the islands of the Zambezi and there are numerous tall fan-palms (*Lythraea*), and there are numerous tall fan-palms (*Lythraea*), and there are numerous tall fan-palms (*Lythraea*) on river banks there occur dwarf wild date palms (*Phoenix reclinata*); nearby are to be seen a number of baobabs, but after leaving the river, one may travel for hundreds of miles without seeing a single palm or baobab.

Palms so prevalent on the fringes of the savanna belt forest to the south, are not plentiful either in number of species or of individuals in those parts of Northern Rhodesia which have traversed, or in the collections which I have examined. The limited area of thorn-belt in the south-west (near Kasanzula) has already been referred to.

The *Caesalpiniaceae* form an important feature of the African forest flora. In the belt north of the Kafue, the genus *Brachystegia* becomes especially prominent, in some cases forming what I have elsewhere termed "Brachystegia forest". Of the trees collected by Mr. Boime the largest number belong to the families *Caesalpiniaceae* (11 genera and 26 species, 12 being species of *Brachystegia*); *Podocarpaceae* (6 genera, 13 species); *Mimosaceae* (4 genera, 6 species); *Leguminosae* (24 genera, 48 species, or 52% of the total number); *Euphorbiaceae* (5 genera, 9 species); *Combretaceae* (12 genera, 8 species).

Beauty of the Foliage.

Many of the trees of the forest are deciduous, but the leafless period is brief—two to three weeks in the dry season, which occurs in mid-winter, July or August. There is no brilliant autumn colouring to the foliage, but in its stead there are most beautiful tints in the spring foliage, varying from brilliant yellows to pale pinks, browns, yellows, and olive greens to the darker greens of the mature leaf. The effect produced by a late-leaving *Leobertia*, one mass of bright red, against a bright green background of earlier-leaving trees, is one never to be forgotten.

During the short leafless period there occurs an interesting development of the ground-flora of the forest, a pre-rain flora makes its appearance, encouraged, perhaps, by the temporarily less dense canopy above. Here again the monotonous brown of the dry grass is relieved by the brilliance of colour of some of these pre-rain flowers—yellows, greens, bright blues, and purples scattered about over the forest floor. Now these plants manage to produce their flowers out of such a sun-baked and dry soil, at the end of the dry season, before any rain has fallen, is a problem worth investigation.

The Northern Rhodesian flora has many other interesting features too numerous to describe here, but among them may be mentioned the brilliantly coloured flowers of numerous parasitic species of *Loranthaceae*, some of which are pollinated by sunbirds, the remarkable parasitic member, of the Laurel family, *Cassytha*, closely resembling the Dodder in appearance and habit, and those curious epiphytic ferns which, resembling fern fronds, are dropped in the forks of trees, send down roots closely following the trunk of their host, which is finally strangled by them and rot away, leaving the

THE FOREST FLORA OF N. RHODESIA.

By Dr. J. Hurtt Davy.

In an Address to the British Association.

Three factors are important as affecting the primary aspect of the vegetation of Northern Rhodesia.

(1) There is a definite increase in the annual precipitation as we proceed north from the Zambezi, which would naturally tend to produce a denser growth of timber, and thus we had to be the case in the belt north of the Kafue. It is possible that increase of temperature may be a supplementary factor, but I have not seen any temperature figures with which to prove or disprove this; it may be possible also that increase of altitude as we climb the watershed from the Kafue basin may compensate for latitude, and prevent any marked increase in temperature.

(2) In the extreme south-western corner of the Colony there is a small, intrusive stretch of red Kibahari sand, which produces a fairly dense growth of forest, differing in composition from that of the plateau to the north-east of it. Floristically, this is a continuation of the flora of the extreme north-western corner of Southern Rhodesia, with an admixture of the flora of the northern portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Near Kasanzula in its northern portion it develops into a thorn belt of limited extent.

(3) The third is apparently restricted to the extreme northern forest belt. Here and there across the Katanga border (and perhaps also within the Colony) occur low hills arising out of the forest and conspicuous by the absence of trees. These hills represent outcrops of copper ore. The explanation for the absence of trees, where other hills of similar size, but different composition, are densely tree-covered, may be found in the effect of the copper compounds on the tree roots. Grasses grow on these hills, but are able to do so only on account of the relatively shallow penetration of their root systems.

It is interesting to note that whereas, with a few exceptions, the zones of vegetation form longitudinal belts running north and south in Northern Rhodesia the vegetation zones are largely transverse

roots of the saprophyte forming a hollow false trunk.

Vegetation Peculiar to Termite Nests.

Yet another interesting subject for investigation from the ecological point of view is the vegetation peculiar to termite nests. In the northern parts of the Colony these nests are of great size; I measured one with a base of 40 ft. in diameter, and estimated its height at over twenty feet. They make fine golf bunkers, and the Elisabethville golf course, just across the northern border, is probably unique in its natural ant-heap bunkers. These nests are clothed with plants; which usually differ from those found on the surrounding levels, the wild bamboo (*Oxytenanthera abyssinica*) is often found growing out of the base of a termite nest. The ebony, *Diospyros mespiliformis*, and several other tree-species often of large size, are usually found crowning termite nests.

An interesting line of investigation is presented by the question why do these species occur mainly on termite nests? Four possible reasons suggest themselves.

- (1) Have they grown from seeds stored in the nests for food? In the case of a certain species of termite found in the Congo a grass (*Cynodon sp.*) is certainly distributed in this way.
- (2) Is it due to the greater fertility of the soil in the termite nest?
- (3) Or to the greater humidity of the soil?
- (4) Or to the light factor? The nests occur often in partial clearings.

Such a reconnaissance, by throwing light on the forestry of this one remaining portion of the botanically "Darkest Africa" of half a century ago, which is a blot on our national reputation as a country of scientists, would be a fitting and lasting memorial of the visit of the British Association to Africa in 1920.

An Opportunity for Botanists.

In conclusion, Northern Rhodesia is a large and well forested Colony; at present but sparsely settled, though offering great promise for future development. It occupies a strategic position on the great Cape-to-Cairo route, between the East African Group of Colonies and Protectorates and Nyasaland on the one hand, and Southern Rhodesia, Angola, and the Belgian Congo in the other directions.

We already possess a general knowledge of the forest flora of these other Colonies and territories, but Northern Rhodesia remains a botanical terra incognita, save for a few small scattered collections made along the central line of railway.

When the British Association visits the Victoria Falls and Livingstone next year, it will touch the extreme south-west corner of the Colony. This visit will afford a good opportunity for botanists to extend their tour and carry out a reconnaissance survey of the botanical resources of Northern Rhodesia, thus connecting up our knowledge of the distribution of species across South-central Africa from east to west and from north to south. At present this area provides an aggravating gap in our knowledge of species distribution.

RAS TAFARI CROWNED KING.

The Ceremony in Addis Ababa.

RAS TAFARI MAKONNEN, who for the last twelve years has governed Abyssinia as Regent in the name of his aunt, the Empress Zauditu, daughter of Menelik II, was crowned King in Addis Ababa on Sunday last.

Ras Tafari, King of the Kings of Ethiopia, the Conquering Lion of Judah, the Elect of God, was the cry sent up by the multitude as the crown was placed upon the new Negus's head—a ceremony performed before sunrise. The crown is believed to be that which formerly belonged to the Emperor Theodore, which was captured by the British during the Abyssinian War, and which was presented by the King to Ras Tafari when he visited this country a year ago.

As the Empress handed the crown and the sword of State to the heir-apparent she said, according to a special cable to *The Daily Mail* from Colonel D. A. Sandford: "My beloved son, when Almighty God by His favour seated me on the throne of my august father Menelik II it was His will that you should be my support. In furtherance of His divine will I invest you this day with royal rank and confer upon you this crown. I pray that the Divine Creator will one day permit you to wear the Imperial crown. So be it." To this Tafari Makonnen replied: "So be it. May your wishes be fulfilled!"

Then, ascending his throne amid a thunder of cannon, the newly-crowned King received the homage of the grand dignitaries of the Empire, for whom the venerable Dejazmach Wato Tadik acted as spokesman. After a further short religious ceremony the King was driven in state in a carriage drawn by six horses to the Church of the Trinity, where a solemn Mass was sung. The Empress, who by this act signifies her renunciation of all active participation in the government of the Abyssinian Empire, remained behind surrounded by a few personal attendants, and watched the procession from the now-deserted tent.

Of Happy Auspury.

Mr. C. F. Rey, the author of "Unconquered Abyssinia" and "In the Country of the Blue Nile," two most interesting books on Ethiopia, has written to *The Daily Mail* in connection with the event—

"It is of happy augury that the sharing of the crown should have come about peacefully. For when the Emperor Lej-Yasu, Menelik's grandson and successor (now kept in close captivity), was deposed in 1916, and Zauditu and Tafari were nominated respectively Empress and Regent, they were only able to establish themselves after a bloody battle where 10,000 corpses strewn around Addis Ababa, the capital, marked the change of regime.

The Regent, a slightly built man of medium height, with delicately chiselled features, is an indefatigable worker, and well he need be. For every detail of administration, great or small, passes through his hands, and from 7 in the morning till 10 at night he is interviewing, dictating, planning, organising. He is a man of progressive ideas, keenly desirous to modernise his country—a more than ordinarily difficult task. Not only does he lack competent assistance but he is "up against" opposition, open and veiled, from a large and powerful section of the reactionary nobility (who fill all the big posts and governorships) and the priesthood (who consist of nearly a quarter of the adult male population).

And the Empress, though animated no doubt by the best intentions, has not seen eye to eye with the Regent's policy. Though small of stature she is very dignified in bearing and possesses the royal attribute of tact in no small degree. On the occasion of her coronation she referred in conversation with the British Minister to General Sandford, who, he said, was a small woman, like herself, but a great queen, as she hoped to be.

MAIZE PRODUCTION COSTS IN KENYA.

A Well-Known Settler's Views.

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

600 bags of maize at 10s. each	£ 60.0.0
Less labour, living, bags, and freight	15.4.0
Loss	£ 44.6.0

SIR, The man in the street, understanding that the rate of Native wages is £125 per month in Kenya, assumes that the resulting cost under the head of labour is 12s. plus the individual cost of feeding the labourers. This may be so theoretically, but in actual practice, the figures work out very differently.

I have to-day worked out the cost of my labour upon a coffee and maize farm. Taking the first seven months of 1928, the cash cost of labour, together with the cost of feeding sick Natives, cost of feeding Natives on Sundays (though not in work), plus headmen's wages, works out at an average cost per Native per month of approximately sh. 19 26 or 19s. 26d. It is true that during the period under review the proportion of Natives unable to work on account of sickness has been very high, representing over 40% of the total labour strength on my register.

Propos figures recently quoted in the Legislative Council in connection with the proposed closer Settlement Scheme for Kitale, the local Standard has published under the name of 'Plumbe of Pre-War' the following facts and figures:

The settler now requires the following for working 100 acres of maize:—

20 Oxen	£ 40.0.0
1 Cart (2 wheel, so-called Scotch cart)	25.0.0
2 Cultivators	0.0.0
10 Tree Chains	2.0.0
10 Yokes	2.0.0
1 Disc Plough or 2 furrow P.F.P.	20.0.0
1 Taraulin	10.0.0
1 Harrow	10.0.0
1 Planter	4.0.0
100 Lemba (hues)	1.0.0
100 Panga (bush knives)	1.0.0
15 Mattocks	1.0.0
5 Axes	1.0.0
Tools	2.0.0
Grocery and Cooking Pots	2.0.0
House and Furniture	25.0.0
Stores	15.0.0
Maize Crib	2.0.0
Poultry	1.0.0
Oils and Grease	1.0.0
Total	£ 124.15.0

To get his first crop of maize he requires

20 bags for 12 months at 2s. plus 250 per head for posho (rations) per month	£ 108.0.0
1 yoke at 15s. and posho	11.0.0
Living expenses at 25s. per month	60.0.0
Total	£ 179.0.0

After reaping his crop he should have 600 bags of maize, as this will have been new lands. He now requires—

600 bags at 10s. each	£ 60.0.0
Freight sh. 12 per bag to the station	7.2.0
Transport 5 cents per bag to the station	15.0.0
Total	£ 82.2.0

He has obtained 600 bags of maize in his first year.

Capital expenditure (stock)	£ 124.15.0
Labour and living expenses	179.0.0
Bags and freight	82.2.0
Total	£ 386.17.0

In return he may get 100 per bag

The above figures do not allow anything for interest on capital, survey fees, interest and instalment on price of land, but assume that the settler has, or is able to borrow, £1,000 and is a single man.

I have gone through the figures carefully, and except for the following items there does not appear to be occasion to take any exception to the estimates given above:

(1) On the credit side, it is only fair to say that opinions differ very considerably as to the probable yield of maize per acre taken over a period of years. My own opinion is that 8 bags per acre per annum is a fair average yield, allowing for contingencies.

(2) On an acreage of 100 it might be possible to reduce the number of boys employed all the year round.

(3) On the debit side, the prices quoted for house and furniture and motor car will provide for only a very simple form of shelter.

(4) The allowance given for living expenses (unless provided partly in the item for stores) seems to me to be about 50% too low for a single man.

(5) The price of the land is assumed to be £3 per acre, the area of 200 acres, payable by instalments in a certain number of years.

(6) With one plough only the settler will require to get to work on breaking and preparing his land at least four months before the planting season. I am not certain at what time of year this is usually done in the Kitale district, but to get the best results land must be given a considerable period to break down before planting.

'Pre-War' questions the yield of 12 bags to the acre and the selling price of 10s. per bag of 200 lb. of maize, and it is doubtful whether the producer would manage to realise this figure as Kenya becomes more developed and more dependent upon the European market for the disposal of the bulk of the maize crop.

It is essential to keep estimates upon a conservative basis when considering any settlement scheme, especially when the prospective settlers from Europe are men presumably unaccustomed to agricultural operations and new to the country and the prevailing conditions. The proposal, as I understand it, is to employ the men of the artisan class, who, it is said, could in their spare time take up work in the adjoining township of Kitale and elsewhere. There are to be 100 holdings of 200 acres, half of which are to be allotted to men already in this country, the other half to settlers from England. It is extremely problematical whether work—even provided that the settlers could find the time from their work on the holdings—would be found for more than one or two of each such as carpenter, mason, mechanic, etc., in such a small place as Kitale. Most of such work is done in this country by Indians; and prospective settlers would be confronted by competition from them, especially in mason's and carpenter's work.

It is not clear what employment for short periods further might be found to be practicable without leaving the holding to look after itself. Furthermore, it is not clear what a few months' residence in this country for the newcomers to adopt the habits and practices of the fellow-countrymen here, namely, to leave the general work of the farm to the Native, and to employ a Native to attend to his food and personal requirements, etc. I do not mean to say that he

must necessarily do so, but human nature is much the same the world over, and it is only the very exceptional man who can rise superior to his surroundings.

I am not aware whether those who will be responsible in London and Kenya for advising prospective settlers have taken or will take a conservative view, but knowing the interest which you have taken in Kenya affairs, I venture to send you this letter in the hope that it may be of service to those proposing to settle in this country.

Yours truly,

Pro Bono Publico.

The writer of this letter is a well-known Kenya settler with more than thirty years' farming experience in South and East Africa.

EAST AFRICA'S TEN MILLION LOAN.

£10,000,000 authorised in two years.

To the betterment of East Africa.

SIX years have passed since the East African Guaranteed Loan Act authorising the issue of development loans by the various East African territories to an aggregate amount of £10,000,000 was placed on the Statute Book. Investigation of the projects contemplated by the Governments concerned has proceeded at a snail's pace since that time and so far the only loan actually raised has been for Tanganyika Territory, amounting to about £800,000, to pay for works which had been begun and would have been carried out in any event.

Some works, such as the allotment of rather less than £150,000 for the Jinja-Kampala railway extension in Uganda was authorised, and when this sum has been raised the total sum allotted under the Loan Act after it has been lawfully raised in two years, will not have reached £1,000,000. At this rate of progress two decades will elapse before the developments contemplated when the £10,000,000 loan was first recommended have been completed. This result was foreseen by people well acquainted with East Africa when it was made known that the Government had rejected the East African Commission's suggestion that the interest on the loan should be met by the Imperial Exchequer for the first five years. It is now clear that hope of the more important works recommended by the East African Commission can be financed without some such provision for relieving local treasuries of the interest and sinking fund burden during the initial period.

The case of Nyasaland is particularly hard. The Protectorate's progress is stilled by its unsatisfactory line of communications. All the commissions and experts who have examined the position during the past five years—and there has been a large number—have reached the conclusion that the bridging of the Zambezi is urgently needed. But new to the estimated cost of the bridge itself a considerable expenditure has been added for training works and other railway extensions to the north of the river which have been coupled with the bridge scheme by the latest batch of experts consulted by the British Government. These will bring the total expenditure in the Nyasaland area to the neighbourhood of £3,000,000—a fantastic sum for Nyasaland to saddle herself with in her present stage of development, for even the £1,000,000 which is the estimated cost of the bridge itself would for a few years involve the provision of annual interest and sinking fund payments which the local revenue could not meet without the imposition of a considerable increase in taxation. If £3,000,000 is in

question, the provision of money for the service of the loan from local resources is frankly an impossibility. Therefore, unless the British Government is prepared to do for Nyasaland and the adjoining part of Northern Rhodesia what it did for Kenya and Uganda a generation ago, the present activities of the Select Committee in connection with this matter are a mere waste of time.

No doubt it is very desirable that the proposed Zambezi bridge should be safeguarded against any possible contingency by the construction of training works designed to keep the river to its main channel, and that northward extensions of the rail ways should be made to open up areas which are at present badly served in the matter of transport facilities. Yet if the British Government is unwilling to shoulder the burden for a time, the only sane policy is to cut the coat according to the available cloth and postpone any unessential embellishments until a fresh supply of material is to hand. Without the training works at the river it is possible that occasional interruptions of traffic lasting for a few days might be experienced, but this would not matter much until the volume of traffic has greatly increased, when it would be early enough to put the main structure of the bridge to be feared if this reinforcement is deferred.

Similarly with northward extensions of the railways. These are certainly desirable, and if the British Government is ready to foot the first instalments of the bill, by all means let them be proceeded with immediately. But if Nyasaland alone is to pay, it will strain her present capacities to finance one-third of the major scheme. In these circumstances her choice must necessarily fall on the bridge, since it would be folly to build more railways while the outlet to the sea is so insecure.

There is reason to fear that the Loan Committee has got itself into a hopeless morass, and that only a resolute determination to steer a straight course for the primary objective—neglecting side issues and details, which, however attractive, are not immediately essential—will lead to a reasonable solution of the problem. Continuance on the lines hitherto followed can only increase the confusion and prolong the delay, already disgracefully protracted, in giving Nyasaland a fair chance to progress on equal terms with her East African neighbours.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. F. C. Hardy has been appointed Port Officer of Mwanza.

Lord and Lady Neston have returned to London from abroad.

The Hon. B. C. Johnstone has arrived home on leave from Fimber.

Mr. Justice G. H. and Mrs. Pickering have returned from East Africa.

Sir Claude Holts, British Resident in Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave.

Lady Granworth has returned from Sandringham, Suffolk, from the Mediterranean.

Captain E. M. Pèrse, M.C., District Officer, Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Miss F. McPlant, Matron of the Bar es Salaam Hospital, has arrived home on leave.

Sir Donald and Lady Cameron have been touring the Kigoma district of Tanganyika.

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum celebrated his eighty-second birthday on Friday.

Dr. A. Forbes Brown recently arrived in Uganda on his appointment as a medical officer.

Dr. J. R. C. Wilson, Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika, has left Arusha for Mwanza.

The Rev. F. H. Somerville, until recently chaplain at Mombasa, has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. J. A. Pellam, who was stationed at Arusha as a Labour Officer during his last tour, has arrived in this country on leave.

Messrs. H. W. Crisp, Mr. Goodland, J. Goodthing, C. K. Daley, and E. H. Thompson were recent passengers to England from Kenya Colony.

Mr. A. C. S. Hill has been appointed a member of the Uganda Factories Board in the place of Mr. G. C. Chinnel, at present on leave in this country.

Mr. H. R. Larring, who recently arrived in Tanganyika on his first appointment as an Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been posted to Moshi.

The appointment of Sir Gilbert Clayton, formerly Sudan agent in Cairo, as High Commissioner for Iraq, which *East Africa* foreshadowed last week, is now officially announced.

Sir William Crawford gave a dinner party last week to meet the Hon. W. G. A. Grimsby, Govt. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other members of the Empire Marketing

Mr. Gerald Bowen, who is attempting to motor from London to Cape Town in forty days, left Bulawayo on Sunday, and must have reached Cape Town by noon yesterday to have achieved his object.

A new official altitude record was established last week by Lady Heath, who, flying in a light aeroplane from London Aerodrome, attained a height of 23,000 feet, or 3,000 feet above the previous British official height record.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Sir William Morris Carter, C.B.E., late Chief Justice of Uganda and of Tanganyika, of the Royal Societies Club, and Florence (formerly Brown), of 35, Erdley Crescent, S.W.

Speaking at the opening of the winter session of the London Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women last week, Dr. Andrew Balfour, Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, emphasised the possibilities of the tropics as a field for medical women.

Sir Milson Ford, who has extensive interests in Tanganyika, especially at Arusha and Uvira, has *East Africa* learns, arranged to leave Genoa on December 23 on another visit to the territory. Sir Milson has just returned to London from a golfing holiday in the United States and Canada.

The Colonial Office announces that the King has given directions for the appointment of Mr. George Hunter Pickering, Puisne Judge in Kenya, to be Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar in succession to Sir Thomas Foranston, who will retire from the appointment on November 1.

Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G., late Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and Governor-Elect of the Gambia, will be the guest of the Royal Colonial Institute at luncheon to be held at the Hotel Victoria on Wednesday next, October 27, at 1 p.m. Sir John Skudeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Council, will preside.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Atieno, Capt. A. T. Curle, Mr. J. S. Davis, Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Fuller, Mr. F. Hartley Gill, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Mr. T. J. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. G. Sherston, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. H. Steadman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tegginton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Thomas, among the "Llandovery Castle's" homebound passengers.

Considering that it was formed less than two years ago, the Nyassaland Colonial Society may be congratulated on its present membership of 460. At the recent annual meeting Mr. W. A. an Bows was elected Chairman in succession to Mr. Tom Humphreys and the Rev. A. Hetherington, the Rev. Dr. Laws, and Messrs. J. L. M. Moor and John M. were elected honorary members.

A few days ago Sir Ronald Ross received a telegram from the Italian Society of Tropical Medicine intimating that he had been chosen as Hon. President. The telegram, read by the Italian Society of Tropical Medicine just founded, sends to its Hon. President, Sir Ronald Ross, the great discoverer of the mosquito transmission of malaria, its expression of devoted admiration and best wishes of long life.

Major J. B. Leonard, one of Nairobi's best-known residents, and well-known also in other parts of Kenya and in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and the Sudan, left London last week to return to East Africa, after seeing through the press the new Kenya Handbook, which we reviewed at length in our issue of September 20. As we then said, he is to be cordially congratulated on the success of this compilation, many of the articles in which bear his imprint. Major Leonard hopes we understand, to return to London in the early summer of next year.

□ □ □ □

The Archbishop-Designate of Canterbury (Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lang) has accepted the chairmanship of a Committee which has been formed to promote the commemoration of the spirit of sacrifice and the devotion of Alexander Mackay, the missionary pioneer to Uganda. The bulk of the fund will be devoted to the promotion of research in tropical diseases by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, with a sum to be set aside for the erection of a Memorial Stone in his native village of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, with a replica in Uganda.

□ □ □ □

Lord Woolavington, our most African interests are well known to many of our readers, has made two further notable gifts for public objects, presiding last week at a dinner of past and present students of the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Chairman of the Hospital, announced that his lordship had given £125,000 for the provision of middle-class wards. Next day it was reported in the London Press that the King had also accepted an offer from Lord Woolavington to place at His Majesty's disposal the sum of £50,000 for the repair and equipment of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of September.

KENYA. COLONY ASSISTANT, Conservator of Forests, Mr. E. R. Dale; B.A., Nursing Sister, Miss A. M. Phoni; Cadets, Administration, Mr. R. P. Armitage and Captain H. G. Gregory-Smith.

NORTHERN RHODESIA. Cadets, Administration, Mr. H. B. Waugh.

TANGANYIKA. District Agricultural Officer, Mr. F. E. Bruce, N.D.D., N.D.A.; Superintendent of Education, Mr. J. Summerscales; Assistant Inspector of Mines, Mr. V. T. Hoekan; Sister and Health Visitor, Miss B. Ashberry; Cadets, Administration, Mr. J. McHeaney, M. P. B. Malohan, Mr. E. W. Miller, and Mr. T. Nuttall-Smith.

UGANDA. Nurses, Sisters, Miss B. B. D. Edwards and Miss E. Willis; Cadets, Administration, Mr. G. B. Moss.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are the following:

Mr. J. P. Anderson, Senior Clerk, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Treasurer, Gold Coast.

Mr. F. A. Chastell, Acting Chief Clerk, Road Department, to be Accountant, P.W.D., Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. A. Courtney, Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Tanganyika, to be transferred to Nigeria in the same capacity.

Mr. J. L. Deraux, Chief Justice, Seychelles, to be Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.

Mr. B. R. Peters, A.M.I.C.E., M.B., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tanganyika, to be Director of Public Works, Nyasaland.

Mr. R. A. Snowall, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika, to be Controller of Elementary Education, Uganda.

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which will be published before the end of the month, will be the best special volume which East Africa has yet produced.

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