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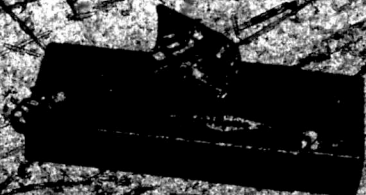
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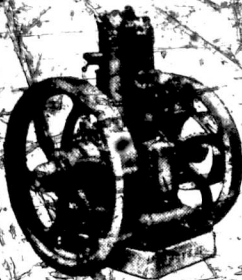
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NATIVE EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA.

It is common with all who have the real interests of Eastern Africa at heart, we are watching the progress of Native education with care and with some little anxiety. Recently we published some free comments by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Tanganyika Territory on the futility of trying to make the nomads "Masse" into a farmer, extracts appearing elsewhere in this issue show that sound principles underlie the policy of the Education Department of Kenya, the surprising free comments offered a few weeks ago by the headmasters of the leading primary schools in Uganda made it clear that the somewhat concerned views expressed by the Government of Native Education in Tanganyika

similarly have influenced the official education policy of the Government of East Africa, and the Press of the Sudan has warned the Government that unless carried within a few years, a vast mass of savages into a community possessed with the sense of responsibility which Europeans have taken generations to develop.

The Phelps-Stokes Commission, which visited East Africa in 1907, stimulated earnest examination of the special problems with which Africa is faced, and gave a conspicuous lead in its emphatic declaration that true education should be related to the environment of the pupils, and that in Africa agricultural instruction should be a fundamental part of the curriculum. The Commissioners recommended principles which have since been practised in Kenya at the Jeanes School, in which Africans of high character and tactful disposition, rather than those of great intellectual attainments, are being encouraged to become teachers and are being trained by methods founded upon consideration of Native psychology, the history of the race, and its present condition. At last it has been realised that a people which for thousands of years has pursued a line of evolution widely divergent from that of Western civilisation cannot be suddenly switched on to a new and strange path by the mere moving of a literary lever. The marked ability of Native children has misled many enthusiasts into arguments which are daily disproved by the subsequent and inevitable development of racial characteristics—a result which any biologist could have predicted, and biology in its application to Native problems is a sadly neglected science.

Those who are enthralled with the execution of the new principles will most certainly be assailed by the unimpaired criticism of extremists, some of whom are already showing signs of coming activity. As recently as a couple of years ago most missionaries would have declared themselves in favour of practically unrestricted literary training and would consequently have been regarded as extremists by lay opinion in East Africa, which, however, now realises that, influenced by such books as "The Golden Stool" and by such gatherings as the Le Zaire Conference, most missionaries to-day exhibit much less eagerness to endow their pupils with mere literary accomplishment, which is to so many of them primarily an "open sesame" to a life of nervous immaturity. We cannot hope that those in whose hands the carrying out in Africa of these still important schemes will not be diverted from the true path by imitation or abuse, and that those all other paths will be continuous.

THE BASIS OF AFRICAN RELIGION.

By the Rev. Edwin W. Smith.

Author of "The Golden Staff."

I propose to begin this feature by narrating a series of events which occurred at or near Kasenga, my mission station in Northern Rhodesia, in the year 1903.

There was living at that time a man named Mupumani, a middle-aged leper, who retired to rest one evening as usual. Then he heard a movement and looking up saw a man's leg dangling down from the roof of his hut. A body appeared following the leg, and presently the person to whom it belonged reached the floor and stood by Mupumani's bedside. He could not see the person's face. The stranger lifted him upon his shoulders and carried him up apparently through the hole made in the roof. Mupumani did not know whether he was conveyed, but presently found himself in the presence of Namulenga, the Creator.

The Creator's Message.

The first thing Namulenga did was to take Mupumani's leprous body from him and begin to mould for him a new body, with complete fingers and toes. But another person intervened and said: "No, do not do that. If Mupumani goes back to earth with a new body people will die of amazement to see him." So Namulenga desisted and gave him messages to take to the people. He proposed to give Mupumani a small calabash filled with blood. "You are to pour this out," he said, "and all the people will die." But once again the second figure intervened and restrained Namulenga from carrying out his purpose.

The Creator then told Mupumani to tell the people in his name that certain tribal customs were contrary to his will, and must be abandoned. The Africans of that region are accustomed to kill many cattle when a man of any importance dies—as many as a hundred head may be slaughtered during the funeral rites of a great chief. The mourners rush about with spears, and go through all the evolutions of a mock battle—the men being dressed as if for war. All this Namulenga said, was to cease. He had often, he said, sat by invisible and watched the antics of the people, which were so ridiculous that he had split his sides with laughter at them. He, the Creator, took men from earth and caused them to be reborn, as it pleased him; it was not for people to mourn at the time of a death but to accept his will. Furthermore, he told Mupumani to denounce witchcraft. "Go down again," concluded Namulenga, "and carry my words. Perhaps the people will refuse to listen and will revile you. Perhaps they will harken and treat you well. I shall see." Dismissed in this way from the presence of the Creator, Mupumani found himself back in his house. How he got there he could not tell.

Signs and Wonders.

He began to tell the Creator's messages to the people of his village. The news spread, and people came hundreds of miles to see Mupumani and to listen to his story. Mupumani repeated the Creator's message to all who came to him. The impression he made was profound. The people demanded signs and wonders. They asked for magic medicines to make their corn grow and to give them success in hunting, and Mupumani, much against his will, had to yield to their insistence.

In an address to the City of London Branch of the Church of England Men's Society. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

thereby departing from the purity of his original mission. With that reverence which seems to be inbred in the African mind, they flocked to him and soon the revelation, showed little signs of obeying the Creator's commands, but required leaves and fish. Mupumani regretted the calabash of blood. What that in his hands perhaps his message would have been more persuasive.

There were people who scoffed openly at the pretensions of Mupumani, the prophet. A man named Mungaba who lived near me was one of these. He declared that he would not go to hear the madman's ravings. Suddenly, without warning, a member of his household was stricken mysteriously by death, to the consternation of the unbelievers. Could this be the act of the Creator, as a warning to him? Then something else happened.

In the centre of the Kasenga district stands a great grove of ancient trees sacred to Shimunega, a revered ancestor who is regarded as the demigod of the community. He communicates occasionally with his people by means of a medium. While people were wondering what had caused the sudden death of the member of Mungaba's household, this medium fell into a trance, and people gathered to hear the expected message. It came: "I am Shimunega. Mungaba's child has been slain by the Creator because Mungaba scoffed at the Creator's messenger. It is your habit, it seems, to disbelieve and scoff at those who come to announce the will of God. There is the missionary too; you do not listen to him. Look out for yourselves!"

This announcement made a great sensation. Those who had hitherto mocked at Mupumani hastened to his village to join the great crowds listening to his oft-repeated story.

Other Portents.

Then happened another portent. Some of the women of the Kasenga villages had been going for some days to collect firewood from a great tree which had been blown down in a storm. One morning they found the great tree standing upright. Imagine the excitement that prevailed that day. A number of men and women came to tell me about it, and I went with them to the spot. A brief examination convinced me that the strange tale was true. The great tree was indeed standing. That it had been lying prone for some time was evident, for it had left its marks on the soil. The side of the tree which had been in contact with the earth was marked by the ravages of white ants, and fragments of bark loosened by them littered the ground where the tree had lain. Moreover, a fire had swept over the forest and the side of the tree where it had not been in contact with the ground was charred. It appeared to be certain that the tree had been blown down; there was no doubt that it was now standing erect. It did not seem possible that human hands had raised it. For a time I was puzzled, then the explanation dawned upon me. When the great tree was torn up by the gale a deep hole was made. The women came and topped off many of the branches, and they had dug away under the lower end of the tree to get at the roots. Thus they had lightened the tree at the top, and had enlarged the hole, until the tree, weighted at the lower end by the great mass of earth attached to the roots, had simply tipped up and stood erect. This it seemed to me, is what had happened; but the explanation did not commend itself to the people. They were convinced that occult powers had been at work.

Nor was this all. One evening some men returning from a hunt saw before them in the dusk a tall

lights shad from head to foot in white. They allowed it to get well ahead of them, and then followed. Midway along the path it vanished from their eyes; they could see no footprints on the sandy path; the figure simply melted away. They said it was a ghost. Though how a dead man of their community could appear in white they did not know. This accumulation of portents stirred the people to the depths of their being. I had seen them in many frames of mind at times placid, easy-going, untroubled; at other times pulsating with an almost uncontrollable passion for war against their neighbours, but at no time had I ever seen them worked up to such a pitch of excitement. They wondered what was coming next. An indescribable sense of awe seemed to pervade the community, as if the veil hiding the invisible world had been rent asunder, and there was no telling what would happen.

An Overwhelming Moment.

It was my custom to gather the people together, in one village or another, on Sunday, as a rule my congregation comprised a hundred or so. I sat in their midst in the open air and talked to them simply, taught them to sing hymns of my own composing, taught them to pray in a Christian manner. I went as usual one Sunday, after warning the people in a certain village of my intention. Instead of the hundred or so that I expected, I found upwards of fifteen hundred people assembled, and immediately became aware that something was about to happen. Up to this time the tribe as a whole had shown no sign of accepting the Gospel; here and there an individual had come out, but the mass appeared, not hostile, and not altogether indifferent, but merely interested.

In all my experience I never knew such a meeting as that proved to be. Abandoning the simple instruction I had intended to give, I stood up in the midst of that great throng, and preached as I never have preached. Presently I launched an appeal for acceptance of the message I had brought. "You know what I teach. You know how I have tried to bring you out of the twilight of ignorance concerning God in which you and your fathers have walked. I am here to offer you a way of new life. When will you accept?" I was interrupted at that point. The whole multitude that had been listening to me instinctly sprang to their feet, raised their arms above their heads, and roared in chorus: "We will accept! We will accept!" It was an overwhelming moment.

Examining the Occurrences.

I do not offer these portents as something unique in the African experience. Possibly they occur rarely in the accumulative manner I have described; but single events of this nature do, I believe, often happen. Moreover, other mysteries force themselves upon the African's notice—mystery hants them round as with a garment on every side. Things happen which prove to them that the tangible and visible does not exhaust the realities of the universe. There is always something beyond their grasp, beyond their ken, things passing outside the range of the ordinary, their actual experiences. They do not have their origins in the imaginations of poets and artists. The things happen, and await us to try to distinguish the occurrence from the explanation of the occurrences, which they and we offer.

Mupumani's sleep is disturbed as ours often is. Carried into an unknown region, he sees and hears things. We say he had a dream; and if we belong to a particular school of the new psychology we shall endeavour to show that the dream represents the fulfilment of a wish, perhaps a concealed

wish repressed into the unconscious during waking life and expressed in the dream symbolically and by actions. Mupumani, not being a psychologist or a psychologist of the traditional type, says that he was carried away to some region where he heard the voice of the Creator. He has no doubt that this is what actually happened. When he conveys the message to his fellow-men, he does not speak of a dream; he tells them he has heard the voice of God. His dream, if I dream it is coloured by the traditional teaching of his fathers. They have taught him that this world was fashioned by Namulenga, the Creator, and that the body which can be seen and handled is not the whole of man, but that there exists within him something else which can live independently from the body, and in that state can see and hear things beyond the range of the physical ear and eye. They explain the occurrences by recourse to the concepts of God and the soul. But I suppose the experience came prior to the explanation, before the belief. In any case, the experience and the explanation are not to be confused.

The Medium and the Trick.

So, too, with the so-called medium who fell into a trance. He lay there as if in profound sleep when sounds issued from his lips which the people who heard them interpreted as a message uttered not by the person they actually saw, but by one who died a great many years ago—perhaps two or three centuries ago—but who continues to live in invisible form—a man who knows the mind of the Creator and communicates that mind to the people whose chief he was when he lived on earth in bodily form. We may interpret the event in other terms. We may say that the people who say they heard the voice were deluded, or we may resort to telepathy, or we may talk about multiple personalities. Persons in civilised society claim that they are mediums of communication between incarnate beings and living people, and so far as I know the phenomena reported in Europe or America do not differ essentially from those of which we learn in Africa; and many people here interpret them as the Africans do. Whatever the true explanation may be, the phenomena do occur, and we may suppose that they occurred before any explanation of them was sought.

So, again, with the tree which stood upright. I have no doubt that the event happened such as I have described. I explained it by the laws of gravitation; it was not necessary to deduce any occult power at work. The Africans interpreted the fact in accordance with their traditional belief in the agency of spirits; it was an open, a message from the Creator, that deflected its words but embodied in a deed, to warn them against odour of mind. Lastly, the white hunters discerned by the returning hunters, who may say that they saw something that was not there. The hunters said they had seen a ghost; and thousands of people, who are not Africans, have in similar circumstances declared the same. They were sure they had seen something, and having been taught from childhood that here are such things as ghosts, they inferred that what they saw was a ghost.

Interpreting Mysteries.

Prophets do not every day come with a message from the unseen; only once in a lifetime may a faint tree regain its upright position. Africans do not see ghosts every evening; nor are trance messages received every day. But things are constantly happening which evoke wonder and call for inter-

EAST AFRICA

The movement of leaves on the tree; the descent of water from above; the rolling thunder; the flashing of fire in the sky; the reaction of certain animals. The mysterious powers of drugs, in a ball or in a grain. The intoxicating effect of beer made from honey or grain in pots; the thousand hysterics all around them, "ecstatic" feelings in Africans, they know that they stand before a Presence, which surpasses definition.

We have penetrated deeper than they have into the secrets of Nature; or at least we think we have done so. We can explain thunder and lightning, and the rest; yet even to us this sense of ineffable mystery abides. John Ruskin gave expression to the feelings that almost overwhelms us at times when he said that in his youth he had "a continual perception of a sanctity in the whole of nature, from the slightest thing to the vastest; an instinctive awe mixed with delight; an indefinable thrill, such as we sometimes imagine to indicate the presence of a disembodied spirit."

You cannot imagine the uncultured African to possess anything of that fine sensibility, yet those of us who study the African are aware that their feeling has the same quality, however less intense it may be. We are here at the root of rudimentary religion. Primarily, perhaps, religion is feeling; but it is not feeling alone. Three elements enter into religion: the emotional, the intellectual, the practical, corresponding to the three elements into which psychologists analyse the condition of mind at any moment—feeling, cognition, conation. We feel; we know; or seek to know; we do, or desire to do.

African Dogmas

You may think it incongruous to associate dogmas with Africans; but however vaguely formulated they may be (and the vagueness to our minds is largely due to our lack of understanding), the dogmas are there. We have encountered some of the articles of their creed—their belief in a Creator, in the soul, in the survival of personality after death, in reincarnation, in the reality of communications from the invisible spirits. These represent their attempts to formulate the truths disclosed by their religious experience.

We put religion to work. We seek to come into communion with God; to make use of the ineffable Power to which our religion introduces us. Africans do not essentially differ from us in this respect. They express their religious belief in various ways—in prayers and offerings, by means of which they have communion with the Unseen. This religion has practical effects upon their conduct as members of the community.

Behind this practice, and this creed is an experience. There is an immediate awareness of something other than themselves; something whose character is not yet known; something or somebody—and so closely attending that awareness that we cannot separate them. There is a feeling of the uncanny, a thrill of awe and reverence, a sense of inferiority and dependence.

The Basic Element in Religion

In the African tribe with which I have to do some definition of the Powers manifested was already current. The people had a name for the Creator; they had a theory of trance, and they could identify a ghost. They were not at the most primitive stage of religion but were suggesting that the deep sense of awe which led to it, a sense of awe accompanying the awareness of something greater in their midst, is that original and basic element in African religion—indeed in all religion—preceding all attempts at the formulation of a creed, and all

attempts to conciliate, or make use of the Power which manifested itself. We know, perhaps, the terror which grips over us at the manifestation of the supernatural; the uncanny feeling which steals over us when we listen to ghost stories in the uncertain light of a winter's fire when our flesh creeps, and we feel impelled to look over our shoulder to see what is there, yet dreading what we may see. (The feeling we have in the presence of the uncanny is the numinous emotion in its crudest form; in its highest form it is felt by the mystic whose soul "held speechless, trembles inwardly to the furthest fibre of its being" in the realised presence of God.)

It may be, as Dr. Otto suggests, that when the rationalising process sets in and concepts of ghosts and spirits are formed, the numinous experience is weakened and deadened. He means, I suppose, that most of us experience it more rarely, and with a lesser degree of intensity, than the primitive pagan whose creed is not yet formulated. The Africans with whom I have dealt in this lecture are certainly not at the stage where no religious concepts have yet been formed; but in the presence of the *mysterium tremendum*, manifested in the events I have described, they were moved to the depths by the numinous feeling.

Where Religion and Magic Originate

A stage is reached at some time when men try to appropriate for their own purposes the prodigious force of the numen, by which we mean the specific non-rational apprehension of the Something of which I have spoken. The Africans whom I know have reached that stage. In the earlier stage, however, men did not seek to control and conciliate the Power of which they were aware. Religion and magic had not yet dawned. There was an awareness of the *mysterium tremendum*, but the intellect had not yet begun to play upon it. Men toiled and rationalised it by myths and creeds, nor had the practical mind sought to use it by means of prayer or spell.

If you ask me to point to any people in the world who are to-day in this hypothetical simplest stage where all is feeling, and creed and practice do not exist, I cannot oblige you. There may be such people, but we do not know them. I put it to you as a working hypothesis that religion and magic spring from this intuition of mysterious force existing in the world. It is not the outcome of any ratiocinative process; men do not reach it by reason. They are simply aware of it, and they feel aware of its presence. Reasoning and ritual follow, but this experience is the ground out of which they spring.

Who is "Kalambo"?

This question, asked scores of times since the appearance of his noteworthy article "Success with Labour" in *East Africa's* special Settlement Number, is one which cannot be answered.

But the writer's labour difficulties are excellently discussed by "Kalambo" who, from his wide experience, has important constructive suggestions to make.

Every settler NEEDS the Settlement Number.

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MAN-EATERS I HAVE KNOWN.

By Arthur Coveridge.

Special to "East Africa."

One morning I had just risen when my Native servant announced that a man was without with some complaint against a lion. I went out to interview him on the veranda. He told me that a boy had been killed at dusk the previous evening a few miles away and that the lion had been driven off, but they feared it would return. Would I come and set a trap? I promised to come immediately after breakfast. Alacantum I despatched a messenger to the scouts' quarters, detailing two of them to take a couple of rifles and four rounds of ammunition and proceed to the place. A quarter of an hour later, while I was shaving, a second visitor was announced. It transpired that a woman had been carried off and badly mauled but rescued in time. This had occurred at a village somewhat nearer. I promised to be there, within the hour and ordered my cook to hurry up and serve breakfast. In the middle of the meal a cheery voice without called for admission. The servant said it was another boy story that had come. This man was from Mkwatani, three miles away, and told of a lion that broken into one of the occupants dragged out and killed. You will agree with me that I was justified in supposing that these lions had gone crazy. Five minutes later I was on my way to the scenes of the fatalities.

"Thinking" a Man-eating Lioness.

The circumstances, as I reconstructed them from the sporadic Native statements, were these: A lioness, in a position in some rank grass outside a native hut, where she crouched, marked the sand by swishing her tail about, and wriggled like a cat about to spring, as she watched a large party of Natives sitting around a fire inside the stockade. Then rising and saying "woof, woof," she trotted through the compound, seizing a youth of fourteen by the thigh, started back for the doorway. The other people, seated on boxes and gas-line drums, made a wild response for the nuts, which formed a semicircle on the far side of the stockade. The headman, or party chief, who was a very old man, made one of these stuff. Disarmed, he pursued the lioness, striking her with his bare hand on his quarters as she made for the narrow doorway. The compound was an unusually large one. When she reached it the body struck crosswise, and after a couple of attempts to force her way through, and with the persistence of a man still sparring her, she dropped it, sprang over it, and made off. The boy was quite dead. I could see very few marks on the body except where she had carried him in her jaws.

The lioness then seized a piece of waste and came out on a path where she clawed up the ground considerably, presumably to clean her claws or in a fit of annoyance. She followed the path for half a mile, then crossed another fifty yards of rank weeds, and came to the edge of a little clearing, where a woman was sitting under the eaves of her hut, shelling maize into a dish. Her baby was slung on her back. Again the lioness lay down to take her bearings. I suppose, then, in a couple of bounds cleared the intervening space and sprang upon the woman whom she carried off to beneath a tree fifty yards away. The woman screamed and beat the lioness about the face with her bare hands; neighbours seized firebrands, etc., with which to make a noise, and sallied forth. They caught sight of the lioness crouching over the woman under a shady mango tree, where it had, without

doubt, taken its victim, at the sight of the woman carry the animal about. This was about 7 p.m. When I saw them crowding at another woman's hut, the mother was horribly mauled.

The Capture of a Lioness.

The lioness next made for Kilosa, and on reaching the village of Mkwatani broke into a hut where two women lived together. It smashed down the door, which was only made of millet stalks, dragged the body ten feet from the threshold, and ate half of it. There were six other huts within a hundred yards, and when the neighbours rose the next morning they caught sight of the lioness crouching over her prey; she also saw them and fled. The messenger then set out to bring me the news. I sent him back with instructions that on no account was the body to be moved. As already related, I set off on my way, and as I approached Mkwatani saw a runner coming down the long white road. Dismounting, I waited while he recovered his wind, and then learned that while the crowd were standing round viewing the remains, the lioness had returned and carried the body off into the millet. This was at 8 a.m. in bright sunshine.

Five minutes later I was at the place. Our only weapons were the two obsolete service rifles, not even magazine rifles, and the four rounds of ammunition were likewise condemned stores, though serviceable enough for guntraps. Accompanied by one scout carrying the second rifle, we followed the trail for a hundred yards till the millet became so thick one could not see ten feet away, and had to make considerable noise in forcing our way through the dry stalks. The odds were too many in favour of the man-eating animal or animals—for at that time we thought a pair were hunting together—so we returned, the Native to make traps, while I went on to investigate the other cases already referred to.

Having made plans to spend the night on the top of one of the hills, I returned at 5 p.m., to learn that ten minutes before a Native policeman on his way to the village had suddenly come upon the lioness crouching over her prey beneath a tree by the side of his path. The man was carrying an old Martini-Henry rifle, and blazed away at short range, putting one of the heavy lead bullets into her. This was a man-eater of the popular fancy, a lean and mangy beast.

There is one other type of man-eater which comes under the head of "opportunity makes the thief." The Administrative Officer of Morogoro pointed out that a number of deaths occurred in his district each year at harvest time. At this season, with an abundance of food on hand, the light-hearted natives brew quantities of very intoxicating beer. At the season of these annual beer-drinks they dance and carouse far into the night. After repeated inquiries into the fatalities, the District Officer said that apparently the lions were attracted by these orgies and picked up the fuddled men stumbling home to their huts, the animals being somehow discovered that they were not capable of offering man resistance.

A Lion up a Tree.

Fortunately lions, unlike leopards, very rarely take to trees, or they might prove still more formidable. Once, however, I was coming through a lot of rank sedges which was almost shoulder-high, when I saw a fine waterbuck on a slight eminence some two hundred yards away. I fired and the bullet struck a tree close behind him and just below his head. I fired again and he went down with a roar. At the same moment a lioness sprang from a tree and bounded away in full view to a thicket.

* In a broadcast talk in the U.S.A.

My bearers, who were some little distance behind me, said that at the first shot they saw the lioness put her head out of the foliage and peer about, and they supposed that I was firing at her, but with my attention riveted on the buck, I did not see her until she sprang from the tree. An examination of the bark showed her claw marks, and I estimated that she was about twelve feet from the ground and ten feet from the buck, upon which she was doubtless just about to spring. Perhaps her mate was gradually driving the buck towards her. The tree was not quite vertical, and the part she was sitting on was almost horizontal.

Included from last issue.

POULTRY KEEPING IN KENYA

By J. M. P.

Not a solitary white homestead beyond us, only innumerable distance. Somewhere far over the horizon Abyssinia, Nairobi fifty miles from nearest neighbour, two miles behind us.

My husband and I and child, while waiting for our coffee to beal, decided to go in for several side issues, to help keep the pot boiling, amongst others, poultry-keeping. We would grow the maize for them.

We bought a good British incubator. (Always demand British goods, dear readers, for as my husband very truly says, the more foreign goods we buy, the more machine guns will our enemies have ready to use against us next time.) We also placed orders for regular monthly consignments of good eggs. All went well with the incubator, but the attempted rearing of chicks was an appalling business. All the vermin from this wild countryside congregated around us—wild cats, hawks, rats, and even our domestic cats joined them in their depredations.

Rate of the Hatchlings.

One hatchling of over fifty White Leghorns was placed in the top cupboard of the incubator at their first night on earth; it was also their last. We had made a little wedge under the lid to give a little more ventilation and a heavy weight upon the lid. In the morning we found that a mouse had located them, reached his paw in and dragged them, but one by one, sucked their blood and left them piled in a pyramid on top of the incubator.

Later on we preserved others for several months, only losing odd tyos and those from swooping hawks and sickness. Then would come a night when their sleeping quarters—well closed boxes—would be nibbled open by rats, or upset by larger vermin and all destroyed. On one occasion we lost twenty-five full-grown Leghorns by wild cats, who had sucked their blood, and on another a pytho was found with a full-grown bird half down his throat.

We set traps and caught the vermin wholesale, but still they came. The hawks my husband shot; some, from five to six feet from tip to tip, wings were fierce, and would swoop over our heads to try and take the chickens, which ran to my wife for protection.

The baboons came in great herds after the maize by day, and porcupines by night.

In two and a half years we lost over eleven hundred birds. Then we gave it up.

East Africa is one of the most valuable assets towards the development and expansion of Eastern Africa. A leading East African business man.

BOXING DAY IN THE BLUE

The Sportsman's View of the Native.

The following extract from a private letter gives the views of a sportsman on the methods of British officials in East Africa and on the sportsman's view of the real sportsmanship inherent in even the least sophisticated Natives that it deserves to be put on record. The writer is stationed at a post far inland in East Africa.

A Native Sports Meeting.

"On Boxing Day we held sports for the Natives who all entered thoroughly into the fun of the thing. The crowd was immense and the entries were almost too many for us to cope with. The great excitement was when the Police team, who were considered easy winners, were defeated in the first of the two-of-war-by-a team put forward by the local Regent. The Police won the first pull, but the local team drew level by winning the second, and then, after a gruelling, heart-breaking tussle, just got the Police over the mark for the third. You could have heard the resultant noise from Dan to Beersheba. What pleased me more than anything was that just after I had declared the result, the Regent, his face beaming with delight, dashed up to the sergeant and grasped both his hands and shook them, saying, 'Sergeant my men have won, but your astute are underdone!' It was so spontaneous and so sportsmanlike it might have been done by an Englishman, and yet I have heard it said that Natives have no sporting instinct! I mentioned it to my wife later, and he said he had heard it and felt the same thrill as I did.

"Another popular event was the pillow-fighting on a cross-bar. It brought a lot of entrants after two policemen had given an exhibition bout, and caused a lot of fun, everyone just slamming away at his pal. The sack race and the three-legged race were both popular, and some were experts at the game. The race for women carrying water-pots filled with water was a good event too.

The Greasy Pole.

"The greasy pole was the only failure. I stuck the whole hind leg of an ox on the top of a fifteen-foot pole, saw that the pole was thoroughly greasy, and then announced that the meat was the property of anyone who reached it. Dess tried, but no one got the meat.

"An amusing race was one in which each competitor carried a small boy on his back and ran a hundred yards to where mangoes were hanging from a line by strings. The small boy had to detach the mango with his teeth and ride his human mount back to the start. The event was won by a strapping fellow well over six feet in height who could run like a hare, and his son, the smallest infant in the race, but the cutest. He was only about three feet high, and rode his father like a jockey, gripping with his legs and throwing his arms around his parent's neck. This enabled him to have his arms free of course, a tremendous help when running—and as the kid weighed next to nothing, he simply dashed over the course. It was useless to see the kid jockeying his father, who was running at the rate of a hundred yards in eleven seconds, and hanging on without any help or support at all. He knew his job, too, and had the mango off in no time.

"On the whole, a great day, but rather tiring. We started at 11.30—late, owing to rain—and it was 7 p.m. before we were through. Then the chief and I went off and amused the school kids with fireworks."

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Problems that must be faced.

Specialty written for East Africa.

By a Retired Indian Civilian.

When German East Africa was wrested from the enemy, the early Political Officers were recruited as and when and where the then Temporary Government could find them. When the country began to settle down under the Mandate, Administrative Officers were obtained through a Selection Board at the Colonial Office. Though there must still be some misfits in such a Service, the great majority of Tanganyika's public servants are well educated, conscientious, patient, firm, and tactful.

Nevertheless, evidence has been accumulating for some time that a certain number of officers are not suitable for their positions. There have been, and are, displays of anti-settler bias or open intolerance of commercial enterprise, and an unfortunate and emphasised aloofness in their attitude towards the European public generally. I do not seek to overstate the case, and I do not wish to cast aspersions on the Service as a whole, but the facts which I shall indicate do need for improvement. Indeed, the great majority of Tanganyika officials say in private much more than I propose to set forth in this article.

Ill-kept Elephant Shooting.

The gravest discredit has been brought on the Civil Service by the practice of illicit game shooting, notably of elephant, which reveals a distinct abuse of the powers vested in public officers.

Two cases have been before the Courts recently in which Administrative Officers have been sentenced for breaches of the Game Regulation. These have involved falsification of the ivory registers, the interchanging of "found Government" ivory for tusks of a lesser weight shot under the officer's own licence, and the employment of professional hunters to shoot elephant under the licences of wives of officers, etc.

All Tanganyika know of these and other cases, and the whole Territory knows that other similar prosecutions of A.O.'s are merely awaiting the Governor's sanction, which is necessary before a public officer can be put on trial. Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, has warned A.O.'s by circular that these malpractices will not be tolerated, and the public recognises that Court prosecutions are a courageous way of demonstrating that a public servant who transgresses the law cannot expect to be dealt with "departmentally," but will have to stand his trial and face the consequences of dismissal or a fine and a public reprimand. There is, however, widespread unofficial sympathy with the unfortunate officers of more or less junior status who have been made to serve as scapegoats, while their seniors have got off scot-free. Even Heads of Departments and their wives have walked exceedingly near the wind. The conduct of some of them was openly discussed in official and unofficial circles for months. If an example needed to be made, why not start with the highest, not the lowest, ranks?

Many senior officers feel keenly this slur on a Service to which they are proud to belong. Other senior A.O.'s deplore the absence of *esprit de corps* among brother officers. It is, of course, inevitable that, if the Colonial Office Selection Board—as they seem to have done for the past few years—insist at one moment on candidates from the two senior Universities of England and at the next allow themselves to be influenced by considerations of gallant War service, wounds or family connections, a mixed

bag of cadets will be forthcoming. It is also inevitable that, if officers transferred from other Colonies

are to be among the officers to whom these transfers have been made.

To the higher grades in the Administration, promotions are supposed to be by merit and not by seniority. Now, merit may comprise several things in a servant of the Crown. Some of these that will occur to every one are "catching the speaker's eye," a gift of the gab by a fluent pen, a talent for entertaining the right people at the right time, an aptitude for games—even a charming wife! I am perfectly aware that promotions rest with the Governor and are ratifiable by the Secretary of State. I am also conscious that full consideration is given to every aspect of an officer's fitness for the higher grade before he is placed there. Still, changes are badly needed.

How A.O.'s might be Recruited.

At the recent Colonial Governors' Conference, the creation of a *puella* Administrative Service for the African Colonies was discussed. In my opinion, such a Service should be recruited carefully, first by selection through a Board, and preferably after stonimation by a Varsity or M.P.S. Young men of good education and address thus selected should be submitted to a searching literary examination in London on the lines of those for the I.C.S., Colonial cadetships (Ceylon and F.M.S.) etc.

At present cadets selected at the Colonial Office go through a six months' course with the passing-out examination at Cambridge, Oxford, or London. This is all of the good, but I consider that at least a year should be spent at some university by successful candidates after the general examination. There they should specialise in tropical agriculture, economic products, hygiene and sanitation, African languages, international and Muhammadan law, and the history of the Colonies for which they are destined. They should be obliged to qualify in rifle shooting, riding, swimming and boxing. (The pure bookworm can thus be eliminated at an early stage; there is no room for him in Africa.) They should also spend some time in a motor-engineering works.

At the end of this year's probation, another examination should follow, the marks gained being added to those of the general or literary test, the total deciding the place in the list of cadets when they arrive in Tanganyika, Uganda, or Nigeria as the case may be.

The present probationary period for cadets in the Colony to which they are posted is two years. This is undoubtedly too short. A youngster of twenty does not fully reveal either his capabilities or aptitudes, or his more marked defects of character till he is a fully grown man of twenty-five. I would make the probationary period, prior to confirmation, two years, or at least four years.

Testing a Cadet's Qualities.

Cadets in Tanganyika now spend most of their first two years studying for the local examinations in lower and higher Swahili, the Indian Codes, and local and applied laws. Qualification in these subjects is very rightly demanded. But these local examinations should, I consider, also be competitive and carry a bonus or prize. If the marks obtained in England at the general examination be added to those of the passing-out probationary examination at Oxford or Cambridge, and the grand total added to the marks obtained in Tanganyika or elsewhere, we should arrive at a fair estimate of a man's fitness.

There are other qualities demanded of an A.O. besides the capacity to distinguish himself in examinations. Officers under whom he has served as a

probationer should report on his capacity to deal with Natives, his tact with Europeans, his social qualities, skill at sport, his general popularity, etc. In certain cases the Governor and the Secretary of State might allow these to count towards or against the A.O.'s final seniority. But his seniority should be finally and definitely fixed after his four years probation, and he should have the assurance that that seniority would not be disturbed. A man who goes successfully through the mill I have described ought to be worth retaining in any Service.

If, therefore, every officer enters the Colonial Service by the same door at Burlington Gardens and goes through the same fires of testing as to fitness, it would not be very long before we created an esprit de corps and a tradition of loyalty and integrity such as was found in the Indian Civil Service, admittedly the finest body of public servants that the world has ever seen.

"If I have said hard things, I plead that it is better to be outspoken." Africa is a clean slate, on which each one of us may write his word or two—and then comes night. I, who have finished thirty years' service in India and have adopted East Africa as my final home, ask nothing better than to spend the evening of my years among these scenes. Our sons are turning away from the Services in India, for reasons which do not come within the scope of this paper. Is it not possible to create in Africa a pride in the traditions of a great Service such as their fathers and grandfathers knew in India?

KENYA-TANGANYIKA RAILWAY LINK

The Best and Cheapest Route.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By G. H. Lippert.

MR. ORMSBY GORE'S East Africa Commission of 1924-25 included amongst the new railways which it recommended a link line from Dodoma to Arusha to connect the Tanganyika Central Railway with the Kenya-Uganda-Langa system. The route suggested *via* Kondoa Irangi and Gwanjwe would be about 280 miles long. According to the report of the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee, the estimated cost is £1,800,000, but the Committee regarded this project as one for which an immediate allocation from the £10,000,000 loan could hardly be recommended, although it suggested that money should be provided for economic and topographic surveys—the position to be reconsidered when these were available.

The Tanganyika Railways Administration has shown a preference for a line further to the west, from Itigi (on the Central main line) to Singida and Mkalama. This would parallel the Dodoma-Kondoa Irangi project and could probably be extended from Mkalama to Arusha with no more difficulty than the former; nor would there be any marked difference in the total length. The Mkalama line would, however, provide a much more circuitous connection between Dar es Salaam and the northern railways than the Kondoa Irangi route.

Although no official information has been published regarding the results of the economic and technical survey of the Itigi-Mkalama line, for the construction of which the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee provisionally allocated £600,000, it is believed that the traffic prospects have not been found to be very encouraging. It is therefore doubtful whether the Tanganyika administration will be able to stand the strain of meeting interest payments and operating losses on this line during the initial period and its construction may be postponed for some years.

Yet these are undoubtedly much to be said in favour of linking up the detached sections of the East African railway system as soon as possible. The East African Commission stated some of these reasons in the following terms:

"A study of the map of East Africa shows that sooner or later all the railway systems should be linked in physical connection in order to secure the maximum of economy in management and control. Instead of a series of separate managements, survey staffs and railway workshops, a single organisation would be effected in these matters and considerable economies could be afforded that would enable the East African railway system to attract first-class traffic."

To these considerations may be added the political importance of facilitating intercourse between Dar es Salaam and the capitals of Kenya and Uganda, thus paving the way for those closer relations which are generally regarded as the best means of cementing Tanganyika permanently into the fabric of British East Africa.

The Best Economical Route

Is it possible to achieve these objects more cheaply and with equal or even greater efficiency by choosing a more easterly route for the connection between the Central and the Tanga lines? A glance at the map shows that these approach each other most closely at or near Ngeengere and Korogwe. Taking a fairly direct route between these two points, the mileage would be about half that of the Dodoma-Arusha connection, but as it would traverse rather more difficult country and involve bridging several of the coastal rivers, the cost per mile would be higher. In the absence of a survey an estimate of the cost would be mere guesswork, but it would seem not unlikely that this connection could be built for about £1,250,000, or not much more than two-thirds of the estimated cost of the Dodoma-Arusha line.

It would also provide a much more direct route from Dar es Salaam to the Kilimanjaro highlands, Tanga, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Uganda than either of the more round routes, and the passenger and trade prospects would therefore be considerably greater. It would be of particular advantage as placing Dar es Salaam in close touch with the healthy Kilimanjaro highlands, thus enabling officials and business men to spend short vacations in the cool hill stations now difficult of access from the territorial capital.

True, the Native population of the districts which would be traversed by the Ngeengere-Korogwe line is not very large, but the country has some hillsides as regards production of foodstuffs and plantation crops. Considerable quantities of Native-grown cotton come from Hwardeni, near the northern end of the route, and some of the country is suitable for sugar. Even if the somewhat hilly character of the country involved a cost per mile of as much as £10,000, the connection would be less expensive than the Mosa stem or Rift Valley routes, and its special advantages would be such that its possibilities ought to be thoroughly investigated before a final decision is reached in regard to the construction of any section of a railway line between the Central and Tanga lines.

During the East African Campaign many of our readers marched and/or motored from Korogwe *via* Hwardeni to Kiloga or Morogoro, that being the main line of communication during General Smuts' drive of the Germans to and to the south of the Tanganyika Central Railway. The route suggested presents few difficulties from the engineering standpoint, though the Wasi Swamp would have to be crossed. During the Campaign the enemy laid a light railway over part of this route, the track being obtained from steel obstructions in the frontiers. (Ed. "E.A.")

LAST AFRICA'S HONORABLE

MR. JOHN BOYES'S PERSONALITY

The Secret of his Success

Why is one man able to explore savage Africa for years without meeting with prompt extinction, while another, better fitted, one would imagine, by nature and circumstances, is murdered by Natives, annihilated by elephants, mangled to death by lions, or slain up by fever? By what magic did John Boyes deal with the rawest, wildest, most unpleasantly cannibalistic of Natives and come through every time—hot once, mask you, with luck, that might happen to anyone; but time and time again—while others, encountering the same tribes, were roughly handled, robbed of their rifles and kit, kept prisoners and escaped with the barest of lives? How is it that this Englishman could come out from the wilderness unharmed when other nationals perished? How did he make money by shooting elephants, trading donkeys, bartering horses and camels, when compatriots failed or met with disaster? How did he manage to get on with Germans, Belgians and Abyssinians, to placate officials and escape restrictions, when so many rare travelers were held up by easier bureaucratic fences?

It is easy to reply "personality," but it is not so easy to define the term. John Boyes is not a big man, he has not what is called a "commanding presence." Rather the contrary. With his experience of a savage, unpopulated district, as recorded in his book "The Company of Adventurers" ("East Africa," 104).

"When these people saw me coming to their village they ran out to find out what sort of a human being I was and to ask me what I wanted. Being informed that it was my desire to kill elephants, they all with one accord roared with laughter, even rolling about on the ground."

"These Natives were doubtless tickled by seeing a smaller man coming confidently into their midst and announcing his intention of fighting single-handed the greatest and most terrible animal known to them. And to them by appearance and remarks had the effect that a comic David might have had amongst the more stalwart believers in the message of Goliath. They could not believe that I was in earnest about the elephant hunting or had the power to kill these great creatures; and every time I tried actually to raise the subject in which my interests primarily lay they would clutch their sides and faint with amusement. The tears trickled down their faces, so that both myself and my followers could not help laughing in."

It takes a good man to stand being laughed at like that without losing his dignity; but John Boyes knew the Natives, he the tribe what it might, and he knew that a laughing and amused savage is already more than half won over. Note his use of the word "tact." It is a small word with a very big meaning. Throughout this book of his—the latest and best, but, we hope, not the last—he displays tact. In German East Africa his companion had the misfortune to shoot a Native porter accidentally, and a dangerous situation developed:

"By questioning X and the men I found out what had happened. The wounded man, who was supposed to be driving cattle, was a long way behind, and I told him to hurry up and keep with the cattle. He refused, and foolishly threatened him with his revolver, which was in his case in his hand. The revolver must have been used for it went off and struck the man. The men afterwards told me that if I had not been on the scene he would certainly have been killed and to flee into the bush. As an evidence of good faith, the man I took possession of the revolver, and locked it up in a tinbox, where I proposed to keep it until we got to the Government station, but it was some time before I succeeded in pacifying the men and getting them in the hands to go on again."

It sounds strange, but that is characteristic of John Boyes. Where does he elaborate his tactics of indulgence? The chapters in which he describes his hunting of elephants in the Lago Enclave, are so modestly worded that to the uninitiated critic they may appear too smooth and unexciting. Reading a tropical Africa who have had any experience of what elephant-hunting really means—it has been well described as "the hardest work in the world"—will be able to form a sounder judgment and will realize the full significance of bringing down two of the great beasts with a "right and left."

To the present writer, John Boyes's feat of making a successful trading journey from Jibouti to Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, and thence to Nairobi, he was the very first to do this—makes the strongest appeal. Consider the time and the circumstances and the people he had to deal with—carefully. Not long before the Abyssinians had wiped out a strong Italian expeditionary force and were naturally scornful of white men; the country was and is an independent Native kingdom; the peasants were, and are, a truculent and ignorant, though by no means an unsophisticated, race. Into this country comes John Boyes, armed, it is true, with a passport from the ruling monarch, King Menelik, and accompanied by a single white comrade.

"Our first impression of its inhabitants was certainly not encouraging. We had brought with us a little basket of food to eat on the train, and on landing at the terminus we took the basket with us to the hotel. It was startling when we arrived, and the unlighted streets were full of a motley crowd of Natives, all shouting and talking. We pushed our way through the crush to get to the hotel, their wild hands were thrust into the basket, we were carrying, and it was not until we had shown our intention to get by without fists right and left that we were allowed to get through without losing anything."

"We were the focus of many black threatening looks, and as soon as the crowd were carrying pans or spears and ammunition, we were very glad to get clear without a fight. The contrast with the white man's rule in the colony we had recently left caused me to remark to Selland that we were making a good start in Abyssinia. If this was the sort of thing to greet us on our arrival, what should we have to encounter before we got through the country? The crowd certainly looked a cut-throat lot, and we were careful not to get embroiled in any disturbance."

It was a situation demanding tact. On occasion it was wiser to show the iron hand beneath the velvet glove:

"The men were quarrelling among themselves, and Selland (Boyes's companion), who was first to see how they were getting on with their work, found it difficult to keep them quiet. One of the men drew a big knife and was about to stab Selland, when the latter hit him in the stomach with the butt of his rifle, sending him sprawling and knocking all the wind out of him. Seeing that we were not to be played with, the men cooled down, and we had no further trouble."

On leaving Addis Ababa for Nairobi, Boyes's caravan consisted of himself and Selland, thirty-one Abyssinians, ten Arabs, one Swahili, fifty-one mules and forty-nine horses—which may be described as a "real handful." At the frontier between Abyssinia and British East Africa he picked up thirty Galla Natives, a camel train bearing 3,000 lb. of ivory which he contracted to transport to Nairobi for the Government, and a hundred Somali traders whom neither he nor the British wanted, but whom he was compelled to accept. And he brought the whole caravan safely to its destination, through waterless desert and foodless plains, over mountains and rivers—how, and with what grit, skill and handicraft, the reader must be left to discover.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Denton have arrived from Kenya.

Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate have returned from Madeira.

Lord and Lady Herby passed through Port Sudan last week.

Mr. R. P. Bush has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Captain E. J. Perceval Maxwell has assumed the duties of Adjutant of the 11th K.A.F., Uganda.

Sir Alastor Cobham arrived in Nyasa last week and flew on to Beira at the beginning of this week.

Cav. L. Bicchieri, the Royal Italian Consul for British East Africa, is at present on holiday in Italy.

Captain W. Tyson is deputising for Mr. Shapley on the Nairobi Council during the absence of Mr. Shapley on leave.

Mrs. Owen, wife of Archdeacon Owen, of Kayirondo, recently gave an address in Richmond on "Central Africa."

Mr. Henry Aylmer Barrett, M.C., and Miss Audrey Grace Chichester Cutcliffe were recently married in Mombasa.

Mrs. Florence Riddell's new book, which is entitled "The Misty Pathway," is due for publication within a few weeks.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., has been appointed Senior Commissioner of the Coast Province of Kenya.

Mr. Amery presided last week at a meeting of Members of Parliament at which it was decided to form a To-day's Parliamentary Group.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Hugo Tanner to act as Honorary Swiss Consul at Tanganyika has received His Majesty's signature.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell and Mrs. G. C. Chalmers have been elected to the Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe has accepted the invitation to become President of the British Legion in succession to the late Field Marshal Earl Haig.

Major-General Sir F. C. Poole is on his way to Port Amelia, in which district he has considerable interests in sisal. Mr. R. W. S. Douglas is a fellow passenger.

Mrs. Clifford C. Moody, a partner of the well-known Uganda House of Wheelodde and Moody, left Southampton on Friday with Mrs. Moody after a holiday at ...

Major James Cook, C.B., whose death is reported at the age of eighty-three, was brigade major of the Indian Contingent at Helwan and Kertek in the Sudan War of 1885.

Mr. Frederick Leo Schuster, who died in Cheltenham recently on his eighty-ninth year, was a cousin of Sir George Schuster, a member of the East Africa Commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Wilkinson, D.S.O., Officer Commanding Troops, has been appointed a temporary Nominated Official Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

At the King's levee last week Lieutenant Nevill Holbrook, of the King's African Rifles, Somaliland Camel Corps, was presented by his father, Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook, K.B.E., M.P.

Lieutenant F. A. Hopkins, M.B.E., has succeeded Mr. J. Gaisford-St. Lawrence, M.C., as private secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Patricia Ness is to address the Royal Geographical Society on March 19 on "From the White Nile to Ruanda." The meeting will be held in the Galian Hall, New Bond Street, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lemon, of Fort Portal, have left Uganda on holiday. Mr. Lemon recently suffered from a very severe attack of blackwater, but we are glad to hear that he is now in better health.

The Hon. Norman Charles, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the National Bank of India, and a Member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, is shortly expected in this country on leave.

Amongst those at present outward bound for Kenya are Messrs. G. Mackenzie, J. M. Berkeley, Matthew J. A. Chambliss, F. W. Georges, M. T. P. Houston, W. A. Tyler, J. E. Graham-Watson, and N. C. Yonge.

On Tuesday evening Professor E. H. D. Savary, lecturing before the Royal Colonial Institute on the tribes of the Kalahari, said that a study of South African Natives indicated migrations of races from Europe, Asia and North Africa.

Dr. Robert McFiggans, of Edinburgh and of the Kenya Medical Service, and Miss Judith Muriel Ashmead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashmead of Kenya Colony and Chesham, were recently married at the Cathedral, Nairobi.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. Alan Cunningham, one of the earliest settlers of the Tanganyika district and known throughout Kenya as a warm reformer. Mr. Cunningham, a popular sportsman, had been in poor health for some years, but had previously taken a prominent part in the affairs of the local District Association, which he had at one time represented on the Convention of Associations.

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The marriage recently took place in Nairobi between Augustus Albertson, late H.A.C. and Royal Engineers of Congo River Estate, Nyeri, and Ethyl Frances, elder daughter of Robert Henry Wilson of Kamboi, Lumbwa.

The King has conferred a Knighthood on Mr. Peter Gram, Judge of the Supreme Court for China. Gram was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1897, previously held judicial offices in Zanzibar, Constantinople, and Egypt.

Mr. Aloysius Horn, the old tropical African pioneer, whose life and philosophy have been so interestingly recorded by Miss Ethelreda Lewis in that fascinating volume "Aloysius Horn: The Ivory Coast in the East," is at present visiting friends in this country.

The Muthaiga Township Committee for the year 1928 has been constituted as follows: Mr. S. H. Arnelley (Chairman), and Captain H. E. Schwartz, Major H. F. Ward, Major R. W. Robertson, Estace, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. R. C. Gillman, and Mrs. Austin-Millar.

Congratulations to Mr. W. Walter on his innings not out recently played for the Nairobi Cricket Club against the Mchambos Cricket Club. His innings is a record for Kenya cricket, his previous highest being a recent innings of 204 not out played by Mr. Cairns for the Police.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce it was resolved: "Before any alteration in the constitution of the Executive Office in London be decided upon, this Chamber and the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce should be consulted."

Before Mr. de S. M. G. Honey, the Resident Commissioner for Swaziland for the Seychelles, to the Governorship of which he was recently appointed, the Paramount Chief Sobhuza and the Native Council presented him with an address, a photograph of himself and a battle axe and shield.

Mr. J. W. Downie, Minister of Mines and Works of Southern Rhodesia, and until recently Minister of Agriculture, is to leave the Colony immediately for England to investigate the tobacco position on behalf of the Government and to discover in what manner the sale of the next crop from the Colony can be improved.

Mr. Fuchs, whose death in Belgium at the age of seventy is reported, entered the service of the Congo Free State in 1887 and in 1889 succeeded General Conghaire as Vice-Governor. He played an important part in the Stokes affair and in 1905 was appointed to represent the Congo Free State at the conference held in London for the regulation of opium and the protection of the fauna of Africa. In May, 1912, he succeeded Major Wallace as Governor-General of the Congo (which had been annexed to Belgium four years previously), and was still in office on the outbreak of the Great War, when he was instructed to observe a strictly defensive attitude. When by the bombardment of Lukuga, Lake Tanganyika, the Germans opened hostilities in Central Africa, M. Fuchs sent Belgian Congo troops to the aid of the French in the Cameroonian campaign. In 1916 he was succeeded as Governor-General by M. Henry.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Mombasa District Board for the year 1928: Mr. J. G. Findlay, Mr. H. V. Joyce, Mr. W. B. Thomson, Mr. J. A. Neave, Major H. B. Dunman, Mr. J. F. Maitley, Commander G. A. Sherston, Captain C. C. Cook, and Mr. Sami Mami.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Kenneth James Findlay, M.C., of Deepdene, Kivumbi, Kenya Colony, son of the late Mr. J. G. Findlay, of Tour, Ekinaurs, Ayrshire, and Mrs. Findlay, of Greyraig, Sahne, Fife, and Lucia May, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hull, of St. Neots, Huntingdon.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has appointed Mr. R. S. Campbell as President for the ensuing year, with Mr. M. Campbell as Vice-President. Mr. A. L. Stacey was re-elected honorary treasurer, and Messrs. A. C. Freeman-Pannett, E. C. Phillips, J. Pandya, A. E. Jenkins and H. H. Goodhind were appointed to the Committee.

Sir Alan Cobham, sailing from East Africa to *The Daily Mail*, says that "Central Africa, now called Brightest Africa, will be the future playground of the world. In the highlands of Kenya and in the high altitude forests and mountains of Uganda there are scenic beauties unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The only thing at present holding back development is the lack of quick communications."

READ THE REVIEW

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THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S INFLUENCE.

BRITAIN'S CAUSE IN EAST AFRICA.

Champions Needed in Both Houses.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir H. N. Johnston's Opponents.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,

In your issue of February 16 my old colleague Mr. J. Cunningham had a letter under the above heading stating that in a previous letter to East Africa I threw doubt on a statement made by a previous correspondent concerning the influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar at Tanganyika and Nyasa, asking how I can reconcile this with my own struggle and that of those of Johnston, Lugard, Sharpe, and others.

My letter to East Africa was in reply to the one from Mr. MacKinnon, who stated that the Sultan of Zanzibar offered to MacKinnon all the country now known as Kenya Colony, Tanganyika, and Nyasa land; and that our Government declined his offer. It was to this preposterous claim and the sensibility of our Government's action in declining it that my letter was devoted, and I stated and maintain that the Sultan never had the right to the vast countries he so generously offered to MacKinnon. Mr. Cunningham himself agrees with me about the right, but dwells on the might of certain Arabs. This is quite beside the question. I am fully aware of all the struggle with those brigands—more so than Mr. Cunningham, as I crossed swords with such men as Tippu Tib, Rumliza, Msaba, Saidi Juma, and others at Ujiji years before the Nyasa campaign—and each one of these Arabs was incomparably more powerful than the mixed Arabs and their *muruga* who gave Johnston, Sharpe, and Lugard such trouble.

But—and this is the point of my previous letter—these were not the Sultan of Zanzibar's officials, holding the country in his name, but adventurers who were financed by Hindi merchants and Arabs at Zanzibar, and who, surrounded by strong bands, terrorised small Native communities and devastated their immediate neighbourhoods in search of slaves. If this was the Government of Zanzibar's action Johnston should have made his treaties at Zanzibar, instead of which he had to pacify or smash these brigands, and the Zanzibar authorities did their best to help Johnston by sending some person to persuade their turbulent co-religionists to cease opposing British rule.

It is a matter of history that my contention is correct, for Zanzibar's claim to all East Africa was disallowed, and only a strip of land allowed immediately near the coast. This I admitted was the only portion they had the slightest right to possess, and the Sultan, with Sir John Kirk and General Matthews, distinctly told me when sailing for Ujiji with nine hundred porters in 1882 that he went into a wild country over which they had no power. Our Government was perfectly correct in declining MacKinnon's offer made by Zanzibar.

It is a pleasure to see in your paper the names of old colleagues in East Africa, Mr. Cunningham and Marshall, for there cannot be many of the old brigade alive to-day.

I asked you a few weeks ago if anyone knew of the bitumen I used from north-west Tanganyika, as I always assumed that oil might be discovered there. Now it is a fact for I was writing of Kundu, where I found the bitumen.

Yours faithfully,

AMELIA JAMES SWANK

Your excellent paper is a stout and sturdy champion of all East and Central Africa, but unaided it carries on an unequal contest against a lethargic and ill-informed public opinion; against the criticisms of at least one disgruntled member of the House of Lords and the equally mischievous criticisms of more than one politician in the House of Commons; and lastly against the peaceful penetration of German influence—of which the last is the most serious.

In pre-War days German influence permeated society, City finance, and political circles, but in post-War days it has spread to Government offices, and in particular the Foreign and Colonial Offices appear to be saturated with "Locarno treachery."

For evidence of this one has only to turn to the antics of Sir Austen Chamberlain regarding the Nurse Cavell film, "Dawn", to the report and leading article in *The Times* a few days ago on the Commonwealth Corporation and German missionaries on the Gold Coast; and to the continual revelations in the columns of *East Africa* on the situation in Tanganyika Territory and German settlers and missionaries—all of which reveal an intolerable state of affairs.

Now, Sir, could you not enlist in support of your efforts a number of peers who have business and family connections with East and Central Africa who would be prepared to uphold the cause of East and Central Africa in the House of Lords, in the same way that Lord Carson and the Duke of Northumberland and others there uphold the cause of the Irish loyalists?

And could you not further enlist similarly a number of Members of the House of Commons who would form themselves into an African Committee or Association, irrespective of party—like the Service members—who will exert pressure and influence on the Government of the day to maintain British rights in Africa and counteract "Locarno slobber"?

It would seem that support of this kind is urgently needed, for it is notorious that all post-War Governments have been deaf to claims of equity and only amenable to claims of experience, as represented by pressure and the threat of lack of votes. The present Government is unfortunately no exception to this rule.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Junior Army and Navy Club

[The pseudonym "Ruwenzi" conceals the identity of a correspondent well-known to many of our readers in East Africa.—Ed.]

WHERE ELEPHANTS GO TO DIE.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The town from which I write had better not be mentioned by name, for the good citizens—who advisedly spend a lot of their money on advertising the attractions of the place—would not understand my meaning and would be seriously displeased. Suffice it to say that it is one of Britain's best known health resorts, and the one in which I have chosen to make my home now that I have retired from Africa. Still, it puts me in mind of that fabled spot in Africa to which old elephants go to die. Look at our obituaries!

Yours faithfully,

AN OLD SHIRAZI.

THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA.

Description of "A Zoological impossibility."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In the issue of East Africa of November 17 your correspondent "Effendi" wrote of the crowing crested cobra. He rather seemed to doubt the existence of such a snake. Yet it is common knowledge here amongst the Natives and most Europeans that, far from being a zoological impossibility, such a snake exists.

I first heard its unusual cry at 4 o'clock one morning in 1914 when I was camping out, and since then I have almost invariably heard the same cry when ever I have slept in the bush. I have never seen the snake alive or dead, but the Natives assure me that it would be quite an easy feat to kill it with a shotgun, so I hope to be able to secure a specimen some long.

Meantime may I give you its description, as demanded to me by Natives who have seen it? It is from eight to ten feet long, of dark colour, and the diameter of its body is between one and a half and two inches thick. On the head and under the jaw it has a reddish crest like that of a cock, and the tail has long nails like those of a fighting cock. Amabuzi are its favourite abode, and at the early morning hour when the cocks begin to crow, it emerges from its hole and gives forth those mysterious crows, which, in the stillness of the bush, sound terrible. These crows, as above stated, I have heard on several occasions. They sound something like "waaa, waaa, waaa," repeated five times, the first "waaa" being in *prima voce* and the fifth in *basso*.

The Natives call this snake the *Khoboko* and they think its bite fatal. Before it bites it first strikes its tail with its tail, this explaining the armoury of this at the end of the tail.

Yours faithfully,
A. SAKELL

Tabora.

Dr. E. G. Boulenger, Director of the London Zoological Society, to whom the above letter was referred, kindly writes:

Such a creature as a crowing crested cobra is a zoological impossibility. Certain snakes produce sounds which have been compared to the notes produced by a henly struck upon a gong, and some have a reddish crest like that of a cock, and some have nails on the tail. It is an ancient and mythical story. The Zoological Society would pay a very large sum for a live specimen, but will, I am afraid, never have the opportunity of doing so.

Mr. H. W. Parker, of the Department of Zoology of the Natural History Museum, writes:

No such animal is known in science, but the animal appears to be a direct descendant or near relative of the "Cobraite" or "Basilisk" of the Egyptians and Romans. That, however, is not a question rather for the biologist than the zoologist. I have a little doubt that the animal is a entirely mythical, and, certainly, any family observation might have arisen through incorrect correlation of facts.

There are snakes with a spine at the end of the tail, they are, however, burrowing snakes, and the snake dug into the earth to obtain a purchase for pushing a way through the soil. The "crowing" "waaa, waaa," heard by your correspondents might easily be the call of a frog, and an endeavour to track the voice down in the darkness might lead to the discovery of a snake engaged on the same errand (many snakes feed largely on frogs); if, by chance, the snake had arrived first and had commenced feeding, its mouth and, in the dark, its legs protruding from a weird appearance, which might present father a weird appearance, which might ultimately become, after a few repetitions to admiring audiences, a cock's comb and wattle!

I suggest this as a possible explanation because in South Africa the python is credited by the Natives with making a peculiar croaking roar; actually this noise is produced by a biter, but I have heard of instances of efforts being made to track down the voice which have

resulted in the finding of a python. Whether the python was also striking the biter, I do not know.

"At any rate, it is certain that a snake is not capable of producing any vocal sound other than the intensity of the hiss varies, of course, but would never sound like 'waaa, waaa, waaa.' On the other hand, many frogs have a call which might be rendered so. It is no uncommon thing for the call of a frog to be ascribed to another animal, even in Europe the call of the Midwife Toad (*Alytes obstetricans*) is often ascribed by the peasants to the salamander which actually is mute."

SNAKES SACRED TO AFRICANS.

Professor Werner's interesting Comments.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
I am rather surprised to read in your issue of February 16 (p. 73) that "many African tribes—especially the Zulus—regard snakes as sacred and encourage them in the kraals."

I am not aware that snakes in general are anywhere regarded as sacred. The Zulus, indeed, believe that their dead ancestors or relatives may come back in the form of snakes, but it is not any and every snake which is regarded in that light—only certain kinds (all harmless, I believe), and not every individual of those kinds. Whether any given snake is an *idhlozi* can only be determined for certain by a "doctor" (*inyanga*); but in general, if a snake belonging to one of the above-named harmless species makes its appearance at a kraal and behaves as if at home, it may be presumed to be a deceased member of the family and treated accordingly—fed with milk and not disturbed or frightened in any way. These beliefs are explained very fully in Gallaway's "Religion of the Amabuzi," and, for similar ones among the Amathonga (Delagoa Bay), Junod's "Life of a South African Tribe" (II, 384).

Yours faithfully,

School of Oriental Studies, A. WERNER
London, E.C.2.

[We are obliged to Professor Werner for his amplification of our recent Camp Fire Comment. It is, of course, well known that the regard shown by certain African tribes for snakes is due to their belief in the reincarnation of their ancestors in reptile form. This call snakes may not be embodied ancestors is no doubt true; but it does not follow that they are to be treated as snakes, lest they should inadvertently commit what to them would be crime. It would be of great interest if Professor Werner could discover whether or not poisonous snakes are encouraged on metaphysical grounds. If they are, our comments would be still more fully justified.] E. J. G.

KHAMA'S TRIBE AND LIVINGSTONE.

A Contribution to the Memorial.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
Some little time ago you were good enough to publish an account of the aims of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone. In view of that fact, I think your readers may be interested to hear that through the London Mission I asked Khama's tribe if they would bear the expense of one of the pictures which we plan to place in the Memorial building. The cost was estimated at £150 and I have now received a telegram agreeing twenty years ago Livingstone met Khama's father, who asked him for the medicine to change his heart. Khama, as your readers know, ruled his people like a Christian patriarch for thirty years or more, until he died a few years ago. The gift of his people is a fine illustration of gratitude.

Yours faithfully,

FRY, J. I. MACNAIR,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone,
Edinburgh.

OUR TANGANYIKA POLICY ENDORSED

East Africa in the Press.

TANGANYIKA'S SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Johannesburg Star says: "The inconsistency of the Dutch Press in South Africa is amusing. They seem greatly perturbed regarding the possible emigration to the southern highlands of Tanganyika (north-east of Lake Nyasa) and eagerly seize every opportunity to sound the danger note, and yet they are silently watching the exodus in a continuous stream of Boers into Southern and Northern Rhodesia and South-West Africa. As a matter of fact, almost all available farms in Southern Tanganyika have now been applied for by men of the hardy northern races. Consequently those who are concerned about the drift to the north should concentrate their attention on those countries at present drawing away some of the 'life blood of the nation' to altitudes of only 3,000 to 3,500 ft., and which are not always free of fever.

But why all this excitement and antipathy to Southern Tanganyika highlands, a land of unsurpassing beauty and fertility, lying at an altitude of 6,000 to 6,500 ft. above sea level, where almost everything grows luxuriantly, and where doubtless huge flocks of merinos will some day browse on the green undulating hills? Anyone acquainted with the tropical and subtropical portions of Africa knows that altitude is, as a general rule, a sure indicator of the climatic conditions and quality of the land. I am on safe ground in stating that nowhere in the two Rhodesias, much less in South-West Africa, could one encounter a more ideal, exhilarating climate and such regular ample rainfall. It is quite true that at present there are no railway facilities to these highlands—140 to 400 miles from the main line—but five to seven years will probably see the completion of the line now being surveyed from Dodoma to Broken Hill, and when this is completed and some branch lines to tap the more important adjoining districts, the enormous wealth of the country round Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika—the garden of Africa—will be developed to the full, to astonish a pessimistic world. Fortunate and affluent indeed would be the pioneer settlers then holding farms there. Pending the completion of the railway, the transport problem is solved by motor lorries.

May the writer's prediction that the Dodoma-Broken Hill railway will be completed within five or seven years be fulfilled? He is certainly an optimist—and optimism is very valuable in Africa.

A special correspondent of The Times who recently visited Tanganyika, writes that Dar es Salaam has "a most respectable British club, but the hotels are execrable." And is he correct in stating that "a lucky shot from a British cruiser sank the German floating dock while it was still in the shallows of the harbour"? Was the dock not sunk by the Germans with the object of blocking the channel to shipping?

The Manchester Guardian's present leading article of ours on the subject of Tanganyika in Tanganyika Territory, says:

"If Britons are uneasy in their minds as regards the ultimate fate of Tanganyika, Germans are equally uneasy—which fact would seem to imply that they harbour hopes of regaining their lost Territory, and are suspicious of any move liable, directly or indirectly, to prejudice these hopes. The significance of the increasing German immigration into Tanganyika, with the alleged Government subsidising of many German enterprises, and the fact that nothing is being done by the Imperial Government to settle British-born settlers on Tanganyika soil is also adversely commented upon by East Africa. If Tanganyika is to be a British unit, it is argued, Britons should be given every possible encouragement to settle there."

The not unnatural reply of the authorities is that under the Mandate Tanganyika is a country which must be administered for the benefit of the Natives. Europeans must take a secondary place in administrative calculations—although not in a retiring position as Sir Donald Cameron was recently alleged to have allocated to them. In any event, the soundest policy that we can think of is that adumbrated by East Africa—the settlement of British-born settlers, more British settlers, and still more of them. By saturating the soil of Tanganyika with white British blood, Tanganyika, Mandate or no Mandate, can be made safe for the Empire."

THE NATIVE AND EDUCATION.

DR. NORMAN LEYS says in the course of a letter to The Manchester Guardian—

"What Africans specially admire is freedom. They want, for example, to be free to buy or rent land near African towns, and to live by growing on such land what they think would pay them best. Nowhere in South and East Africa can they do so. If it is true that most of the tribes have more or less adequate Reserves? But they cannot step out of them except on condition of becoming the serfs of Europeans. And they want to step out of them as free men. Why then do Africans? Governors not treat them as free men? Partly because certain Europeans want a monopoly of rights in land so as to have a monopoly of the profits of its exploitation. But, as Lord Olivier truly says, 'cant as well as greed comes in.'

A number of important people, some of them pious, some of them learned, few of them with first-hand experience of African life, have taken it upon themselves to judge what in our civilisation Africans ought to be allowed a share of. By a strange coincidence, what those people think good for Africans is exactly what suits the pocket of those who live by the profits of African labour. Those of them who are experts in education, for instance, approve of Africans being taught to have healthy bodies, clean homes, industrious hands. But they deprecate literary education, especially the learning of English, since that leads to their becoming 'politically conscious.' They are not to feel their chains. It must never be allowed to occur to them that they too are as gods, enabled to decide for themselves about the important things in life, as Europeans do."

Are we to conclude that Dr. Leys considers the East African Native is at present sufficiently advanced to decide what type of education is best for him?

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DR. G. D. HALE CARPENTER ON THE TSETSE.

Dr. G. D. HALE CARPENTER, writing to the *Observer* of Edinburgh, says that "one characteristic of all tsetse flies is that they must have shade from the hot sun in which to rest. In theory, therefore, it is easy to prevent them from attacking man and animals by clearing away the trees and bushes which shelter them. In the case of the species that prey on cattle disease this is practicable over certain areas, and is limited only by the numbers of Natives available to clear away the bush and to cultivate or manure the land so as to prevent bush growing up again. This is being practised in Tanganyika territory."

"The species of tsetse responsible for carrying sleeping sickness, however, presents a much more serious problem when we consider the hundreds of thousands of miles of forested river-banks along the great waterways of the Congo, or the forested shores of the great lakes of Uganda. There are not enough people in the country to cut down and clear this immense area, even if only a narrow strip along the edge of the water were to be cleared of forest."

"The deep-rooted conservatism of the African Native and the manner in which custom and tradition rather than intelligence over and over again defeat all efforts to protect him from disease. I have seen a stream beautifully cleared of all bush at a watering place for a space of one hundred yards, so that anyone going to get water in the open space would have been perfectly safe from tsetse fly, but all the work done was nullified because the Natives going to get water went, not to the middle of the clearing, but to the extreme end of it so that they could get shade from the uncut trees—and, of course, would here meet the tsetse fly."

THE MEAN WHITE PROBLEM.

The current number of *Empire Production* has a note on the "mean white problem" of which it says:

"This is a central point of the utmost peril in any country of Africa controlled by a small number of Europeans. There is not only the social evil occasioned by a breach in the position of the white man as a person of unimpeachable honour and unquestioned but wisely exercised authority. The East African Colonies are not places for the white man without capital, but—and this has been a more pressing trouble—they are not places for the man without agricultural, and particularly African agricultural experience. Those who regard the life of a settler as being similar to that of the planter in a musical comedy pursuing big game in a spotless duck, and talking tea with ladies of fashion in the intervals, have experienced, as experiencing, and will experience, a number of shocks. Many men who have survived these delusions are doing well, but they bought their experience at a high price, and it is both cheaper for the individual and better for the country that they should acquire it beforehand. It would indeed, be superfluous to commend Sir Humphrey Leggett's recent paper to our readers. His untiring energy and the great gifts of imagination and discernment that he has brought to the study of East African affairs and the progress of the Colonies are well known to all of them."

Many of the European planters are season speculators and soil mappers. *The Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika.*

FOUR-TUSKED ELEPHANTS.

CAPTAIN TRACY PHILLIPS writes:

"In January, 1926, you published a letter of mine asserting the existence of a not infrequently met back of four-tusked elephants. Subsequently you published a letter from Major Black, a Senior Bou missioner in the Sudan, in which he refers to my letter, and writes: 'As your correspondence says, there was no question of discussion as to their existence.' That is to say that aZande Natives accept the existence of four-tusked elephants in their country as a matter of course. A year later Major Earken, who has been Commissioner of the Sudan aZande for over fifteen years, writing to me of four-tuskers on April 24, 1927, remarks: 'They are not looked on by our people as being anything out of the way, as you know.' The aZande, of whom there may be about 3,000,000, inhabit a large tribal area which is divided among the Belgian, French, and Anglo-Egyptian Governments. A great deal of this country, which I revisited last September, is infected by sleeping sickness where hunting is definitely discouraged."

"I recall these points in order to place on record a fact which, while not in the least an argument, is a matter of some interest. Mr. J. J. van de Velde, while administering the Congo aZande of Dunga, sent in June 1925, a three-tusked elephant's skull to the Belgian Colonial Museum at Tervuren. The elephant was shot by the Zanze Sultan, Wando. A four-tusked elephant was shot by his cousin, Sultan Aglima, in 1917. The four tusks were taken for sale to, and attracted considerable attention at, the District Headquarters at Niangara. Mr. van de Velde is at present in England."

Dr. Cuthbert Christy makes the following comment:

"Doubtless many astonishing things have yet to come out of Central Africa, but elephants with four tusks I venture to think will take a lot of finding. The genealogy of such a 'throwback' would be interesting. If such a thing existed, I fancy it could only be a teratological monstrosity. That there was no question of discussion as to their existence, and that they are not looked upon by our people (the aZande) as being anything out of the way, are statements which to me seem astonishing."

"In 1920-21 I travelled extensively in the Lado and the Bahi el Ghazal, and saw hundreds of elephants, but heard nothing from the aZande people of four-tusked elephants, nor did I anywhere in the Congo during 1911 to 1914, if they exist, where are they? Where is the skull of the one shot near Niangara, in the Congo, in 1912? The matter is of some importance from the naturalist's point of view, but unless skulls of these quadricorn animals are forthcoming I fear there will be many sceptics."

SHEIK MUHAMMAD MAURUDDI ABDI, chief of the *Daily Mail*, is on his way to Europe to lay before the League of Nations a grievance concerning a man which says that his people shall not wear trousers. Sheik Abdi is chief of the Mijertein tribe of Somalia in East Africa. His secretary is already in England and has informed the Press that the grievance is against action taken by the Italian authorities. "The matter," he said, "came to a head recently when the authorities imprisoned a friend of his on the ground that he was wearing trousers. The white magistrate at Kismayu, where the alleged offence was committed, held that only Europeans are allowed to wear trousers."

COURSES IN TROPICAL HYGIENE

EVERY man going to the tropics should know what he should eat and drink, what he should wear, and especially what he should avoid. He should know what kind of housing conditions are best suited to tropical climates, and should be instructed with regard to the storage and preparation of food and the supervision of the living habits of Native servants. A simple knowledge of water supply and sewage disposal is necessary, and something of the habits of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects, and of the ways in which they spread disease. Any courses of instruction might also well include a short account of the more familiar diseases, with simple methods of self-treatment, though it would not be wise to fill the mind of the young traveller with terrifying pictures of tropical maladies.

So much received general assent at a conference recently convened by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. It is understood that the School authorities will now make arrangements for courses of lectures, and that an announcement with regard to the provisional arrangements for the next twelve months may shortly be expected. At the end of that time the School will enter into occupation of the very fine premises now being erected in Bloomsbury, with funds amounting to about £500,000 provided by the Rockefeller Trustees under the terms of an agreement with the British Government.

The school has absorbed the old London School of Tropical Medicine. Recognising its Imperial responsibilities, as evidenced by the present training of medical officers sent out by the Colonial Office, and of other medical men and women who are taking the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the School has decided upon these courses in tropical hygiene for laymen, believing them to be of great value, especially to the business community. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Malet Street, London, W.C.1.

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AMERICAN FUNDS FOR AFRICAN RESEARCH

IN response to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for details of the particular objects on which the Trustees propose to expend 500,000 dollars during the next five years on projects designed to assist African development, *East Africa* is informed that although the full details have not been worked out, the appropriations will be made on the following basis:

| | |
|--|---------|
| (1) Support a five year programme of scientific research in connection with the Government Research Grant Board, and provision for travelling allowances to scholars of proved capacity. Estimated total | £30,750 |
| (2) Co-operative research | 4,000 |
| (3) Library service | 4,500 |
| (4) Support of Jeanes Schools | 20,000 |
| (5) Educational research and mental tests | 4,500 |
| (6) Miscellaneous | 6,250 |
| (7) Indian education | 3,000 |
| (8) Art and archeology | 3,000 |
| (9) Adult education | 2,950 |
| (10) Educational visits to and from Africa | 25,500 |
| (11) Nairobi maternity centre | 5,000 |
| (12) Government health service of Uganda | 1,200 |
| (13) Library programme | 20,000 |

Appropriations will be made from time to time from the funds indicated as specific projects take shape.

At the annual general meeting of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd., held last week, Mr. L. E. Mather, the Chairman of the company, who has just returned from a visit to East Africa, said: "With a view to investigating fresh markets, I have recently paid a visit to East Africa and the Sudan. The industrial beds of Kenya and Tanganyika are still small, but such fertile countries have undoubtedly a big future before them. In the Sudan we have already made some headway, and I am glad to say the prospects for cotton growing under irrigation are distinctly encouraging, and still larger areas are being brought into cultivation."

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Camp Fire Comments

Fowls as Tick Destroyers.

It is doubtful if the value of domestic fowls for control of ticks is properly appreciated by the average settler. Mr. H. H. King, Entomologist to the Government of the Sudan, is emphatic in the expression of his belief that much benefit would accrue by the organised penning of poultry in cattle pens, and, in the case of draught animals, penned and tethered every night, by a good head of fowls always kept to feed on the ticks. *Ornithodoros savignyi*, a tick which is suspected of conveying relapsing fever to man, is especially susceptible to this mode of attack, as it feeds and drops off its host during the heat of the day, and falls an easy prey to fowls. This hint, from such an authority, seems worth taking.

Teaching Lions Bad Habits.

Your contributor writes a correspondent who mentions that lions are finding it easy to capture Natives returning home befuddled after a bar dance reminds me of a picture I saw in a well-known Bavarian comic paper years before the War, when South Germans, at least, had a sense of fun and constantly made jokes about their newly acquired African possessions. One half of the cartoon represented a Native wobbling home with a rum bottle in his hand; and the other depicted a man, sadly dishevelled, with a very red nose, and evidently suffering from a bad head, spouting scornfully, "Confound civilisation! A chap can't take a meal of a Native these days without suffering for it in the morning!"

The Omnivorous African.

Anyone who has had experience of Africa will agree that the Native is hardly choicé in his eating so far as meat is concerned. If a cow dies, the boys will eat it and be glad, not in the slightest worrying about any disease of which the cow may have died. The Chief Veterinary Officer of Tanganyika Territory is concise in his comment that "the almost universal custom of African tribes in the interior of eating the carcase of all dead animals irrespective of the cause of death is a practice which, in my experience, advice or coercion is powerless to eradicate." As one instance which he records four Natives died of anthrax after eating an infected carcase, and fifteen others developed "malignant pustule." On the other hand, sixty sheep and goats and one cow died of anthrax, and were skinned and eaten by the villagers, but no human being was reported to have suffered in consequence. There is a good deal in the philosophic "Kismet, or *Amri ya Mungu* of the aborigine. He dies, or he doesn't.

Labour M.P.s and Emigration.

It is a regrettable fact that the Socialist Party has never displayed much sympathy with white enterprise in tropical Africa, but the ignorance of some of its members concerning the Colonies is surprising. Mr. Whitley recently delivered himself of the opinion that "there was a great deal to be said in favour of selecting the rich instead of sending the unfortunate poor to go and be the pioneers of the Empire" and Miss Bondfield "deprecated the view that emigration was only for the poor. Members of the better educated classes ought to be

with the better educated classes in pioneer work in the new lands." Public school boys are now emigrating to New Zealand, and who, one may ask, are the people who have made East and Central Africa? They may not be very rich, but they certainly belong to the "better educated classes," and they, and they alone, have done the pioneer work. It is a pitiful spirit which ventilates such imaginary grievances in Parliament and which persists in introducing class prejudices into Imperial discussions.

Regulating Ramadhan.

From the time of its institution the month of Ramadhan has been determined by personal inspection of the phases of the moon, writes "Tanganika," who continues, "This year—on February 22, to be precise—according to a telegram from Cairo, the cold-blooded but accurate calculations of the Physical Department of the Egyptian Government were employed for the first time to settle when the Great Fast began. Thus does Science destroy Romance. The muezzin peering anxiously from the minaret to catch the first glimpse of the crescent moon which will authorise him to spread far and wide the fateful news that the fast has begun, will now be superseded. The settler away in the blue will soon get the news by wireless; and his cook and personal servants will no longer need to sneak out of the house to see if the new moon has risen to end their month of distress. To the European, Ramadhan is not welcome for a month his house servants, and often his labour force, are disorganised. But even he will regret the passing of a determining ritual so typical of the East."

The Staying Power of the Giraffe.

The arrival at the London Zoo of two young giraffes from Rhodesia has led to the usual informed comment in a section of the Press; and a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who knows Rhodesia well, writes to protest against the statement that these animals are difficult to capture and that they are pursued on very fast horses.

"Giraffes," he said, "are becoming rare because they are so easy to kill or to capture. During periods of rest in the East African Campaign a few officers of the Rhodesia Regiment would borrow all sorts and conditions of ponies and ride down giraffe. Even on bad ground it was easy. The giraffes seem to have no wind; a very short run brought them to a standstill. They are so nasty. One officer had his helmet jammed down over his ears by a punch from the forefoot of a giraffe as he sat on his pony snapping a "close-up" the blow knocking over pony and rider. Shooting giraffe is butchery, not sport. In Southern Rhodesia I have seen giraffe chased, outpaced, and shot from a Cape cart drawn by mules."

But if easy to catch, they must be extremely awkward to transport. To bring a pair injured from Central Africa to London is a feat to be proud of. The taller of this couple was hardly twelve feet in height, and the female was about ten feet; but the route from the docks to London had to be carefully selected to avoid overhead bridges. Giraffes are, too, very nervous animals, and the coaxing of this pair from their travelling boxes to their new quarters in the Zoo required special skills and experience on the part of the keepers. That it was accomplished without mishap was a matter for congratulation by all concerned.

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THE EDUCATION POLICY OF KENYA

KENYA MISSIONS AND THE BATHOAKA

An Annual Report of Great Interest.

The Report of the Education Department of Kenya for 1926 (Government Press, Nairobi, 12s.) is a valuable for a very concise and able exposition of the principles of the education suitable to the Colony in his present stage of development, and for his insistence on the importance of compulsory education for European children. The relief, it says, was felt in all European circles when it was learnt that the Government proposed to make provision for suitable school buildings for European children. The Department consistently held the view that if the Europeans to remain the leading race of the Colony and to be an example to other races, the rising generation must be educated, and compulsory education is required as soon as possible. There is a tendency on the part of parents to withdraw their children too early from school, and to prevent this scholars will no longer be permitted to sit for the Preliminary Junior Cambridge Local examinations, but will be restricted to the English School Certificate, for which the minimum age is sixteen years. This is a final decision.

Where the Native Stands Today.

As regards the African, the Report points out that the education of the masses in Europe began with practical work and with apprenticeship to trades. It was not until a comparatively late stage of evolution that the school became literate. A study of the examination results shows how few of the Africans have presented the level of thought which is required for a high standard of literary education. Generally speaking, the African in Kenya has reached the stage of sense-perception, imagination, and the emotions are both highly developed, but the development of the reasoning faculties is slow. The most useful training which the African can receive in his present condition is continual contact with manual processes. An increasing emphasis therefore is placed in education in Kenya on contact with manual processes such as agriculture, handicrafts, sanitation, hygiene, housework, the management of money, banking, etc., and the classroom will become more and more a place where the ideas and thoughts arising from practical experience can be coordinated, and re-applied to the recalling of practical work. In the same time, the laws of arithmetic, geometry, causation, etc., are vividly impressed on the mind. At the same time, the African is induced by means of books and the publication of an African newspaper, to read not only for instruction but for the pleasure to be derived therefrom.

The James School.

At the James School these principles are being judiciously applied, rather to the surprise and dismay of the older pupils. At first they almost revolted against studying the legends and traditions of the cross they had planted against studying their own folklore, songs and games. These things were so far removed from the desk, the board and the blackboard of the village schools of their fathers, and the blackboard of the village schools of their fathers. Now they realise that education is at all points in touch with life. The notes of Indian and Arab education contain really wise and informed comments, and prove that the Education authorities in Kenya are proceeding on thoroughly sound lines. The pernicious effect of bad home life on the pupils from the coast is well brought out. It is a very difficult problem. In view of the false and biased views current among certain local publicists in England, this report deserves wide circulation at home.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society has issued the following appeal:

We have just received from Canon H. Leakey, the acting Secretary of the Kenya Mission, some account of the damage sustained by mission property in the highland district during the earthquake in January last. We are thankful to learn that no lives were lost, but the damage to mission buildings is serious and extensive, and we are asked to appeal to the Church at home for help in making this good.

The stations that suffered most severely were Weithaga, Mulara, and Kabara, where churches, schools, and dwelling-houses will have to be rebuilt. These buildings are either of brick or stone, and the cost of replacing them will be considerable. The fine churches which had only recently been erected were the outcome of years of steady aspiration and effort on the part of African Christians, to whose generous self-sacrifice their erection was due, and the local congregations cannot possibly meet the sudden call upon their limited resources.

In reporting that he is issuing an appeal in the local Press, Canon Leakey emphasises the need for immediate rebuilding, in view of the approach of the heavy rains in the early spring, and suggests that gifts should be earmarked either for the "Native Church" or "C.M.S. Houses." I willingly endorse this appeal, and shall be very glad to receive any contributions, however small, under either heading.

The demand put forward by two Native political associations run by ex-Government clerks and town scallywags, backed by share-braided missionaries and Indian agitators, for direct Native representation on the Legislative and Executive Councils, would be food for laughter were it not symptomatic of the dangers of treating political agitation however absurd it may appear on its surface—as a joke. I regard it very seriously, because I think it is a heinous crime to encourage the Natives to play at politics. It is like giving a child gunpowder to play with, and I would condemn to penal servitude any man or woman guilty of it.—The Hon. P. J. O'Shea, Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, in an address to his constituents at Eldoret.

The Indians of Kenya have decided to withdraw nominations for the four vacant Indian seats on the Legislative Council and to boycott the election. They base this attitude on their demand for a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal franchise.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers through the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this journal in such matters.

Northern Rhodesia is to spend about £20,000 on road improvements during the current year.

The Uganda cotton tax has been fixed at 6 cents of a shilling per pound for the 1928 season.

Postal agencies have been opened at the new railway stations at Kairo and Nsinze (Uganda).

22,600 casks of cement were imported into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended January 28.

Of the 15,502 bags of coffee exported from Kenya during the last week in January, 12,795 were shipped to England.

A Swedish firm has received an order for a complete X-ray equipment for a hospital in Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia.

Though Southern Rhodesia extended its penny postage to South Africa during last year, postal receipts were greater than for 1926.

The four R.A.F. machines which are undertaking the annual service flight from Cairo to the Cape and back left Heliopolis on Thursday last.

Seven European rubber and coffee estates in Uganda which had lain derelict for years past are reported to have been reopened during 1927.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the last week in January included: Coffee, 12,802 bags; hides and skins, 1,144 bales; maize, 9,667 bags; and sisal and sisal tow, 9,132 bales.

Mr. H. F. Baker, the Governor of the Uganda branch of Messrs. Balfours & Co. during the past three years, has left his post on leave. He has been succeeded by Mr. Anthony...

The Uganda Seed Cotton Breeding Association has invited the British and Italian Governments of Uganda to appoint representatives to the Race Breeding Committee of the Association.

The new Nairobi-Indian Maternity Home, built at a cost of £3,500, was recently opened by Lady Grigg. The Home is designed as a maternity home, a mothercraft and child welfare centre, and as a midwife training school for Indian women.

When the new Empire broadcasting station (SW) is operation, its programmes are expected to be relayed from Nairobi. The programme has been obtained in Nairobi parts of the Empire broadcast from clearly heard.

Imports into Tanganyika during the month of December totalled £48,454, while the exports aggregated £86,033. The main item of export was sisal, valued at £64,756, the total shipments amounting to no less than 2,000 tons, of which rather more than half went to Belgium.

The Kenya Government has given way on the subject of the speed limit for Nairobi demanded by the local Municipality and opposed by the Executive Council. A speed limit of 25 m.p.h. will now be applied to the whole municipal area, with a 35 m.p.h. limit in the congested area.

Several cotton ginneries in Uganda have recently changed hands. The Ngogwe ginnery has been purchased by the Liverpool Uganda Company for £6,375, that at Luwero by the Nakasero Trading Company for £3,500; two at Kidera River and Kyoko (Kaboyo) by Naradas Rajaram and Company (Africa) Ltd. for £7,000 and £2,050 respectively; and that at Kyabakuzi by Jamal Ramji and Company for £3,750.

The shareholders of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga have approved the issue of a £3,000,000 loan, of which £2,000,000 is to be made immediately to finance the completion of various undertakings which are expected to bring capacity up to a production of 100,000 tons of copper annually. The authorised capital of the company is 20,000,000 shares of 100 fs. each, and a similar number of dividend shares without par value and 300,000 Preference shares of 500 fs. each.

Tanganyika's imports during the first ten months of last year totalled £3,021,000, as against £2,671,453 in the corresponding period of 1926. The fact that Great Britain's proportion was decreasing and that of Germany increasing, in which we have previously commented is a very significant feature. Whereas in 1926 Great Britain's proportion for the first ten months was 40% and that of Germany 9%, the returns show that for 1927 the proportion of Great Britain had dropped to 38% and that of Germany had risen to 11%.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

HOW MUCH WORK SHOULD THE NATIVE DO?

COFFEE

Such offerings of East African have been on a rather small scale than recent prices at last week's auctions, steady, and a good demand was experienced for the Kenya varieties.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----|-----------|
| 1st sizes | 117s. od. | to | 149s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 95s. od. | to | 112s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 81s. od. | to | 100s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 100s. od. | to | 147s. 6d. |
| Brown and mixed | 58s. od. | to | 95s. 6d. |
| London graded | | | |
| 1st sizes | 108s. od. | to | 149s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 65s. od. | to | 112s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 78s. 6d. | to | 102s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 90s. od. | to | 143s. 6d. |
| Ungraded | 90s. od. | to | 108s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | | | |
| 1st sizes | 123s. od. | | |
| 2nd sizes | 104s. od. | | |
| 3rd sizes | 90s. od. | | |
| Peaberry | 114s. od. | | |
| Kenya | | | |
| London cleaned | | | |
| 1st sizes | 120s. od. | to | 140s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 90s. od. | to | 120s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 75s. od. | to | 100s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 100s. od. | to | 141s. 6d. |
| Uganda | | | |
| London cleaned | | | |
| 1st sizes | 120s. od. | to | 151s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 90s. od. | to | 118s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 90s. od. | to | 86s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 100s. od. | to | 144s. 6d. |
| Kenya | | | |
| London cleaned | | | |
| 1st sizes | 120s. 6d. | to | 145s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 95s. od. | to | 127s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 75s. od. | to | 98s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 105s. od. | to | 149s. 6d. |
| Kenya | | | |
| 1st sizes | 100s. 6d. | to | 115s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 90s. 6d. | to | 100s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 81s. od. | | |
| Peaberry | 90s. od. | to | 107s. 6d. |
| Brown and mixed | 64s. od. | to | 93s. od. |
| Robusta | 72s. 6d. | | |
| London cleaned | | | |
| 1st sizes | 104s. 6d. | to | 120s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 93s. 6d. | to | 105s. 6d. |
| 3rd sizes | 84s. 6d. | to | 88s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 107s. 6d. | to | 116s. 6d. |
| Kenya | | | |
| 1st sizes | 98s. od. | to | 106s. 6d. |
| 2nd sizes | 98s. od. | | |
| Brown and mixed | 75s. od. | to | 91s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | | | |
| 1st sizes | 108s. od. | | |
| 2nd sizes | 98s. od. | | |
| 3rd sizes | 116s. 6d. | | |
| Peaberry | | | |

London stocks of East African coffees on February 20 last 35,473 bags, as against 30,775 bags at the corresponding period of 1927.

OTHER PRODUCE

Bees.—The market is steady, the nominal value of April shipment being 51s.
Apples.—The market is unchanged.
Wool.—Fair business was done last week, quotations being 2s points on the London market.
Sheep.—Buyers are bidding up to 23 7/8s. od. for African, and probably they would increase this price if it pressed. No business is, however, reported.
Wool.—The market in East Africa is very quiet, quotations nominally unchanged.
Wool.—For business on 10 April value of No. 3 white African wool put at 69s. 6d., though sellers are

amount of work which is expected to do on European plantations in East Africa, and we therefore append the following table of customary standards of work which appears in the recently published report for 1926 of the Native Affairs Department of Kenya Colony.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Coffee picking, light crop | 6 gallons |
| Coffee picking, heavy crop | 16 gallons |
| Coffee pruning—normal crop | 20 to 50 trees |
| Coffee weeding and cultivating (by hand) | 500 to 1,000 sq. yds. |
| Stem leaf cutting and bundling (according to density of growth and length of leaf) | 1,250 to 3,500 leaves |
| Stem weeding (plants 10 ft. by 10 ft.) (according to density of growth) | 100 to 200 plants |
| Clearing land for cultivation (medium bush without large trees) | 50 sq. yds. |
| Fuel cutting, wattle | 50 to 60 cub. ft. |
| Fuel cutting, bush timber (according to thickness of bush and hardness of wood) | 35 to 50 cub. ft. |
| Excavating—(These figures allow a lead of 100 feet, and should be decreased by 15 per cent. per 100 ft. if the distance is greater) | |
| Excavating soft, soft | 3 to 4 cub. yds. |
| Excavating medium (black cotton, etc.) | 2 to 3 cub. yds. |
| Excavating hard (murrums etc.) | 1 to 2 cub. yds. |
| Excavating rock, soft | 11 to 12 cub. yds. |
| Excavating rock, hard | 1 to 1 1/2 cub. yds. |
| Jumping holes in rock, very hard | 1 1/2 to 3 ft. |
| Jumping holes in rock, medium | 3 to 5 ft. |
| Jumping holes in rock, soft | 4 to 8 ft. |
| Quarrying stone and breaking into 3-in. lumps | 27 cub. ft. |
| Stone and ballast breaking—medium hard (watts 1 in. for concrete, etc.) | 12 cub. ft. |
| Stone and ballast breaking—medium hard stone (2 in. railway ballast) | 12 to 18 cub. ft. |
| Stone and ballast breaking—soft stone | 20 to 24 cub. ft. |

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|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Pyjamas | 0 2/6 to 1 1/6 | India Trunks | 0 2/6 to 0 8/6 |
| Dressing Gown | 1 1/6 to 1 10/6 | Angora Trunks | 0 4/6 to 0 8/6 |
| Woolley Gown | 0 11/6 to 1 1/6 | Angora Trunks | 0 4/6 to 0 8/6 |
| Rhaki Bush | 0 11/6 to 1 1/6 | Angora Trunks | 0 4/6 to 0 8/6 |
| Shirt | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Merino Trunks | 0 5/6 to 0 11/6 |
| Rhaki Drill Shirt | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Merino Trunks | 0 5/6 to 0 11/6 |
| White Collar | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Merino Trunks | 0 5/6 to 0 11/6 |
| Canvas Socks | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Wool Saffia Tennis Shirt | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 |
| Khaki Socks | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | White Ray Shirt | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 |
| White Drill Suit | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Striped Ray | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 |
| Rhaki Drill Suit | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Striped Ray | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 |
| Cotton Custome Suit | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 | Striped Ray | 0 2/6 to 0 11/6 |

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

BRITISH INDIA

Malda "arrived Suez homewards, March 2.
 Mastola " leaves Beira homewards, March 7.
 Madasa " arrived Port Said outwards, March 7.
 Karagola " left Zanzibar for Bombay, March 7.
 Kharabara " arrived Durban, March 7.
 Karoa " arrived Bombay from East Africa, March 3.
 Khandalla " left Southampton for East Africa, March 6.
 Ellora " left Mombasa for Bombay, March 3.

CYPRUS LINE

Francesco Crispien " left Genoa for East Africa, March 5.
 Giuseppe Marzini " left Mombasa outwards, March 5.
 Caffari " left Genoa for Durban, Feb. 28.
 Casaregis " left Durban for Genoa, Feb. 28.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON

Hydaspes " left Dar es Salaam outwards, Feb. 27.
 City of Christiania " left Durban for East Africa, Feb. 28.
 Harmonides " left Durban for East Africa, Feb. 18.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Parana " left Cape Town homewards, Feb. 20.
 Rietfontein " arrived Durban for South Africa, Feb. 26.
 Meliskerk " left Antwerp homewards, Feb. 27.
 Springfield " arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Feb. 24.
 Nils " left Hamburg for East and South Africa, Feb. 28.
 Jacobfontein " left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Feb. 27.
 Klipfontein " left Marseilles homewards, Feb. 27.
 Aalsum " left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 23.
 Grysbeek " left Dar es Salaam homewards, Feb. 23.
 Billiam " arrived Beira for East Africa, Feb. 23.
 Heerkerk " arrived Durban for East Africa, Feb. 24.
 Glinkerk " arrived Rotterdam for South Africa, Feb. 27.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Explorateur " arrived Durban for Mauritius, March 11.
 Amiral Pierre " arrived Marseilles from Mauritius, March 7.
 General Duchene " left Djibouti for Marseilles, Feb. 20.
 Chambard " left Djibouti for Mauritius, Feb. 27.
 General Veyron " left Reunion for Mauritius, Feb. 27.
 Comte de Lisle " left Majunga for Marseilles, Feb. 27.
 Bernardin de St. Pierre " left Majunga for Mauritius, Feb. 27.

UNION CASTLE

Barroton Castle " arrived London from Beira, Feb. 20.
 Barbours Castle " left London for East Africa, March 1.
 Bedford Castle " arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, March 3.
 Durham Castle " left Beira for London, March 3.
 Gtengorm Castle " left Las Palmas for Beira, March 1.
 Gloucester Castle " left Ascension for London, Feb. 28.
 Grantully Castle " arrived Mombasa for London, March 3.
 Guildford Castle " arrived Mombasa for Natal, March 3.
 Manselton Castle " arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, March 3.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The "Amiral Pierre," which arrived at Marseilles on March 1, brought the following passengers from Mombasa:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Mrs. P. Chichester | Mr. and Mrs. G. G. G. |
| Mr. Thomas Clark | Mr. L. L. L. |
| Mr. Robert Howes | Mr. W. W. W. |
| | Mr. P. P. P. |
| | Mr. R. R. R. |

Mathew Platt for last year amounted to £1,000,000. The dividend on the ordinary shares remains 5%, free of tax.

Messrs. Aptham Barrett and the Western Counties Creameries report a profit of £87,125 for 1927 and the payment of a final dividend of 7 1/2% on the ordinary shares, making 15% for the year. Net profits of St. Ivel Ltd. amounted to £5,993, against £5,031, and a dividend of 6 1/2%, free of tax, is proposed.

Our Special Correspondent cried when he mentioned last week in his description of the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair that Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Company, of Glasgow, were exhibiting a portable steam engine. Only their oil engines were displayed, their new type "M.V." heavy oil engine arousing particular interest.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has published a most attractive booklet giving details of the ships in its fleet. The record, which is profusely illustrated and excellently produced, will certainly be of interest to the large number of our readers who have sailed by steamers of this line.

The Union-Castle Company has also issued a pamphlet describing its holiday cruises to Madeira and the Canary Islands at the price of £6 per first class return and £15 return second class. Copies can be obtained on application to the Home Office, 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3. To our Home readers this leaflet will be particularly attractive.

The British India Company's mail steamer excursions to Durban and the Cape are well known to many of our readers, who will learn with interest that a special first saloon passage rate of 25% for the round trip from Kilindini to Mombasa and back is now quoted during the months of March, April and May, and that the Kenya and Uganda Railway is prepared to issue specially reduced rail tickets to Mombasa in connection with these sea excursions, which occupy from ten to fourteen days. The B.I. Company anticipate that many who know their motor vessel "Dunra" will welcome this chance of making a trip in her and this opportunity of visiting some of the lesser known but rapidly developing East African ports. Full details are available from any of the Company's up-country agents.

EAST AFRICAN MAHS

MAHS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, March 1, and at the same time on March 15, 27, and 29. For Malawi, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, March 9. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on March 12 by s.s. "Nimrod" and on March 14 by s.s. "Le Conte de Lisle."

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Motor power, H.P.



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| 100% Pure Guano | 100% Nitrogen | 100% Phosphorus | 100% Potash |
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Vol. 4, No. 152

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1926

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UNBALANCED EAST AFRICAN PUBLICITY.

THE admirable East Africa and Sudan Supplement published on Tuesday by *The Times* constitutes excellent publicity for the territories which it is our privilege to serve, and East Africans should be grateful to the Empire's leading newspaper for the manner in which it has planned and produced an issue which will have a wide circulation and in which thousands of business men, travellers, educationists, and potential settlers and tourists will turn for information.

But if we can wholeheartedly congratulate *The Times*, honesty compels us to record the conviction that the territories have paid far too dearly for this isolated piece of publicity. The interests represented in London by the Eastern African Dependencies, Uganda, and the Eastern African Office, namely Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Kenya and Uganda Railway, have, we calculate from the scale of charges, spent over £5,000 on advertising in this

one number. In other words, far more public money has been expended in one day on this one issue of one newspaper than has been spent by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, representing those selfsame interests, in the dozen or more newspapers which it has consistently used during the whole of the twenty-six months since its establishment.

What, it must be obvious, is the most unbalanced kind of publicity imaginable, and we trust that unofficial members of the Legislative Councils of the various territories will demand to know why these large sums—large by comparison with East Africa's present annual expenditure on Press advertising—were allocated in so haphazard a manner, which shows no reasonable relation to the general publicity programme of the Dependencies. If the territories were spending tens of thousands of pounds annually, £5,000 might not seem so extravagant a price to pay, though even then the publicity expert would probably quote the adage that advertising must be continuous to justify itself—but when, as we say, the total sums spent on advertising by the Dependencies and by the Kenya and Uganda Railway have in over two years totalled far less than has been spent on this one special number, some explanation is obviously needed. It is difficult to escape the impression that one or two of the Dependencies, acting without consultation with their neighbours, promised extensive financial support when the prospect of an East African number was first broached to them and that the remaining Protectorates, then finding that others had already booked large space, felt it impossible to stand out; a feeling which, however understandable, has resulted in what we regard as a most wasteful use of public funds.

Let it be thought for a moment that we underestimate the importance of well-planned publicity; on the contrary, we believe that East Africa could advantageously increase her annual disbursements under this head. But the advertising should be carefully organised and correlated. Moreover, it had been considered desirable to spend from *The Times* some £5,000 for the advertising of East Africa, the managers of that newspaper would, we are sure, have been the first to admit that far greater value would have been obtained by spreading that sum over a long period and thus keeping the territories consistently in the public memory for it is a truism that small spaces frequently repeated bring better results than what is known in advertising circles as an isolated splash. From the costly error which has been committed East Africa should learn the important lesson that independent and unco-ordinated advertising is a luxury which she cannot afford.

MAGIC AND RELIGION IN AFRICA.

By the Rev. Edwin W. Swinton,
 Author of "The Golden Stool"

I HAVE spoken of man's awareness of mystical power working in the world, and of his emotional response thereto. Men were haunted sooner or later by a sense to ally themselves with that power to control, conciliate, or use it, or to dodge or render it innocuous.

Magic and religion do not make up the sole of life, though they play a very great part in the life of Africans. Professor Malinowski insists upon this fact. He controverts the opinion expressed by Professor Leys, Prühl and others that these peoples are completely immersed in a mystical frame of mind, incapable of dispassionate and consistent observation, and unable to draw any benefit from experience to construct or comprehend even the most elementary laws of nature. What Dr. Malinowski says of Melanesians is true also of Africans: "Success in their agriculture depends upon their extensive knowledge of the elasticity of the soil, of the various cultivated plants, of the mutual adaptation of these two factors, and, at least, upon their knowledge of the importance of accurate and hard work. In their fishing, in iron-smelting, and their other arts and industries they are guided by knowledge, and by a conviction that this knowledge is true and reliable, that it can be counted upon and must be scrupulously obeyed."

A Mixture of Science and Magic.

Yet mixed with procedure which we should pronounce to be rational, there are rites and practices which seem to us utterly irrational. In their agriculture they know the soil which should be planted in a particular soil, and they know the fertilising virtue of wood ash; but we should not agree that seed is certain to grow because it is planted by a person who has *cheyo*, "luck-hand." We see no sense in prohibiting whistling in a field when the seed has been sown. The Africans I knew practised rational methods of iron-smelting; but at the same time they were convinced that the ore would not melt in the kiln if any of the workers broke the law of strict confinement during the operation; and certain medicines had to be placed in the kiln with the ore, for without them the smelting would prove a failure. Two of the medicines are a piece of hippopotamus hide and some guinea fowl feathers; the guinea fowl and the hippopotamus make harsh cries which have some supposed resemblance to the crackling of the ore, and therefore the presence of these things in the kiln somehow causes the fiercer heat of the fire.

Here we have a mixture of science and magic. Africans are aware that while you may do much by your unaided efforts you cannot accomplish everything; all-luck may attend you. Therefore you are wise to bring to your assistance the hidden, mysterious powers, which you may not be able to name but which are certainly present. How to turn those powers to effective use becomes then an urgent problem.

Birth and death, entry into adult life, marriage, these are some of the periods when we are brought into contact with the unknown and incredible, and the greater part of African rites and ceremonies are focussed upon these critical moments.

The Doctor.

I will illustrate this by describing what takes place at another great crisis—drought. October arrives

In an address to members of London Branch of the British Association of England Men's Society, Leeds, in the *Westminster Gazette* editorially. The first lecture of the series was reported in our last issue.

and a season of rain has fallen since March, but now the fields are bare, and the ground is hoed, the seed is sown. It may be two or three weeks waiting for rain, and sprouts readily after a good shower, but should the first rain be scanty, the seed rots and the field has to be re-sown. If at any time before harvest the rain fails, the people of the gaunt form of famine coming towards them.

Remembering these things, it is not difficult to understand why the rain-doctors, such an important person in African communities. When the rain fails the people gather together to assist him with their songs and prayers. He comes with an earthenware pot, the roots of certain trees, and some water. Sitting here in the midst of the people, he puts some scraps from the roots into the pot with water; then, taking a small forked stick between the palms of his hands, he twirls it round in the liquid, producing froth. Some of this froth he throws in all directions in order that it may gather the clouds. Then he burns another drug which throws up a dense smoke. The ashes of this drug are put into a pot of water and turn the water black. Then the doctor twirls in this mixture once again with his stick. Meanwhile the people sing and invoke the Supreme Being, *Leza*.

We can sympathise with the prayers for we, too, have on occasions joined in prayers to Almighty God for rain. But there is something strange to us in the doings of the rain-doctor. We probably call it hocus-pocus; of the twirling of the stick in a liquid is evidently the principal part of the symbolic act, for the whole process is named from the verb *kuyuka*, meaning to twirl. When you twirl a stick in this way, there is rapid movement and a commotion in the water; evidently a symbol of the wind which brings up the clouds. The clouds are symbolised by the blackness of the water, and by the dense smoke sent up from the burning drug. But more than a symbolic act; the rain-doctor is not merely representing wind and rain clouds; he is raising the wind, producing the clouds which shall break upon the parched earth. Either this or his action is supposed to influence in some way that Being to whom prayers are being simultaneously offered.

African Use of Drugs.

Let us glance for a moment at one or two ways in which Africans employ drugs.

A man has fallen desperately in love, and the lady frowns upon him. From the doctor he secures the scrapings of a root of a certain bush, and mixes them with the tobacco which he smokes in his pipe. While he is smoking, he calls softly to the lady, or, if he is in company, he whispers mantly, "Angelina," or whatever her name may be, "how I do love thee! Would that she might love me too!" The effect is supposed to be that the woman dreams of him, and in the morning when she awakes her dream his face appears appealingly before her. His image haunts her, and she begins to think kindly of him. In this case the drug which the man smokes is evidently a necessary element in the procedure, without it his tender solicitude would be of no avail; the drug warms his words, and in a manner we should call telepathic induces them to reach the woman's mind over a distance, and to act as a stimulus upon hers. The drug has some specific virtue.

A forlorn woman who seeks a drug to attract a husband. She puts it in her pipe and smokes it, and as she smokes she speaks not to any particular man, for her appeal is to the male sex in general, not to any particular man with whom she is in love

from religion, or mid-religion, or super-magic? Or have religion and magic developed from some thing that was anterior to both?

It is customary to divide magic into black magic and white. A woman desires the death of a certain man who has injured her, she goes to a doctor, who for a consideration gives her a drug, which he tells her to mix with ashes taken from the man's fireplace. She does so, and at her home she and her ardently desire the man's death. It is not the power of that drug, her intense longing, that through space is efficacious, but man sickness and death. That is witchcraft—black magic. If we compare such an action with a purely religious act, such as the calling of a distressed person upon God for grace, to bear his trouble, we cannot see any likeness whatsoever between the two. Magic and religion, we say, belong to entirely different spheres of human action. But if at the extremes there are clearly marked distinctions between religious acts and magical, there is a region where they are not so strongly differentiated.

Some authorities say that religion is the cement and support of the social community, whereas magic is anti-social. The arts of the witch are certainly inimical to society; but black magic and white are not different essentials, for they usually consist in the employment of the mysterious virtues resident in medicines. The rain-making ceremony, in so far as it employs drugs, is magical, but it is not anti-social. It is practised for the benefit of the community. Nor can we say that magic is directed towards impersonal forces while religion is directed towards a person. The love-charm and the fortune-telling woman both employ magic to influence persons.

The African is seeking practical ends in both his magic and his religion; he seeks to use the mysterious powers of nature for his benefit, or at least to try to ward off the harm that they may cause him. He employs charms and spells on the one hand, and sacrifices and prayers on the other, he has the same end in view: to preserve his life, or to benefit the community in some way. If, then, we seek for the difference between magic and religion we shall find it not in the purpose, not in the motive, not in the object towards which efforts are directed; we are thrown back upon the differences to which we have already alluded, magic differs from religion in its method. Magic seeks to control, to compel, religion seeks to appeal, to persuade, to conciliate.

Sir James Frazer's View on Magic

What lies behind this belief in magic? In his great work "The Golden Bough" Sir James Frazer declares that magic is based upon a mistaken application of the laws of the association of ideas. We all understand what is meant by a train of ideas. One idea calls up another, and that a third, and so on. That any time a thing or person has been thought of in connection with another, then the perception of the one will thereafter tend to call up the idea of the other, and this happens and gives name the law of the association of ideas of contiguity. Or one object may recall to your mind some other object with which you have not previously connected it, it is suggested to you because of some character which the two possess in common; this is the law of association of ideas by similarity.

Now Sir James Frazer, one form of magic, he calls sympathetic or imitative magic is founded on the association of ideas by similarity, the principle being that like produces like, or that an effect resembles its cause. A man wishes to injure his enemy, he makes a figure of wax or wood to which he gives his enemy's name, then he sticks pins into it or beats it, believing that simultaneously his

enemy will suffer some corresponding pain. The law of sympathetic magic. When a man wishes to bring rain, he burns some incense into the air, rain, smoke, and clouds, these things which resemble clouds, will bring these things which resemble clouds. Sir James Frazer commits the mistake of assuming that things which resemble each other are the same.

The other form of magic, which he names contagious magic, is founded on the association of ideas by contiguity. It commits the mistake of believing that things which have once been in contact with each other are always in contact. As an example of this we may take the widely spread belief that it is possible to bewitch an absent person by touching a lock of his hair or some of his nail parings. Sir James Frazer gives the name sympathetic magic to both kinds, since both homeopathic and contagious magic assume that things act on each other at a distance through a secret sympathy, "the impulse being transmitted from one to the other by means of what we may conceive as a kind of invisible ether, not unlike that which is postulated by modern science for a precisely similar purpose, namely, explain how things can physically affect each other through a space which appears to be empty." Golden Bough, vol. i, p. 54.

The Relation between Magic and Religion

What is the opinion of this illustrious writer as to the relation between magic and religion? He considers that the evolution of thought has passed through a stage in which magic existed without religion, second, a stage in which religion, having arisen, co-operated, and was to some extent confused, with magic, and third, a stage in which the radical difference of principle between the two having been recognised, their relation was that of open hostility. Sir James Frazer defines religion as propitiation or conciliations of powers superior to man which are believed to direct and control the course of nature and of human life. Religion, in his view, assumes that the course of nature is to some extent elastic or variable, and that men can persuade or induce the mighty beings who control it to deflect, for our benefit, the current of events from the channel in which they would otherwise flow. Religion, therefore, has to do with conscious personal agents, whose favour can be gained.

On the other hand, magic takes for granted that the course of nature is determined by the operation of immutable laws acting mechanically, and that it is possible for man to bend nature to his wishes by the sheer force of spells and enchantments. Every where men at one time believed this, and practised their magical arts. But at last some men, with shrewder intelligences than their fellows possessed, came to see that there was nothing in it, but they had taken for causes what were no causes, and that all efforts to work by means of these imaginary causes were in vain. For a time the primitive philosopher cut himself from the ancient superstitions, and found rest in religion—in a belief in other beings like himself but far stronger, who, unseen themselves, directed the course of nature and brought about all the varied scenes of events which he had hitherto believed to be dependent on his own magic. The Power in the world was conceived to be not impersonal, but personal—not ours, perhaps, but many. To these mighty beings, whose handwork he traced in all the gorgeous and varied pageantry of nature, man now addressed himself humbly, confessing his dependence on their invisible power, and beseeching them of their mercy to furnish him with all good things, to defend him from the perils and dangers by which our mortal life is compassed about

denly and so recently in his life. Withal, he has achieved wonders in this land of adversity, and it may be questioned whether, with all our knowledge, we would have attempted to colonise in Africa had the Native not shown us what he could derive from his parched soil. Survivor of the fittest as he is from birth, his crops and his stock are of the same order, poor types, if you like, but eminently such as could adapt themselves to their environment and survive Africa's sun, its deserts, and its swamps."

Mr. Douglas Jardine, who contributes two columns on Tanganyika and one on Somaliland, says of the latter country:—

"By far the most interesting feature of Somaliland is the Somali, the 'Irishman of Africa.' More Arab than Negro, he is generally of good physique, with classic features and a head well set on a spare but athletic frame, with proud bearing and a superb carriage bespeaking his consciousness of racial superiority over his neighbours. By far the most interesting and intelligent Native in Africa, he is highly courageous, careless of life, tenacious of liberty. He is also blessed with a keen sense of humour, good manners, and natural *savoir-faire*; in short, he is very much the gentleman of Africa. But he is vain, which often makes him ridiculous in the eyes of a European; avarice is his besetting sin, an excitable and mercurial temperament makes him difficult to govern or control, and above all, he is of an intensely conservative nature, which militates against the progress of his race and the development of his country. For the Somali the Muhamadan religion has a potent fascination. Highly ascetic by nature, he is scrupulous in his observances and suspicious of any innovation that may seem to his untutored mind to threaten his religion."

Medical Work in Tanganyika.

Tanganyika will, says Mr. Jardine, become by far the wealthiest and most prosperous of all the British East African Dependencies when it has fully recovered from the ravages of war, pestilence, and famine.

"An obligation that is second to none for all European Governments in tropical Africa," he insists, "is that of making modern medical science available for the Native of the country and thus abolishing for all time the baneful ministrations and sinister influence of the witch-doctor. But this great reform can never be achieved in any African country, least of all in a country of the size of Tanganyika, by the mass importation of European medical officers. Even if medical men were available for the purpose in sufficient numbers, there is no country in tropical Africa which can afford to pay for such a luxury. The only practical method of tackling this great problem is the gradual training of selected Natives as dispensers, dressers, sanitary inspectors, etc., to work for their own people under the supervision of the Government European medical staff. Such training will not be possible on any large scale until more Natives possessing the general education necessary for such specialised work are forthcoming."

"But a good beginning has been made at Dar es Salaam, where English-speaking Natives are being trained as dispensers. At the various Government hospitals other suitable Natives receive a short course of training as dressers. They are then placed under the authority of the Native Administrations, which pay them and put them in charge of tribal dressing stations in remote parts of the country. Such stations are, of course, designed only to provide first-aid to European lines; and serious cases are sent by the dressers to the nearest township where European doctors or Indian sub-assistant surgeons are to be found. Much good preventive work has already been achieved. One hundred and eighty-five African sanitary inspectors have taken a course of practical training in village sanitation and vaccination, are distributed throughout the Territory working under the supervision of European medical officers. Maternity and child welfare and such diseases as sleeping sickness, tuberculosis, leprosy and yaws are receiving special attention."

Men's and Women's Work.

The Hon. E. F. Colville, recently a Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, summarises men's work and women's as follows:—

"The axe is a man's tool, and the construction of a hut, a cattle kraal, a barn, or other building is man's work, except for the plastering—which is woman's. The clearing of land for gardens is done by men, as is most of the first sowing. But the subsequent cultivation, although often done by both, is mainly woman's work, as is the harvesting. Everything connected with the pre-

paration of food is woman's work, as is the drawing of water, but the needle is done by men, many of whom are expert in the making of various sorts. Husbands are responsible for their wives' clothes, and failure to keep his wife's wardrobe in decent order is a common source of domestic trouble. Pottery is made by women, all pots being made by hand without a wheel—but the making of the earthenware mats and baskets, which form a large part of the household furniture, is the work of men. One of the most important Native household articles is the wooden mortar to which grain is husked prior to being pounded on a flat stone. This is woman's work; and the most characteristic sight in a village is that of the women, with babies fastened in a cloth across the hips, pounding the grain in the wooden mortar and the rhythmic beat of the pestle is the most familiar of sounds in the Native quarters."

"The Native has many faults; he often appears incapable of sustained physical and mental exertion, and the difference between his moral values and those of the European are a source of constant misunderstanding. But he is amazingly cheerful, and has a keen, if primitive, sense of humour. Although he is often accused of ingratitude, he shows surprising loyalty both to his chief and to an employer who tries to understand him. A patient bearing of his trouble and of his side of the case is one of the surest roads to his attachment. Cautious, but seldom intentionally cruel, his cheerfulness, loyalty, and courage inspire an affection which outlasts the memory of his failings."

Mr. R. K. Winter, who outlines the beneficent work which Britain has wrought in the Sudan, makes the reader understand the primitive problems with which the Administration was faced. Notes, for instance, the juxtaposition of these two paragraphs:—

"Progress in the Southern regions was at first slow; but the fear of slavery was removed, and the tall Dinka and Shilluk were free to pursue an idyllic life among their cattle—hunting, fishing and quarrelling as the spirit moved them. The little brown men of the forest, the Zande and others, hunted, feasted, and danced after their fashion."

"Dancing, the world-wide expression of the rhythm that is in every living thing, is popular in the Sudan. There are primitive dances of passion, of joy and religious exaltation—the slow and graceful measure, and the muscular contortions of a martial movement. Magic-making is universal in the south, and few take any important step without consulting the oracles. The evil eye is an unquestionable reality; prophets and witch-doctors thrive, and spirits abound."

Two Emeralds in the Azanian Sea.

"Sir Claudis Helleu, who takes for his subject Zanzibar and Pemba," two islands set like emeralds in the Azanian Sea," says that the latter, though less known, is the rarer jewel.

"In the capital itself there is an Eastern atmosphere and glamour not possessed by any other town on the East African littoral. The feature which at once strikes the visitor is the network of narrow, shady streets that thread their way between lofty stone houses, many of which are adorned with beautifully carved doors studded with brass bosses."

"Even when the *entrepôt* trade ceases to an end, concludes His Excellency, 'Zanzibar can with confidence rely upon her own resources. The soil is excellent and the rainfall sufficient. There is no reason to believe that the demand for cloves will fall, it has persisted for centuries, and satisfies a human, and especially an Eastern, want."

This is a Number, as the above quotations suggest, which all interested in Eastern Africa should procure and retain. They will find in it a mass of interesting and useful reading.

"EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

THE WELFARE OF NATIVE RACES.

Professor de Montmorency's Lecture.
Special to "East Africa"

In the course of lectures at University College, Gower Street, on "Customary Law in the British Empire," delivered by Professor J. E. G. de Montmorency (the Quain Professor of Comparative Law in the University of London), the subject of the welfare of Native races was dealt with in some detail.

The general principles of welfare laid down by Professor de Montmorency was that the Governments of the various Dominions and Crown Colonies should strive to keep intact the tribal structure of the people and to develop an essential if humble humanism exhibited in the customs and laws of the tribes, and especially: (1) by giving opportunities for organising the democratic life of the tribes by the recognition or creation of village and district representative councils; (2) by giving educational facilities for developing the local customary system of agriculture; (3) by giving facilities for the development, along Native lines, of Native arts and crafts; (4) by the total exclusion of alcohol and the prohibition of the manufacture of Native beer; (5) by the exclusion of those Natives who live in a primitive state from European centres of population; (6) by the supply of medical aid and the instruction of selected Natives in the principles of first-aid, and, where possible, the training of some Natives as qualified medical practitioners; (7) by the closest official supervision of Native labour where such labour is regarded, officially as beneficial to the Natives, the Natives being forbidden to spend their wages in any shop or store conducted for private profit by European employers of labour or by any person not licensed by the Government in the absence of official shops or stores; (8) and, lastly, but certainly not least, by the religious and educational efforts of Christian missionaries.

Professor de Montmorency illustrated these various points from the efforts now being made in East, West, and South Africa, Australia, New Guinea, Canada, and parts of Asia, to promote the welfare of Natives of the most varied degrees of culture. He drew attention to the very high moral standard of the Dusun tribes of Borneo, the Ibi tribes of New Guinea, and certain tribes in East Africa, and said that this high stage of human development was due to a system of customary law which must be preserved at all costs. Professor de Montmorency laid great stress on the natural development of tribal life both in its communal and feudalistic stages under the closest supervision. He did not believe in the application of normal European educational methods to Native races. What was needed was the peaceful development of these races along the best lines of their own immemorial traditions—to which they owe their survival—combined with the strict preservation of their group and tribal structures.

Then an embarrassing episode occurred, reports *The Livingstone Mail* when describing the recent arrival in the Northern Rhodesian capital of Princess Marie Louise. "The chauffeur having vigorously but vainly endeavoured to start the worn-out engine of the Government car, His Excellency and the Princess left it and accepted Mr. Susman's invitation to avail themselves of his, and the little procession moved off." What alert motor agent was hit with the suggestion that the local Government should buy a new car? And did he represent a British manufacturer?

DR. LORAM ON SEGREGATION.

The same Man, Intelligent and Cheerfulness.

Dr. C. T. LORAM, of South Africa, who visited East Africa recently, said during a speech in Cape Town the other day—

"In the black man we see a strange mixture of child and grown-up, and we see him adjusting himself in an extraordinarily able fashion to this new civilisation which has been thrust on him so rapidly. If it will help him to make these adjustments by segregating him as we segregate our children in the nursery, if it will help him to keep him away from the white man's liquor, then these differential aspects of treatment are to be recommended, and I think we shall agree that our attitude towards the black man must be a policy of identity and differentiation.

"I do not see any necessity for a black man to be judged by our European system of laws if his own laws give substantial justice. There is no need for him to travel in the same compartment with me if his compartment is equally good. Yet he does need education, medical attention, and Christianity, just as we need it, but I think you will agree that the identity aspects are greater than the differentiation aspects. In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

"I refuse to be pessimistic about this Native question when I know of the black man's loyalty, his capacity to learn, and his cheerfulness, and when I know that apart from our prejudices—fundamentally the white man is determined to give the black man fair play, I cannot despair."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON ANTS.

PROFESSOR JULIAN HUXLEY, lecturing last week at the London Polytechnic on "Ants: Their Habits and Behaviour," said that ant societies were not the exemplars of the Socialistic state of the future; they were reputed to be. Ants were born ready-made. Human socialism could be compared with the social existence of ants only when different kinds of men were born ready equipped for different modes of life—the carpenter with chisels and hammer in place of fingers, and no instincts for anything except carpentering. The actual behaviour of different kinds of ants was often of extreme interest. Some kept domestic animals; others were horticulturalists; some lived by raiding the nests of other species for slaves. They harboured in their nests an extraordinary assemblage of queer animals of different kinds, mostly found nowhere else. Many of these secreted sweet juices which the ants liked, and sometimes the ants in return for this delicacy allowed the animals to prey on the ants' own young. They were the most successful of all insects, and if their construction had not prevented them from attaining more than a very limited size, they would in all probability have prevented man from ever appearing on the evolutionary scene.

AERIAL PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

There is no doubt that aviation is going to be the means of transport in East Africa. It would have taken me at least one and a half days, had I gone to get from Nyeri to Eldoret, and yet Mr. Garberry arrived in one hour and three-quarters. Mr. L. D. Gahan, Fens, Honorary Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

SHALL ENGLAND STEAL TANGANYIKA?

Germany Stages a Protest.

Special Report to "East Africa"

THE convention of German Colonial associations and societies which met in Berlin on March 2, and at which Dr. Heinrich Schnee, formerly Governor of German East Africa, made his now notorious "Shall England Steal Tanganyika?" speech, seems to have been quite a bright party. Three ex-Governors were there—Schnee, Seitz and Meyer-Waldeck, besides delegates from a host of political parties and organisations, but the People's party, the Communists, the National Socialists, and the Social Democrats appear to have taken no part. The resolution was passed unanimously, and there was what the German papers describe as "tumultuous applause" at many of the expressions used. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to obtain the full text of Dr. Schnee's speech, but from news received from various sources a fairly complete summary can be made.

Herr Schnee was introduced by Meyer-Waldeck, "the defender of Kiāo-Chow," who complained bitterly that German publicity had so little weight in Colonial questions. Then Dr. Schnee gave his detailed description of the transactions at Versailles during which the late President Wilson had, he said, prevented the direct seizing of the German Colonies by the Allies, following which he traced the development of the Mandate for Tanganyika. This, he declared, the British Government was now distorting by "smuggling in" an article with the object of uniting the Mandated Territory indisso-lubly with the British Empire. A new African Dominion was to be made by the annexation of German East Africa. The seriousness of the situation and the undisguised intentions of England were proved by numerous articles in the British Press and by the speeches of many English politicians. An English mission was now in Tanganyika to examine the question of union—a move based on the Mandate which the League of Nations granted to Britain in 1922, and which envisaged a possible federation of Customs, fiscal and administrative affairs; but this Mandate, he declared, violated the Covenant of the League. Against this move he entered an emphatic protest.

"The Just Safeguarding of German Rights" (1)

Germany, he proclaimed passionately, would never sacrifice her future or her right to have Colonies or abandon what England herself maintained was a most valuable possession. While the Allies at Versailles described the German Colonies as worthless, the British newspapers were now filled with descriptions of their natural wealth and of their vast opportunities. "Where is the English fair-play," he asked, amid terrific cheering, "which is loud in every Englishman's mouth? Where is the authority of the League of Nations? The League will be found impotent in the eyes of the world if they allow this thing! We read in the foreign Press a pretended suggestion that Germany may find compensation in the Portuguese Colonies. We Germans solemnly declare that we seek no foreign property, but demand the just safeguarding of our own rights. The whole German people must rise up against this new robbery, united in the determination no longer to allow themselves to be trodden under foot.

Dr. Bell, a Minister of the Reich, followed. He bluntly referred to the "Colonial lie" which, he said, having now been exposed should have resulted in the Colonies being returned to Germany. This had not been done. England's latest move was

incompatible with the rights of the people. They could no longer allow themselves to be robbed of the little that Versailles had.

Minister Fischbeck, in the name of the Democratic party in the Reich, declared that in this matter and in the fight for Colonies they knew no party.

A New Colonial Slogan.

For the National party, Deputy Laverenz said that they must restore the united front which in the days of the old German Empire had given them a strong Colonial policy. England had no thought of ever leaving East Africa. Might had conquered right. How could the Germans have faith in the League and in Locarno? They must shout loudly in the ears of the world the wrong that had been done them and was still being done. Amid loud applause he gave them a slogan, "What we have lost, must not be lost!"

The resolution, protesting most emphatically against the attempts now being made to destroy the Covenant of the League by robbing of its true character the Mandate under which Colonial territories were held, and urging the German Government to bring to the notice of the League the dangers threatening the mandated territories and to see that the strict rules of the League were enforced, was passed unanimously and with acclamation.

FEDERATION FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Kenya Settlers Suggest a Trial Period.

Exclusive to "East Africa"

East Africa is able to make the exclusive announcement that the delegates appointed by the Convention of Associations of Kenya and the Elected Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony have recommended to the Hilton Young Commission that a somewhat loosely woven scheme of federation—of which considerable details were given—should be applied for a trial period of seven years to the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Such a plan, it was suggested, would enable any disadvantages to be appreciated and difficulties to be remedied before a final agreement was concluded.

Coupled with the above, but independent of the question of federation, was a recommendation in favour of an unofficial European majority in the Kenya Legislature.

FROM TANGANYIKA'S LEGISLATURE.

£1,000 for M.P.'s Visits.

At the last session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika the Honourable General Boyd-Moss suggested that a sum of money should be set apart to provide for the visits to the Territory of influential members of the Imperial Parliament to enable them to acquire first-hand knowledge of the prevailing conditions. A sum of £1,000 was voted for the purpose.

The Governor's Salary to be Raised.

The unofficial members of the Council proposed that the salary of the Governor should be raised to £5,000 per annum.

One-third of the revenue of the Tanganyika Rail ways last year resulted from transit traffic with the Belgian Congo, said the General Manager.

A committee had been appointed by Sir Donald Cameron to investigate the proposal to build a road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro and Kilosa.

AN M.P. SATISFIED ABOUT TANGANYIKA.

A letter to a *Dar es Salaam* Resident.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,
In view of your leading article of December 3, entitled "How Germans exploit British Charity," and dealing with the eleemosynary grants made from British funds to Germans, you and your readers may be interested to know that I have recently received from the secretary to Captain Arthur Evans, M.P. for Cardiff South, a letter in the following terms:—

"I am requested by Captain Evans to write and tell you that he has made inquiries in the matter you mention, and he finds that there is no truth in the assertion that 'The German Government assists their settlers out of the money realised by sales of ex-German properties.' He is further quite satisfied that the German Government does not get a penny of that money.

"Captain Evans has, moreover, every reason to believe that beyond the amounts (only a small proportion of their real value) paid to ex-German property owners by their Government as set-off for the property sold, German settlers have received no financial assistance whatever either from their Government or from any German Society.

"The demand that British settlers in Tanganyika (provided, apparently, that they are not Indians) should be given—at the expense of the British taxpayer—all sorts of financial privileges not afforded to settlers in other territories under our control is, he fears, out of the question. It is the policy of the Colonial Office to do all that is possible to afford British enterprise in Tanganyika assistance and encouragement consistent with the terms of the Mandate, and so far there seems no reason to be dissatisfied with the results.

"Captain Evans wishes me to add that he hears on all sides of the progress Tanganyika is making under the present régime."

I enclose the original letter for your information.

Yours faithfully,

Dar es Salaam.

A. J. S.

[Capt. Evans has evidently not taken much trouble to investigate the serious matter of public interest on which he expresses such satisfaction. Had he cared to communicate with *East Africa*, we could have given him information which would probably have prevented the dispatch of a letter which is manifestly based on lack of knowledge of the real facts.

His correspondent was, of course, at fault in suggesting that the German Government received the sums realised by the sale of ex-enemy properties in Tanganyika. That is not the case. The crying scandal is that the British authorities have persisted in subsidising German settlement in Tanganyika Territory by the grant to Germans of what are euphemistically termed "eleemosynary payments." Those very authorities which will not hold out the slightest financial inducement to Britons wishing to settle in Tanganyika—the German East African possession won only at a cost surpassing that of the Boer War—have continued for years to pay alms from British pockets into German hands. £500 has been received again and again by individual German applicants, and we have knowledge of one particularly glaring instance in which £5,000 was paid to an ex-German.

Capt. Evans has every reason to believe that German settlers receive no financial assistance whatever from any German society. *East Africa* has the best reasons for knowing that German societies give very substantial assistance. Indeed, to freely give that assistance now given that the Germans themselves speak openly of the matter.
Ed. "E.A."

THE proprietors of "East Africa" are prepared to consider the publication of books dealing with African agriculture, industry, travel, and the and animal life. Manuscripts, of which every page will be taken—but for which the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible—should be sent under registered cover to 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

BRITISH CASUALTY AT TANGA

The Caduce of Our Brave Losses.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,

It is with interest that I read "Treb's" letter in your issue of November 3 anent the landing and subsequent operations of our forces at Tanga, German East Africa, in November, 1914.

Viewing the casualty list of all ranks, the number of killed would appear to be out of all proportion to the number of wounded. Perhaps one of your numerous readers who was present at this action could account for this.

It may also be noted that there were no prisoners of war. Would it not be correct to surmise that the energy Native troops got out of hand and practised deeds in accordance with their old custom of vanquished and vanquisher?

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika.

INQUIRER.

[We have often discussed this action with men who took part in the engagement, and the general impression was that the very high proportion of killed to wounded was due to the plan of operations, which has been acridly criticised by everyone who has ever mentioned it in our hearing. Even Germans who were present have told us that our troops were led into a death trap, from which there was no escape; but they testified to the splendid valour of the Loyal North Lancs, who, German officers have assured us, faced a withering machine-gun fire in an open space as steadily as if they had been on the parade ground.

British and German informants agree that the defeat at Tanga was due (1) to procrastination by the British Command, which permitted von Lettow to rush troops down from Moshi to reinforce the handful—half a company, if memory serves—in Tanga when the British ships first appeared and demanded the surrender of the town, and (2) the strange reluctance to use the ships' guns before the troops went into action in their undergrowth, the heavy guns not being utilised until hundreds of our troops, British and Indian, had been mown down by machine-guns concealed in houses, cocoa-palms, scrub, and prepared positions. There were, of course, contributory causes, and letters on the subject from any of our readers present on that fateful occasion will be welcomed.

That the German *askari* got out of hand and shot and bayoneted the British wounded, many of whose bodies were mutilated according to savage custom, is certain. We have heard details from the lips of British officers and men, Indian officers, N.C.O.'s and men, German officers, N.C.O.'s and privates, and German *Zehri*, all of whom were eye-witnesses of the terrible blood-lust which seized the enemy Native troops when they found themselves victorious. It must in fairness be added that the Germans appear to have been powerless to control their exulting *askari*.—*Ed. "E.A."*

NON-OFFICIAL POLICY IN TANGANYIKA.

Mr. N. H. Beckwith's Suggestions.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Having been asked by a large number of enrolled members of the European Constitutional Association to express my views on the subject of what I consider should be the future policy of the non-official members of the European public in Tanganyika, I trust you will be good enough to let me express them through the medium of your paper.

(1) That the European Constitutional Association be looked upon as the mouthpiece of the non-official-European community in the Territory. (All the European non-official members of the Legislative Council have given their approval in no uncertain terms.)

(2) To unite European opinion on matters of common interest for the welfare of Tanganyika.

(3) To support Federation on equal terms with the neighbouring Colonies.

(4) To support the legal Government against undue influence from outside sources, and to combat any move

- which will permit the Territory being used as a political unit.
- (5) To adopt a fair, firm and disciplined Native policy, thereby benefiting the Native morally and socially, and increasing the productiveness of the Territory.
 - (6) To promote and foster industries in Tanganyika, particularly in regard to agriculture.
 - (7) To assist and promote European land settlement.
 - (8) To assist the Government with advice on matters which concern the welfare of Tanganyika.
 - (9) To request the Government to accept the nominee elected by the members of the European Constitutional Association as a member of the Legislative Council.

Your readers will be interested to know that the constitution of the Association is now being drawn up and will be submitted to a general meeting at a later date.

Enrolments are satisfactory, but it is essential that all Europeans should join, as it is only by combined effort that progress can be made and the very rich assets of the Territory developed.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. BEAMISH.

Dar es Salaam.

KEEPING FIT ON NATIVE FOODS.

A Planter's Experiments in Nyasaland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Miss Benham's prescription "for avoiding all serious fevers which attack travellers through the swamps and jungles of Africa"—which you quote in your issue dated February 23—is sound advice.

With few exceptions I made a practice for some years when in Nyasaland of eating only Native-grown fruits and vegetables. The result was entire freedom from fever or any other disease. During that time I had plenty of exercise, almost no taste for alcohol, and none at all for drugs. The experiment was most interesting and thoroughly enjoyable.

Later on, as a "control," I went back to ordinary European foods, took less exercise and a little alcohol, occasional liver pills, and some quinine. Result, two attacks of malaria, increasing intestinal troubles, and finally no appendix. That convinced me.

I know another man who had frequent fever on the West Coast. He came to Nyasaland, fed on the fruits, vegetables, nuts, and beans grown in the country, and avoided more fever.

My present practice is based on these experiments, covering thirteen years in the tropics and ten in England. Living mainly on fresh vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, on nuts, eggs, and beans, I need no doctor or chemist, and seem to grow younger instead of older as the years pass by.

If our Native African workers were fed on these cheap and nourishing foods instead of almost entirely on grain, they would be far better able to tackle the increased tasks expected of them.

Yours faithfully,
W. P. D. INGALL.

Eastbourne.

THE CROWING-CRESTED COBRA.

"Of course it exists."

Last week, when we published a letter from Mr. A. Sakell of Tabora, Tanganyika, affirming the existence of the crowing-crested cobra, we appended statements made to *East Africa* by Mr. E. G. Boulenger, Director of the London Zoological Society's Aquarium, and Mr. H. W. Parker of the Department of Zoology of the Natural History Museum, both of whom stated that no such animal

was known to science, the former terming it "a zoological impossibility," and the latter as "entirely mythical."

We have now received the *Journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa*, the organ of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, in which appears an editorial note that three readers have written confirming the existence of the crowing-crested cobra, to which that interesting missionary mouthily publication referred when "*Effendi*" wrote his first note on the subject in our issue of November 17, last. Mr. R. Webb says in the course of his letter to *Central Africa*:

"The existence of the snake would appear to be too well established to consider the creature a mere mythical monster. In a letter dated March 17, 1887, Bishop Naples wrote from Masasi: 'The snake that bit him was the terrible mamba of the Natal country, called here *makoma*. You may have read stories about it. There is one remarkable one, for instance, in the last volume of *Livingstone's Last Journals*.' The chief facts about the mamba are these: it deliberately pursues and attacks men, lying in wait for them; its bite is most deadly, and in a very few hours the victim is dead. It is about twelve feet long, and has a kind of crest like a cock's comb on its head; it also makes a noise resembling the crowing of a cock; it haunts rocks, and is also found in the forest."

Appended is the following extract from *The Nyasa News*, of February, 1895:—

"In 1877, when travelling between Masasi and the Ruvuma our caravan was suddenly startled by what sounded like the crow of a cock; on asking the porters the cause, they pointed to a tree some thirty feet distant on which I saw a large snake with a serrated comb, standing erect some two inches above the skull. The Natives called it the *songo* and said it was the most dreaded snake in the country. It seemed to be from twelve to fourteen feet long."

"*Effendi*" comments that his original note had reference to the *songo*, not to the ordinary mamba, which would not be designated a crowing-crested cobra by the average East African. He has been much impressed by the explanation of Mr. H. W. Parker, published in our issue of March 8, and wonders whether any readers on the spot will be able to advance new theories.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. E. F. Abbott has returned from South Africa.
□ □ □ □

Lady A. McFarland has returned from East Africa.
□ □ □ □

Sir William Himburi has returned from the Riviera.
□ □ □ □

Sir Philip and Lady Brocklehurst are visiting Khartoum.
□ □ □ □

Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan, of Ufipa, has arrived Home on leave.
□ □ □ □

Lord Delamere is expected to visit England during the spring.
□ □ □ □

Baron and Baroness Alphonse Rothschild have been visiting Kenya.
□ □ □ □

Dr. Garnham has won the Nyanza Tennis Cup for the second year in succession.
□ □ □ □

Mr. F. R. Kennedy has been appointed District Commissioner of the Chua District of Uganda.
□ □ □ □

Commander Arthur Barry, R.N., retired, whose death is announced, served during the Sudan campaign.
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Viscount and Viscountess Allenby returned to London on Saturday last from their tour of South and East Africa.
□ □ □ □

Mr. J. G. Wood and Mr. E. H. B. Wickens, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, are at present on leave.
□ □ □ □

Major Clifford Hill, the well-known Kenya settler, is spending a prolonged holiday in the Cap. Province, South Africa.
□ □ □ □

Lieutenant N. C. Hendricks recently arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as a subaltern to the 2nd Battalion K.A.R.
□ □ □ □

Mr. T. E. M. Pringle, Cadet in the Provincial Administration, recently assumed charge of the Dodoma District of Tanganyika.
□ □ □ □

Mr. Earl Spurr, of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a Customs Agent in place of Mr. H. M. Williams, resigned.
□ □ □ □

The Princess Yashimabet, daughter of His Highness Ras Tafari of Abyssinia, was last week presented to the King and Queen.
□ □ □ □

Dr. Horn of the Veterinary Service of Tanganyika Territory has been seconded for research into the immunity which certain cattle enjoy from tsetse fly.
□ □ □ □

Mr. Ernest Monson, the Hull advertising agent who visited East Africa about two years ago, has been elected President of the Hull Society in London.
□ □ □ □

Mr. and Mrs. E. ...
T. D. McLaren, Mr. H. H. M. Putter, and ...
G. Tiffany.
□ □ □ □

Mr. C. A. Bell has been appointed a member of the Uganda Cotton Board to represent the Uganda Cotton Association, in the place of Mr. H. Max Levin, who has resigned.
□ □ □ □

The open singles tennis championship of the Sudan Club, Khartoum, has been won for the ninth year in succession by Mr. N. Field, who also won the open doubles in partnership with Mr. G. W. Williams.
□ □ □ □

The English Club, Zanzibar, has elected Mr. Spearman and Mr. P. Sheldon as President and Vice-President respectively, with Mr. C. Bartlett as Honorary Secretary and Mr. R. H. Crofton as Honorary Librarian.
□ □ □ □

Lord Lugard took the chair at Tuesday evening's dinner of the African Society at Major Walter Elliot, M.C., M.P., Mr. G. M. Garro Jones, M.P., and Mr. William Lunn, M.P., on their return from the Parliamentary visit to Nigeria.
□ □ □ □

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Murray, of Nyasaland, has left England to attend the World Missionary Conference at Jerusalem. Bishop Willis, of Uganda, Dr. T. Jesse Jones, and Dr. C. T. Loram are other delegates well known to East Africans.
□ □ □ □

Mr. M. W. J. Bull, who left London last week to take up his appointment as Assistant General Manager at Pretoria of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has for long been connected with South and East Africa and will be well known to many of our readers.
□ □ □ □

Messrs. Ewbank and Mehara Singh, who were sent by the Government of India to assist the Indian residents of East Africa in the preparation of their case for submission to the Hixon Young Commission, have proved themselves excellent tennis players.
□ □ □ □

Mr. E. W. Benson, who was recently reported to have disappeared while on a trip up-country from Nairobi by motor cycle, is still untraced, but in the Supreme Court of Kenya it was suggested the other day that he might be either in South Africa or Nyasaland.
□ □ □ □

The King has consented to become Patron-in-Chief of the British Empire Service League, which has strong branches in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and which is anxious to increase its activities in the other territories of British East and Central Africa.
□ □ □ □

At the recent annual general meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George C. Ishmael was re-elected President, with Mr. A. B. Jones as Vice-President. Messrs. Walter Pokes, Logan Balal, and C. S. Patel were appointed to the Committee.
□ □ □ □

Mr. W. J. Boston, presiding recently over the first Annual general meeting of the Khartoum Bourse, was able to report considerable improvement in the attendance of merchants and brokers. The utility of the Bourse now appears to have been well established.

□ □ □ □

Congratulations to the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce on the election of President for the ensuing year of Mr. R. S. Campbell, who during the last few years has been one of the keenest members of the Chamber, for which he has done a great deal of hard work.

□ □ □ □

Mr. W. J. Moynagh, one of the business pioneers of Nairobi, who left Kenya some four or five years ago after valuing and auctioning much enemy property in Tanganyika Territory, has returned to Kenya, in which he was well known as one of the leading land and estate agents.

□ □ □ □

Lady Bailey, who in her "Moth" aeroplane left Croydon aerodrome for Cape Town on Friday afternoon last, is to follow the route taken by Lieutenant Bentley on his solo flight to South Africa. On her outward journey Lady Bailey hopes to spend some time with friends in Kenya.

□ □ □ □

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Kisumu District Road Board for the year 1928: Colonel A. C. E. Marsh, the Hon. Conway Harvey, Mr. R. Pearce, Captain F. J. Patmore, Captain I. C. Baisie, Captain R. K. Frost, Mr. A. W. Wilson, Mr. T. Allen, and Captain F. V. Ward.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. H. Mavers, of Miwani, Kenya, who recently motored in a British car from the Colony to Cape Town in twenty-three days, has told the South African newspapers that he is convinced the through trip from Cairo to the Cape can now be done without discomfort in forty days.

□ □ □ □

The European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. T. Martin; Vice-Presidents, Colonel Watkins and Mr. A. De V. Water; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. W. Worlton; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. G. Robinson; and Hon. Editor, Mr. Hansard.

□ □ □ □

Mr. J. B. Mohr, who has been appointed Deputy Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, has spent over fifteen years in the postal service of Kenya, most of the time having been passed in Nairobi. He is well known in the local tennis world and, for some time, represented the Club Service on the Council of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association.

□ □ □ □

The King has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Richard Allmond, Jellery Goode, O.M.G., C.B.E., lately Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and upon Mrs. William Alison Russell, Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, whose names appeared in the New Year Honours List.

□ □ □ □

Great appreciation of the services of the retiring President, Captain W. Grazebrook, was expressed in the recent annual general meeting of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, which elected Mr. S. H. Sayer to succeed him as President, with Mr. F. Hastings as Vice-President. Mr. Hoye and Captain B. Gordon Small are Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, respectively.

Colonel C. A. French, of the Empire Cotton Growing Association, who visited East Africa some little time ago—and Mr. F. French, of the Cambridge School of Agriculture, have returned from West Africa. Colonel French says that in Northern Nigeria cotton growing is going ahead steadily, whilst in Southern Nigeria a new kind of cotton is being developed with every prospect of success.

□ □ □ □

We learn with regret of the death in Mwanza of Mr. E. P. Burwell, who had established himself only recently as the only European trader in Shinyanga, and who will be well remembered by many of our readers in Kenya, in which Colony he lived for about fourteen years. Mr. Burwell, who hailed from Sheffield, has planted coffee, maize and other crops, and had done a good deal of trading and big game hunting.

□ □ □ □

Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, R.E., Chief Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, who is returning to East Africa after leave spent in this country and in Canada, has on several occasions deputised as General Manager during the absence of Mr. C. L. N. Felling. General Rhodes is known to East Africans as a keen and capable railwayman, who, like his chief, memorises a surprising amount of detailed information concerning his Department. *Bon voyage!*

□ □ □ □

MRS. CARBERY KILLED WHILE FLYING.

We regret to report that Mrs. Carbery was killed on Monday afternoon while flying over Nairobi in her "Moth" light aeroplane. Mr. Carbery (the peer who has dropped his title) was a spectator of the tragedy, which also involved the death of a passenger, Mr. Cowie.

Mrs. Carbery—the second wife of her husband, whom she married in 1922, when she was seventeen years of age—had been described by Sir Selton Branker as "one of the most capable women pilots the world has produced," and though she obtained her pilot's certificate only a few months ago, she had some splendid flights to her credit.

Mr. Carbery flew from Croydon to Nairobi at the end of last year.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

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

KENYA COLONY—Assistant Agricultural Officer, Mr. L. B. C. Handley, B.Sc., Coder, Administrative Department, Mr. P. F. Foster, Staff Officer, Kenya Defence Force, Lieut. Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald O.B.E., M.C.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Secretary and Librarian, Amami Institute, Mr. R. E. Moreau, Cotton Investigator, Agricultural Department, Mr. H. Marshall, B.Sc., Staff Surveyor, Mr. A. J. Sex, Systematic Botanist, Amami Institute, Mr. E. J. Greenway, Veterinary Officer, Mr. R. S. Kyle, M.R.C.V.S., Manager, Kwamboro Estate, Amami Institute, Captain E. M. Nicholl.

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

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Attorney-General, Uganda, to be transferred to the Gold Coast in the same capacity.

Dr. J. B. Kirk, Medical Officer of Health, Port Louis, Mauritius, promoted to be Director of the Medical and Health Departments.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

March Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa"

The March meeting of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (in the chair), Mr. W. A. Ball, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Haugburg, Mr. G. W. Kenapman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. C. Ponsoby, Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Mrs. Harvey (secretary).

The Chairman announced that the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce had elected appointing Mr. W. A. M. Sim their representative on the Executive Council, which nomination was received with great satisfaction by the Board.

Coffee Growing by Natives.

The attention of the Board having been drawn to the instructions issued by the Government of Tanganyika Territory to all Provincial Commissioners on the subject of coffee growing by Natives, the document was read. Under date of December 20 last, Mr. John Scott, Chief Secretary, had written:—

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the policy of the Government with regard to the growing of coffee by Natives is as follows:—

(a) that the growing by Natives of *Arabica* coffee should be confined as far as possible to the areas where it is already being grown and that any extensions should be discouraged except in areas where no European coffee estates exist.

(b) that the growing by Natives of *Robusta* and other types of coffee other than *Arabica* shall be allowed to continue, and

(c) that rules for the prevention of and for controlling diseases and pests shall be rigidly enforced.

All officers concerned should clearly understand that the restriction confined as far as possible in (a) above can be undertaken only so far as it is possible to advise the Native not to grow *Arabica* coffee and to endeavour to persuade him not to do so. An order not to grow it cannot be given as such an order would be illegal and could not be enforced. Should the cultivation be in any way against the provisions of the Coffee Ordinance and Regulations which are about to be enacted, the offence should be dealt with as the law may prescribe.

If, however, the Native persists in growing *Arabica* coffee and follows the provisions of the law, it is the duty of the Government to help him to cultivate it in the best possible manner as at present being done at Moshi. The attitude of the Government towards assisting Natives to grow coffee is explained in the following extract from a letter addressed by His Excellency's direction to the Provincial Commissioner, Northern Province, in April of last year:—

I am to ask that the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association should again be informed that the Governor is unable to stop the Native from growing coffee, even if he wished to do so. A great many coffee plantations have already been established by Natives at Moshi, a tendency which is being followed at Arusha, and in these circumstances it is to the benefit of all the coffee cultivation at those places that the Native coffee should be subject to inspection by European coffee officers who are appointed for that purpose. It is the duty of Government to see that such crops as are grown by the Natives are grown to the best advantage, and instructions in the best method by officers of the Agricultural Department, whether they are called coffee officers or by any other name, is entirely correct and justifiable. It is the Governor's duty, solely to the interests of the Native coffee planters at Kilimanjaro and Meru, that the cultivation of coffee by Natives at those places, a cultivation which they are thoroughly entitled to carry on if they so elect, and which cannot be stopped even if such a course were desirable, should be conducted in the most proper manner.

The term "inspected" in (a) in paragraph 1 of this circular should be taken to mean that the assistance whatever it is to be given to the cultivation of *Arabica* coffee by Natives (throughout the Territory) except with the express approval of the Governor in each case, that approval being regarded as having been given in one case only so far, i.e. that of the Kilimanjaro Native planters

It is also the Governor's intention that any rules which may be passed for the prevention of and for controlling diseases and pests, as well as for the prevention of theft of coffee and illegal dealing in stolen coffee, shall be rigorously enforced. It is the duty of the District Officers to be thoroughly understood that it is their duty to do their utmost to see that the law is enforced.

The matter, which was held to be of considerable general interest, was remitted to the Coffee Committee for further consideration.

East African Hides and Skins.

The following letter regarding the organisation of the collection of hides and skins in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was read from the United Tanners' Federation:—

This federation represents practically all the users of hides in this country. I am also Secretary of the International Council of Tanners, which is an organisation embracing the national tanners' Associations in twenty different countries and representing about 90% of the hide users of the world. The statement given below in this letter can, therefore, be taken as representative of the opinion of nearly all the hide and skin users throughout the world.

Tanners frequently suffer heavy losses on account of the conditions through which hides are delivered to them. The conditions in which the hides from the East African Colonies named are delivered to the tanners, in particular, leave a great deal to be desired. In order that hides received by the tanners should be in a satisfactory state, it is necessary not only that they should be properly taken off the animals but should also be properly treated immediately afterwards. It is frequently extremely difficult, however, for the tanner to ascertain whether the hides have been properly looked after until they are some way on in the process of tanning. The general appearance of a hide which has not been properly looked after may not differ perceptibly from that of a hide which has been carefully dealt with. Tanners therefore prefer to deal with reliable merchant houses who by experience have shown that they are careful in obtaining their hides from collectors who are fully acquainted with the importance of proper treatment.

It not infrequently happens, however, that firms or persons of speculative temperament not regularly in the hide trade purchase hides or skins from the Natives and pay no regard whatever to the quality or condition of the material. These firms, being less particular, undermine the influence of the regular firms in the trade, and in this way do a great deal of damage to the industry. These practices have been particularly prevalent in the last few months when prices have been rapidly rising. As I have said above, it is difficult to detect by inspection of the original hide that it has not been properly looked after.

The users of hides and skins, therefore, would like to put forward to the appropriate authorities the proposal that a system of licensing hide dealers and merchants should be instituted, similar to that which is understood already exists in the cotton industry in Uganda. Under this proposal firms who would undertake to sell hides they collect would be properly treated, would receive a licence to trade, and if it was found later on that they were not acting in accordance with the terms of the licence this might be revoked.

I would say that the value of the exports of hides and skins from the three Colonies named in 1927 probably exceeds £1,000,000, which figure would be considerably increased if reasonable improvement were effected. As the numbers of cattle in the Colonies named is increasing, the matter is one of importance to the future commercial prosperity of the Colonies, and I am writing to enquire if the Joint East African Board would be willing to support this suggestion in approaching the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to investigating the possibilities of the institution of a licensing system.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who pointed out that the reference to licensing in the cotton industry in Uganda was hardly correct, since anyone who paid the fee could obtain a licence, and there was thus no guarantee of quality, recalled that the Hides and Skins Committee of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce had drawn up a most important report on the matter some two years ago.

Sir John Davidson, Mr. Hattersley, and Sir Humphrey Leggett were appointed a Sub-Committee

to make recommendations to the Council, and it was agreed to circulate the document to the London and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, many of whose members are concerned with the subject.

Cotton Committee.

The Board, having from time to time considered the possible appointment of a Cotton Committee, had invited the opinions of its Liverpool and Manchester members, and Mr. Ball reported that although Mr. Porritt, for whom he was deputising, was against its formation, he (Mr. Ball) thought that such a Committee might serve a useful purpose if met alternatively at Liverpool and Manchester. Efforts to increase Empire cotton growing had been designed to benefit the consumer, but at present American cotton was in larger supply than British growers required, and Empire cotton was becoming neglected. In Uganda there was obviously grave danger of the cotton growing industry getting principally into the hands of Indians and Japanese and of being overlooked by the Home consumer. The Committee which he had in mind would be entirely advisory and would avoid overlapping between the Board and the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, and it would bring to the assistance of East African cotton growers the advice of their friends in the two towns on importation and exportation. By the assistance of the Liverpool Cotton Association, the Spinners' Organisation, and similar bodies might be anticipated, it should be of particular assistance on the technical points which were not so well understood in London.

The Chairman, paying tribute to the work done by the British Cotton Growing Association and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, said that Sir William Humphrey and Sir James Currie had at the time of its formation been invited to join the Board, but realised that these two organisations were covering the ground. Sir Humphrey, he said, estimated that 95% of the British cotton interests in Uganda were domiciled in London, so that London was very much interested in the question, but if Lancashire would concentrate its attention upon improving the methods of arbitration and upon the question of standardisation it would be doing excellent service to the industry, and for that purpose a joint committee might be very helpful.

Mr. Hattersley, stressing that the original idea had been to make Britain independent of American supplies of cotton, asked why, if the bodies mentioned had fulfilled their duties, cotton growing in Uganda had declined so much. Such a Committee, he suggested might be useful in pointing out the weak spots and then leaving the B.C.G.A. and the E.C.G.C. to prosecute their own work. Unfortunately, the idea had become established that if Uganda could plant as much cotton in one year as in the previous year, then something remarkable had occurred, whereas the object should be greatly to increase the acreage each year. Sir Humphrey Leggett attributed the decline of output in both Uganda and Tanganyika to unfavourable weather conditions, and Mr. Wigglesworth described Tanganyika as unsuitable for cotton cultivation.

Sir Sydney Henn thought that Uganda's want of prosperity was due to its cotton ginning licensing policy. The real point was that the authorities had always favored the granting of almost every licence applied for, and had thereby ruined the industry from the standpoint of the ginners. Would such matters not be better left out of the hands of such people?

It was decided that the further views of those chiefly interested in the industry should be sought for the consideration of the Council.

White Settlement in Tanganyika Territory.

Major C. E. Wain expressed the opinion that the Board had never shown sufficient anxiety to stimulate white settlement in Tanganyika Territory. Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, and General Boyd Moss and Major Lead, two unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, had been in England and had attended meetings of the Executive Council last summer, and the minutes showed that this question had been the subject of a resolution by the Council eleven months ago, but no progress seemed to have been made in the meantime. He could not avoid the conviction that members of the Council were still undecided, and were perhaps not anxious to tackle the subject—with which statement several members expressed disagreement.

Lord Cranworth said emphatically that white settlement in Tanganyika Territory would never progress as long as the face of the Government was set against it and as long as he was supported in his attitude by the Colonial Office. There had never been any sign that the Tanganyika administration was anxious to assist white settlement.

Mr. Hauburg said that pioneer settlers had been confronted with exactly the same difficulties in Kenya, and that in that Colony they had similarly been told that they were not wanted, the principal if not the only reason being that the officials felt that more settlers would mean more work for them.

Consultation between Empire Producers.

An invitation having been received from the British Empire Producers' Organisation to send delegates to a meeting to consider whether mutual consultation between the bodies in London representing definite economic and industrial interests overseas could not be made, Mr. Sandeman Allen, Lord Cranworth, Mr. C. Hauburg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, and Mr. C. Ponsoby were appointed to represent the Board, which was advised that invitations had also been sent to the Ceylon Association, the Rubber Growers' Association, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the Association of British Malaya, the East India Association, the Empire Forestry Association, the Indian Association, and the British Cotton Growing Association.

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East Africa in the Press

FARMING WITH ELEPHANTS.

CAPTAIN TRACWELL, writing to *The Times* on farming with elephants in the Belgian Congo, gives interesting particulars of the method of capture at present in force. The capture party consists of a European, ten well-disciplined native hunters, and a group of about fifteen trained Niam-Niam (Zaïde) youths, five of the latter being rifle-men, seven carrying rope, and three carrying tools and ladders.

The party comes up with a herd, aiming without giving the alarm. They inspect the herd to see if there are any of the right age. If one is selected, one of the hunters crouches in thick bush where he calculates the herd will pass. He awaits a favourable moment. Sometimes but not often the young ones can be slightly detached from the main herd. There is a man behind the watches trained for extreme alertness. The young elephant draws near the ambush. The man crouching from his hiding place slips a noose round the back leg of the tail. He then runs back, if possible along the line of the rope into concealment, now down-wind with the main herd.

The young elephant moves off alarmed. The rest of the party rush to the rope-line, under escort. When the line grows taut the animal probably turns. If he rushes back suddenly a shot is fired over his head. After the struggle he often falls and the hunter runs up again and places another rope round his neck, securing the other end to the search line. When all are occupied with holding the young animal there is sometimes a rush on them by an old male or a female. The latter usually leaves his mother whom he (in such an age) has probably ceased to accompany.

It is in such emergencies only that the rifle is allowed to be used—that is, strictly in defence of human life. In last year's hunts, for twenty-four captures only one man was a casualty. He had received a hostile animal to get too near. The largest elephant captured last year was the ninety-three-year-old male in height. He was at the time no longer running with his mother, who had two younger ones at foot. When at last the young animal is safely tied up and secured and can definitely be considered a prize, a messenger is dispatched to the camp. There the larger trained elephants, known as *monteurs*, are in waiting.

Most of the hints given in the above concerning the Belgian elephant farm at Api are already well known to East Africans to whom they were made generally known by the publication of the report which Captain Catwell, Game Warden of Kenya, made a couple of years or more ago on the subject. It is by the way, surprising that Captain Philippe makes no mention of the specimen of Captain R. S. Pittman, D.S.O., M.C., the Game Warden of Uganda, who, as reported in *Leisure* of 10th January last, characterises the method of capture as thoroughly unsatisfactory, and evidently views the Belgian experiments as generally unsuccessful.

Of the work performed by elephants in captivity Captain Philippe writes:—
Working on an average from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. one elephant ploughs two and a half acres of land in five days. The elephant, furthermore, can be used for other farm work, such as stumping and for the collecting and piling of timber as well as for the collecting and piling of timber as well

and for the construction of tracks. Two of the animals are capable of carrying five tons of material.

Elephants trained at the two farms (at Api and Ganga and Bodio) are already in use by planters who also employ on their own resources and by religious missions. Either of these can afford to make costly experiments or to employ wasteful methods. Four elephants are employed on the mission stations at Bata, two by M. de Steens, Haut de Warebeke, a planter at Nambe, and others on a cotton farm at Bambussa. They are at present on hire. It is calculated that a trained elephant will sell for 60,000 francs. The Government training farms should in time become entirely self-supporting.

The cost of maintenance is low. The food of the elephant consists almost entirely of twigs, leaves and trunks. Maintenance, including the pay of two men for each elephant, harness and chains, food extras, ointments and depreciation, works out at an approximate total of 15 francs or slightly over a shilling a day for each elephant.

HAUDED BY A LION BECAUSE OF A DOG.

Mrs. H. L. DUGAN, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Dugan, now a settler in the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia, who is visiting Australia, has given a Melbourne newspaper an account of some of her experiences.

"Once," she said, "being warned out on my account to have any barred window for fear of lions. And another thing to remember was to lock up one's dogs at night for the same reason. One of our dear neighbors, an Englishman, who on his arrival in the district six months before had disregarded the advice of his friends about the window protection, and also forgot to lock his dog. The result was that a lion chased the dog, who jumped for safety through the window into his mother's bedroom. The lion followed and attacked the man, who was terribly mangled and disfigured. I saw him when his wounds had healed, but he looked awful. It was two days before he could get medical advice, and all that could be done for him was to pour iodine into the wounds. It was heroic treatment, but it saved his life."

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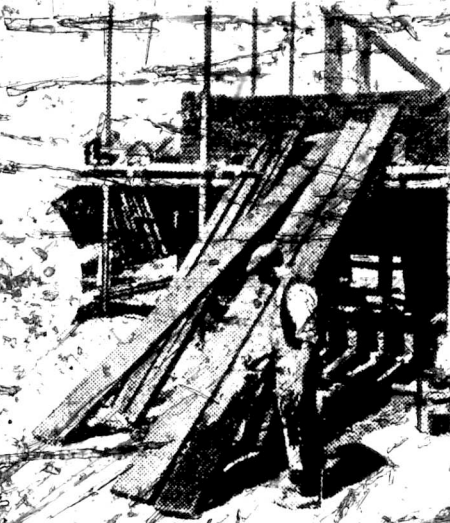
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The estate, 24,700 acres in area, was purchased about 50s. per acre, about 1,000 acres being for sugar cane and coffee. A further 6,000 acres have since been broken and partly planted, and the capital is to provide for this and further development. In its first year the company made a profit of £2,203 and paid a 4% dividend, but, on account of drought, it is not thought that a dividend can be paid for the year 1925.

It was proposed to increase the area under coffee from 100 to 7,000 acres and the area under cane to 20,000 acres, and Capt. Williams, the resident general manager, estimates the crops during the next five years as:

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Cane (after provision for replanting) | 1,900 | 15,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 73,000 |
| Coffee | 108 | 100 | 250 | 475 | 300,260 |

during the same period, taking the average price of cane at 10s. per ton (i.e., 1s. per ton under contract selling price mentioned below) and coffee at £100 per ton (i.e., 12 per ton below the average price obtained for the 1924-25 crop), the figures estimate that the approximate profits will

| 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| £400 | £11,000 | £28,958 | £38,950 | £40,700 |

be as follows: From the above it will be seen that from the year 1926 onwards the interest on the 10s. Notes should be covered over seven times, and sufficient profits should be available to pay substantial dividends on the shares.

The Company has a contract with Sukari Limited, which owns a sugar refinery at the neighbouring estate, to take all its cane containing 1% moisture at a price of 26s. per ton, with a proviso for reduction if the market price of sugar in Nairobi should fall below 25s. per ton. A new refinery is being built for Sukari Limited which is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1929, and will enable the whole of the cane which the estate is able to produce to be absorbed. The prospective duties on sugar in Kenya render it possible to refine the cane sugar and sell it at a very remunerative price in the Colony, so that a market for the Company's production for the future is assured.

The directors are: Mr. W. H. Abber (Chairman), Mr. A. L. Berry (Managing Director), Mr. F. M. Roberts, and Dr. W. M. Toph. The Secretary is Mr. Thomas Pratt.

LORD OLIVIER ON TRUSTEESHIP

LORD OLIVIER, who lectured before the Fagan Society on Friday last on "Trusteeship for Africans: Theory and Practice," does not seem from the notes we have received to have added much, if any, to his previous statements on the subject. He had, he said, reached the conclusion that trusteeship was satisfactory under a Mandate but not under Colonial Office.

PACKING GOODS FOR EXPORT.

Some Hints for British Houses.

From Our Own Correspondent, *Mombasa*.

Most English firms do not yet understand the packing of provisions for export. They seem to think their local customers are only—as it were—in the next village. They should imagine the carrying ship in great docks, where a crowd of dark-skinned and tight-fingered people are on the look-out to pick up anything which may be loose. Down in the hold, where their boxes lie waiting for transhipment, it is easy enough to "bash" a case, so that it can be prised open. Sometimes a "slung" may be loosed purposely, so that a case of beer or whisky may drop out "accidentally." That this is done is evident from the fact that biscuits, beer, spirits, and sardines are consistently spoiled.

The sardine exporters are really to blame, for as a rule their boxes are far too light in the wood, and are not banded with iron. French exporters pack their sardines better, and some English firms get the benefit of this better packing. Complaints are made regularly, but, as a rule, no notices are taken. One wonders if the companies reach the heads of the firms. Yet on occasion the matter is rectified, so that it should not be beyond remedy for all.

A Bond Street firm sent out a case of perfumes, value £20. Only £4 in value reached this end, the remainder being spoiled. The reason was insecure packing, and since then this firm has packed so well that no more has been lost. Scotch Tooty cotton comes really well packed.

One wonders if it is vitally necessary to advertise contents on the outside. "Peek Frean's Biscuits" have an immense attraction for the light-fingered. More would reach their destination intact if the boxes were marked only with hieroglyphics.

Nails should invariably be clamped at the ends with iron. Each separate plank in the case should be clamped with a small steel clip. The usual iron band round the ends of the case should never be omitted. Nails are better corrugated than smooth. Wood should be three-quarters of an inch thick; thinner stuff is too easily broken.

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Some Recent Special Articles.

- The Basis of African Religion
- Man-Eaters I have known
- Tobacco Growing in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias
- The East African Office in London
- How German Missions in Tanganyika abuse British generosity
- Advertising East African Companies
- European Settlement in the Iringa District
- From Dar es Salaam to Tukuyu
- First Impressions of Kenya

If you have missed any of these features, subscribe at once, and thus make sure of receiving all future issues of *East Africa*. Use the subscription form inside the back cover.

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For Horses, Mares and Foals,
For Dairy Cows, Calves, Feeding Beasts,
For Pigs. For Poultry.

Empers "MYSTERY SALTS" keep the blood pure—HOW IS THIS DONE? By its action as a mineral and herbal saline, it assists digestion, more nutriment is extracted from the food—the condition of the blood is thereby improved—tone and strength given to the animals' system.

A daily dose acts as a restorative to the Milk Cow—helps her to reorganize and counteract the heavy drain due to the milk yield. Acts indirectly on the Mammary Glands, thus helping to increase the pascin and cream of the milk.

Good for Pigs—
Keeps down "feeding cost"—increasing the milk in suckling animals—gives a fine finish and good carcase, and improves health, weight and general condition.

Valuable for Poultry—
Helps production of hard-shelled eggs in greater quantities, and helps along growth of chicks.

Sold in quantities only. Cost 10/- use 1/2 pint per dose per horse or cow. Different "Mystery Salts" for each class, therefore when ordering please state whether for Horses, Cows, Pigs, Poultry.

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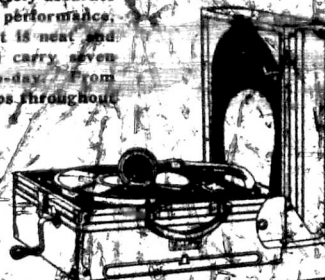
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66

NEVER before has the introduction of a portable gramophone aroused so much interest. Everywhere the new Decca 66 is being hailed as "the musician's instrument." This wonderful new instrument embodies a unique system of sound conduits which have no "tone" of their own. The result is an absolutely accurate reproduction of the original performance, free from all distortion. It is neat and compact in design and will carry seven 10cm. records. Hear it to-day from stores and gramophone shops throughout the world.

The new Decca is now being demonstrated at Gramophone Stores and Stores throughout the world. A postcard address below will bring fully descriptive art booklet and nearest name.

Dept. 30, 32, WORSHIP STREET, E.C.2.
Manufacturers: Gramophone & Sons Ltd.
(Established 1922.)



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CIGARETTES made from the finest Nyasaland Leaf. **2/3** per tin of 50.

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It will cost you nothing but probably save you a lot. All types of MACHINERY, TOOLS, BUILDING MATERIALS, SEEDS, &c., &c. Many satisfied Clients.

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Spare parts stocked.

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A NEW AND DISTINCTIVE BROWN MODEL.

AN ATTRACTIVE SHOE made from genuine tanned Ostrich skin. This "bird leather" has been proved by test to be both supple and durable. Neatness and good style predominate.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the 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 trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to furnish for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and all seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such cases.

Another Japanese trade mission is expected to visit East Africa shortly.

Amendments to the Northern Rhodesian Customs Excise Ordinance are gazetted.

The membership of the Kenya Farmers' Association is reported to have reached 630.

Northern Rhodesia has now an Ordinance providing for the constitution and government of municipalities.

It is officially announced that mica and graphite have been discovered in Urundi by the Belgian authorities.

It is announced that certain Kenya business men propose to establish a regular air service between Mombasa and Nairobi.

The new agricultural laboratories in Kampala, Uganda, have been erected at a cost of some £20,000, and are now nearing completion.

The Tanganyika Government proposes that the Departments shall be quartered outside Dar es Salaam, thus relieving pressure on the capital.

The Kenya Agency Ltd., whose Managing Director is Mr. J. W. Young, notify us that they have removed their Nairobi offices from Cearn's Chambers to Union Building, Government Road.

The Government of Kenya is about to build 150 houses in Nairobi and 92 in Mombasa. Of these, 100 and 12 in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively are for European officers, and the balance for Asiatics.

Exports into Nyasaland last year included: Iron and steel manufactures, £49,044; agricultural machinery, £22,141; other machinery, £33,830; iron manufactures, £275,954; petrol, £41,299; and vehicles and parts, £142,931.

It is notified for general information that the administrative station at Kibaya has been closed and that a new administrative station has been opened at Lolobene as the headquarters of the Masai District of Tanganyika.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has received a gift of £4 10s. from Nyasaland. It was collected among the congregation of Zomba Church, belonging to the Institution, and is the second gift which Zomba Church has sent to the Life-boat Service.

The gross revenue of the Rhodesia Railways during the year ended September 30 last rose to £2,504,783, or £200,957 over the previous year's figures, and the surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure amounted to £1,108,273, an increase of £141,939 over the previous year. The net revenue account shows a profit of £494,056, compared with £566,738.

The number of motor lorries registered in Tanganyika Territory at November 30 last is officially returned at 873. It is a little surprising to find that the Moshi and Mwanza districts lead the way with 144 and 143 respectively, Dar es Salaam following with 129, closely followed by Tanga with 122. Dodoma possesses 75, Bukoba 52, Tabora 42, Arusha 39, Kilosa 33, Lushoto 29, Lindi 22, and Iringa 20.

Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, the Honorary Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A., states that a member of the Association, missing the Wednesday afternoon up-country tram from Mombasa, hired a taxi from a rank at the coast town at 10 p.m. that night and reached Nairobi, 375 miles away by road, during the following afternoon. This is believed to be the first occasion on which the coast-to-capital run has been done by taxi.

Mr. Mohamedally Abdullhusain Rasoolji, who died recently in Addis Ababa, had spent some thirty years in Abyssinia as the resident director of the leading firm of British merchants, Messrs. G. M. Mohamedally and Company. The deceased was an ardent supporter of British trade, and for the last seven years had been Honorary President of the British Local Tribunal, in which position he had proved of considerable assistance to the British Legation.

Mauritius has extended the preference accorded to certain classes of United Kingdom goods. The rate of 12% *ad valorem* formerly in force on several classes of such commodities has been reduced to 10% *ad valorem*, and the duties on motor cars and lorries made in this country has been reduced to 5% *ad valorem*. Cement, machinery, enamelware, aluminium ware, hardware, cutlery, cycles, leather manufactures, wearing apparel, and tramway material have been added to the preferential list.

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Should consult us before placing their Orders elsewhere, as we have many years' experience of the requirements of the Colonial Markets.

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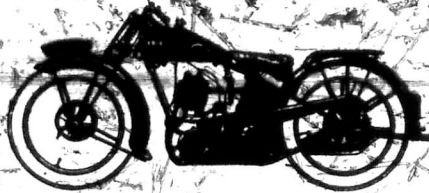
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5000 MILES
Non-Stop Engine Fame



5.57 H.P. Side Valve De Luxe
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**FOR FARMERS, STOCK
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"ZOTAL" is a powerful, immediate and reliable, strong, economical and cheaply in use.

**"ZOTAL" GIVES PERFECT PROTECTION
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Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.
EAST HAM, LONDON.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

Last week's public auctions East African sorts were in demand, full prices being realised.

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| "A" sizes | 120s. 6d. to 131s. 6d. |
| "B" " | 105s. 6d. to 121s. 6d. |
| "C" " | 90s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 100s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. |
| London graded | 100s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 100s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 90s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 85s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 100s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. |
| Small and Bump | 85s. 6d. to 86s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 100s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 100s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 90s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 85s. 6d. to 101s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 111s. 6d. |
| Small | 111s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 107s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 107s. 6d. to 120s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 107s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 85s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 104s. 6d. |
| Small | 104s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 107s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 107s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 85s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 85s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 104s. 6d. |
| Small | 104s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 100s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 100s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 97s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 90s. 6d. to 94s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 104s. 6d. |
| Small | 104s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 100s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 100s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 90s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 85s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 104s. 6d. |
| Small | 104s. 6d. |
| London cleaned | 100s. 6d. |
| First sizes | 100s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 90s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 85s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 104s. 6d. |
| Small | 104s. 6d. |

London stocks of East African coffee on March 15, 1928, as compared with 37,027 bags on the date of 1927.

According to the weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton Association, the week ending March 10, 1928, East African cotton, but not the U.S.A. and the U.K. grades, was sold in the U.K. market for a total of 20,000 bales against 47,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1927 and 8,000 bales in 1926. Exports of East African cotton since August 1 last total 18,000 bales, as against 25,000 bales in 1926-27 and 24,000 bales in 1925-26.

POBACCO

Messrs. Edwards, Godwin and Co., of Liverpool, state in their monthly report that efforts are being made to put Natal and Rhodesian tobaccos on a more stable footing as the whole industry is calling for a consistent level of fair prices. Prices ruled as follows:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1927 | 1928 | Strip | 1928 |
| Dark | 15d. to 17d. | 12d. to 18d. | 18d. to 22d. | 18d. to 21d. |
| Semi-dark to semi-bright | 12d. to 14d. | 12d. to 14d. | 16d. to 20d. | 16d. to 20d. |
| Medium bright | 19d. to 21d. | 19d. to 21d. | 21d. to 24d. | 21d. to 24d. |
| Good to fine | 24d. to 30d. | 22d. to 30d. | | |

GUM ARABIC

Reviewing the gum arabic market for 1927, Messrs. Buxall and Co., of Khartoum, state that exports to Germany decreased by some 1,200 tons, while deliveries to Great Britain decreased by 1,500 tons and to the U.S.A. by 817 tons. 2,200 tons were shipped to various countries during the week as compared with 22,745 tons in 1926. Since 1923 gum production has increased by over 50% compared with the output for the previous five years, and while the average annual exports from 1918-1922 totalled 13,926 tons, those for the years 1923-1927 amounted to 21,355 tons. The average price realised during 1927 was 61 P.T., compared with an average price of 73 P.T. in 1926. Though great credit is admitted to be due to Government for making this increased production possible, it is considered unsatisfactory that the fall in prices should be borne wholly by the Native collector and the Sudan exporter, while the Sudan Government refuses to reduce either royalty or railway freight charges. Provided cold weather does not occur during the current month (March), the 1928 crop is expected to be exceptionally large.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—The market is steady. For March-April shipment the value is about 17 per ton.

Chillies.—Small business has been done in Mombasa for February-March shipment at 150s. to 155s. c.i.f. The value of Zanzibar sorts is put at between 205s. and 175s. and that of Mombasa 120s. to 115s.

Cloves.—For March-May shipment there are buyers at 74d. while the spot price is 71d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—The market is unchanged, nominal value for East African being about 23 2s. 6d. No business, however, is reported.

Groundnuts.—Nominal quotations for March-April shipment are round about 21, but no business has been done.

Almonds.—For East African No. 2 white flat the nominal value of near positions is 40s.

Tea.—At last week's auction 200 packages of Kenyan land tea were sold at an average price of 45 3/4d. per lb. Details from individual estates were: African Lakes Corporation, 37 packages at 44 2/4d.; Landerdale Estate, 160 packages at 45 3/4d.; Mini Mini Estate, 60 packages at 45 3/4d.; Ruu Estate, 70 packages at 45 7/4d.; Ruu Estates, Likunga, 80 packages at 45 3/4d.

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(Further names can, if necessary, be written on a separate sheet if supplied)

We are always pleased to introduce readers to suppliers of any article. If we can help you just drop us a line.

PASSENGERS TO EAST AFRICA.

The R.M.M.V. "Camaron Castle," which left Southampton on Friday last, carries for

- Beira*
 Mr. W. T. Lamb
 Mrs. Lamb
 Mrs. B. P. M. Lamb
 Miss E. Miller
 Master R. R. Duff
 Master C. W. D. Duff

The "Dunluce Castle," which left London last week for South and East Africa via Tenerife and Ascension, carries for

- Beira*
 Mr. J. A. Brown
 Mrs. Brown
 Dr. H. G. Fitzmaurice
 Mrs. B. Frost
 Mr. E. H. Marshall
 Mr. C. W. Melville
 Mr. G. H. M. Mills
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 Mrs. Taylor
 Mrs. D. Triggs
 Mrs. R. Tucker
 Mr. S. McL. Wells
Hambuja
 Mr. R. H. Stacey
 Mr. F. Stacey

EAST AFRICAN MAILLS.

Mails for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zambesi close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on March 29, April 5, 10, and 12. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 1.30 a.m. tomorrow, March 16. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on March 24, 28, and April 1.

H.M. Eastern-African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has been telegraphically advised of excellent rains in the Morogoro, Kilosa, Bukoba, and Shinyanga districts, good rains in Iringa, and light rains in the Moshi area, but Usambara is still experiencing dry weather.

H. MALCOLM ROSS
will travel
VALUATIONS and REPORTS on ESTATES in TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
 188, 189, 190, Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika.
 Codes: A.B.C. Sixth Edition.
 17 Years' Experience. Complete Estate Property. 17 Years East Africa.

YOUR BOY'S EDUCATION WILL BE COSTLY.
 You want to give him the best chance in life. And public school fees are high to-day. They mean a serious tax on your income. Your most economic plan is to begin providing NOW through insurance. Moreover, even in the event of your death, your plans stand.
 Full particulars from Mr. G. E. ALLISTON.
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
 Insurance Company of Canada (Incorporated over \$16,000,000).
 5, REGENT STREET, Pall Mall, S.W.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- Beira*
 Mantelara arrived Beira, March 11.
 March 11.
 Matiana left London for East Africa, March 10.
 Mombasa left Aden outwards, March 11.
 "Karatoga" left Kilindini for Bombay, March 9.
 "Karatoga" left Lourenco Marques for Bombay, March 11.
 "Kwana" left Bombay for East Africa, March 14.
 "Khandalla" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, March 13.
 "Elera" arrived Bombay, March 11.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

- "City of Christiansburg" arrived Mombasa outwards, March 9.
 "Harmonides" arrived Port Sudan outwards, March 9.
HOLLAND-AFRICA.
 "Rijksoctoom" arrived East London homewards, March 5.
 "Springtoeptein" left Mozambique for South Africa, March 4.
 "Nykerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, March 5.
 "Nias" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, March 4.
 "Aalsdam" left Port Sudan homewards, March 4.
 "Blijton" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, March 4.
 "Beemskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, March 4.
 "Rypswerk" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, March 3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- "General Volon" left Tamatave homewards, March 7.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" left Port Said homewards, March 7.
 "General Duchesne" left Port Said for Marseilles, March 6.
 "Chambord" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mombasa, March 5.
 "Bernardin St. Hilaire" left Tamatave for Mauritius, March 4.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Mombasa for Marseilles, March 4.

UNION CASTLE.

- "Banbury Castle" left Marseilles for East Africa, March 11.
 "Crawford Castle" arrived East London homewards, March 12.
 "Dunluce Castle" left London for Beira, March 8.
 "Durham Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for London, March 8.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Toperiffe for London, March 8.
 "Grantly Castle" left Mombasa for London, March 7.
 "Ouldford Castle" left Mozambique for Natal, March 7.
 "Llanabhan Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, March 7.
 "Sandgate Castle" left Beira for New York, March 7.

CYPRUS LINE.

- "Francesco Crispi" left Messina outwards, March 5.
 "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Mogadiscio homewards, March 5.
 "Caffaro" left Catania outwards, March 7.

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