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East Africa in the Press.

AFRICAN LANGUAGE BARRIERS.

A CORRESPONDENT recently contributed to *The Times* a most interesting article on the barriers of language in Africa. In our own Tropical African Dependencies, he pointed out, we find the following more important languages: In Sierra Leone, Mendé and Teppe. In the Gold Coast, Twi, Fanti, and Ashanti, belonging to the Akan group, and Zulu, a dialect of one of the largest African languages. Mossi, in the Northern Territories. In the Gambia, Jollof, and in Upper Guinea, the Fula, Serer, Fik, and Biliby in the Southern Provinces, and Tava, in the Kauri and Fulani in the Northern Provinces. Ewe and Fula are found in Togo and the Cameroons. Bemba and Kololo are important languages in Northern Rhodesia. Cambyania in Nyasaland. Sesuto in Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Swahili is spoken as the mother tongue or understood and used in Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, and Uganda, where we have besides Luganda, Kikuyu, Kamba, Masai, Nandi and Feso, and Acholi. With Somali for Somaliland this makes thirty larger languages, besides hundreds of others, spoken by a total population of forty odd millions—slightly less than that of the United Kingdom! The number of Africans speaking or understanding and using Swahili has been estimated by Professor Alice Werner at six and a half million.

Some languages are spoken in a single village or on the top of a single mountain. These latter languages have a tendency to disappear. They may belong to people who are dying out, or more frequently they are absorbed by large languages. Languages like Swahili, Hausa, Zulu, Mandingo, Mossi, etc., have a natural tendency to expand. Their knowledge is of practical use to the African, who therefore likes to possess them. This process of expansion is quite spontaneous and follows natural lines, because the languages concerned are closely connected, is of an identical structure and the same ideas. Such a process must be most welcome as showing a way out of the present difficulty, and it would seem obvious that those responsible have an interest in influencing it and in guiding it into certain channels. The process is being created which in Europe brought into existence our present languages of communication, which without exception sprang from a number of different dialects or even different languages.

To assist and hasten the process of expanding languages, and not to destroy smaller African languages, is an aim you can follow the parallel in Europe, where the spread of a written language in no way destroyed smaller languages and dialects, while it helped to spread general ideas of education and a common culture over large areas. Missionaries who have always recognized their importance, whether the need of studying and reducing to writing smaller and otherwise insignificant languages. But for general official use in intercourse with the vast masses of people who inhabit the Tropical Dependencies only such languages can be considered as are spoken by a great number of people and over large areas. In this sense we have a right to speak of a *Lingua Franca*.

The *Lingua Franca* is a question to the language groups which the Empire concerned has to solve even when it must first be learned by the child. It will constitute a far wider program for education than any European language, because it is an African language corresponding in structure and expression to the African mentality. Further, the *Lingua Franca* must have a certain historical and political prestige, and it must be a language adapted for commerce and intercourse with a wider world; its acquisition must carry with it certain practical advantages. In selecting a particular language to serve as the *Lingua Franca* within their territories, the Governments are following the only course open to them. They are making use of a natural process, and by doing so they will probably hasten it.

THE ORYX AND THE UNICORN.

A CORRESPONDENT wrote recently to *The Daily Telegraph*.

The African, even when he is a professional hunter, is not anything of a naturalist. One day he was passing me on the road, carrying in the manner of a shield or wand of office a long, straight horn. I asked my African companion about the beast, and was assured that it was a very rare trophy indeed. He said it was a great antelope that was only to be found, and then but rarely, in the desert country far to the north. When I asked whether the owner would not be better off with the two horns instead of with only half a pair, my companion said that the remarkable beast which carried the horn carried only one. I wrote to friends describing the horn I had seen, and soon was satisfied that it came off an oryx.

Some time later I moved to a part of the country where oryx were to be found. The animal is a very shy beast, not easy to approach. From a distance, and especially when broadside on, he certainly appears to have only one horn. Moreover, the first I saw head-on had, in fact, only one horn. But when I managed to drop that oryx and looked him over, I found that though the beast had only one horn, he had had two; there was the stump of the second, just where one would expect it. Male antelopes at times becker one with another, and they do it with their horns; one can hear the rattle of those as their wearers battle together. In a bout of the sort the long, slender horn is apt to snap off, and that no doubt was how the single-horned oryx came to be. Perhaps it was by some such means that the fabulous unicorn found its way into the aldry.

BUILDING BURELLES TO BOLD A CHURCH.

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa is, in larger part, of funds, and with the object of meeting this situation, at least some extent, the Government of Central Africa, its monthly journal, says:

The Universities in Africa are very beautiful. Korogwe Church was partly built with money obtained by the sale of such butterflies. Cannot some of our staff find out what the method to be followed in catching, breeding, papering and making butterflies? We remember a German at Mkuze, having the boys a price for each insect they brought him. Afterwards, if memory is not at fault, he sold his collections for thousands of marks. The German was a great collector.

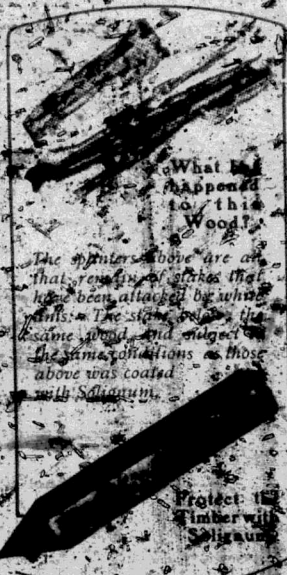
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Tell your friends you read East Africa

TYPES THAT KENYA DOES NOT WANT.

THE DAILY MAIL'S special correspondent, recently in East Africa, says in the course of a recent article:

"Kenya suffers gravely from the presence of a number of 'wasters.' The reputation which the Colony has acquired in some quarters in Great Britain as an asylum for ne'er-do-wells and other persons of various types, formerly known as 'the raffish element,' is rightly presented by all respectable citizens. The sum total of the derelict, excites his feelings in comparison with the bulk of the white population."

The predatory white man who has arrived with some expensive baggage, a few pounds in cash, and a dozen brass shirts is surprised to find that his reputation precedes him with the stamp of clits beyond a week of grace, and even more surprised to learn that his dossier has followed him from Scotland Yard. And the young 'exile' on a monthly allowance from his disillusioned parents finds that the cost of drinking makes life a very serious problem, unless he can raise for the hostess of hospitality that offers itself with undiminished enthusiasm to the newcomer a good glass of foreign wine.

The real waste of money is for innocent tourists, whom he has battered for hours, not a temporary advance. He says he is in coffee, or that he is 'just back from safari.' He has recourse to an old Army List when he meets an ex-officer, and he talks glibly of 'dear old So-and-so,' by way of establishing a contact that may yield something profitable. These adventurers are well-spoken, the majority have passed through a public school (some of them quickly), and they have a war record of which they speak without reticence. Even in this community, made up of a heterogeneous collection, they flourish to a time, until creditors begin to talk of legal processes that lead to prison. (This has given rise to the utterly unfounded libel and oft-tuned jest that Nairobi is building a new goal because the present one is full of old lions.)

Then they move on, usually to country, and then into Uganda. If possible, they attach themselves to the caravan of a party of wealthy tourists, ostensibly as big game experts. What they really aim at is slipping out of East Africa by way of the Equatorial road into the Sudan, and so to Cairo. This is difficult, for the best news travels fast, and is usually ahead of them. A few docket-holders, nimble-witted gentlemen, and amusedly watch them flounder about, eventually like a fly under a glass. The end is their disgraceful ejection, either voluntary or by way of a deportation order. The Government has unlimited powers in this respect.

"Another method of eliminating the more than boyant phases of conventionalism is to visit, or quietly to the offenders that it would be equally in the interest of all concerned, for them to both passages by the next bound steamship. Thus they are allowed to go, but no one is deceived as to the manner of their going."

"Kenya is not a perpetual night club, nor a glorified American bar for the refreshment of society's cast-off elements from home. It is a country with a glorious history which will be achieved by earnest, industrious and working men and women of the type that has built up the Empire. It is a Colony of which the British are justly proud. They welcome those who come for as room can be found for them, at a fairly strict of construction. But they would be more than grateful if the imprudent, the derelict, and the incurably lazy were kept at home."

TRIBUTE TO A MEDICAL EDITOR.

It is with mingled feelings of regret and congratulation that we have to announce the transfer to another sphere of our founder and editor, Dr. L. J. Wilson, says *The Kenya and East African Medical Journal*. "He has been promoted to be Principal Medical Officer to the late-deceased Maty State. While we offer him our heartfelt congratulations on his promotion and our sincerest wishes for his happiness and success in his new undertaking, we cannot but feel that Asia's gain is a definite loss to Africa, and especially to ourselves."

Wilson's abilities, charm, and erudition made himself felt in this Colony in no true way and by none will they be missed more than by the staff of this journal. Its inception was his, its achievement was his, and to him is due the measure of success that it has attained. There is an honoured custom that on the retirement of the editor of such journals as this, an opportunity should be given to its readers to express in some fashion their appreciation of his work. To this end we invite subscriptions. These will be handed to a Committee to be expended in the most suitable manner. We hope that every reader will make a contribution, however small, and so fully himself to a movement the accomplishment of which must please one whom we delight to honour."

£600 ENTRUSTED TO A STRANGER.

A YORK SHIREMAN has been writing for *The Yorkshire Evening Post* on the initials W. McL. W., a series of sketches of life in East Africa. In the latest, which we have seen he writes:

"I said he was once a civil servant in London, but he liked to drink too well, and hit his desk. He came to Africa, and, after various vicissitudes, found himself elephant hunting in the Congo. There, he told me, he overtook his illness and was in danger of death. Rushing for the boat at Albertville, he bumped into a man. 'Are you British?' he asked."

"Yes," said the stranger. "Then take this money. My name is B. The police will have me in five minutes, and they'll take all I have. If you can't spare me what you have left."

"The Belgian authorities took charge of B. They confiscated his rifles, and they took all the money he had in the bank. Then they asked him to leave the country. Later the money he handed to the stranger Englishman was all returned to him. It amounted to £600."

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African Hermit's Animals

The American lady explorer, who in all the paragraphs that she was going to Africa to hunt in evening dress, has returned to New York somewhat changed in spirit; it would seem, but still with some claims to be maintaining. She announced that she saw many fine species of castrope, including "American (or) said to be the rarest game in Africa." She also told that she was the only white woman ever to have seen these animals—a claim that which is very probably true. She never, as she was converted to "imperialism," by the way the British administration works in Africa, and had the right to declare that "The British are the best people," one cannot expect her her discovery, especially American on tour carries a camera, it would be interesting to know if she managed to get a snap of the Nilgau.

Central South Africa Zoo

A lion was caught in a fox-trap in a corner of South Africa, and had a visitor, and the news from the game which he did well to place on record. "Down before the fire, and a number of animals," he writes to his London Sunday paper, "animals of every kind—zebras, leopards, hyenas, giraffes, other animals whose very names I do not know." Some, however, he recognises as "the biggest fother I have ever seen," which "lashed among the reeds," "deer, antelope, hare, etc., and a lion and a lioness—a herd of a dozen elephants," and "a number of a gazelle, mounting to the forest." Such a zoological collection has never been seen before the adventures of "The Swiss Family Robinson" on the "Isle of Mystery Island."

American Negroes in the Sudan

Major Owen Tweedy, in account of the American Negroes imported into the Sudan by an American philanthropist, writes a substantial article, which would not be lost sight of, for it is a rather curious case of the Socialist colonies of Africa, on which you commented some time ago. As quoted by our Major Tweedy, the state-ment reads:

"I have previously (to 1900) an American philanthropist had received the idea of settling freed negro slaves from the Southern States' cotton plantations in the Berber Province of the Sudan on the line of the Republic of Liberia. The negroes arrived with their families and black coats, they disappointed the hopes of the philanthropist, the scheme failed, and the negroes, with their families, the 'Sudanese gentlemen,' as they had been termed, chafed at the conditions of their plantation—deserted."

What are these items of veracious and practical experiments in Negro uplift, so difficult to find? One never seems to hear of them in the philanthropic addresses at philanthropic meetings. After all, the fact of fact is worth a ton of theory—and the fact often seems to point in a direction unpalatable perhaps to the philanthropic mind. Why will our unphilanthropic reformers insist on such matters? Can we never understand the real needs of our colored people?

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published paid for at usual rate. Paragraphs should be short and to the point. Five Comments.

What the Hunter Missed

A true tale of the life of a little trader comes from Eastland. A well-known elephant hunter left Fort Johnston on Saturday in quest of the great pachyderm, and on the following Monday a herd of half a dozen elephants made the town, supported a market in the centre of the market place, and passed within two hundred yards of the hunter's residence! The sportsman's comments, when he heard of the incident are not recorded—which is, perhaps, as well.

Lion Chops in the Strand

London's comic writers, the free-lancers who supply their readers their paragraphs, have found the Royal visit to East Africa a good subject for comment, some of which has been quite readable and passably accurate, but much of which has been sheer nonsense. It was, of course, not to be expected that London could get content with the available information—or misinformation—that the Duke of Gloucester had dined on a lion chop. When after the news was published, a contributor assured some evening newspaper that lion chops would be forthcoming, as a Strand "pull" from his files after the date of the order; he added that two other papers had already placed such orders, and continued:

"Whether, having eaten your lion, you will agree with the Duke of Gloucester, I don't know. After his meal at Lake Kivu, he is reported to have remarked, 'That was one of the best veal I ever tasted.' On the other hand, that expert and expert explorer, Mr. Torrey, said to me yesterday, 'If the Duke has eaten lion he is a much braver man than I am.' Perhaps, if I see starlings, lion chops would tempt me, but in my country there is always plenty of game, so I am not a lion-chop hunter."

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SETTLER TOASTS THE PRINCE.

Mr. J. F. H. Harper's Happy Speech.

I have presented the text of the speech in which Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, proposed the health of His Prince of Wales just before His Royal Highness left the Colony. In the course of his speech Mr. Harper said:

You have played and danced and eaten with us in the old and wild and dorny house. You have ridden a wild horse or so, and have also ran. (Laughter.) You have even acquired local colour by learning the queer lingo the settlers talk to his labour. You have seen the country in two very different phases. You arrived when it was at its worst in the end of a series of droughts, and you have seen it transformed by a few showers. I will not say it is its best, but into something very different from what it was.

Sir, have travelled up and down the country, listening to an assortment of points of view, and now we as a people, you have probably gained a more true conception of what manner of people and land this is, than 100% of the most assiduous travellers to Kenya. And, if I may say so, you have at the same time given us the very great privilege of learning what manner of man you are. (Applause.)

Sir, we are a relatively inconsiderable niche of Empire as yet. We are too few and mostly too busy snatching a living from a much weight in the world, but we do feel that Your Royal Highness' visit will have far-reaching results in this respect, and mark a definite enlargement of the figure we cut as a unit of His Majesty's possessions, and on that account we are profoundly grateful to you for coming to us, more particularly since being in our present stage of development a community of working men we can perhaps the better appreciate what it means in this whose whole life is spent intensively of His Majesty's service—which is, not perfect freedom to give up any portion of his scanty leisure. (Applause.)

You came here primarily for a holiday—but the holidays of Princes of the Blood are apt to resemble those of businessmen. (Laughter.) We hope, Sir, that you will forgive us if the emotions excited by our first visit from the Heir to the Throne have led us to ask you to take too many holidays, but we sincerely hoped that you had a few intermissions, that we have not worried you too much, that you have had a few moments to enjoy yourself as you please, and that you will take away with you some happy impressions of a free life in the open spaces.

I believe that neither the land nor a subject has yet succeeded in making you a farmer, but at least you are the only one you could manage to make. After the removal of leisure and come and see us and this may we venture to hope, Sir, that you may see your way to remedy the uncommon defect in our visitors. I need not tell you what sort of welcome you would receive in Kenya. (Applause.)

The "London" of the Royal Navy, and it is my belief that the Prince, as published by the "London" is well recalling that the Prince stated that the only man he had ever had exceeded all his expectations and had earned him a deep and permanent interest in Kenya which he would retain all his life. It is a pity that the Prince's own labour, which has a wonderful quality which makes it very difficult to lose it. I have a few more of that kind of clothing

—and even flesh—on those thorns, and you may be sure I shall come at the first opportunity and redeem them. (Applause.) The pledges which I shall take away with me will be this recollection of the universal friendship which I have met by Europeans, the Indians, and the Africans, through the length and breadth of the Colony, and my own firm, grounded faith in the greatness of its future. (Applause.)

KENYA DEFENCE FORCE ENROLMENTS

An interesting statement regarding enrolments in the Kenya Defence Force was recently made in the Legislative Council of the Colony by the Hon. H. J. Maguire, Acting Colonial Secretary, who said:

The total number of voluntary enrolments in the Kenya Defence Force is 1,221. Of this number 200 are under the age of 21, and are not eligible for enrolment, or are too young. The net number of voluntary enrolments for purposes of comparison with the 1918 figure is, therefore, 1,021. The total number of persons liable to be enrolled based on the 1918 census, plus 2% increase, is 1,220. The proportion is therefore 86.6%. It would, however, be remembered that a number of persons, amounting to three thousand, are absent from the Colony on leave. Should these enrol, the total percentage will be approximately 90%.

LLOYDS KENYA COFFEE ESTATES, LTD.

This private company was recently registered with a capital of £4,000 in £4 shares. Its objects are to acquire lands and hereditaments in Kenya to deal in the coffee, cocoa and other produce, and to carry on business as planters, etc. The directors are: J. Lloyd, Kenot, Beechwood Road, Sanderson, wholesale, hosier and outfitter; W. J. Lloyd, Harford, Redcliffe Road, Craydon, wholesale hosier and outfitter; D. Lloyd, Harfield, Radcliffe Road, Craydon, coffee planter and cattle raiser; and C. G. Smith, Abbotsbury, wholesale, hosier and outfitter. All permanent. Qualification: £50. Registered office: 25 and 27, Wood Street, E.C.

The total production of coffee in Kenya for the year is stated in a cable report just received by H.M. Master, African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, to be 8,000 tons. November rains were above the average with the consequence that the coffee trees have generally recovered from the drought.

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TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Nyasaland's Most Urgent Requirement.

At last week's eighth annual general meeting of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited, Mr. Libert Oury, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:

"The increased tonnage carried in 1927 was due principally to an increase in traffic originating in or terminating in the Nyasaland Protectorate, but consequent upon the more stable position of the currency on the territory of the Companhia de Mocimboa the financial position there has greatly improved, and there is every indication of progress in the development of the territory. The tonnage figures show the improvement in the sugar production, and the indications of a progressive and increasing production of sisal and cotton are favourable. The petroleum boring operations at Inhamega are being followed with much interest, and recently issued reports are of an encouraging nature. Success in the search for petroleum in payable quantities, would, of course, be of the greatest benefit to the whole of the territory.

"The increased tonnage carried has enabled us to make certain reductions in rates, but further reductions will have to be dependent upon further increases of tonnage, and I do not see how we can move further tonnage until the bridge over the Zambezi is built, for in 1927 our resources were strained to the utmost in ferrying across the river 37,000 tons, a figure closely approaching the 42,000 tons, which experts who have recently investigated the position of the spot put as the maximum which the ferry could handle in a year.

"The condition of the Zambezi and the difficulties of working the ferry will be sufficiently indicated when I tell you that in the dry season the railway terminal points on both the south and north bank of the Zambezi have had to be moved every few days, until finally, in order to reach the ferry boats, a line had to be built out at Murray three-quarters of a mile into the bed of the river, while on the north bank at Chindio a temporary siding nearly two miles in length had to be constructed.

"One of your directors, Mr. N. B. Dickson—who is at the same time the Chairman of the Shire Highlands Railway and also of the Central Africa Railway—visited Africa at the beginning of 1928 on a personal inspection. He found your line well maintained and efficiently worked, satisfied himself that every possible effort was being made to cope with the difficulties at the ferry, and has come back more than ever convinced of the necessity of the construction of the bridge over the Zambezi, which has been described as Nyasaland's most urgent requirement. The Central Africa Railway has submitted plans for the construction of the bridge for the approval of the Portuguese Government, and we earnestly hope that we may shortly learn that the construction of the bridge is being put in hand. Meanwhile congestion at the Port of Beira has been overcome as the result of the practical measures taken by the Companhia de Mocimboa for the construction of the new port works at Beira, the putting into use of which has resulted in the rapid dispatch of goods and bulk, the removal of obstructions in the port.

"A temporary check in the marketing of Nyasaland tobacco has caused a dear deal of this year's crop to be held back, which in turn has entailed a reduction in the import traffic. This temporary check is disappointing, but Nyasaland tobacco has made such a good name for itself in the world's present market that there is no doubt that the present difficulty will very soon be overcome.

BIG NEW RHODESIAN COMPANY.

Formed by Powerful Groups.

"RHODESIAN ANGLIC-AMERICAN LTD., which has been registered with a nominal capital of £2,500,000 in shares of 10s. each, is a company established under very powerful auspices to acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, annuities, bonds, obligations, and securities issued or guaranteed by any company constituted or carrying on business in the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, or elsewhere, or any securities issued or guaranteed by any Government, public body, or authority of supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, at home or abroad, to subscribe for, underwrite, issue on commission and deal in stocks, shares and securities; to promote companies; to act as financial advisers and trustees; to acquire any lands, building lots, farms, mines, claims, copyrights, mining rights, leases, concessions, water, and other rights, and any kind of property and rights, in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and elsewhere; to carry on the business of miners, smelters and refiners of gold and other metals, to explore for, win and prepare for market auriferous quartz, ores, silver, diamonds, precious stones, coal, tin, copper and other valuable substances; to acquire or construct and work railways, tramways, smelting, hydraulic and electrical works, factories, houses, ships, and other works and conveniences, etc.

Composition of the Board.

"The composition of the board is as follows: Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman); Sir Edmund Davis (deputy chairman); Sir Henry Birch-nough, Bt., Mr. S. B. Jock, Mr. J. S. Wetzlar, Mr. Carl R. Davis, Major S. A. Pollak, Mr. F. Searles, Mr. Walter McDermott. The group behind this new finance company are thus seen to include the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., the Consolidated Mines Selection Co. Ltd., the Rand Selection Corporation Ltd., the Sir Edmund Davis group of Northern Rhodesian interests, the British-South Africa Company Ltd. and the Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd., etc. United States' interests are represented on the board by Mr. Searles.

"The directors are to number not fewer than three nor more than twelve. The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. may appoint one director and designate him to be chairman. The other first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

"The directors may not borrow and need not double the amount of the nominal capital without the sanction of a general meeting. Qualification: £500 shares. Remuneration of chairman, £250 per annum. The directors (including the chairman) are to receive £1,000 per annum. There is also to be paid to the directors such further sums as together with the fixed remuneration of £1,000 per annum shall equal 2½% of the value of the cash and/or other assets, distributed as bonus or dividend for the year, but so that the total sum so payable shall not exceed £1,000 for each director without the sanction of a general meeting.

"Messrs. Messers, Holmes, Son & Paul, Limited, 10, New Broad Street, E.C. 4.

"The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, which it will be seen is leading this great new enterprise, has played a prominent part in the exploration of Northern Rhodesian minerals during the last two or three years, and already it is a notable fact that the new company has acquired substantial holdings of shares and debentures in a number of mining enterprises in Northern Rhodesia.

PIONEER DAYS IN NYASALAND

Jubilee of the African Lakes Corporation.

At the recent annual general meeting of share holders of the African Lakes Corporation Ltd. Mr. Moir, one of the founders, said:

“I wish to refer to the jubilee of our company, which was founded as the Livingstonia Central Africa Company in 1874. What is now Nyasaland was then a practically unexplored no-man's-land, one of the principal centres of the African slave trade, with consequent inter-tribal wars and universal lawlessness. The condition of the majority of the Natives was deplorable.

The expediency of the pioneer missions, the Livingstonia Mission to Lake Nyasa and the Stanley Mission to the Shire Highlands, only partially lifted Livingstonia's affliction that so long the country legitimate commerce was so hindered. Missions were essential.

To meet this situation, our company was formed, from the beginning it was realised that its immediate work was not to be permanent, the company would require to be on a sound business footing, first to both European and Native clients, and paying its way. While only one small settlement was gaining the period of pioneering had the time of the war of defence against the Arab slave raiders. A sugar factory to grow that most of the capital invested 25 years ago was excellent, but exists at present at its original nominal amount in 1924. African Lakes Corporation Ltd.

One fundamental idea was that by placing steamers on the Zambezi, the Shire and Upper Shire, and Lake Nyasa, ivory—the only payable trade commodity in Central Africa—could be brought to the coast and European markets in a better manner than on the heads of thousands of slaves, to procure whom real ivory money Natives had been murdered and hundreds of miles of country devastated.

Sale of Liquor to Natives.

On our arrival at the Portuguese coast town of Quilimane, it was declared that nothing could be done in securing Natives to man boats, canoes, etc., except by giving spirits. This we declined to agree to. By gaining the confidence of the Natives, and sending less-contaminated workers from up-country with our boats, we succeeded in getting work done

without payment in spirits. The company has always declined to make profit from the sale of liquor to Natives, since 1884, while we were still practically the only traders in Nyasaland, we assisted in securing by international agreement at the Berlin Conference that it should be illegal to sell liquor to Natives in the enormous territory of the upper basins of the Zambezi and Congo rivers, which restriction happily continues to this day.

For many years, as the only secular power in the country, it fell to the company to adjudicate between individuals, villages and tribes. When the Arabs sought to drive out the Europeans from Lake Nyasa, the brunt of the struggle was borne by the company. In 1885, when the European scramble for African concessions took place, many land treaties with Native chiefs were negotiated by the Managers of the Company. These were subsequently handed over to the British Government in support of the claim that the country should be recognised as a British Protectorate. In 1891 Nyasaland was proclaimed a British Protectorate and the costs of administration became charge on the whole community.

With the desire to create payable industries, the company imported many fruit and other trees and seeds, as well as improved breeds of cattle, dogs, poultry, etc. They established plantations of cotton and coffee, and later on of tobacco, rubber, and tea.

In 1893, when Cecil Rhodes wished to carry his Cape to Cairo railway north of the Zambezi, it was arranged that for certain and certain mineral rights along the Zambezi river, the company's shareholders should receive British South Africa Company's shares equal in number and nominal value for their holdings, and that a new company should be formed with the same directors and officials to carry on the work of the original company. Most of the share holders reinvested in the new and much enlarged company—the present Corporation.

For many years, pending developments, the company were official bankers to the Nyasaland Administration and the British South Africa Company. More recent events are better known to the present body of shareholders. The traditions of the company have been well maintained by our present staff, alike through good times and difficult. I am sure you would wish me, in your name, to convey to them our cordial appreciation and thanks for their devoted services.

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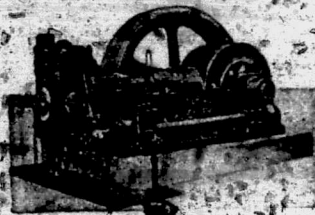
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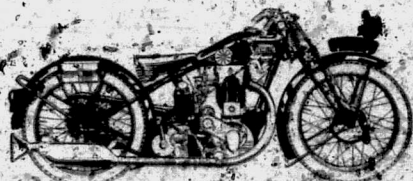
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advisers designating the Editor's list on any matter. The chief object 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 on such matters.

The total of the Poppy Tax collection in Mozambique alone was £254.

Exports of beeswax from Tanganyika Territory during this year are expected to exceed 12,000 cwts.

The number of shipping entries Dar-es-Salaam harbours has increased from 1,022 in 1922 to 1,508 in 1927.

The Government of Uganda announces that the use of solid-tired motor vehicles is henceforth prohibited in the Protectorate.

It is proposed to hold the annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa in Nairobi on January 28.

The 14th yearly session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce is to be held in Mombasa on January 26, 27, and 28.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory for the first six months of last year totalled £2,075,586, as against a total of £1,746,606 in the first half of 1927.

A very successful cotton season is anticipated in Uganda, and as imports have been generally on the small side, the outlook for the sale of British manufactures should be good.

Cabled information has been received in London that the beach line connecting the Roan Antelope mine with the main Northern Rhodesian line at Ndola has been completed.

Imports into Zanzibar during August included Cement, 88 tons; galvanised sheets, 28 tons; implements and tools, 12,866; cotton piece goods, 74,560 yards; motor spirit, 16,770 gallons.

Several firms with East African interests have recently made substantial contributions to the Lord Mayor's Fund for relief in the distressed mining areas, amongst them being Messrs. Anglo-Siam Co. Ltd., £345; Finlay & Co., Ltd., £250; Arbuthnot Latham & Co., £100.

Trade imports into Zanzibar during the first seven months of last year totalled £1,609,422, compared with £1,528,770 during the same period of last year. Domestic exports totalled £1,046,042, a decrease of £152,232.

Clove exports show a decrease from 105,000 cwt. in 1927 to 122,300 cwt. in 1928, while coffee increased by 22,000 cwt. to 1,251,500 cwt. this year.

A review of the year ending during 1928 issued by Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd. contains the following observations concerning Eastern Africa. "The main commodities in Central Africa, and a few years hence, the important quantities will be available from the mines. The first all consignment of diamonds was made in 1927, and the first large sized gem was eventually consigned in 1928."

"An annual consignment from Johannesburg reports that at an annual general meeting of Tanganyika Diamond Colonel Donaldson, who presided, stated that during the year 1928 carats had been recovered to the value for the first six months of the current year £1,922 carats had been won from 50,000 tons of ore. The November recovery was the best average recorded, with 20.3 per cent loads, compared with 19.2 per cent for last year. The prospects of the Central African mines, Tanganyika, were very promising, as an additional six separate Kimberley occurrences of various sizes had been located, and two of which diamonds had been discovered by the company, which is practically worked."

What is apparently an alluvial deposit has yielded over 1,180 carats of stones averaging two and a half carats of best quality and commanding high prices; the average value exceeds that of the Tanganyika stones.

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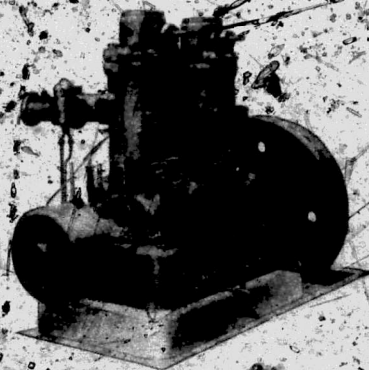
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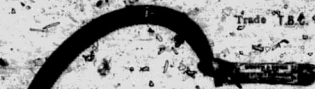


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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

In view of the Christmas holidays our usual weekly produce reports are held over.

HIGHER SISAL PRICES PREDICTED

The current monthly fibre circular issued by Messrs. Hindley and Co. Ltd. says of the African sisal position:—
Demand from all consuming quarters has been unimpaired throughout the last month, America having shown considerable interest. Contracts have been made past the autumn months of 1929, and although current prices are not unattractive to producers, they have disposed of the bulk of what they can prudently sell and are reluctant to enter into further commitments. Supplies in merchants' hands are relatively small. In view of the absence of carry-over either of manufactured or raw stocks from last season, it is feared that supplies will be hardly adequate for next year's requirements and higher values are more than likely as the season advances. Values close No. 1 quality according to mark: £41 to £42; No. 2 quality according to mark: £30 to £41, c.i.f. U.K. Cont.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Granville Castle," which left London on December 28 and Plymouth on the following day, carries for

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Mrs. J. Anderson | Mr. F. R. Jensen |
| Miss M. Anderson | Mr. R. E. G. Wilkins |
| Capt. E. Anderson | Mrs. D. Young |
| Dr. R. Calleia | Miss Young |
| Capt. M. C. Hoole, M.C. | Master Young |
| Mrs. Hoole | |
| Mrs. Ireland | Mrs. Harley Groom |
| The "J" and "O" liner "Chitral," which left London on December 28 and is due to sail from Marseilles on January 3, carries for | |
| Mrs. R. Akroff | Mrs. Hamilton Leigh |
| Mr. B. S. Andrews | Mr. Heyb |
| Mr. A. J. Aitri | Mrs. Heyb |
| Major Brodie | Sir Edward M. Winter |
| Col. Arthur Birwistle | K. B. E., D.S.O. |
| Mr. L. E. Boxall | Miss D. Midwinter |
| Mrs. Hoag | Rev. G. H. Marston |
| Rev. W. Wilson Cash | Mr. H. C. Nelson |
| Miss V. Cowen | Mr. R. J. Smith |
| Sir Arthur D. C. Bart. | Mr. A. Beeby Thompson |
| Mr. Fifth | Mr. J. S. Williams |
| Col. J. Hamilton Leigh | Mr. C. de S. Wheeler |
- Passengers marked * join at Marseilles. Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

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FLYING ACCIDENT IN THE SUDAN.
Pilot and Two Passengers Killed.

The Air Ministry announces that as the result of an accident, some 100 miles of Khartoum to a Fairly S.I. B. machine No. 1 (Bombing) Squadron, on Boxing Day, the young Officer William Alexander Kicks, the pilot of the aircraft, and the passengers, Captain James Charles Doyle, R.N., and the Nautical Inspection Director, and 28399 Sergeant Charles Leonard Long, were killed.

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NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Selection indeed does a British company produce so excellent a catalogue as the 96-page volume which we have received from Messrs. Thomas Locker and Co. Ltd. the wire mesh manufacturers of Warrington, who as many of our readers know, specialise in mosquito gauze and in "Durite" screens for coffee plantations and other agricultural uses. This splendidly compiled and profusely illustrated book ought to be in the possession of every East African wholesale buyer of wire screens, wire gauze, and wire netting or fencing of any kind, for it is a veritable handbook on the whole range of such products. Any of our readers who mention East Africa can, we believe, obtain a free copy of the catalogue, by writing to Messrs. Thomas Locker & Co. Ltd.

We are indebted to the Agent-General of the Companies Maritimes for a copy of a volume issued by the company in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its incorporation as a transport concern. The book is a dignified, well planned, clearly printed, and illustrated record of the company's activity from its constitution to the present day.

We have received from Messrs. George Booth and Sons of the Steam Mills Company, Yorks, a copy of their illustrated list of articles and weaving tools suitable for East African use. The list, which gives a clear statement of the prices of each pattern, is interesting and obtainable from the principals of the firm, their local East African agents, Messrs. Ross and Dillan, P.O. Box 150, Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

BRITISH INDIA

Madura passed Port Natal homewards, Dec. 29.
Malda passed Gibraltar outwards, Dec. 27.
Matani left Zanzibar outwards, Dec. 20.
Karaona left Seychelles for Bombay, Dec. 30.
Khandala left Lourenco Marques for Bombay.
Jan. 2. Karaona left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Dec. 31.
Elhora arrived Botabay, Dec. 31.
Karaona left Bombay for East Africa, Jan. 2.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE

Rietfontein passed Las Palmas homewards, Dec. 22.
Jagersfontein left Dar es Salaam for South Africa.
Drs. Rietfontein arrived Amsterdam for East and South Africa, Dec. 25.
Hilbillion arrived Rotterdam homewards, Dec. 21.
Hemskerk left Genoa homewards, Dec. 23.
Nykerk left Mombasa for East and South Africa, Dec. 19.
Smatra arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, Dec. 23.
Gieketk left Beira for East Africa, Dec. 22.
Waaldyk left Mossel Bay for Lourenco Marques.
Isleworth left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Dec. 22.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

General Votron arrived Reunion for Mauritius, Dec. 27.
Bernardin de St. Hilaire left Port Said for Mauritius, Dec. 26.
General Duchene left Mombasa for Marseilles, Dec. 22.
Assiateur Roland Garros left Port Said for Marseilles, Dec. 24.
Leconte de Lisle left Tamatave for Marseilles, Dec. 24.
Glabard left Zanzibar for Mauritius, Dec. 24.

UNION CASTLE

Dromore Castle arrived Mombasa from New York, Dec. 29.
Dunluce Castle arrived London from Beira, Dec. 29.
Durham Castle left St. Helena for Beira, Dec. 29.
Celia arrived London from East Africa, Dec. 30.
Glorious Castle arrived Natal for Lourenco Marques, Dec. 31.
Gautully Castle left Plymouth for Beira, Dec. 28.
Llandan Castle left Aden for East Africa, Dec. 29.
Llandoverly Castle left Mombasa for London, Dec. 29.
Sandgate Castle left Cape Town for Southampton, Dec. 29.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. today, and at the same time on January 15, 17, 23 and 29. Mails for Casablanca, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, January 4, and on January 11.
Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 5, 12 and 17.

THE S.S. Malda which is on route for East Africa carries the following passengers for

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Mombasa: Mr. W. R. Auliy, Mr. W. A. Allan, Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. H. G. Beverton, Mr. C. H. Bromfield, Mrs. E. Howard, Mr. W. C. Burton, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. J. C. Bradshaw, Mr. H. V. Boram, Mrs. E. M. Boake, Mrs. H. G. Beverton, Mr. W. R. Corteen, Capt. B. W. D. Cochrane, Mr. Compton, Mr. J. Coates, Mrs. Coates and child, Mr. D. G. Cunningham, Mr. E. H. Gibson, Mr. A. G. Gray, Dr. L. D. Leonard, Dr. L. R. Davidson, Capt. C. W. Elliot, Mrs. Elliot and child, Mr. B. W. R. W. Flestead, Mrs. Fairley and infant, Mr. J. D. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mr. K. Godfrey, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Greig, Miss M. M. Haig Leaves, Miss G. Higgin, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. L. Henderson and maid, Mr. W. Inson, Mr. A. G. Johnson, Mrs. H. G. Johnson, Mr. F. W. Johnstone, Mrs. E. W. Johnstone, Miss M. M. Kemble, Mr. W. M. Lee, Mrs. A. Lee, Mr. W. W. Mackinlay, Dr. T. H. Massey, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. M. Maxwell, Miss E. Maxwell, Mr. Milne, Mr. P. O'Bagan, Mr. P. Pugh, The Hon. Kiwa Plunket, Mrs. Boyd Rochford and child, Miss C. W. Shawyer, Mrs. Shulton, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mrs. H. L. Senior and infant, Mrs. H. G. Smith, Mr. J. Summers, Mr. W. J. Griffiths, Mr. O. G. Glennan, Mrs. G. Glennan, Mr. R. E. Irvine, Mr. D. Jackson, Mr. G. A. Kelby, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, Mr. G. H. Noakes, Mr. O. R. Potter, Mr. J. H. Pasfen, Mrs. Pasfen, Mr. E. M. Roden, Mr. E. E. Roden, Mrs. T. S. Sayce, Miss A. Schulte, Mr. C. S. Sayce, Mr. A. G. Stevens, Mrs. A. G. Stevens and child, Mr. C. H. Turner, Mrs. D. D. Tahourdin, Lieut. M. R. Tuckey, Tangia: Mr. A. C. Davey, Mr. R. G. Godney, Mr. A. Reid, Zanzibar: Mr. C. E. Battiscombe, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. H. Smith, Beira: Miss D. Cox, Mrs. G. Gibson Thompson, Mrs. Lane, Miss Lane, Mr. E. G. Lane, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. W. Waller and children and nurse, Miss Waller, Master Waller.
Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
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Passengers marked ‡ join at Mombasa.
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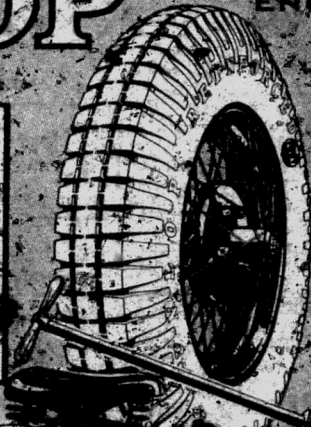
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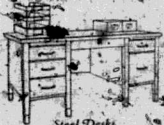
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ERRONEOUS IDEAS OF EAST AFRICA.

A London daily newspaper which recently sent a special correspondent to East Africa gave much emphasis last week to his opinions of the prospects offered to the European settler, and the first of the articles which was given front-page prominence under the bold heading "£3,000 Minimum for Success. No room for Settlers without Capital" unfortunately contained a number of statements erroneous in themselves or calculated to create an erroneous impression in the mind of uninitiated readers in this country. Unless the British settler can produce from his pocket £3,000 to £5,000, he is not wanted, is the judgment of this correspondent after a tour of 4,000 miles through the declares the heart of the settlement areas of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Nowhere in the article is there even a reference to the Kenya Government's Closer Settlement Scheme framed to encourage the migration of Britons of

right type with little or no capital, or with capital up to £1,500; and, though half the article is devoted to Tanganyika, the undeniable fact is ignored that men of the right calibre can succeed and are succeeding in the southern highlands of that Territory on far less than the £3,000 minimum specified. A curious and ambiguous statement in this connection is that "since the War it has been a fundamental part of the Government's policy in Kenya to encourage settlement in the expansive highlands of Tanganyika." Is the suggestion that the Kenya Government or the Imperial Government has encouraged settlement in Tanganyika? Neither is correct. It is to the credit of some of Kenya's far-sighted settler leaders that they have wished to stimulate settlement in Tanganyika's southern highlands; but that the Kenya Government has dictated that policy is a ludicrous idea.

That the special correspondent is apparently impressed by Tanganyika's urgent need of British settlers is perhaps explained by the circumstance that, so far as we can judge, he omitted to visit Iringa and the rich regions to the south. The Government policy he emphasises, is distinctly opposed to the alienation of land in those highlands until a railway has been built to serve them, but he does not qualify such discouraging remarks with the essential information that a commission is now surveying the Iringa Province with a view to determining the amount of land available for early lease to white settlers, he omits mention of the all-weather road built from the railway to and beyond Iringa, he does not indicate that settlers are already raising and efficiently cultivating crops of tobacco and coffee, that the prospects of tea have been very favourably reported upon, that dairying and pig raising are so promising that a bacon factory has been erected, and that sheep farming is expected to yield excellent returns.

The whole article, which millions of people in Great Britain will have read, creates the impression that the man with less than £3,000 would be a fool, whatever his other qualifications, to contemplate settlement in Kenya, Tanganyika, or Uganda. The fact that character is the prime essential in the settler is overlooked, and there is no reminder that one man with will-power, grit, experience, and ability to get on with Natives will do more in, say, southern Tanganyika, with £1,500 or £2,000 than a neighbour with twice that sum. That more capital is required in Kenya than in Tanganyika or Uganda is self-evident, but the broadcasting of the unqualified statement that East Africa has no use for the man with less than £3,000 in hard cash is greatly to be deplored.

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS

XVII.—SAA SITA'S VIEWS OF THE POST-WAR WORLD

Specialty Recorded for "East Africa" by a Tanganyika Planter.

The earlier sketches in this most interesting series appeared during the years 1927 and 1928, and a limited number of the issues in question can still be obtained. We hope to publish further instalments in subsequent issues.

SAA SITA gazed with great interest at a parcel which I was unpacking. He had just brought it up from the post-office. It contained boots.

"Bwana," he asked, "why did you have to pay tax for it?"

"It is for the Customs," I replied. "You know that nearly all the things which come from Europe have to pay that tax."

"Why should you pay? What is done with all the money?"

"Oh," I said casually, "that goes to pay the salaries of the white men of the Government."

"Really," answered the old man, "then that is why they are so rich and live in such fine houses: If you did not pay tax on these things I suppose they would live in tents?"

"It's just possible, Saa Sita."

"Bwana, it is not good to pay tax. Why do you pay?" he persisted.

"Because I must."

"Tell me," asked the Native, "when you send things from here, do they have to pay tax in Europe?"

"Not on many things, but on some you have to pay in this country before you can send them. Do you remember the case of the *pebble* skins last year?"

"Yes, bwana. Is there any tax for the tusks of an elephant?"

"I should say so! Every tusk has to be taken to the *boma*, and written on. If it is not marked, the Government takes the tusk away and imprisons the man who tries to sell it."

"Bwana, the Indians are clever."

"Yes, but why do you say so?"

"Because, bwana, when I was on *safari* last year I came across the camp of an Indian out in the bush. He had a lot of men with him and I asked one of them what he was doing. He answered that they were buying rice. Now, bwana, there is no rice near, so I told the Indian that he could not buy it there. He was a very good man, and he gave me some tobacco and a drink of beer and said that he thought he might be able to get some rice next week. I went on my *safari*, and when I passed again the week after he had forty bags of rice. I wanted to see if it was *mbile* or *mbunga*, and so I felt a bag. The Indian who was near and saw me came running out of his tent with a big *mba*. He cursed me, and called me many bad names, and told me to get out. This was strange, but I thought he had been drinking."

"A few days afterwards I met some men carrying rice. I asked where they were going, and was

told that it was to the camp of the Indian. But you are carrying rice away from the railway station. Why not carry it the other way?" I questioned. They said they did not know and continued on the road, but I thought it queer. Two weeks afterwards I saw a friend of mine, who told me that he had been working for an Indian carrying rice, and that he had a lot of money for his wage. "Since when does an Indian pay big money for porter's work?" I asked. My friend laughed. "Saa Sita," he said, "we carried rice, but among the rice were tusks of the elephant. In the camp of the Indian many teeth had been buried, so he put them in the bags of rice, and if they were too big he cut them in pieces. Now, bwana, that Indian had very great cleverness. He did not pay any tax."

"Really," I laughed, "so that's how the ivory gets out of the country!"

"I saw you with a stranger yesterday, Saa Sita. Who is he?"

"Only my brother. He is a lucky man. He lives near the big main road, close to some water which makes the road very soft."

"Well, how does that make him a rich man?"

"Oh, many motor cars come along that road, and many get stuck in the mud. Then when they cannot get out, my friend comes up. The people of the motor car tell him to push and pull, but he says,

"How much money do I get if I help you?" Sometimes they say two shillings, but my friend tells that it is not enough, but if they will give him ten shillings he will call many men. Then the white men swear at him, but tell him to call the men. But he wants the money before they do the work."

"Your friend is a scoundrel," I said. "And tell him that if I see him on the road I'll run over him." I added sternly for the public weal.

"Oh, bwana, he knows you. The road will be all right when you pass."

"What do you mean? Do you mean that your friend makes a hole in the road himself?"

"Yes, bwana, he has very much cleverness, for he went to school in Dar es Salaam."

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PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA

HYENA MAN

The Story of a Dog

A Story of the East African

By H. B. Smith

Captain Barrington was a representative Officer in the service of one of the East African Governments. He stood on his veranda during the night of the torrential rain. For four months he had not seen a white man, for the road had long since become impassable and the bridges of which he was so proud had vanished in a swirl of frothy waters. Except for the slender thread of telegraph wire, he was entirely cut off from his kind.

He was beginning to feel the strain. He was smoking too much and drinking more than was good for him. As he called for a whisky and soda, he noticed through the thunder of the rain an unusual sound, like the noise of a stick on a concrete pavement. Looking quickly from the rough opening that served as window, he saw a ragged and unsavoury specimen of humanity heading his way towards the bungalow. He carried an immense, knotted stick, with which he tapped the hard surface of the ground.

The sight of the man was too much for Binks, Barrington's dog, which shot down the steps into the blinding downpour, and with a snarl seized a mouthful of the Native's filthy rags. But instead of fleeing, the fellow turned and raised his stick under the broad-blinded hat his face looked evil and animal-like. The stick was heavy, and before Barrington could move it had fallen with a smashing blow on to the dog's back. Again he hit her, and then, gathering up his trailing robe, ran with amazing swiftness into the bush.

Binks lay, where the blows had felled her, and Barrington, sick with apprehension, plunged into the downpour, lifted her up, carried her to the veranda, laid her on a woven mat, and with experienced hands examined her injuries. The poor creature's back was broken, and there was nothing he could do for her. "Poor old girl!" he murmured brokenly.

Bringing a lamp, his personal boy stood beside his master, and looking sadly at the dying dog, said, "That was a bad man, *buwana*. As he came I feared him greatly, for he is a hyena man." He placed the lamp and padded away on silent feet.

Darkness had fallen and the rain shut off the outside world like a curtain. The bungalow was full of shadows. Barrington glanced over his shoulder as if he suspected those shadows to hide an enemy.

"Hyena man!" A few months ago he would have laughed at the boy's fears, but months of isolation were telling on him, and the queer beliefs of the Natives among whom he had been so long began to seem less unreal. He knew that the bush Natives hold an irrefutable belief that certain old people can turn themselves into hyenas, which prow about the villages at night, preying upon their kind, secure in the knowledge that, such as the Natives fear them, they dare not kill in case by so doing they cause the death of one of their family.

Thinking now of the veterinary officer's campaign against the hyenas, Barrington smiled grimly, remembering the extraordinary results there had been among the old people. "So many had died that he was obliged to follow the chief's request to stop the campaign. Out in the bush there are still queer, unexplainable things. What is there so really something in the hyena theory, he heard

himself another drink and returned to his place beside the dog.

He remained gently caressing her head and speaking to her softly, but she was unresponsive; her eyes, fast glazing, were fixed upon a box in a corner of the veranda. Suddenly realising that she wanted her puppy, Barrington strode to the box in which it lay and placed it beside the mother. She moved her head, tried to lick it, and a look of contentment crept into her eyes. There were tears on the man's cheeks as he watched her.

"Don't worry, Binks, old girl," he whispered. "We'll take care of your baby."

Next morning Barrington went to his office feeling nervous and dispirited. He needed more than his usual strength to listen impartially to the trivial cases brought for him to try. The petty squabbles and superstitions of the people made him tired. The atmosphere of the court-house was like a laundry. Everything reeked of damp, and was sickly with mildew. With an aching head and a touch of fever, he returned at last to his bungalow and threw himself into a long chair.

The rain had temporarily ceased. Muhammad, the boy, entered softly, placed whisky and soda at his master's elbow, and turned up the lamp, around which myriads of insects fluttered and buzzed. It was very still, and Barrington sighed. "How utterly alone he was! Never before had he felt his isolation so keenly. How he missed his dog!"

Presently the boy reappeared with preparations for dinner: "Is the small dog all right, Muhammad?" inquired his master.

"Yes, *buwana*, he has drunk much milk." Grinning broadly, the boy produced the puppy. When Barrington took it on his back it crawled up his khaki shirt and whimpered.

"Poor little chap!" The big man stroked its soft fur. "Do you miss your mother? So do I. She was the best pal I had, and I don't know how I am going to get on without her. We must take care that you don't come to a bad end. You shall sleep beside my bed in case any hungry prowler comes prospecting for choice morsels."

The big man and the little dog went early to bed, but in the small hours the man awoke. He sat up off bed and listened, his pyjamas clinging wetly to him. He felt a wave of nervousness creeping over him, so that he hardly dared to move. Then he heard the long-drawn, dismal howl of a hyena.

He lifted his net and felt for the puppy's box. His fingers touched the rough wood and fumbled in the straw. It was warm where the little fat body had rested, but the puppy was not there. Barrington scrambled out of bed and searched with his torch. There was no sign anywhere of the dog, but nothing that a shutter had been left open in the veranda, he guessed that the hyena had broken in and stolen the little dog.

"Murdering brutes!" he muttered. "I'll get you, and teach you a lesson."

Taking his rifle, he crept on slippery feet to the veranda. The rainclouds had dispersed and there was a round and battered moon. Shivering a little in his damp clothing, he crouched on the steps and waited. Dead silence. Then the mournful cry came wafting out again. The hyena was apparently lurking in the bush around the bungalow. Barrington, trembling with excitement, crept down and took cover behind a tree. "Binks, old girl, send me luck," he whispered.

He waited for what seemed an age. At last the great lean brute came padding into sight, now in brilliant moonlight, now in the shadow of the trees,

Its jaws hung open; its tongue lolled out. Within twenty yards it stopped and sniffed the air. Then it turned and almost faced the man. It was the largest of its kind that Barrington had seen. He took careful aim and fired. But the spot went high. He heard the whine of the bullet as it swooshed off the ground, and saw the avenga turn and run. He sprang forward and shot it in the rear. It leapt into the air, uttering a horrible cry. He sped after it, firing again, and the time saw it fall. Then it gathered itself together, went crashing through the undergrowth, and vanished.

"Damn!" said Barrington. The sound of shooting had awakened the servants, who came tumbling out of their huts like furred ho. "Come on," said Barrington, "the time has come. The big avenga has run for the bush with a small dog. Bring my torch."

By the electric lamp they were able to pick up the spoor. A pool of blood showed that the beast was badly hit, and a blurring line in the wet pathway indicated that one leg had been broken. Behind the bushes the trail led them into thick bush. Great bays were cut and flo, and now and then a night hawk called but of four-legged animal life there was no sign. For some hundreds of yards they followed the blood spoor, and then lost it on an islet of rocks.

"Go on to the left, you boys, and wait for me by these trees," he ordered.

The boys separated and continued the search. The Avenga was away at the edge of the plateau. Barrington, followed by his orderly with a service rifle, went slowly forward.

Then without a growl or a cry of warning, out leapt a giant grey form. The two men saw its eyes glaring with murderous hate, and its great snapping jaws were gleaming with teeth. But Barrington stood stock still. By some trick of the light the form he saw was not that of any animal. Natives' superstition and the words of his boy flashed across his mind, and he saw a horrible hair rising on his head.

Without a moment's hesitation he raised his rifle and fired straight into the creature's mouth. The body fell with a thud, and lay twitching. "He is a big one, *braka*," said the Native, grinning and poking with his naked foot at the corpse. "but he will not eat my master's dogs for him." The rest of the servants had come running up, and were looking fearfully at the spotted carcass. "An old man will die this night," said one, shaking his head solemnly.

The party wended its way back towards the bungalow. Suddenly from the forest came a loud shout, and Barrington hastened to the spot where he was standing. In the shadow of a giant tree he descried a shapeless bundle. "Something is there," he screamed, and he seemed vaguely familiar. He bent and pulled aside the dirty rags, disclosing an ancient Native fast asleep. In the bundle of cloth around him he saw something moved, and a small brown mouse came peeping out.

"Well, I'm damned!" if it isn't the puppy! "I saw the little creature in one of the huts. I bent over the man and sized him by the wrist. I would think he had been trying to crawl into his feet. But the man he told was bold and clammy, and he slipped out of my hands. The boys, clustering round, stared dumbly at the mammadi rook, the puppy of this man's name."

The human man will not get you now," he said, stroking the silky brown head. "The human man has died."

A CASE OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

Outwitting a Witch Doctor.

Originally written for East Africa.

By Frank R. ...

Since Beryl never had seen a crocodile, drag a pole into the river, she had determined to let pass no opportunity of shooting the reptiles. She spent hours at the riverside potting the brutes, and so Bruce, her husband, rigged up a field telephone between the bungalow and a grass shelter which he had had put up to shelter her from the sun.

Beryl, having just accounted for another crocodile, duly reported it to Bruce by telephone. "It gave one horrible swirl and floated down stream," she said. "That is in addition to the two others I've stung but cannot claim to have bagged."

"Good girl," replied her husband. "You've done so badly recently we had best postpone our dinner to-night and—Beryl! What was that?"

A terrified scream in the receiver had almost deafened him. His first impulse was to drop the instrument and rush along the game path to her, but a reassuring and decidedly shaky Beryl informed him that she was in no danger.

"I was so startled, dear. A horrible Native was crawling past the shelter right at my feet. He has stopped now and is looking at me over his shoulder. Go away, you! No, don't worry, dear, I see he is a cripple, but he is staring at me as if he would like to kill me. Yes, crawling—like a crocodile. He has a huge body, but his arms and legs are no larger than a child's, and his legs drag behind him like useless lumps of flesh. I wish he would go away. I'll tell Pipili to send him off."

"Isn't it queer," she continued, "Pipili says he cannot give the order as the creature is the chief of the crocodiles—if ever you heard anything so impossible—and his name is Mamba Mambwa. I wish the thing would keep his eyes off me; he is still looking at me over his shoulder. He has probably heard about my shooting his pets and has come along to see the damage. No, there is no need for you to come over—he is crawling away. He has gone now."

"*Bavana*, the witch doctor is very angry about killing the crocodiles. Here they are taboo. He demands a prize to help him forget the outrage," announced Ali, the headman, next day.

"If he wasn't a cripple he would get a prize that he would remember," burst out Sayer. "He crawls around and frightens people and then has the unfounded cheek to ask for *bakshish*. Tell him he won't get a cent."

"When Bruce told Beryl she was thoughtful. 'What explains,' she said, 'why I can never get the chance to touch a crocodile after I have shot it? When I asked Pipili a few days ago if he could get me some of the teeth he looked scared and pretended he would not understand. Now this has cropped up, I remember he once told me that when anyone offended the witch doctor he always sent a crocodile to settle the account.'

"That night when they returned from the shooting camp they were amazed to find the bungalow deserted. Pipili, apparently unable to explain the absence of the boys, looked anxious until Sayer ordered him to find them. When in company with the other boys of the shooting party, he departed on his own business."

bed, by which time both were convinced that Mamba Mkuhwa was responsible.

"Let's hope the boys will be back in the morning," said Beryl at last.

"If they are not I'm going over to fetch them."

It was, she thought, about two o'clock in the morning when Beryl first heard the noise outside. She was just dropping off to sleep, again when a dull thud outside the door startled her. Then she thought she could hear a heavy body being dragged along. Her mind flashed back to Mamba Mkuhwa: He crawled. Thank goodness, the door was locked. The thudding throb of a Native drum miles away made listening a torture.

Tap—tap—tap, went on the rapping outside. She would have thrown open the door and faced the intruder had she not felt that Mamba Mkuhwa or something equally horrible was counting upon it. She had an unaccountable but firm conviction that something dreadful would happen if Bruce or she opened the door. Fear of disaster strengthened her resolve not to awaken her husband. She had often teased him about his heavy sleep; now it was a blessing.

A brushing movement, followed by a sickening rasping slobber almost made her scream. As if the thing could actually hear her startled gasp, it laughed broadly, vicious and mocking, it conveyed a message of unmistakable hatred and triumph. Then came the thudding of the distant drum, silence.

For hours she lay awake listening for the slightest rustle. The drum muttered and fled away as she dozed.

The bright freshness of the dawn washed away the eerie experience of the night, and it was not until both were busy with sardines and coffee that Beryl spoke of the incident.

"It's that rotten witch doctor!" declared her husband. "The thing is as plain as daylight. The witcher ordered the boys off in order to play his monkey tricks. Don't you worry, old girl, I'll look out for him to-night."

"Do you think he will come back?"
"Rather! He won't give up the joke until he thinks he has got through. If the boys can't come back to-day you can be sure he will be around to-night—when he'll receive my contribution to the performance."

The boys did not return.

"He is a long time coming," whispered Bruce that evening as they sat in the dark, "but I am certain he'll soon be here, otherwise the boys would have returned."

As he spoke these words a muffled thud against the outside wall of the bungalow, low down near the door. Going Beryl's head a reassuring squeeze, Bruce waited. For a time they heard nothing beyond the soft swish of the leaves in the river breeze and a mosquito droning like a miniature aeroplane.

Then the drummer in the distance began a gentle intermittent beat, which reminded Beryl of a theatrical musician tuning his instrument before the performance. The effect was heightened when the disconnected notes ceased and broke into a lively measure, suggesting that the drum had loosened the muscles of the dancer who was now prepared to keep going for hours. The intermittent beat seemed to convey some message through the air, and she, who began to yawn and yawn, was again wide awake.

"There was nothing to do but wait," she said, "but suppose it had, calculated, as usual, his action and

was making the noise to draw him outside, which he slipped in and had her at its mercy. When her hand slipped a heavy automaton into her hand and she realised that the noise through had occurred to him. Their worn, well-soled shoes made a sound as they crept to the door. For a moment the stool still flashing tensed for action, then grasping the handle, flung open the door. Auffling, muffledly perceived the crash of the door, and followed by a sharp yell, before he discharged his house-omb. He told Beryl that, whatever its nature, the noise was not Mamba Mkuhwa's. Bruce would not have fired at short range at the cripple, and the yell was not human.

"I peeped at him," explained Saver, "but I think he has got away. It was too dark to be sure."

"What was it?"
"Looked like a huge dog, as big as an Alsatian, nosing round the door. Here, look, this is what he was after."

In the circle of light from Saver's flash lamp Beryl saw something suspended from the overhanging roof a few inches above the ground, by a string of twisted bark.

"What sort of rope is that, and her husband's?"
"Salt?" he chuckled. "Salt, which proves that Mamba Mkuhwa had a hand in the affair."

"It is such a tremendous attraction to animals that they will come miles to lick it. Often they cannot get it in the bush, and then the nearest approach is by drinking the blood of a kill. That cunning old-crawler got someone to tie it up after dark. He knew that the earth round the bungalow would deaden any foot-step. His plan of getting the boys away was masterly. Without the glow of a camp fire there was nothing to keep away any animal that had sufficient nerve to brave the least of human beings. The noise we heard was made by the chunk of salt springing against the wall of the bungalow while the animal tried to lick it. And that laugh—Mamba Mkuhwa was responsible for that; he was hiding close at hand to watch the fun. He may have been there to-night, but he won't risk coming to-morrow. The boys will be back in the morning. The old chap must have been awfully upset to risk the loss of a lump of salt to get even with you. These beggars prize salt, because they can't get enough of it."

Saver was right. At day-break the rook sent tea and biscuits to them as if there had been no break in the service.

KENYA SETTLER ASSOCIATIONS AND EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY

East Africa has received from Major Castell, Secretary to the Conventions of Associations of Kenya and the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, the following wireless message:

"Eastern Africa To-day" received Convention, Coffee Planters' and other Associations in this office send hearty congratulations, in which I join."

The receipt of this kindly appreciation is not scarcely less highly valued by East Africa for whose staff and correspondents the preparation and publication of the book in question involved a great deal of additional labour. That the volume would satisfy so fully a real need was sure, and that it should so quickly evoke generous praise from many regular readers of the Journal is simply commendable. The authors' Extracts from Press Reviews will be found on the outside back cover of this issue.

DISEASES OF TEA, IN EAST AFRICA.

Butler, important research.

Results specially tabulated for East Africa.

MANY of the disorders with recorded in Dr. E. J. Butler, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, New, visited Nyasaland early in 1921 to investigate injury caused by fungus diseases of the tea bushes, and in his Report on the Diseases of Tea in Nyasaland, which is now available from the Department of Agriculture, Nyasaland, he has set out his conclusions on a clarity which none expects from so experienced an authority.

As tea is a crop which is engaging increasing interest in Nyasaland but all over East Africa, Dr. Butler's results and advice are here analysed and tabulated in the hope that, stripped of technicality and displayed in a handy form, they may prove useful to the planter and save him time and trouble.

Five Root Diseases of Tea.

The root diseases of tea investigated were five in number, four are well defined, and one obscure. (a) Of the four, two are due to local fungi causing root disease.

(b) Of the other two, (1) causes internal root disease, and (2) some causes root disease of seedlings.

(1) *Root and "Crack" caused by Armillaria mellea.*

Symptoms: As in root diseases generally, the plant withers, either gradually, the leaves remaining on the bush; turning brown or remaining green, or rapidly, the leaves falling off the bush. Attack often on one side of bush only at first. W. rot of taproot and main laterals, sometimes passing into stem well above soil level.

Characteristics: Very distinct, conspicuous raised black lines and "frills" running along surface of roots; roots tear easily into strips, inner faces lined with white mycelial sheets; cracks in collar of bush.

Cause: *Armillaria mellea*, a forest fungus, infecting tea by mycelial threads running through soil under surface (2 to 2½ feet below) and spreading rapidly from stumps or decaying timber, always present in forest and in forest clearings; shade; undisturbed soil plentiful supplies of organic matter and high soil moisture.

Fruit of fungus: medium sized toad-stools, rare in Nyasaland conditions.

Control: See below.

(2) *H. Stem Rot caused by Ustilina spicata.*

Symptoms: Tea bushes die out in spreading patches, generally starting from a stump, may be sudden or gradual, with leaf symptoms as in (a) I.

Characteristics: Symptoms: No cracking of wood, external mycelium as black lumps or crusts, but not in lines or "frills," as in (a) I. mycelial sheets of fans and creamy-white in colour.

Cause: *Ustilina spicata*, a forest fungus, infecting tea roots by contact or very near approach. Threads do not run through soil. Also infects tea shoots by spores falling on wounds on pruning cuts. Attacks only young tea in Nyasaland.

Fruit of fungus: Black dots in black brown or purple-black crusts. Very common in Nyasaland.

Control of these Root Diseases.

For practical purposes it is not necessary to distinguish between *Armillaria* and *Ustilina* attacks. Cleared land must be stumped, forest abutting on a tea garden must be prepared by a trench 3 feet deep. Cut-bush appearance affected bush should be dug, three feet deep, and the soil back filled, and, whether apparently healthy bushes, 3-foot trench must be thrown back, ring of trench. Whole bush should be covered to a depth of 3 feet, all stems of cut-bush destroyed by burning. No supplies should be planted in patch for at least six months. If disease has been allowed to spread, machine may be impracticable, bushes must then be removed and soil dug, and all root fragments must be burned.

Notes: It is a good thing to pile the stumps of stumped or fallen bushes in the neighbourhood of the tea as they are done, as a means of stalling development of fungi. If they cannot be removed, they should be scorched.

Internal Root Disease, caused by

Botryodiplodia theobromae.

Symptoms: Some six weeks to three months after pruning the tea bush fails to put out new shoots, and may die rapidly. New shoots, however they may remain healthy until six or eight inches long, and then die back, or single branches may die and bush remain moribund for a long time. In early stages leaves may become mottled with pale yellow or yellowish-green patches. They then turn black at the tips and along the edges and fall prematurely.

Characteristic Symptoms: Roots appear healthy until cut, when the wood will be found stained pale bluish-black. There is no external mycelium, and no accumulation into sheets or fans.

Cause: *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, a common species in the tropics, attacks cacao, sugarcane and *Hevea* rubber. A weak parasite, especially of underground parts of plants; often completely attack of other fungi. Spread by spores which may develop on stumps of such trees as *Adiantum melucana* which have been ringed or cut down, and particularly in prunings of tea which have been buried. Often enters by wounds on roots caused by cultivation on stems by pruning.

Fruit of fungus: Round, slightly prominent, black bodies of small size, almost buried in the bark.

Control: Can be best fought by improving the general health of the tea. Stumping not essential, though always advisable (see remarks on *Armillaria* above); pruning should be done in early weeks after rains have ceased. 2 to 3 lb. of nitrate of potash should be applied round each bush at the same time. Tea prunings should never be buried, but collected and burned.

Notes: Young tea is more likely to be attacked by this fungus when planted on cleared grass land.

(3) *II. Sclerotial Root Disease caused by Macrophoma phaseoli.*

Symptoms: Mainly a disease of seedlings. Leaves turn pale and then wither and fall off more or less completely, shoot dies back, or wither, but new shoots usually arise at or below surface of soil, and plants often recover. On pulling up plants after leaves have withered, a wet patch of partially rotted bark is found extending along taproot and base of stem for about half an inch, and involving the seed.

*The black body of a fungus is called a Mycelium.

which may become a slimy mass. Lateral roots clean.

Characteristic symptoms. On small black dots (sclerotia) under bark, visible under lens. These are the "fruit" of the fungus commonly found.

Control. Weeds should be reduced and excessive shade of seedlings avoided; air must be allowed to circulate freely. Affected seedlings must not be used for planting out. If found in field, sick bushes must be at once removed.

An Obscure Tea Disease.

The fifth disease of tea investigated by Dr. Butler resembles "Internal Root Disease" in some respects.

Symptoms. Spreads in irregular patches; may commence in any part of bud except clay. Follows *dawood*. First symptom development of shoots bearing small, narrow, pale green leaves, often with edges upturned; veins prominently green; bushes become "twiggy". Attacks only unilateral, but course much slower than in either (a) I or H; roots in early stages clean, bark smooth and wood full of sap later, bark easily scratched and wood cuts easily.

Notes. May be a root disease or possibly a virus disease; usually associated with presence of trees such as *Parinarium molle* (Muula) and *Albizia* *sp.* apparently often associated with (b).

Control. Attacks worst where soil has been exposed to "washes" or where bushes are encumbered; attention must be paid to drainage and cultivation; green manuring and cover crops advised. General methods against root diseases to be employed, and where attack is bad, bushes must be removed and soil treated as for (a) I and H.

Stem Disease.

One stem and branch disease, "Canker" due possibly to *Macrophoma theae*, is described by Dr. Butler and is the only disease of consequence found on the above-ground parts of the tea bush in Nyasaland.

Symptoms. Withering branches show swollen cankerous areas, surface marked by longitudinal cracking of bark, which is often detached in flakes, extrusion of reddish woody tissue through cracks. In older cankers wood is exposed; surface may show small black dots of fruit of *M. theae*.

Cause. A fungus which stimulates the formation of "gall wood". The attack is worst in hollows where soil is moist or badly drained.

Control. Drastic pruning to well below cankered area, followed by heavy spraying with Bordeaux mixture, and a lighter spraying with new growth has commented.

Notes. For all these fungus diseases, Dr. Butler urges that special attention be devoted to improving the general health of the plants by good cultivation, manuring and drainage. A weak root development is characteristic of Nyasaland teas, and this should be combated by prevention of erosion of surface soil, by cover crops, and by working in green manures.

ALTERNATE CROPS FOR NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.

An interview with Mr. H. B. McKerrow. Special to "East Africa."

Mr. McKerrow recently had the pleasure of discussing East African affairs with Mr. H. B. McKerrow, who will be remembered by many of *East Africa's* readers in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia as manager for the North Charterland Exploration Company in the early days. His interest in East and Central Africa remains as keen as it ever was, and from our conversation about developments generally in those territories, and particularly on the subject of Empire tobacco growing and the temporary difficulties from which Nyasaland and the Rhodesias are suffering, it was evident that he had kept himself fully informed of progress in a vast area which he did much to pioneer in extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

"Is there not another crop besides tobacco which could be economically grown in the Fort Jameson district, and which is of sufficient value to bear the relatively high costs of transport to the railway?"

Coffee Growing and Sericulture Suggested.

"Yes, because the prompt reply 'I am quite convinced that such adequate care in cultivation, coffee could be successfully grown as a second string to tobacco, and I believe that sericulture would be an excellent third string.' No district, however well it may produce one crop, should ever rest satisfied with its achievements, for reliance on one product will sooner or later bring disappointment and grief. Uganda suffered a few years ago in the matter of cotton, and Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia are experiencing the same hard truth to-day with regard to tobacco. There is to my mind not the slightest doubt that Fort Jameson planters could spread their risks by growing coffee, probably *Robusta* would be the best variety, and by producing silk, for mulberry grows wild everywhere."

It is Mr. McKerrow's belief that practically every occupied plantation in North Charterland has at least a certain area of land suitable for coffee cultivation, though he emphasises that the ground must be wisely chosen, and that the man with twenty-five acres of suitable land must be warned not to attempt to put fifty under the crop. Coffee has been grown in the past by a few planters, who, he asserts, paid practically no attention to the trees, for they, like everyone else, regarded tobacco as the prime matter to which to concentrate and coffee as a sideline for sporadic and very subordinate interest. That way, of course, has disillusionment, for coffee is a crop which demands painstaking care and attention. "If planters will give proper care to coffee growing, I believe, they can do well at it," he said emphatically.

What Improved Transport Means.

"To-day, when thanks to the Trans-Zambesia Railway, Fort Jameson is within such easy reach of the coast at Beira, the introduction of silkworms would present no difficulty," he added. "Even in the old days, when we had to take them out of cold storage at Chinko and when they hatched out before reaching their destination, experiments proved successful under today's conditions, greatly improved results would certainly be possible."

THIS WEEK'S AFRICAN DINNER

MR. A. A. SOMERVILLE, M.C., and Mr. Hopkin Morris, M.P., were entertained to dinner on Tuesday last by the East Africa Dinner Club. A full report of the function will appear in our next issue.

A SETTLER'S RECOVERY FROM BILHARZIASIS.

Disease never before reported from Tanganyika.

Few Englishmen have lived longer in Tanganyika Territory than Mr. Harry Parsons. When the War broke out he was engaged in gold mining at Kili-ma-za, near Kilifi, in the Mwanza Province, and, as was the case with nearly all the other British subjects in the then German Protectorate, his first intimation of hostilities was when he found himself a prisoner. For two years he was incarcerated at Tabora, and, on being released by the advancing Belgian forces, he joined the Railway staff. After the War he did further prospecting, drove transports, took furs and other contracts, and managed to do a deal of big game hunting till he was crippled and badly injured. After being in hospital in Dar es Salaam for some time, he returned to England three years ago. For a time he seemed to improve in health, but during this year he suffered constantly from weakness, the cause of which the doctors were unable to diagnose.

Secure Disease Diagnosed Immediately.

At last he wisely decided to consult the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, W.C.2. Within an hour of being examined he was told the object because of the trouble. The microscope had revealed him to be suffering from Manson's bilharziasis, a disease so rare in Europe that it has been traced only three times within the last eight years at this excellently equipped and splendidly staffed hospital, although during the War the Australian troops in Egypt had many casualties from this cause. Bilharziasis, as many of our readers know, is conveyed by a minute worm which lives in water, usually stagnant pools, and enters the body of a man when he bathes.

His many friends in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda will be glad to learn that Mr. Parsons has made such rapid progress that he has now been able to leave the Hospital. If only East Africans at home would consult such Tropical Hospitals, when they feel that their local doctor has failed to diagnose their trouble, they would often save themselves from loss of health, he told us recently. "I wish," had thought of the hospital a year earlier. The man home from the tropics is sure of every care and of consideration and understanding. Those, and the sometimes meagre, who declare that British doctors know little of tropical medicine ought to visit Endsleigh Gardens. They would learn the shrewdness of their views.

Manson's Bilharziasis.

As far as can be ascertained, this is the first case of this curious disease to be recorded from Tanganyika Territory, at any rate, in a European. Manson's bilharziasis has been known and accurately described since 1916, when it was definitely established by Leber that it was distinct from the other kind of bilharziasis which occurs throughout the whole of the African continent. Manson's bilharzia worm affects the intestinal canal, and its eggs are distinguished by the peculiar lateral "spike" or "spine". The infection, as in the more familiar form of bilharziasis, is contracted by bathing or wading in infected water, and the infection is harboured outside man by a peculiar form of freshwater snail, known as *Planorbis*.

One of the chief symptoms is to produce a form of dysentery, but it may also, when a severe infection of the liver by adult bilharzia worms has taken place, occasion shrinkage of the

liver, great enlargement of the spleen, and a severe anaemia, which may resemble closely that produced by malaria or some other blood disease. The patient to whose case reference is made lived continuously in Tanganyika Territory from 1909 to 1925, and has resided in England since the latter date. But though infected originally in Tanganyika the disease only slowly and progressively became apparent, and it was not until the early part of 1928 that he suddenly became aware of increasing weakness, breathlessness, and anaemia.

The Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

The case was correctly diagnosed in the Out-patient Department of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, when the true nature of the illness was instantly recognised—a fact which could not have been appreciated by doctors who were not previously familiar with the condition.

The characteristic eggs were so numerous that they were easily found in the excreta, but it is pleasing to be able to relate that the patient has made a rapid and striking recovery after the proper treatment by means of intravenous injections of antimony tartrate in gradually increasing doses. After the injection of 17½ grains all the eggs of the parasite disappeared, the enlargement of the liver and spleen subsided, and the blood returned to its normal state.

It gives us pleasure to set these facts on record for the benefit of other East Africans who may require skilled medical advice when in London, and also for the information of medical men in the territories, and especially in Kenya and Tanganyika, in the hope that they may be able to establish in what areas of those countries this particular worm is to be found—for, as stated, it has not yet been reported from Kenya or Tanganyika.

The Hospital in Endsleigh Gardens, it may be added, retains its unbroken succession the tradition of Manson, the "Father of Tropical Medicine." It is just thirty years since he began his work in England by founding the London School of Tropical Medicine under the aegis of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and the present Hospital for Tropical Diseases is one of the seven branches of that honoured Society, whose influence, during the century of its existence, has been carried to every quarter of the globe. The Society is maintained by voluntary contributions—a feat, which, if it brings anxieties to its administrators, enables rich and poor alike to benefit by the facilities it affords.

THE MENAGE OF LEPROSY.

The International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, meeting in Cairo just before Christmas, resolved unanimously that its view of the fact that leprosy is a disease menacing humanity, the Governments of all nations represented in the Congress should be invited to co-operate in systematic fashion to combat leprosy on the lines of discovering persons suffering from the disease, of organising intensive ambulation treatment for early cases, not discarding any organisms, of isolating comfortably lepers in an infectious stage, and of periodically inspecting their relatives.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to enter Tanganyika Territory at Dodoma on Monday or Tuesday. This statement would not have been surprising in a Home newspaper, but its appearance in an East African Official Gazette, with further specification—is astonishing.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL GORDON.

£200,000 Needed for Churches in the Sudan.

The sum of £200,000 is needed to complete Khartoum Cathedral and to build churches in various parts of the Sudan. An appeal for that sum to be subscribed in commemoration of the life and death of General Gordon has been issued by Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General, who writes:—

The Governor-General's Appeal.

Fifty years ago the Southern Sudan was the scene of indescribable horrors. Armed gangs of slave-dealers attacked the defenceless inhabitants. Tens of thousands of men, women, and children were dragged away into captivity. Scores of thousands were massacred in the pitiless raids or left their bones to mark the road to slavery.

Amid difficulties and dangers General Charles Gordon—cut off for months from the outer world—fought the slave dealers, rescued their victims, and showed the southern tribes the dawn of courage and hope.

Then revolt against the Egyptian Government broke forth throughout the Central and Northern Sudan, and death threatened all who kept their loyalty. Gordon, after a short period of rest in England, was sent out once more to try and extricate the isolated garrisons and give time for such others as wished to do so to make their way into Egypt. Thanks to his efforts many succeeded in escaping to the north, but many were still left behind.

Although Gordon, by obeying the letter of his instructions, could have joined the refugees and sought safety in Egypt, he refused to abandon those who had put their trust in him and remained in Khartoum, which was soon invested by the rebels. After an exhausting siege Khartoum was sacked on January 26, 1885, and Gordon fell beneath the spears of the Dervishes.

He died as he had lived, fighting for a great ideal. His name stands as an inspiration to every member of the English-speaking race—a lasting heritage.

In order to commemorate his life and death to consolidate and perpetuate the work connected with his name, an appeal is now being made for a sum of £200,000.

The Sudan is a vast country—nearly twice as large as Germany, France, and Italy combined. The British inhabitants are scattered in many widely separated outposts where it is difficult to satisfy their spiritual needs. Much has already been done by personal self-sacrifice and generous contributions to ensure that the name of Gordon shall be for ever remembered in the country. But much more remains to be done.

Churches must be built at Port Sudan, Atbara, and Wad Medani, but there are not sufficient funds. The cathedral at Khartoum, containing the Gordon Memorial Chapel, consecrated in 1911, is still incomplete, and as yet has no endowment. The chaplains are few in number for so large an area, overworked, and poorly paid. There is no capital invested to guarantee even their present salary. To those who from childhood's days recall the spell of Gordon's name, and to those who can find inspiration in a great example, our appeal is now made, since without help we cannot carry the burden of this great tradition.

Contributions should be sent to H.E. Sir John Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., The Palace, Khartoum, who will personally acknowledge all contributions.

Support of Famous Campaigners.

The appeal is supported by a number of famous men who have fought in the Sudan. They have issued a supplementary appeal reading:—

It has been brought to our notice that an appeal is being launched by Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General of the Sudan, on the anniversary of the death of General Gordon, for funds wherewith to place the work of the Church in the Sudan upon a fitting and lasting basis. We, as having had the honour to be comrades-in-arms at one stage or another of that series of campaigns which, between 1883 and 1898, were carried out from Dongola to Fashoda, from Suakin to Kordofan, in the course of freeing the Sudan from the appalling incubus of Dervish tyranny and clearing the way for the completion of the work of humanity of which General Gordon had been the pioneer, desire to support that appeal with all the emphasis at our command.

Forty-three years have elapsed since Gordon fell at his post at Khartoum. He died as he had lived, fighting for the cause of a great ideal, and his name remains an inspiration to every member of the English-speaking race. His life and death are, it is true, commemorated in a sense by the great work of civilisation that is being carried out in the Sudan, and concrete memorials to his name have not been wanting; but something more remains to be done. To all who revere the memory of Gordon, it must seem amiss that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since his death, and in spite of the unremitting efforts of the devoted men who have served the cause of the Church in the Sudan, it has not been possible to do more for that cause in this country for whose sake he paid the supreme sacrifice.

- The signatories are: Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, P.C., (H.C., Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, O.B., P.C., G.C.M.O., D.S.O., General Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; General Sir John Johnstone, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, P.C., G.O.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Field-Marshal Sir George Francis Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir J. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.; General Sir Leslie Huddle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lieut.-General Sir T. D'O'Byrne Snow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; General Sir Joseph Woodhouse, G.C.B., C.M.G.; Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Lieut.-General Sir Fred. Stopford, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Sir William Eliot Peyton, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Lieut.-General Sir Edward Peter Wood, K.C.B., K.C.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lieut.-General Sir Robert Dundas Whiteham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Honorary Secretary of the Beauty of Mercy headquarters, Nairobi, writes to *The Times*—

My committee have asked me to write to you with regard to the work that is done by them in Kenya—namely, the care of soldiers' graves. The graves are attended to every week in Nairobi alone about 140, and on special days, like Empire Day, Armistice Day, and Christmas Day, the ladies of the committee go and lay flowers on every grave. As very many of the soldiers were from England, we feel that it might gladden the hearts of relatives to know that even here in faraway Africa the graves of their loved ones are cared for.

RECORDS OF BIG GAME.

Ninth Edition of a Standard Work.

This great work, *Records of Big Game* (Rowland Ward, 50s.), which, first published in 1892, has now reached its ninth edition, remains as it was from its inception, the final court of appeal in all questions concerning the distribution, characteristics, dimensions, weights, and horn and tusk measurements of the large game animals of the world. The new edition, edited by Messrs. F. G. Robinson and J. H. Burce, is a splendid volume of 520 pages of heavy art paper, fully illustrated, and with its details clearly set out and authentic. As a reference book it sets a standard, and it is as a work of reference that the far-fetched hunting variety is frequently pun when imaginations are allowed to take which editors of sensational publications are sometimes willing victims.

It is interesting to note that the record bushbuck horns are 21 inches at the front, curved to the circumference, and 7 inches from tip to tip, and owned by D. J. G. Shircore, now Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Tanganyika Territory and were secured in Nyasaaland; that the bongo is now separated from the bushbuck (*Taogelephas*), and put in the genus *Bodocercus* on the strength of its tufted tail and the presence of horns on both sexes; that the correct name of the bush pig is *Choropotamus choropotamus*, and that the weight of the Giant Forest-hog (*Hylorhinus*) which is 265 lb. clean. A Spanish boar killed in Luxembourg weighed 360 lb. The amazing horn of the white rhinoceros in the Gordon Cumby collection is, of course, famous, but readers may be reminded that it measures 64 inches on the outside curve and is 22 inches circumference. The photograph gives a good notion of this remarkable trophy.

The largest black rhinoceros horns are in the possession of Mr. K. V. Painter, and reach a length of 53 inches with a circumference of 18 inches. It came from a female, shot in Kenya Colony. That three-horned black rhinoceros are not uncommon is stated, and a five-horned specimen is on record. Lieutenant Colonel Meinertzhagen must surely be the only hunter who has ascertained the exact weight of a black rhino, which is given as 1 ton 1 cwt. 4 qrs. 8 lb. One is curious to know how this weight was arrived at. As the Department of Hippopotami has exercised the wisdom of at least one African Legislature, one looks to Messrs. Rowland Ward to decide the question, but here the editors inform us "luppus" as they say they will go.

It is difficult to see how this book could be improved, but perhaps the suggestion that the dates of the trophies might be added would not be out of place. There is a wide gap between the days of Gordon Cumby and Sir Horace Byatt, whose name occurs, with those of many other well-known big game hunters, as a owner of trophies worth recording. And is the Swahili term *Kongo pongo* the one in use for the bushbuck? *Pango* is surely the usual expression.

We have received the *Register of British Manufacturers for 1928*, issued by the Federation of British Industries, a most useful book of reference for all engaged in trade. It is divided into six sections, neatly separated by coloured tabs, furnished with a good map, and is strongly bound.

A Valuable Anthropological Record.

It is a pleasure to read the really expert studies of 11000 people folk contained in the *Native Tribes of Southern West Africa* (Luta and Co., Cape Town, and Walter Bros., London, 6d.). Each is written by a recognized authority, and bears the stamp of scientific mind. Mr. C. H. L. Hahn, M.B.E., the Officer in Charge, deals with the Ovambo. Dr. L. Fourie, M.B.E., M.D., F.Z.S., Medical Officer to the Administration, writes on the different subjects of the Bushman, and Dr. H. H. Schreiner contributes with chapters on the Herero, the Nama, and the Nama Damara. It is the method of treatment and the points of view are just those so valuable to the anthropologist. The many photographs are good, if unostentatious; but there can be only one opinion of the quality of the text.

ARABIC MADE EASY.

A Handbook of the Cairo, Suez.

Every resident and modern visitor to Egypt will be grateful to Messrs. Georges Hug and Gustave Habachi for their useful little manual of the Cairene dialect of Arabic, *Pour Apprendre l'Arabe* (Paul Geuthner, Paris, 120 Frs.). While giving a transcription of the Arabic letters, the words and phrases of the vernacular are printed phonetically in Roman characters, a great help to the beginner. Essentially practical in plan, the book will be found really useful, and the excellent selection of proverbs and proverbial sayings shows that the authors have grasped the great value in everyday life of a command of that phase of Native mentality. The summary of the grammar is clear, precise, and simple—just what is needed in an elementary work—but the number of errors seems excessive for so well-printed a book.

"THE RHODESIAN ANNUAL, 1928."

THE RHODESIAN ANNUAL for 1928 maintains the high standard it has set itself, and from the first to the last of its 170 large pages provides entertainment, information, and propaganda on the great scale. The photographs and coloured plates are beautiful in themselves and splendidly reproduced; the stories are topical and eminently readable; while the present position of the industries of the country and their immense possibilities are presented in an attractive form. Especially encouraging are the pictures of the children, the young generation which Rhodesian boys and will be Rhodesian bred. The future of Rhodesia's legacy to the Empire should be safe in their hands.

Among the many good stories related is a remarkable incident—the shooting of three pythones with one shot! A hunting party in the Matobo Hills came across three pythones lying close together and basking in the sun. They were big snakes, but one shot was sufficient to account for the three, and the accompanying photograph of the party (which included a lady), with their trophies, confirms the story and the size of the quarry. As a record the feat could make some beating.

Designed, printed and published by the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co. of Bulawayo, and issued at the very moderate price of 3s., the number is an advertisement of Rhodesia as the most interesting country could wish.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES.

Meeting of the Council in Berlin.

The sixth meeting of the Executive Council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures was held recently in Berlin. Lord Lugard presided, and as other members present were the Rev. H. D. Hooper, Professor, Lewy Bruhl, Mr. J. Oldham, the Rev. Father Schmidt, the Rev. W. A. Smith, Professor Van Der Koojen, the two Directors Professor Dr. Westermann and M. Labouret, Mr. H. Vischer (Secretary-General), and Miss Brackett (Secretary). Mr. C. Schapera, representing Southern African universities, also attended. Five new members have been added to the Council, namely, Dr. Baast (a member of the Maritime Commission of the League of Nations), Professor de Goehe, Professor Thunwald, Dr. Struck, and Professor G. G. Hauschild. The three last-named were present at this meeting, the opening of a new department in the Prussian Ministry of Education. Dr. Beck, the Education Minister, who was once a lecturer on Bantu languages and Arabic in Hamburg, welcomed the Council to Berlin, and Lord Lugard replied, emphasising the international and non-political character of the Institute. The Minister entertained the members at lunch. Subsequent sessions were held at the offices of the Federation of German Industries.

Work in Progress.

Reports presented to the Council showed a considerable increase of membership, an increased support of the Institute by Governments, and an increased number of linguistic and other problems submitted for solution or advice. The Institute is more and more becoming, as it was intended to be, a clearing house of information in regard to matters concerning Africa, following upon Dr. Westermann's successful participation in the language conference in Reijaf last April, he has been invited by the Nigerian Government to spend some months in investigating and advising upon linguistic matters in Nigeria. The report of the Rev. M. Labouret, the other Director, is to visit French West Africa later in the year.

The most important discussion was that concerning the part that the Institute would take in the study of African culture. It being recognised that there is room for studies to bridge the gulf which often exists between the technical anthropologist and the practical man, he official, missionary, or scholar, the Institute will try itself at encouraging and publishing social anthropology. It proposes to publish a series of monographs dealing with such subjects as the family, African law, economic African ideas of land tenure, African systems of education, and similar subjects which have direct bearing on actual tasks in Africa. It will invite competent writers, practical men, to prepare these books.

Prizes for African Authors.

The Council is now studying and making a collection of the books used in African schools. It is also concerned at the fact that large numbers of young people are being taught to read and that practical grammar books are provided for them to read after they leave schools. This is a serious state of affairs. The Institute wishes to encourage native writers to produce literature, of an imaginative or other character, in the principal vernaculars. It has therefore decided to offer substantial prizes for the best books written by Africans—in Swahili, Lunda, etc. Full particulars of the competition will be published in the next issue of the journal, and in Native papers such as

AFRICAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT STUDENT CONFERENCE.

Representatives of East Africa Speak.

At the meetings of the Auxiliary Movement and American Fellowship of the Conference of the Student Christian Movement held in Liverpool between January 2 and 8, the Rev. H. D. Hooper, who, recently returned from Kenya to become African Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, said that the suspicions of Government authorities and commercial interests regarding missions in some parts of East Africa was rapidly breaking down. Hitherto there had been far too much temptation for each section to be entirely absorbed in its own work, and to be entirely ignorant of the problems and difficulties of the other.

This state of affairs is, however, being changed, said Mr. Hooper, starting through the African group idea started by former Student Movement Secretary. These groups began with the meeting in this country of students expecting to go out to Africa as Government servants, doctors, missionaries, and settlers. They met in England to study Native life and African problems before they went out. Many of these groups are now continuing their work, one of the chief being in East Africa under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Donald, head of the Jeanes Teachers' Government School, where Native customs and the needs of Europeans in Africa are studied.

East Africa was directly represented at the Conference by students from Uganda and Abyssinia, but among the guests were Canon Spanton, Mr. W. McGregor-Ross, Mr. J. H. Oldham, and Dr. Donald and Mrs. Fraser (of Livingstonia).

Mr. Oldham said that the recent international missionary meeting at Jerusalem had sounded the death-knell of the old idea of missions. To-day the missionary went out as the builder of an indigenous church. The churches in the West were not equal to their task at home, and these new churches of Africa and the East would unite the whole church of Christ in its common world task.

Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, who addressed small meetings at The Centre in Africa, and on "The Woman factor in Africa," respectively, were two of the group of six presented to the Conference as having been sent to the Students Christian Movement all their lives, for they were both at the first meeting, held in Liverpool in 1866.

Mental and Moral Equipment.

Speaking on "The Civilian in Tropical Africa," Mr. W. McGregor-Ross, after criticising conditions in Central and East Africa, which, nevertheless, he remarked, "are nothing like as bad as those in the Congo when it was the private property of the King of the Belgians," advised students going out in any capacity to "equip themselves in every way, and especially with the qualities of serenity and composure. High temper is too common in the tropics. Be undeviating in the habit of abstaining from strong drink. Call on ministers and missionaries. It will be good for each of you. Do not sentence upon practices which do not immediately commend themselves. Be slow to give your opinion, but decide at once whether to go with the stream or to follow a line of your own. Make yourself useful in something, whether it be in sport, or in work, dancing, or in illuminating M.S.S. Be useful before you make yourself objectionable. Stand up to your sense of humour and remain unoffended no matter what." He also urged women, with normal standards "to go to Africa. For there is nothing like the influence of good women to raise the standard of a white community."

PERSONALIA.

Colonel C. F. Watkins is now on leave from Kenya.

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Sir Montagu Barlow is spending a brief holiday in Cannes.

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Congratulations to Lady Bailey on her flight to the Cape and back.

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Mr. R. M. Barrell, Assistant District Officer, Uganda, is at present on leave.

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Mr. Eric Reid, M.B., District Officer, Tukuyu, is now on leave in this country.

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Sir Donald and Lady Cameron have arrived home by the R.M.S. Kildonan Castle.

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Sir Charles C. Wakefield has become a Vice-Patron of the Aero Club of East Africa.

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Mr. F. B. Ballenden, District Surveyor, Kenya, has arrived back in the Colony from leave.

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Mr. W. Trevor, District Officer, has been transferred from Mbulu to Moshi, Tanganyika.

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Mr. D. P. MacPherson recently arrived in Kenya on first appointment as a Veterinary Officer.

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Mr. Cecil Moore-Dobbs, O.B.E., is at present Acting Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya.

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On arrival in Tanganyika on first appointment, Dr. F. V. Adams has been posted to Tanga.

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Mr. A. Pitcairn, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, is now stationed at Mwanza.

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The death of Mr. S. Brownlow, C.M.G., formerly a Provincial Commissioner in Uganda is announced.

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Miss H. G. Dickson has arrived in Northern Rhodesia to join the European Education Department.

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Dr. D. R. Grantham, Assistant Geologist, Tanganyika Territory, has returned to London from leave.

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Lieutenant Sir T. L. H. Roberts, B.L., of the 6th King's African Rifles, is on leave from Tanganyika.

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Mr. M. O. L. Hering, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Kilwa to Kibata.

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Colonel G. B. Spicer, Commissioner of Police, Kenya, scored 94 runs in a recent cricket match in Nairobi.

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Mr. H. Chapman, Assistant General Manager of the Rhodesian Railways, is at present visiting England.

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Commander R. G. Day, R.N. (retired), who died in Paignton recently, served in the Abyssinian campaign.

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Colonel Geoffrey Francis Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., is gazetted as Commandant of the Kenya Defence Force.

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Mr. G. H. Stooke, R.N., has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner, South Lumbwa District of Kenya.

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Mr. H. S. Waterfall has resumed his duties as Deputy District Commissioner in Morogoro on his return from leave.

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We very much regret to learn of the death of Mrs. E. V. Mason of Eldoret, in which area she was very greatly esteemed.

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Mrs. A. O. Fisher, known to a wide public as Miss Margaret Peterson, the novelist, is at present on leave from Uganda.

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Mr. B. R. Peters has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Board of Education while Mr. J. D. Milner is on leave.

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Mr. G. A. R. W. Ansdell is now acting as Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

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Major and Lady Margaret Eoder, who are so well known to many of our readers resident in East Africa, have left England for Siam.

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Mr. Young Riddell is now managing the Nanyuki Co-operative Creamery in succession to Mr. Rippon, who has left Kenya for South Africa.

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Sir Edward and Lady Grigg have left London for Rushbrock Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, where they are visiting Lord and Lady Londrigan.

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Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, M.C., has been elected captain of the Zambesi Boat Club, Livingstone, in succession to Mr. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy.

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Mr. H. G. Bennett has been transferred from the Malay States to Kenya Colony as Anti-Malarial Engineer under the Public Works Department.

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Messrs. K. F. Warner and J. Cheyne have been appointed Acting District Officers respectively of the Kilwa and Manyoni districts of Tanganyika.

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Sir William Dunwall Mitchell-Cott, Bt, K.B.E., has been promoted as officer of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

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His Honour John Edward Robert Stephens is acting Chief Justice of Kenya while the Chief Justice, Sir Jacob Barth, is discharging the duties of Acting Governor.

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Mr. J. E. S. Metrick is acting as Colonial Secretary of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. H. P. Martin, who has accompanied Sir Edward Grigg to England.

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Mr. Harold Guise Brown has been appointed provisionally an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence from the Territory of Mr. N. F. Howe.

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We learn with deep regret of the death at the age of fifty-nine of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Pieter Stewart-Baird who had laboured so selflessly and energetically in the cause of Empire unity.

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One day last week the Prince of Wales received Captain H. De Erdridge Wippell, R.N., who commanded the "Enterprise," which conveyed His Royal Highness from Dar es Salaam to Brindisi.

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The elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have presented Mr. G. R. Sandford, the Clerk of the Council, on the occasion of his marriage with a silver tray inscribed with the names of the members.

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Professor Sir Aldo Castellani, one of the directors of the Research Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, has received the degree of M.D. *honoris causa* from the Royal Egyptian University of Cairo for his work on tropical medicine.

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Mr. C. W. Hooley, one of the early administrative officials of Kenya, is on board bound for Cape Town by the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle." He expects, we understand, to spend only a few weeks in South Africa before returning to London.

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We learn with deep regret of the death in Berne-mouth of Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. H. C. Marshall, C.M.G., who was District Commissioner at Abercorn for some time and who is still so well remembered throughout Northern Rhodesia as "Ma'naska" Marshall.

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Sir Edward and Lady Davson, who left London last week for the West Indies, expect to return at the beginning of May. Sir Edward, who, it will be remembered, toured East Africa a year or so ago, has been invited to preside over the West Indies Conference which opens in Barbados on January 21.

Major P. S. Hiskell, who relinquished his seat on the board of the British South Africa Company in 1922, and at the request of the directors accepted the position of general manager in 1925, for a term of years which terminated on December 31, 1928, has been reappointed a director of the company as from January 1, 1929.

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We regret to report the death of Commander the Hon. Frederick Canning Lascelles, M.N. (retired), father of Mr. Alan Lascelles, M.C., one of the private secretaries to the Prince of Wales, whom he accompanied on the recent Royal visit to East Africa. One of Mr. Lascelles' sisters is married to Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

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Colonel V. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, leaves England at the beginning of February for East Africa, from which he expects to return in September. He will proceed in the first instance to Kenya and thereafter visit Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

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The National Liberal Party Organisation and the National Liberal Federation have issued a joint statement expressing "the greatest dissatisfaction at the constant support given to the present Government by Capt. F. E. Guest, and his frequent refusal to associate himself with the policy and action of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons." As many of our readers remember, Capt. Guest served on the Headquarters staff during the East African Campaign.

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Sir Charles Metcalfe, who has died suddenly at the age of seventy-five, was one of the few intimate personal friends of Cecil Rhodes from his Oxford days until his death. It was Metcalfe who persuaded Rhodes to abandon his original intention of building the railway due north from Gwelo to Lake Tanganyika, for he insisted in and out of season that the line would never reach its objective unless it were switched westward to earn profits on the way. Sir Charles has been well described as the railway engineer of Rhodesia, and in association with his firm, Sir Douglas Haas and Partners, he remained consulting engineer to the British South Africa Company and to the Associated Rhodesian Railways.

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News has been received by cable of the death in Nairobi of Dr. John McAskill Henderson, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who joined the staff of the Physiology Department of the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen in 1923, and three years later was sent to East Africa with a group of other workers from the Institute to carry out an investigation on efficiency diseases in farm animals and African Natives. That he had opened up a field of investigation of exceptional interest is proved by the preliminary results to which East Africa has already drawn attention, and his death will be a serious loss, though the data so far compiled are fortunately available. Although only thirty-three years of age, Dr. Henderson had already done a great amount of research work.

NATIVE EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA

East Africa in the Press

MEMORIES OF ARCHDEACON JOHNSON

CANON A. M. JENKIN, of Picloet, who was associated in mission work in Central Africa with the late Archdeacon W. P. Johnson, of whom a lengthy obituary notice has already appeared in these pages, has given the Johannesburg *Star* a number of stories about the great Nyasaland missionary.

"In the early days," says Canon Jenkin, "Johnson was captured by hostile Natives, tied to a tree and flogged. He was rescued half-dead by government officials who heard of his plight, and ran around him with a hole of cloth. One village in which he was staying for a time was attacked by lions, men, women and children fled for their lives in all directions, but Johnson seized a burning brand from a fire, and thrust it in the face of a lion, with the result of the body of a Native. The lions fled at once, and Johnson thus single-handed cleared the village of the beasts."

He was a man, utterly regardless of self. He had no sense of fear, and was a source of ceaseless anxiety to his friends. After one prolonged bout of illness the Bishop insisted on his going home for a rest, and he was given in charge of a missionary (myself) in case he doubled back in the country en route for the train at Blantyre. He was escorted safely to a post horse near Zomba, but his escort woke up early one morning to find W. P. J. gone with no blankets or food. Search and inquiries proved fruitless. The missionary, in fear, travelled on to the railhead at Blantyre. After two days and on the evening of the day before the departure of the train, Johnson calmly and smilingly turned up, having cleared off to look up some friends (Native) of old days, living in those parts.

He was a veritable hero, a man of God, and a Christian saint, and gave fifty-two years of selfless service to God and the child races of Central Africa. For twenty-five years or more of his life he was blind; one eye was completely useless, the other impaired. Yet, for hours he could be seen in his cabin on the steamer, or in some village, poring over translation work.

It can never be known what the influence of the one man's life alone has been to stem the tide of Mohammedanism in Central Africa, advancing south, impregnated with suspicion and hatred of the white man. The steady influence of his life and work among the Natives in Nyasaland was tremendous during the early days of the War, when, from Cape southwards to the Zambesi, the whole Native country was waiting in suspense for the word to fight in "Holy War" against the white man. Missionaries in those parts could feel the subtle and significant change that came over the country. They were busy. Johnson was busiest of all. The Chilimbwe rising was a small indication of what could have happened, but the expected word, somehow never came.

On one occasion, the reader is told, Archdeacon Johnson was travelling third class on an African steamer and was abused by a big, bullying anti-missionary Johnson, calling up his boxing ability, and in spite of his age and fever, treated the man, till the captain from the bridge ordered the anti-missionary to be rescued. The Archdeacon was possessed of considerable private means, which he made over to his relatives and friends.

In an article to the *Times* Mr. V. A. Somerville, chairman of the delegation of Natives who recently visited Tanganyika Territory, says:

The aim of the Tanganyika Government is to make the Native a better African, not a spurious European. In other parts of the Empire in Nigeria, for example, we are trying to undo the harm done by making education too European and bookish. Education should train useful citizens, not a superfluity of clerks and typists. In Tanganyika pastoral and agriculture pursuits are, and for generations must remain, the basis of Native life—unless there is a vast development of mining enterprise and educational policy there is steadily directed to imparting intelligent knowledge of the care of cattle and the cultivation of the soil as well as some knowledge of the three R's.

At Tabora the boys, all sons of chiefs and head men, devote a large part of their instruction time to work on the farm with the cattle and the plough. The results of judicious breeding and better feeding are shown, while the effect of fertilising the soil is demonstrated by plots side by side sown with the same seed, one plot being manured, the other not. This work is carried on under a Cambridge graduate in agriculture, who is also a practical farmer. In the training of character the prefect system has been successfully established by the headmaster, another Cambridge graduate. We were present at a prefects' court held to hear the cases of two boys who had returned late to school. Evidence was heard, the accused pleaded guilty, and the sentence was a fortnight's detention at the beginning of the next holidays. What one saw was admirable, but a doubt suggests itself whether the teaching is not too westernised and whether simpler methods of Native type would not be more in harmony with the general Native policy.

At the central school at Malangali we witnessed a most interesting experiment. The headmaster, who was a midshipman in the Navy and then took his degree at Cambridge and the London University education diploma, made himself conversant with the customs and traditions of the Natives by living among them and talking to their chiefs and elders. He has brought three of the old men, known and trusted by the tribes which inhabit and surround the Malangali district, to live at the school to advise and assist, and under his supervision buildings have been erected of Native type, but better built and renter fitted to ensure cleanliness and freedom from insect pests. He was offered a room for classroom, but refused the offer, saying he could put them up for £5000, and he did it with Native labour, helped to a large extent by the boys.

A considerable part of the timetable is given to the care of the stock, and a coloured South African. If the boys were taught by a white man they would probably think and say that only white men could carry out the instructions, and the headmaster, but taught in a practical way by a man of their own colour they are more receptive in matters of the farm. Delecting, grooming, feeding, and milking the cattle are taught, each boy being in charge of his own cow and calf. The whole of the farm teaching is under the direction of a competent English instructor. Bathing, dancing, spear-throwing, singing, and some of the school assemblies round the camp, are to discuss old customs, the history of their tribe, and characters, with the headmaster and the boys, and to sing their Native songs.

GLIMPSES AT BUKOBA AND MWANZA.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Yorkshire Telegraph*, who has been visiting Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika writes in the course of a long article:

Bukoba is a most beautiful place, so green with cliffs peeping out among the trees on the north side, and houses tucked away in corners, while on the south side it looks just like the English downs. There is a white, sandy beach all round, which looks perfect for bathing. In the middle are large trees, lots of bananas, and houses dotted about in between. The roads are good, and have the fruit trees planted down each side.

Mwanza is also a lovely place, but very low-lying, and very hot. Every street has an avenue of trees, and the main street was a picture, lined down each side by mango trees laden with ripe fruit. Since the English came here the inevitable golf courses and tennis courts have also arrived. There is a fine big square here, where, we were told, the Germans used to drill their troops, and in the middle stands a large spreading mango tree, large enough to shelter a crowd. One side of the bay is very rocky, and back from the shore on a high hill is a ridge which looks like a row of sentinels. One rock, called the Queen Rock, when looked at from a certain angle resembles a statue of Queen Victoria. Another is the Balancing Rock, which rests on the top of another high one and looks as if the least touch would topple it over.

EARL KITCHENER'S NEPHEW ON KENYA.

MINE host of the Plough Inn, Flowers Bottom, near Prince's Risborough, has refused 25,000 acres of land in Kenya Colony because he prefers running a country inn in England. Major Pat a Beckett, nephew of Kitchener of Khartoum, and son-in-law of the present Earl Kitchener, has his own ideas on how to be happy.

"I would not change my life as landlord of a country inn for anything," he said yesterday to our representative. "Think of the dullness of life in a country cottage. Here there is always somebody to see. I have beer, I serve whiskies, and I play darts. The job is really like a club. The same people come regularly, and we have first-rate sports games. Most of the men are ex-soldiers, and I have a great admiration for the men who fought in the war. I did not think twice about my father-in-law's offer of 25,000 acres in Kenya. I have lived in Kenya, and I have been landlord of a country inn, and there is simply no comparison."

Thus *The Daily Express*.

A HORNED FEMALE WATERBUCK.

Mrs. Tessa DENNIS writes to *The Nyasaland Times* from Port Louis:

"While shooting in the Fort Maguire district recently I shot a horned female waterbuck. The horns are quite unlike those of the ordinary bull of the species, being very thin, about one inch in diameter, tubular, and showing very little corrugation. They are about fourteen inches long and curved downwards, somewhat similar to a ram's horns. The animal was very old, slightly larger than the average, and had obviously never and a call. It would be interesting to know if any of your readers have ever heard of other instances of horned female waterbuck.

NEW CENTRAL AFRICAN MOTOR ROADS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *The Times*:

The motor road connecting the river Nile and Congo is now completed. It runs from Khartoum to Stanleyville, on the Congo, terminus of navigation, from Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool. There is a regular service of cars for mails and passengers maintained on this, the Route Royale Congo-Nil, by the M.A.C.O., or Messageries Automobiles du Congo-Orientale. The journey from end to end can be done in five days on one of the best roads in Africa, and, in consequence, it is now possible to go from Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, to Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo, in forty days. On the motor section from the Congo to the Nile fares are, roughly, four Belgian francs per kilometre for passengers, and five francs (7d.) per kilometre for baggage. Furthermore, only thirty miles in the precipitous mountains west of Lake Edward stand between the completion of the Belgian motor road from the Nile to Lake Kivu, and from the south of that lake again to Lake Tanganyika.

A through motor road now exists from Nairobi, Kenya, to Usuhuru, in Belgian Ruanda, on Lake Tanganyika, through south-western Uganda. There is as yet, however, no direct motor road communication between Eastern Africa and the Belgian Congo, nor are there at present imports or exports to or from the Congo of such value as to make their conveyance over long distances by motor transport an economic proposition. Nearly one hundred motor cars are now plying between Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu along the new seventy-five-mile stretch of road between Lwaja and Costermansville, which used to be British.

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT AND THE HILTON YOUNG REPORT.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THE TIGR, J. M. KENWORTHY writes in the current issue of *The Fortnightly Review*:

"I doubt whether the Hilton Young Report will declare in favour of an East African Dominion, and even if it does there will not be time of the present Parliament to carry through the necessary legislation. The next Parliament, whatever its political colour, will not be able to do so, as all for the country is ruled by a Labour or a Labour-Liberal alliance, no Dominion status will be conferred on the East African Colonies, while if Mr. Baldwin is in office again the opposition will be strong enough to prevent it.

"During the War," says the writer later in the article, "I had the privilege of meeting a French Admiral who was a full-blooded Negre. He has an excellent reputation as a seaman and disciplinarian, and is accepted by his brother officers in Paris on terms of complete equality. We used to see officers of colour in brilliant French uniforms, well and no doubt deservedly decorated and well-matched, seated in cafes with French officers on terms of intimacy. natives of Africa sit as Senators representing the French Colonies, and, perhaps, most important of all, the Frenchwoman treats her coloured fellow-citizens, both the men and even more so the women, as equals. Such an attitude has hitherto proved impossible for Englishmen, Americans, or Germans, in their relations not only with their fellow-citizens of colour, but with the natives of the colonies."

BIOLOGY IN THE COLONIES.

Mr. Ormsby Gordon, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said last week in the course of an address to the Incorporated Association of Headmasters that the Colonial Office found it extremely difficult to get men with biological training or experience. There would never be a stream of men likely to succeed either as planters or as settlers, or even as administrators, particularly in growing departments like the agricultural, veterinary, and medical departments concerned with our Colonial Empire, unless parents and boys realised that there was a career of interest and fascination open to those who took an interest from an early age in the biological field of science. The men who were wanted to administer and develop the Colonies were men who understood the laws of Nature.

The present policy of the Colonial Office was to increase the numbers and the quality of the technical departments. They had more or less reached stability in their annual demand for young men to go into the administrative and political services. Roughly speaking, they took one hundred young men each year for local and central staff work in connection with Colonial administration. As the Colonial revenues expanded, and the Colonies placed pretty rapidly, particularly in tropical Africa—the money was being put into the technical departments. Their whole effort in the last five years, it would be in the future, was to increase and strengthen the public health, agricultural, forestry, veterinary, and educational departments.

As regards public health, 125 new men were appointed last year, compared with sixty-seven before the War. Agricultural appointments numbered forty-two last year, as against eleven in 1913. Forestry appointments were eleven last year against one in 1913. Education appointments numbered sixty-five last year, as against nineteen in 1913, while the veterinary appointments last year were only nine. Commenting on the extraordinarily small number of veterinarians obtainable for service in the Colonial Empire, Mr. Ormsby Gordon said it was a tragedy that to-day they had only 127 such officers in Colonies with fifty million head of cattle.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made during December last:—Kenya Colony: Assistant Master and Chaplain, Education Department, Rev. J. Gillett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. B. O'Brien; Tanganyika: Veterinary Officer, Mr. E. M. M. M. M. M.

UGANDA: Inspector of Schools, Mr. R. E. Pany; Science and Mathematics Lecturer, Kaberama College, Mr. W. W. Young; Administrative Officer, Captain E. E. Twining, M.B.E.

Recent transfers and promotions include: Mr. D. Edwards, Registrar of Supreme Courts, Kenya, to be Resident Magistrate, Kisumu. Mr. H. M. Gardner, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kenya, to be Conservator of Forests. Mr. W. A. Lee, Assistant Engineer and Chief Draughtsman, P.W.D., British Guiana, to be Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Tanganyika.

Mr. W. H. McCluskey, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Tanganyika, to be Executive Engineer. Mr. G. N. Gale, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ceylon, to be Director of Forests, Mauritius. Mr. D. Stevenson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Honduras, to be Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, N. Rhodesia.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

FARMERS are always inclined to camouflage their optimism. "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales speaking in Nairobi."

THE Baganda are the only African people that show a love of flowers. Even the lowest strata of them adorn their patches with masses of verbena and other gay plants. "Sir Gerald Phillips."

It is a known fact that lions in Africa kill more game in a single night than all the combined gazelles kill in a month. "Martin Johnson in an article in the 'Illustrated London News'."

The true salvation of the Bantu people in South Africa will therefore lie not in segregation, as recently expounded, but in the faithful interpretation of the British constitution and its implications of justice that afforded all men, without discrimination, the unstinted opportunity for self-development and the acquisition of a just share in political influence. "Professor Tabor in his book 'The Segregation Fallacy'."

Thirty years ago the scientific worker in agriculture was at best only tolerated and rarely taken seriously. The British Government would have nothing to do with him; no grants were available, indeed, a distinguished Civil Servant, in response to a request for a research grant, declared that he could not conceive of circumstances in which any Government would be interested in scientific research for agriculture. "Sir John Kustellan, 'The Empire Colon-Growing Review'."

During the past year Nyasaland has lost to its service four good Christian missionaries—Dr. Laws, Dr. Hetherwick, Archdeacon Johnson, and Archdeacon Eves—men whose combined services in the Protectorate amounted to nearly two hundred years, men who might have made their own way in any walk of life, but who preferred to dedicate their entire lives to the needs of others. Who shall say that such services cannot be productive of anything but good? "The Standard and Times."

The number of bankruptcies in the Colony during the last year 1920, as against 30 in 1927, does not in any manner reflect the true position or give any fair estimate of the state of affairs, because the majority of the petitions are those of petty traders who often begin their business upon a small scale and finance their transactions by credit obtained from 2% to 3% per month, and in such cases the Bankruptcy Court is the almost inevitable end. "Sir Jacob Barth, Chief Justice, Nyasaland Colony."

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UGANDA—TANGANYIKA BOUNDARY. DO MANUFACTURERS CARE ABOUT UGANDA?

The Strip Along the Kagera

To the Editor of "East Africa"

May I take you to make a correction or two in relation to the report of the 1st Meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce? I did not say that the Provinces (other than Buganda) not suitable for European competition had been neglected. What I said was that Uganda and the Eastern Provinces had received attention principally in the former and less parts of the country which did not provide cotton, but could be occupied by Europeans—not as I do not believe in European Settlement in Equatorial Africa. I have been sorely vexed and annoyed by a man who has his tax jurisdiction same, had received no attention. I have used the words I am reported to have used only in regard to unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the Chamber of Commerce. The only complaint was that the public had no say as to who was to be an official member and that the present real Parliament was the Chamber of Commerce.

As to the Uganda-Tanganyika boundary, it was fixed without any regard to the fact that a strip of land having been drawn off the land of the people who were more akin to Ugandians, and who sold their cotton in Uganda and now in the District of Bukoba. I did not say anything in relation of the boundary would bring revenue to Uganda but I say that there were some strips of the little strip in question that Uganda would not derive an appreciable revenue and that Tanganyika Territory would not lose it. I also said that if the part remained in Tanganyika a visitor would have to pass his arms, ammunition, etc. in Tanganyika and when, after less than twenty minutes he had entered Uganda territory, would have to go through the same formalities again. All sorts of questions, such as upkeep of roads and collection of taxes, would be avoided by the little strip along the Kagera were transferred to Uganda and I cannot conceive why the Government of Tanganyika, opposing the transfer. If necessary, Uganda would hold the Mandate for the few acres affected.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. Ishwari
Chidambaram
Kent.

Now Letters are sometimes addressed.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

The ordinary British manufacturer's ignorance of East African geography is abyssal. That most of them have no knowledge of where Uganda stands in relation to the coast is bad enough, but worse still they do not care. I have received letters addressed to me at Kampala, Kenya, at Nairobi, Kampala, Uganda, and many times at Kampala, Uganda, South Africa.

You write these people and I refer to correspondents from manufacturers and exporters and tell them that Kampala is 750 miles and more from the coast and the freight must be high and documents sent to your agent at Mombasa. Very kindly do they take any notice of you (I suppose they think they know more about the place than you do), but their attitude entails delay, expense, and general annoyance which are not exactly good attributes for the development of business relations.

Could you call the attention of manufacturers and exporters to these points?

Yours faithfully,
D. R. L. IMORTER.

FACILITIES AT THE PORT OF TANGA

To the Editor of "East Africa"

In the new year the Tanganyika Government must quickly decide what is to be done with the port of Tanga. At present quite 90% of our produce from this part of the Territory is shipped through Kilindini, which port gives better facilities. Tanga is evidently sufficiently able to cope with all produce at the moment, but in view of the largely increased planting of sisal in Usambara, etc., I doubt whether the port facilities will be able to meet the increased production in the near future.

The settler community has asked the Government whether Sir Donald Cameron's policy laid down in 1925 (not 1923, as reported) has been amended and if so what steps are being taken for improvements at Tanga. It is only reasonable to suggest that better facilities should be provided if we are intended to ship through the port and it is also reasonable to suppose that the large expenditure now made on freight and agent's charges at Mombasa could beneficially be spent in this Territory.

Yours faithfully,
M. Masit Susantoro

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Some Points Worth Noting.

"I have lived in East Africa for over twenty-six years, and I hope to spend as many more in it as I may be allowed. It is a land which I have seen change in that comparatively short space of time from a primitive Africa, almost completely off the map, to its present state of healthy development, a flourishing Colony, both materially and politically, and very much on the march. In fact, Kenya seems to have hypnotised the public political eye of the No. 10. The limelight is constantly on it. That can do us no harm," said Sir Jacob Barth, Acting Governor of Kenya, at the Caledonian Dinner held in Nairobi.

Speaking at Nakuru on St. Andrew's Night, Lord Delamere said that Kenya was a land in which he intended to continue to live and in which he wished to die. "Both my wife and I love this country. It is our home," he added amid prolonged applause.

Proposing the toast of "The Imperial Forces" on the same occasion, Lord Francis Scott remarked that the task would in these days of a mechanised army be more appropriate to the head of a garage than to one who had served for twenty years as a foot-slogger!

At the celebration in Kampala Sir William Powers, the Governor, announced that the Prince of Wales had presented a golf cup which was to be retained in Entebbe but competed for annually throughout the Uganda Protectorate.

Sir Charles Bowring and Settlers.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in Dar es Salaam, reminded his hearers that once the Imperial Government had declared its policy regarding closer union of the East African territories, it would be the duty of every public servant to exert all his influence to see that the policy of His Majesty's Government was made effective in letter and in spirit. The cultivation of sisal was extending so markedly, he said later, that in 1928 the sisal crop might be sold for considerably over £1,000,000, and if the land now being planted with the fibre became productive, the exports from the Territory in three or four years should be well over the £2,000,000 mark. Two other interesting items of information were that native-grown coffee in the Bukoba district had realised some £400,000 during 1928, and that Natives in the Kilosa area had banked about £250,000 received for their cotton.

In Nyasaland Sir Charles Bowring, the Governor, who served for so many years in Kenya, made interesting references to the progress in the Protectorate which he now administers and to the Colony for which he still entertains so strong a regard. "In the last five years," he said, "Nyasaland has been visited by Commissions and by Committees, by financial experts and by technical experts, and I have now been informed that yet another investigation is to be made of the proposed Zambezi Bridge site under African conditions. In the meantime a considerable amount of highway survey work has been completed, including that of the route from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa. A suitable port of the lake has been discovered at the terminus of this line. The practicability of reaching the western Angoni highlands and the Northern Rhodesia border by means of a such route has been demonstrated. The possibility of reopening the Upper Shire river to navigation has been investigated and estimates have been framed of the cost of such a scheme."

Congratulating the country on the formation of its own Convention of Associations, His Excellency said: "I believe that the Convention of Associations, wisely and impartially directed, can be of immense value to the country we live in. I witnessed the formation and growth of the Kenya Convention, and I confess that in my official capacity I witnessed it with no small amount of trepidation. I visualised it as possibly becoming a self-constituted organisation hostile to the Government, interested only in the prosperity of the European Community, and totally oblivious of the rights and interests of the Natives. In fact, I feared it might become an example to be quoted by the many malicious or misinformed armchair politicians who would have us believe that Europeans in tropical Africa are composed of a collection of unprincipled, selfish and brutal individuals whose one and only aim is to exploit the Native for their own benefit. But I very soon saw that my fears were groundless and that the considered views of the settlers as voiced through the Convention, so far from advocating repressive or coercive measures, were of great value and assistance to Government in dealing with the racial, social, and economic problems which had to be solved."

SETTLER PRODUCTION IN KENYA.

A CABLE received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London gives preliminary figures of the European agriculture census for Kenya Colony and Protectorate for the twelve months to July 31, 1928. Notwithstanding the deficient rainfall in 1927 and the early part of 1928, the returns must be considered very satisfactory. In some instances notably coffee and tea, they show large increases in acreage. The total area under occupation by Europeans at the end of July was 4,928,254 acres, compared with 4,737,920 acres in the preceding year, and the total cultivated area 502,885 acres, against 512,643. The numbers of occupiers were 1,366 and 1,301 respectively.

The percentages of areas under the principal crops to total areas under cultivation were—

	1928	1927
Maize	35.6	37.5
Sisal	15.5	13.0
Wheat	17.5	12.1
Coffee	14.2	14.6

In 1928 the area planted under maize was 1,100 acres and 188,658 acres were harvested, yielding 1,083,126 bags, compared with 1,314,043 bags in 1927. The wheat crop totalled 165,967 bags (of 200 lb.) against 120,560 bags in the previous year.

A further and record increase of 9,585 acres is recorded in the case of coffee. The total area planted in July stood at 8,147 acres (of which 24,594 were under three years), and the total production was 212,900 cwt., compared with 151,525 cwt. in 1927. The area under tea is now given at 2,803 acres, compared with 3,150 acres in the previous year, and 33,303 lb. were produced during 1927-28, as against 8,700 lb. in 1926-27. In 1927-28 there were 90,297 acres under sisal, which yielded 14,032 tons, whereas in 1926-27 the figures were 77,213 acres and 15,000 tons.

The total value of agricultural commodities, the produce of Kenya, exported from the Colony for the year 1927-28 was £2,284,000 against £2,521,000 in 1926-27, an increase of £237,000. The value of exports by European occupiers of green was £2,300,000 in 1927-28 compared with £2,061,000 in 1926-27.

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Camp Fire Comments.

When Twins were Popular in Africa.

The death of Mr. A. J. Swann, until lately a Senior Resident Magistrate in Nyasaland, recalls a famous proclamation of his which had a result he was fond of relating with the utmost gloom. It is well known that most African tribes have a horror of twins, and insist that one, if not both, must be destroyed at birth. To let a twin live brings the curse of evil fate. Mr. Swann ordered that every woman bearing twin children during the current year of taxation should be exempt from hut-tax. His account of the result of his proclamation ran: "Well, a positively *valued* twins are next year, and I had to endure a considerable amount of criticism from my colleagues, including the Governor, as they heard me occupying the seat of honour, endeavouring to decide whether the babies' faces and eyes were true replicas of the woman who claimed them, or whether one was borrowed from a neighbour."

The West India Native.

That the African has still a lot to learn from the West India is a fact which is being proved in a hard world of struggle is constantly being proved. From Nyasaland, where the "African" has been well looked after by numerous missions and has proved himself intelligent, a District Agricultural Officer reports that an attempt to encourage the local tribesmen to grow more fruit trees, mainly mangoes, in their villages has not met with the greatest success, as the majority of Natives are unwilling to come in for the seedling trees which are available, and also they will purchase mangoes where and when they can, they seem unable to master sufficient energy to resist to fence in young trees until they have grown to a size that will withstand the attack of goats feeding upon them. Cotton seeds are so wasted by them in spite of lectures on the urgent need for economy. The Nyasaland experience can be paralleled in the West Indies, where, and of pure strains, developed after years of work by the local Department of Agriculture, was issued free to Negro farmers who had it in their power.

Sky Advice.

A little text book on cattle management for the use of schools in Africa mentions "Hoven" as a trouble-likely to occur, and gives the following advice: "If the belly is very swollen, the best thing to do is to put a knife into the side and let the gas escape. When one remembers the callousness towards animals so often shown by the Native and his propensity for use of the knife or spear, are probably the advice seems a trifle unadvisable, not to say risky."

Natives versus Botanical Names.

The Rev. Canon Selous is entitled sarcastic at the nomenclature of the names for animals and plants, and has been quoted as having uttered a certain justification. The other year, for example, he once wrote, however, an appellation of *Psaltriparus*.

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

Acacia tetragonoloba, which is a striking contrast even if length only be considered; but it is possible that native names for plants may rival the scientific terms. Thus the species of *Acacia* is called *Buala* in the Aao dialect, which is also responsible for *Dichrostachys* (*mutans*) and *Acacia* (*senegalensis*). The Chewa folks of Nyasaland call a species of *Acacia* *Msam* (*malvifera*), which does not seem much improved upon the *Acacia* palm is *Acacia* (*gambusia*) in Chinyua, which is worse. *Mpingo* is another fungus name, but an alternative for that name is *Mpingo*—a title by the in sound perhaps, but not so easy to pronounce.

Lions and the Motor Car.

The reaction of African big game to the motor car is becoming an interesting problem in the psychology of the animals. Many observers have now record of the indifference with which certain sportsmen regard the automobile, and some alleged sportsmen have told with glee of the ease with which they could get within point-blank range of their prey by means of a car. The lion reports vary. So far it would seem that lions, when in the road, at least, do not fear the approach of a car, but they do show a certain amount of nervousness. Accidents have been recorded in which a lion may have been killed, but the lion is a very shy animal. That the happy state of affairs is remaining unaltered that lions are setting an example to the human pedestrian—a down-trodden folk, verging on extinction. For Mr. Galton-Bell relates that a member of the R.E.A.A. recently met two lions between Kisesel and Kajado who absolutely refused to get out of the way of the car, which was held up for about twenty minutes. The lions advanced snarling towards the car and the driver had to back for about 150 yards and then make a dash by both lions following for a considerable distance. It seems that lions may have no intention of yielding the right of way to motors so easily as human pedestrians have done.

A new tug purchased by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Department has been named "Marie Pelling" after the daughter of the late General Manager.

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NYASALAND FORESTRY IN 1927.

... against progressive desiccation. The objects of any kind are to be preferred to nothing in this country, where protection forests assume such great importance," says the Annual Report for 1927 of the Forestry Department of Nyasaland (Government Printer, Zomba), and it is a good thing to know that the wise management of forests is increasingly realised in that Protectorate. The Report adds:—

There seems to be a general advance of the more luxuriant vegetation except the less xerophilous shrubs along the rivers and away from them. The succession is going on now, and is assisted very much by human activity, especially by the denudation of some watersheds; this is contemporary with gradual desiccation, though which is a primary cause and which effect, must, for the present, be a matter of opinion. It does, however, provide ample justification for the selection of existing forest reserves. In the Mochimas, Kasitu valley, it is as though a blanket of desiccation had been placed on the country, as indeed it has wholly or in part, by the appalling destruction by the Anansi.

Forestry instruction for Natives.

During the year 217 square miles of country in three provinces were declared forest reserves, bringing up the total area to 2,960 square miles. Reports from all parts of the Protectorate show that considerable advance had been made in forest protection and in the general enforcement of the provisions of the Forest Ordinance. This was largely due to the increased efficiency of the Native forest guards working under the supervision of the District Commissioners. The annual courses of instruction given to the Native foresters proved of great value in improving the work of the subordinate staff. Throughout most districts, too, the people now appear to be well acquainted with the main forest laws and with forest reserve boundaries.

The Department has now been separated from the Department of Agriculture, and the former Chief Forest Officer has become the Conservator of Forests. The expenditure during the nine months, April—December 31, 1927, was £4,025 and the revenue, £7,291, including £4,200, the estimated value of forest produce supplied to Government, for which no payment was made.

Trout Conservation.

Trout conservation falls within the purview of the Forest Department, and the fish have thriven so well in the Mlungusi stream of the Zomba plateau, where they were introduced in 1906 and 1908, that the river has become overstocked, permitting trout to be removed to the Limpopo river in the Dedza district and to the upper reaches of the Mlungusi. Some were also put into the Government House ponds; and all began to have flourished and improved in size and colour in their new waters. It is interesting to read that the hybridisation of the rainbow and brown trout in the Mlungusi, which was suspected, has been definitely confirmed.

The new Crown Lands Bill was opposed at the last session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council by Mr. Rumberry Seale and the Rev. D. R. Mackenzie, who criticised the principle of the auctioning of rents and asked for a lease which would be both marketable and more profitable. The second reading was carried by the majority and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of two officials and two unofficial members, with the Attorney-General as chairman.

TWO EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORTS.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:—

Kenya.—Bazaar merchants are not holding large stocks, but heavy stocks are being imported by the European wholesale houses. Into whose hands the import trade is largely passing, except as regards goods from India and Japan.

Tanganyika.—Business shows much improvement as a result of the better season. Stocks of hand are not excessive.

Zanzibar. Stocks of clothes are not excessive. Importation of a rice.

Nyasaland.—Money is rather more plentiful. The European tobacco acreage for the coming season is likely to show a moderate reduction, but if weather conditions are favourable there will probably be a large increase in the Native crop. Legislation has been introduced, and official inspectors have been appointed in the hope of preventing the tobacco crop reaching the market.

Southern Rhodesia.—Indenting has increased, but there is no evidence of overtrading. The building trade remains very active. The increase in imports is distributed over a large number of items, chiefly under the headings of textiles, machinery, and railway material.

The current monthly trade report issued by Barclays Bank (N.C. & O.) states:—

Nyasaland.—The next tobacco crop is receiving special attention, but the quantity will be much less than this year's yield; the Native grown tobacco is expected to show little change, with possibly a slight reduction. The tea season opened well, and the quality is said to show improvement. Labour supplies are satisfactory, and provided favourable harvesting conditions continue, a record crop is anticipated.

Kenya.—Improved trade is expected in the near future.

Tanganyika.—The continued improvement in local prices has encouraged planters considerably, and it is not improbable that production will increase during the next six months.

Uganda.—Improved trade is expected. A record cotton crop is anticipated, the area planted this year exceeding that of last year by 163,000 acres.

RUO ESTATES, NYASALAND.

The report of Ruo Estates, Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1928, shows that the company has now 1,000 acres under tea in full bearing, 104 acres in partial bearing, and 124 acres not yet in bearing; that the acreage under tobacco and maize was 109; and that the freehold land reserves total 2,393 acres. The tea crop totalled 283,288 lb. against 265,200 lb. in the previous twelve months, and realised a gross average selling price of 1s. 3d. per lb., compared with 16s. 3d. the reduced being due to general market conditions and not to any falling off in the quality of tea produced by the estates. The whole of the company's tobacco crop of 34,462 lb. is still held in stock. Profits after providing for management commission and depreciation are returned at £2,451. An interim dividend of 10% has already been paid, and a 20-monthly annual general meeting a final dividend of 5% is to be proposed.

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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 its readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

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

Kenya's coffee exports during the current season are estimated at 170,000 cwt.

The third Mombasa deep-water berth was brought into commission on January 1.

Mr. J. J. Pereira has acquired the shares of the Crystal Springs Aerated-Water Company of Kenya from Mr. Clifford Davis.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has established an agency at Luanshya, formerly known as Roan Antelope, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Kaigh Montagu Ronald, son of Mr. Byron G. Ronald, has been admitted into partnership by Messrs. Buxton Ronald and Company.

It is now estimated that there are 3,254 Native-owned ploughs in use in the Teso District of Uganda, an increase of more than 350 during the past year.

It is announced that the management of the Dar es Salaam branch of Messrs. J. R. G. & Co. will henceforth be undertaken by the Editor Mart and Exchange Ltd., Dar es Salaam.

The British American Tobacco Company's new tobacco factory at Jinja is now complete, and the two machines installed are reported to be capable of turning out 300,000 cigarettes each per day.

Among the imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended November 3 were: agricultural implements, 100 packages; cement, 8,700 packages; cotton-pie goods, 3,528 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 6,300 packages; lubricating oils and greases, 4,022 packages.

It is interesting to note that 477 tons of Kenya coffee were imported into the Sudan via Port Sudan during the first ten months of last year. Several years ago East Africa drew attention to the possibilities of the Sudan market, and we are glad to see that East African planters are beginning to grasp their opportunities in that country.

Under to permit an extension of business, Messrs. Contomichalos Darke & Company Ltd. have been reconstructed and taken over by a new company with an authorized capital of £75,000. This will be known as Contomichalos Darke & Company (1929) Ltd., and will have exactly the same management and board of directors as the old company.

It is officially stated that Southern Rhodesia's present tobacco crop is much smaller than that of last season, but that there will be only a small exportable surplus for shipment to Great Britain—a fact which should contribute substantially to improved business conditions not only in Southern Rhodesia, but also in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both of which have suffered severely from Southern Rhodesia's previous over-production.

Lord Delamere has proposed in the Kenya Legislative Council that this Council consider that in view of the uncertainty in the country regarding the progress of agriculture in comparison with the financial requirements of the Colony, a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the progress of the agricultural industry and also into the activities of the Agricultural Department, and that the Commission should be composed as far as possible of practical farmers and planters.

The Native Affairs Department of Kenya has issued instructions to all Senior and District Commissioners in the Colony to discourage Natives from participation in advertising schemes by overseas merchants who promise attractive gifts for the sale of coupons. It will be known to our business readers that the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently drew attention to the seductive character of some of these schemes, in which promises of gold watches, dinner-services, etc., were made in return for the sale of four coupons at a shilling each.

Last week we published an account of the recent breaking of bounds by Native prisoners in Zanzibar, and we now learn that Captain Grazebrook, the European unofficial member of the Legislative Council of that island, has been invited by the Acting British Resident to join a committee, consisting of the Attorney-General (as Chairman), the Acting Chief Secretary, and the Acting Director of Public Works, appointed to inquire into the incident. It is also notified by the Zanzibar Government that the ringleaders of the disturbance have been removed to Tanganyika Territory to serve the residue of their respective sentences.

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Postage paid on orders of 200.

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EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have endeavoured to make them comfortable and satisfied.

<p>BEZEL - ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL Inn and charge 1/6 per day</p> <p>JERSEY - FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Anne Port, An First Range. Terms Moderate. Booklet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LONDON</p> <p>BEAUMONT HOTEL, 37-39, Princes Square, W.2 Single, 1/6; Double, 2/6, according to room.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LONDON</p> <p>KENYA HOTEL, 99, Queen's Gate, Kensington. Terms from 3/- Dinner, Bed and breakfast 5/6. Delicious cuisine made really very comfortable.</p> <p>KINGSLEY - Basi St. Bloomsbury Sq. W.C.1 Bedroom and Breakfast from 5/6</p> <p>PORTRIAN - Portman St. Marble Arch, W.1 Room & Breakfast 5/6. Pension from 12/6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LONDON</p> <p>NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS Gardens, W.8. 15th Avenue, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.</p> <p>WITNESS - Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Place W.2. Rm. & Breakfast from 1/6. Pension from 12/6</p>
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Has Arrived who do not need to book at all Hotels marked with asterisk.

USE OUR FREE SERVICE COUPON ON PAGE 534.

Tell your friends to visit "East Africa."

CENTRAL AFRICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Need of the Zambesi Bridge.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Central Africa Railway Company, held at Nairobi, H. Dickson, the Chairman, stated that he was convinced that the railways must have to rely upon coal, even at increased cost, and emphasised the need for the building of the Zambesi bridge, which he described as the most urgent requirement of Nyasaland and which he reminded the shareholders had been recommended again and again by the various committees, Commissions and committees appointed to investigate the question. He added that the new bridge, when at Nairobi, would be completed and put into use not later than the end of this year.

The gross receipts of the company for the year 1927 totalled £52,201 as against £37,226 in 1926. Expenses increased from £22,081 to £33,750. The tonnage carried was 40,670 tons, 18,528 being general merchandise and 11,946 tons of general merchandise and 12,216 tons of tobacco in the previous twelve months.

MORTGAGE COMPANY OF KENYA LIMITED.

Paid-up Capital of £100,000.

Our readers will be interested to hear of the recent formation in Kenya of a company under the name of the Mortgage Company of Kenya Limited, having a nominal share capital of £100,000 and registered offices at Whiteaway Buildings, Victoria Avenue, Nairobi. Arrangements have been made for the whole of the share capital to be subscribed and the operations of the company will be controlled by a Board consisting of residents in Kenya under the guidance of Mr. W. Tyson, who is the managing director of Tyson, Eads Limited, of Nairobi, who has been President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in East Africa, and has acted as a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony.

The business of the company will be to lend money on first security to approved borrowers limited, generally speaking, in the first instance to residents in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and in Tanganyika Territory. The company's operations will in no way compete with the proposed activities of the Kenya Land Bank, the chief object of which is, according to the Bill now under consideration, to provide a means whereby farmers and other occupiers of land may secure advances for approved development of their lands.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN LANGANYIKA.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an announcement of the sale by public auction on April 26 of the rights of occupancy of seventeen pastoral farms in the Njombe district of the Iringa Province of Tanganyika Territory. The farms, which are situated in the Uthwa area of the district, have an average approximate area of 2,000 acres, with one exception, and thus form an approximate acreage of 5,700. Complete details of the land and conditions of sale may be obtained from P. M. East African Dependencies, Plans and Information Office, Royal M.B.I. Building, Lockspur Street, London, S.W., where plans of the farms may be inspected.

Any assistance which East Africa could give to intending British purchasers would be gladly given.

KENYA LAND ADVISORY BOARD.

The new Land Advisory Board appointed by the Governor of Kenya to advise him in regard to proposals for the alienation of land, schemes for the development of unoccupied areas, closer settlement proposals, and the allocation of the development of other conditions in cases of farms is to consist of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement as Chairman, with the Surveyor-General as its alternate, the Director of Agriculture, with the Deputy Director as alternate; the Hon. Conway Harvey, with Mr. W. Tyson as alternate, and Mr. L. F. H. Harper, with Mr. C. K. Archer as its alternate, with the Lands Secretary as Secretary of the Board.

FOOD SHORT RAINS IN KENYA.

MESSRS. JOHN K. GILFILLAN & CO. LTD. have received a cable from Nairobi stating that the short rains are generally good in the Colony, though some rain has recently fallen in the Umbwa, Koru and Songhor areas. These short rains have, however, rather been unusually cold, and should result in a satisfactory coffee crop next season.

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY."
Read the reviews on the outside back cover.

NOVEMBER COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

Table especially compiled for East Africa from Board of Trade Returns.

	1927	1928	1929	%	%	%
British and Foreign Goods						
Grey cotton piece goods	1,900	7,300	13,500	175	30	546
Bleached	20,500	64,800	135,600		10,196	4,228
Printed	740,900	1,000	2,600	1,851	32,113	14,304
Dyed in the	473,600		318,600	20,534	21,779	17,302
Colonial	26		1,800	4,056	792	991
Non-British and Foreign Goods						
Grey cotton piece goods	14,800	174,400	36,700		2,388	815
Bleached	530,000	297,200	304,600		6,451	5,823
Printed					7,168	892
Dyed in the		180,300			6,000	575
Colonial						

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

LINER CALLS AT DAR ES SALAAM

OUR Tanganyika routes will recall that steamers of the Indian Ocean service have omitted calling at Dar es Salaam during the winter months, but East Africa is informed that the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes will henceforth call at this port throughout the year on both their outward and homeward voyages. This welcome arrangement came into operation with the departure from Marseilles of the "Bergeron de St. Pierre" on December 29.

NEW EAST AFRICAN COMPANY

TANGANYIKA NADA EXPLORING has been registered as a private company with a capital of £100, in 50 shares to carry on the business of prospecting, mining, oil wells, lands, coal and other properties, prospectors and explorers. The subscribers, each with one share, are: C. J. Hunt, 20, Broadwood Road, W. 11, Secretary, and Miss M. Brodie, 104, Colchester Road, E. 10, clerks; Solicitors, Messrs. Godden Holme & Ward, 34, Old Jewry, E. C. 2.

THE AGA KHAN'S ADVICE TO INDIANS.

THE magnificent Indian disciples of the Aga Khan in East Africa might well note the advice which he gave before leaving India last week to his followers, when he urged not to resort to violence, even in the most provocative circumstances, admonishing them to be always loyal to the Government and to support the maintenance of law and order. He gave instructions that this message should be read before every congregation of his followers throughout India.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

A REvised illustrated price list of their cramps and vice's has been received from Messrs. Rampton Bros. Ltd., 20, Hollis Croft, Sheffield, from whom copies may be obtained by any of our readers interested in these specialities. If more British manufacturers could illustrate and price their goods in their overseas lists and catalogues they would assist their own export trade and that of the country generally.

The R.M.S. "Balmoral," which sailed from Southampton for South Africa on Friday last, carried in addition to her ordinary passengers a large number who are taking advantage of the New Year tour arranged by the Union-Castle Line. A similar tour is being arranged by the "Balmoral" Castle, which sails on January 25.

"I am glad the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised, because I am not an Imperialist," said Lord Olivier on Saturday last at a Conference of the Manchester Labour Federation.

BRITISH INDIA

Madura" arrived Suez homeward, Jan. 2.
"Malda" arrived Port Said homeward, Jan. 2.
"Matana" arrived Beira, Jan. 2.
"Karamola" arrived Bombay, Jan. 2.
"Karamata" left Beira for Durban, Jan. 2.
"Karamata" left Beira for Durban, Jan. 2.
"Karamata" left Bombay for East Africa, Jan. 9.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Rijndam" arrived Durban homeward, Dec. 29.
"Rijndam" arrived Antwerp from East Africa, Dec. 29.
"Lagerström" arrived Beira for South Africa, Dec. 29.
"Meesterkerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Dec. 24.
"Sandfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa, Dec. 29.
"Billiton" arrived Hamburg, Dec. 28.
"Hoofters" left Marseilles homeward, Dec. 25.
"Smartha" left Aden homeward, Dec. 27.
"Smartha" left Dar es Salaam, Dec. 25.
"Becker" left Mozambique for East Africa, Dec. 27.
"Avaldsø" left East London for Durban, Marq., Dec. 30.
"Glyp" left Capetown for East Africa, Dec. 29.
"Glyp" arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, Dec. 31.

MARSHALLS, N.A.

"Explorateur" Grand Benue, Marseilles for East Africa, Jan. 3.
"Esle" left Zanzibar homeward, Jan. 5.
"Duchesse" left Port Said homeward, Jan. 4.
"Roi de Hollande" left Beira for East Africa, Dec. 31.
"Chambord" left Maurice for Mauritius, Dec. 28.
"Godefr Vovron" left Mauritius homeward, Jan. 5.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Djibouti homeward, Dec. 31.

UNION-CASTLE

"Banbury Castle" left Walvisch Bay for Beira, Jan. 4.
"Durham Castle" left Capetown for Beira, Jan. 4.
"Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal for East Africa, Jan. 4.
"Grantly Castle" left La Palma for East Africa, Jan. 4.
"Glandaff Castle" left Tanga for Natal, Jan. 6.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Port Sudan for London, Jan. 6.
"Ripley Castle" left London for East Africa, Jan. 6.
"Sandgate Castle" left Walvisch Bay for Southampton, Jan. 1.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The usual full market reports will be resumed next week.
Cotton.—The Egyptian Cotton Association state that there is a fair demand for East African cotton last week but quotations are reduced 15 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the United Kingdom since August 1 last total 50,000 and 10,500 bales respectively, compared with 20,000 and 7,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1913.
Sisal.—The market is firm. The value of East African sisal is now £25, while that of No. 1 sisal is 14s. in both cases for January/March shipment.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London at 11.30, 10.30 and at the same time on January 15, 17, 21 and 29. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, January 17.
Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 14 and 17.

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Registered Office: 18 ST SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
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Invaluable," say Further Reviewers Wonderful Value at the Price

It is generally well known that the needs of the amateur and expert alike are met in fact, anyone requiring full and accurate knowledge of the commerce, climate, peoples, and products of East Africa and Eastern Africa. To date's this excellent publication must be regarded as wonderful value at the price of 5s. 6d. Post free and the detailed success stories, *East Africa and South African Colonies* (London).

It is well known that the well chosen illustrations and maps will never be out of date. *East Africa* is a work of reference and is up-to-date and well arranged information about the colonies. A copy of *East Africa* will prove welcome and instructive to business men and interested in all the prospects of British enterprise in East Africa.

It is well known that the manufacturing industry of East Africa is growing rapidly and it is of value to anyone who is engaged in the industry. It is well known that the industry of East Africa is growing rapidly and it is of value to anyone who is engaged in the industry. It is well known that the industry of East Africa is growing rapidly and it is of value to anyone who is engaged in the industry.

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