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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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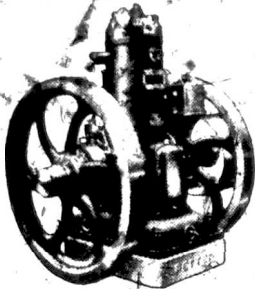
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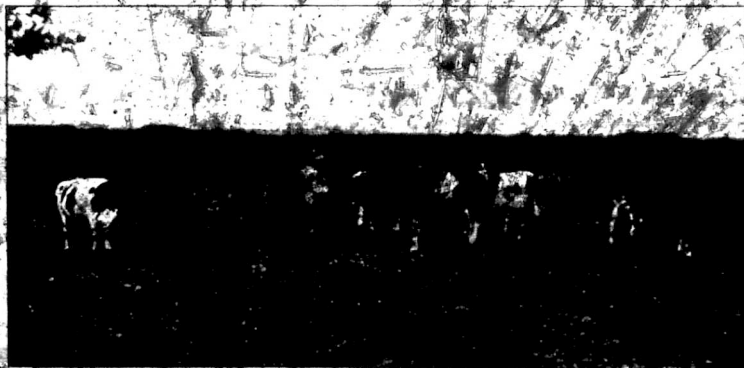
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SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

We have long complained that the policy and practice of the Tanganyika Administration deterred rather than encouraged potential British settlers who were contemplating the acquisition of land in the Territory, and it is therefore a pleasure to be able to publish elsewhere in this issue the official news that that Government has at last decided to abandon the present cumbersome, costly, and much criticised procedure. No longer will it be necessary for the intending settler to expend much time and money in exploring the country until he finds a piece of land which appeals to him, and then possess himself in patience and expend more time and money while officialdom decides, not whether the land shall be entrusted to his husbandry, but whether an auction shall be held—at which auction the man who applied for the land, even though he be the only applicant, faces the risk that someone may outbid him, someone perhaps who has never been near the district, but who will nevertheless compete on the

principle that what is good enough for the settler is good enough for him. Moreover, as East Africa has reason to know, there have been cases in which would-be settlers have been bluntly told that unless they paid a specified sum they would be outbid by the individuals—not Britons, of course—who did not disdain this trade as a sideline to their other vocations. Though the brief official announcement does not indicate that the capacity of such worthless exploiters will be curbed, it does state that an end is to be put to the spectacle of Europeans squandering land to which they have no title and developing it in the hope that they will not be dispossessed at auction—a practice which has prevailed in the Southern Highlands on so extensive a scale as to make a farce of the present system, or, rather, lack of system, of land alienation.

Henceforth Government will survey land in suitable areas, divide it into blocks, which, as we recently reported, are intended to be of a minimum area of 2,000 acres, and advertise those blocks for auction. In addition to saving the land-seeker much time and expense, this new policy should prevent the patchy settlement which the Government has described as "picking the eyes out of the country," and should therefore lead gradually to better and cheaper means of transport, for rail, lorry, and other services can be more readily and economically provided for a compact body of settlement than for a few scattered homesteads. It seems, however, that the present system of auctioning the reefs is to be maintained in the face of the bitter and practically unanimous opposition of the non-official community.

From the data at present available it would certainly not be reasonable to think that the grave settlement problems of Tanganyika are about to disappear automatically. On the contrary, the new system, like the old, favours Germans more than Britons, for while ex-empheas continue to be subsidised it will obviously be easy for them to outnumber and outbid at auction the Britons who have only their own private resources on which to draw. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, selected to the local Farmers' Association confirms some of the charges which East Africa has made against alien missions in the Territory. Some of the missions, he says, unconsciously corroborating the news which this journal alone has emphasised, have no papers, and others claim more land than their papers apparently allow. Such a state of affairs has long demanded investigation, and it is satisfactory to note that such an inquiry is now being made. We hope the report will be made available to the public.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA

THE GOVERNOR'S NEW POLICY OFFICIALLY DECLARED

East Africa, which some time ago foreshadowed a change of policy by the Tanganyika Government in the matter of land alienation, learns that the Iringa Farmers' Association recently received from Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, the local Provincial Commissioner, a letter containing the definite statement that His Excellency had decided to abandon the system by which persons desirous of obtaining land selected it themselves and applied for it, and intimating that he (Mr. Bagshawe) had been directed to report on land within this province which he considered available for alienation, in connection with which the comments or suggestions of the Association were invited.

Attached to the communication was the following interesting table of land alienations in the Iringa Province:—

Iringa District

(a) 2 persons hold pre-War leasehold land in extent	13,035
(b) 45 persons hold post-War leasehold land in extent	10,133
(c) 46 persons have applied for land in the Mitanje area, the auction of which is approved and is pending, in extent	7,450

Njombe District

(a) 2 persons hold pre-War leasehold land in extent	11,850
(b) 2 persons hold post-War leasehold land in extent	2,550
(c) 12 persons have applied for land the auction of which is approved and is pending, in extent	8,500

Mbeya District

(a) 2 persons hold pre-War leasehold land, in extent	1,150
(b) 5 persons hold post-War leasehold land, in extent	1,450
(c) 30 persons have applied for land the auction of which is approved and is pending, in extent	34,310

Karonga District

(a) 3 persons hold pre-War leasehold land in extent	2,740
(b) 15 persons hold post-War leasehold land in extent	8,215

Nationality of Landowners

The nationality of the persons mentioned above is as follows:

	British	European	Native	Other races	Total
Iringa	50	38	—	—	108
Njombe	—	18	—	—	23
Mbeya	23	10	—	—	46
Karonga	17	2	—	—	21
Total	100	68	—	—	187

East Africa's Charges against Missions Corroborated

The Provincial Commissioner also commented in the following words:—

"I am unable to ascertain full details of the freehold land in the Province. Much of it is held by speculators who leave it derelict and themselves do not know where it is. The Custodian of Enemy Property informs me that he sold within the Province as pre-War freehold 6,842 acres.

"The alienation of twenty-eight pastoral farms in Njombe district, in extent 20,000 acres, is under consideration. I am unable to say how much of the land will eventually be auctioned.

"The statistics given above do not include land

held by the various Christian missions within the Province. There are thirty-one stations, some of which are very large. Some of the missionaries have no papers and others claim more land than their papers apparently allow. Mission land is at present under investigation.

"The alienation of land by individual selection has ceased and no further applications will be accepted. In the immediate future the Governor will receive my report of the area and situation of land considered available and suitable for alienation. When and where he agrees with my report, which will be made with the assistance of agricultural and other officers, he proposes to alienate the land after wide advertisement, possibly to such persons only who have satisfied a Board that they are likely to make successful settlers."

HOW LAND WILL BE ALIENATED

Action to be Taken against Squatters.

The Tanganyika Government has issued the following notice concerning the alienation of land in the Territory:—

"In areas believed to be suitable for non-Native settlement land will in future be selected by the Government for alienation, if it is available, and put up to auction. In the above areas individual applications for land will not be entertained, and proceedings will be taken against any persons squatting on the land. The following areas will be treated in this manner:—

- (1) The Iringa Province.
 - (2) The Songea District of the Malenge Province.
 - (3) The Mbulu District of the Northern Province lying to the west of the Rift Valley wall.
 - (4) The highlands of Biharamulo (Bukoba Province), and Kibondo and Kasulu (Kigoma Province).
- "In areas other than those mentioned above, all applications for land should be addressed to the Land Officer and not to the District Officer, and applicants must not occupy or commence development on the land selected unless and until they have actually purchased the lease at auction. The Government will hold itself free to disallow the bid of any person occupying and developing the land in contravention of this instruction."

EUROPEAN HEALTH IN TANGANYIKA

A SUBSCRIBER, referring to our review of the recently published Medical and Sanitary Report of Tanganyika Territory for 1926, asks for any particulars which may be given concerning the health of the European population.

Table I, which gives the sick, invaliding and death rates of European officials for 1924, 1925, and 1926, furnishes the following information:

	1924	1925	1926
Total number of officials resident	953	855	861
Average number resident	728	618	594
Total number of sick list	622	624	646
Total number of days on sick list	6,940	4,750	5,584
Average daily number on sick list	13.41	13.01	12.56
Percentage of sick to average number resident	1.85	2.10	2.11
Average sick time to each resident	7.85	7.70	7.72
Total number invalided	10	13	—
Total deaths	—	0	—

MISSIONARY VIEWS OF SOME EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

Findings of the International Missionary Council,
Specially referred to as "East Africa."

To remove race prejudice and adverse conditions due to it, to preserve the rights of people, and to establish educational, religious and other facilities designed to enable all alike to enjoy equality of social, political, and economic opportunity—these are regarded as the prime duty of all Christian forces according to the recommendations of the enlarged meeting of the International Missionary Council recently held in Jerusalem, whose findings are now published in a brochure entitled "The World Mission of Christianity" (its name from the International Missionary Council).

The findings and recommendations on this and several other subjects have a definite East African application, and we cite hereunder those of most interest to our readers.

The Clash of Races.

The difficulties which arise when two or more peoples, differing in colour or race, live side by side in the same country would, in the opinion of this Council, be mitigated if steps were taken—

(1) To establish the utmost practicable equality in such matter as the right to enter and follow all occupations and professions, the right of freedom of movement and other rights before civil and criminal law, and the obtaining and exercise of the functions of citizenship, subject always to such general legislation as, without discriminating between men on grounds of colour and race, may be necessary to maintain the social and economic standards of the community as a whole.

(2) To secure that the land and other material resources of the country are not allocated between the races in a manner inconsistent with justice and with the rights of the indigenous peoples.

(3) To apply the Christian principle of brotherhood and equality in the eyes of God to matters of social relations and to the common life of the community.

Where the case is that the affairs of a subject people are administered by a governing class of another race, the ruling race should regard itself as entrusted with the duties—

(a) Of ensuring that the economic resources, and still more the human potentialities, of the country under its administration are developed in the interests of the indigenous population.

(2) Of aiding the people to conduct their affairs at the earliest possible moment they will be able to stand alone and govern themselves.

(3) Of aiding people to protect themselves against such evils as alcohol and noxious drugs which come in the train of Western civilisation.

Migration and Colonisation.

Migration in order to improve the economic circumstances of life is more general in modern times, and more productive of friction. It may be considered to take two forms, each with its peculiar dangers.

(a) The migration may be from a more advanced country towards a less developed one. In this case the danger is that the indigenous people should be ousted from the rights and privileges they enjoy, and the considerations given under the heading are applicable.

(b) When the migratory movement is in the reverse direction, the danger is that the standards of civilisation and of economic welfare, attained by the more advanced nation may be threatened by the influx of people accustomed to, and able to accept, a lower standard of civilisation and of welfare. The Council recommends that it is reasonable for the higher civilisation to protect its standards, and to extend it may be expedient to restrict immigration

into its territory. The standards of civilisation should not be made discrimination among intending immigrants upon grounds of colour or race, neither of which can, in the opinion of this Council, be held to be in itself a legitimate ground for exclusion.

Further, it is desirable that the standards should have regard not merely to its own economic standards but to that of other peoples, and that it should yield to the temptation of adopting shortsighted measures, which involve such redistribution of population as may be in the best interests of the world as a whole.

Capital in Undeveloped Areas.

Public loans made for the development of industrially undeveloped areas are so fraught with the possibility of international misunderstandings and of dangerous combinations between exploiting groups in lending and borrowing countries that such loans should be made only with the knowledge and approval of the League of Nations and subject to such conditions as are here prescribed.

The development of the economic resources of backward countries should, as far as possible be entrusted to undertakings of a public utility character which have regard not merely to economic profit but to social considerations, on the government of which the people of the country concerned should be adequately represented.

The Economic Resources of Undeveloped Areas.

In developing the natural resources of undeveloped countries, it is of vital importance—

(a) That economic development should not be accelerated in such a way as to prevent due attention being paid to the problems created by changing social conditions, or as to injure the social welfare of the population affected by it.

(b) That the welfare of the indigenous populations must be the primary consideration, and the practice of alienating land to foreigners without regard to the rights and needs of the peoples of the areas concerned is to be strongly condemned.

(c) The utmost care should be taken to prevent the social institutions which preserve the dignity of Native peoples from being undermined before they can be replaced by other safeguards.

(d) The revenue of the country should be applied primarily to the development of services such as health and education designed to promote the welfare of the indigenous peoples.

It is essential that Governments concerned with undeveloped areas should apply to their knowledge gained by a century of experience of the measures needed to prevent economic and social injustice, and in particular that they should—

(a) Stop at once the practice of employing foreign labour by companies or private individuals, and also, except in cases of immediate and unforeseen national emergency, by public authorities.

Labour Contracts.

(b) Ensure that contracts of labour entered upon by workers of primitive races should be fully understood by them, should be voluntarily entered upon, and should be subject to the approval of the administrative authorities, particularly in regard to their stipulations concerning the following points—

(1) The length of the contract should not be such as to endanger the home life of the worker.

(2) Provision should be made for the return of the worker to his home, at intervals where possible, and at the termination of his contract.

(3) The general conditions under which the labour is to be carried out, including wages, housing, food and clothing, should be satisfactory.

(4) The medical and sanitary equipment of the work place should be adequate.

(5) Where workers are imported from abroad, in addition to the matters mentioned above, especial care should be taken to ensure that the workers are adequately safe.

guarded during their journey, and that their return to their homes at the expiration of their contracts, if they so wish, should be fully guaranteed.

(6) Where workers are imported from abroad, the provision should be made, whenever possible, that they should be accompanied by their wives, and for the establishment of quarters for married people.

(7) The practice of prescribing that breaches of labour contracts on the part of workers are to be dealt with as criminal offences is to be condemned as incompatible with modern ideas of justice.

(c) Introduce the legislative provisions necessary to maintain and advance the standard of life of workers in industry, in particular—

(1) to limit the working hours and to secure not less than one day's rest in seven for all workers;

(2) to establish a legally enforceable minimum wage;

(3) to ensure higher standards of health and safety in working conditions;

(4) to bring about the progressive elimination of child labour;

(5) to ensure that the conditions of women labour are not such as to imperil their health and the future of the race;

(6) to ensure that those who are partially or wholly disabled by accident or disease, arising out of the conditions of their employment are adequately provided for;

(7) to establish a system of inspection competent to supervise the application of such legislation and to ensure its efficiency.

(d) Establish freedom of combination and organisation for employers and employed alike.

(e) Remove all restrictions which have as their effect to impose special economic disabilities on indigenous workers for the economic advantage of other classes of workers and capitalists, by excluding the former from particular employments, by limiting their access to land, by restricting their right of meeting and free speech and by interfering with their freedom of movement.

Avoidance of Eclosion between Nations.

Experience shows that among the most prolific causes of friction among nations has been the rivalry of competing imperialisms to secure preferential access to sources of raw materials, markets and opportunities of investment in the still undeveloped regions of the world. It is of vital importance to the future of civilisation that this rivalry, ruinous alike to the peoples engaged in it and to the indigenous populations, should be brought under control. Such control can be established only by the action of an international authority, which can do impartial justice to the claims of all nations.

The International Missionary Council looks forward, therefore, to such an extension of the activities of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organisation as may result in the creation of an international code, defining the mutual relations between the various powers interested in Colonial expansion, and the indigenous populations affected by it, and also to fuller co-operation between all nations, whether members of the League or not, for the attainment of that object. It regards the economic functions of the League in relation to such matters as loans, concessions, labour and tariff policy and communications as among the most important branches of its work, and desires to see them extended as widely and rapidly as possible.

Our contemporary South Africa publishes as a free supplement with its current issue a new map of central and South Africa. This always excellent map has been brought up to date, as will be gathered by our readers from the fact that the Kenya and Uganda Railway extension to Mbatiani and the new Tabora-Mwanza railway are shown.

LITTLE KNOWN AFRICAN SNAKES.

Some Experiences from Nyasaland.

To the Editor of East Africa.

Your correspondent in your issue of confounded descriptions of two different snakes, namely, the python and the crested cobra, called here *usath* and *songwe* respectively. It is the python which has the retractile spurs in the tail. I do not remember examining for it, but the British Museum writer should have known. The *songwe* is said to be the third longest snake in this country. Only the male has the crest. They vary in colour being drab, blue, green, with reddish head. It is the python which frequents termite holes.

The *songwe* inhabits unfrequented hills and lives in holes amongst boulders, killing comies and buck, and living on the *chigrots* when they appear. It is said to kill a person by casting its venom as a spray on to the body, which he may perhaps inhale, also by biting when suspended from a tree. In such a position it is killed by a woman carrying a pot of hot porridge on her head, and by the *songwe* tribe, a poison, similarly, as it is used, if it strikes the head. The cry is said to resemble that of a young cockerel learning to crow.

A few months ago one of my boys, when going for my mail at 7 a.m., twice reported hearing one on my wooden sleep hill. This is not a place where one expects to find frogs which could make such a sound. Twice during the same month two different men of mine said they saw one as it travels with its head well above the grass, later it was reported on my neighbour's estate. I do not recall having heard such a sound, and have not seen the snake, but I cannot agree with Mr. H. W. Parker that snakes can only hiss. Many times of an evening or early morning, I have heard a call that seems hundreds of yards away, resembling a small fog-horn, and which all Natives say is produced by the *muftadder*.

On the evening of our present rains I had an experience of a striking call of a snake. I was approaching my house at sunset after my evening walk when I heard it. My boys said it was the Muhammadan call for evening prayer, which it was not. Exactly the same thing occurred the next evening. When I declared it to be a snake, then they agreed that it was a python. I sent my cook to try and locate it. There is a pond three hundred yards away, and a timbered stream a hundred yards beyond that. He investigated these, then declared that the sound proceeded from the dense growth outside the wire fence of my garden, a hundred yards from the house. The sound is penetrating, melancholic, and such as might possibly be blown by a *shoollo* through a large tube or horn. It is not a roar. No bittern has ever been seen in the locality, and the call lasts through the evening. Rarely has a little bittern been seen at a pond a quarter of a mile away. The call is regular. I timed it by my watch. It is a single tenor note of the same duration. I think it was seven seconds. It proceeded from the same place for a fortnight, then I heard it once at the stream, five hundred yards up, then at a branch of that one a quarter of a mile up. Two nights it has not been heard since or any other year.

I am at least as willing to believe Natives regarding these creatures as the authorities at the British Museum. Rare snakes must have some means of locating their species. Will Mr. Boulenger direct me what sum he will present for a specimen of the crowing snake (*songwe*), male and female. I had

EAST AFRICA'S "BOOKSHELF."

NATURE STUDY IN AFRICAN SCHOOLS.

A Disappointing "Manual."

A MANUAL FOR SCHOOLS bearing the comprehensive and ambitious title "Plants and Animals of Tropical Africa" (Christian Literature Society, London, and C.M.S., Lagos, 2s.), written, moreover, at the request of the Director of Education, Nigeria, by a graduate in Science (B.Sc.—university not specified), assisted by her husband, a Senior Conservator of Forests, must compel attention and invite a critical scrutiny. It will, further, excite hopes that at last the real nature study book for the tropics, long overdue, is to hand.

It must be said with regret that Mrs. Marion D. Ainslie's "Manual" falls disappointingly short of expectations. It informs, rather than encourages investigation; except for a perfunctory detailing of a few specimens "for examination" it makes no use of the experimental method; it deals almost exclusively with West-Africa; it is obscure in treatment and terribly lax in statement. It may be popular in Nigeria for the Native child—for whom, presumably, it is written—has a good verbal memory and a docile respect for the printed word. He—and especially she—will reproduce with the utmost fidelity the information contained in these pages; but that is not nature study, which, if it is well to remember, is the study of Nature, not of books. It is very jolly to be told that "parrots have for many years been made pets of by man . . . because they can learn, remember, and speak a few words and sentences of human speech," but in a book attempting to cover such a huge extent of ground, the information seems superfluous. Pictures of animals so familiar to West Africans as crocodiles and lizards, though quite good in their way and certainly expensive to publish, seem even more so.

But it is with Mrs. Ainslie's statements, given with an unfortunate *ex cathedra* air, that most fault is to be found. Frogs do not "chew their insect prey" (p. 31), they swallow it whole; the "best trade teachers come from the wings of the ostrich, and from the male" (p. 111); the blood does not enter "food from the stomach" (p. 82); for digestion is not complete, and very little absorption takes place, in that organ; the *Anistolohia* is not an "insect-eating plant" (p. 61), but is pollinated by insects attracted by its fetid smell; stamens are not "the male organs of the plant" (quote of Hofmeister 1), "while the pistil, etc., are the female organs" (p. 34); plants do not "feed on soil" (p. 3) or even "absorb mineral matter from the ground and from the air" (p. 82). Even when, at the third attempt, the author approximates to the truth (p. 8) she omits the vital point that oxygen gas is a by-product; the usual hemp plant not only bears true flowers (p. 79) but even sets seeds before the bulbils appear. *Crotalaria* (p. 71) should be *Crotalaria*, and *Utricularia*, 56, spelt throughout, instead of *Utricularia*, as it should be.

These slips, it may be pleaded, are trivial errors, too small for serious criticism. Rather should it be contended that in an elementary book, above all, it is essential that every statement should be precise, clear, and accurate. Mrs. Ainslie, even when her facts are passable, is often obscure, as in the matter of photosynthesis (p. 71). Again, to compare the rise of sap in plants to that of "soaking pieces" of a lamp-wick is unfortunate and misleading. Finally, the diagrams, for which it is stated that Mrs. Ainslie

is responsible, are exceedingly poor. That of "a typical insect" (p. 143) is distressingly bad. A diagram should be diagrammatic—granted—but at least it should show the essential parts. In one case (p. 31) a label is wrong.

Most disappointing of all is the fact that the book fails utterly to illustrate great biological principles. For which the study of Nature in the tropics affords unrivalled opportunity. In the present critical stage of Native education, the introduction of such a work as this to elementary schools must be fraught with just those perils which a wise educationist seeks to avoid.

A. L.

SOME SONS OF AFRICA.

Another Book by Miss Collock.

IS "Sons of Africa" (Student Christian Movement, London, 5s.) Miss C. A. Collock again gives in reliable form an account of some of the most prominent African chiefs and leaders. Tshaka, Khama, Moshesh the Basuto, who were dealt with in her "Lives of Eminent Africans," reappear; Sir Apolo Kagwa and Dr. Aggrey are once more called upon to show to what heights the African can attain; and so with other heroes of her previous works. The additions include a section on African Heretics which bravely sets out the secessionist movements which have occurred in the Church in Africa, and endeavours to explain and understand them. It is well worth reading. Also noteworthy is this wise statement—

"There is no gain in evaluation of the human wealth of Africa by a one-eyed man who can believe no ill of his neighbour and belongs to the tribe of 'professional sympathisers' so abhorred by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones. The African must stand on no artificial eminence but on a level with other races, judged by the standards applicable at the same stage of development to them. Common sense and science, not sentiment, must govern research."

On the whole, the book lives up to the standard set. The pioneer work of Apolo Kivubulaya, now a Canon of the Uganda Church, is a moving tale beautifully told; the tough old Queen of Swaziland, who only in 1922 resigned her power into her grandson's hands, is not unsympathetically dealt with. She had held her own with Lord Milner and the best of them.

"During the war of 1914-1918," writes Archdeacon Watts, "the Mayor of Johannesburg visited Swaziland and called on the queen. On arriving at the royal kraal the old queen asked him who he was and where he came from."

"He answered that he was Mayor of Johannesburg and had lately been busy raising recruits for the war. From Johannesburg," said the queen, "I do not hear much good of it, and if you want recruits for the war, being a big fat man, why don't you go yourself?" The Mayor changed the conversation. "This friend of mine is a surveyor and brings water in pipes to the town," he said. "When I want water, I make pain myself," answered the queen.

And so she did, to the satisfaction of her people; and throughout her life she sought peace and supported the Government. She deservedly finds a place among the "Sons of Africa." A. L.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT.

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give "The Company of Adventurers," a delightful record of pioneer life in East and Central Africa.

East Africa, 95, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, will send you anywhere by registered post on receipt of 17/-.

Illustrations by the artist of the book cover.

Camp Fire Comments.

"England Green and Pleasant Land."

"On Furlough" writes: "We in East Africa read your Comment entitled 'Oh! for Suiny Africa!' with many chuckles and congratulations that we escaped the horrid weather you had last December, but by Jove! you have the laugh of us now! I travelled up to London from Plymouth this week, and anything more lovely than the English countryside I never hope to see. The tender green of the trees, the blaze of buttercups and dandelions, the wealth of apple blossom, the lush meadows! A South-African in my compartment was simply dumfounded. For an hour or more he gazed out of the window, then he asked me, in what I can only call an awed whisper, 'Is England always as green as this?'"

"Lake Paradise."

While giving Americans every credit for enterprise, one sometimes wishes that they, on their part, would take at least some pains to recognise pioneers in their particular line of activity. Take the case of "Lake Paradise," for instance. This crater lake on Mount Marsabit was known to and visited by Mr. John Boyes a quarter of a century ago, as related in his book, "The Company of Adventurers," wherein he writes: "This mountain was recently made famous by the well-known American film-takers, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, who have made it their headquarters for some years, and have lectured on its mysteries in various parts of the world. The Crater Lake they have named Lake Paradise, which is quite a suitable title." Mr. Boyes, one notes, is quick to mention the Americans, but the Johnsons, published writings ignore Mr. Boyes's early knowledge of their renowned lake, and, indeed, give the impression that they were the discoverers of this great game preserve.

Points about the Python.

There is no greater authority on African snakes than Mr. F. W. FitzSimons, Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, who gives in a little brochure entitled "Paddy and the Python," a thrilling account of a dangerous encounter which his wife had with a python.

"When a striking python strikes," he writes, "there is no time lost—no interval to allow the victim to hit out, struggle, dodge or escape. Simultaneously with the grip, a succession of great coils enclose the prey, and so rapid are the movements that the human eye cannot register details. There is a compressed blur, and next instant the snake is as still as a stone, cast in bronze, but the victim is within those terrible folds which now begin a series of contracting movements, slow yet continuous, until the ribs, shoulder blades and arm bones of the prey are shattered and driven, like sharp knives, through the lungs, heart and viscera."

But if you have the good fortune to dodge the head and escape the body, there still remains the

tail. "The tail of a python is a marvellous piece of living mechanism, and may in a sense be compared to the trunk of an elephant or the right arm of a powerful athlete, only with the same power and flexibility of that of a gorilla." On the whole, in the best kind of python seems to be a dead-one.

An Educated Crocodile.

"There is nothing inherently impossible," writes a regular contributor, "in the story sent by a correspondent to *The Morning Post* of a Lake Victoria crocodile which has become firm friends with a Native fisherman, responds to his call, and feeds out of his hand. In South America I was acquainted with a Negro professor who professed to be able to call alligators from the pools and trenches, and, I believe, did so. At any rate, he made a good living by selling alligator skins and stuffed specimens, so he must have had a quick way of catching them. This Uganda expert is alleged to go to the lake side and shout 'Letemben' which must be an unusual word in Luganda—whereupon the eleven-foot monster rises slowly to the surface and waddles clumsily ashore. Visitors make pilgrimages to the spot to feed the crocodile on fish, which the fisherman sells at exorbitant rates. So educated has the reptile become that 'only the finest of fish will suit him.'"

We have received news of this tame crocodile from other sources. Indeed, several correspondents aver that it was wont to swim slowly landwards and even come ashore if fish was spread sufficiently temptingly before it. An enterprising Indian thought the sight so good that he ran buses to the spot every Sunday morning, being well remunerated for his business acumen.

A Sick Elephant on Shipboard.

"A Comment on sea-sick wild animals," writes an East African on leave, "reminds me of an experience I had some years ago. I was a passenger on a steamer homeward bound from the East, which carried quite a large consignment of wild animals. Among them were half a dozen elephants which were housed on the well deck, and seemed quite comfortable until we reached the Suez Canal. There one suddenly stopped the incessant swaying of the body and swinging of the trunk which are so characteristic of an elephant in normal health. The captain, who understood elephants, was properly scared; he knew that an elephant can die with most disconcerting suddenness, does so, as a matter of fact, more often than not, and he was faced with the prospect of having some six tons of dead pachyderm on his ship with the temperature at summer level. He could not dump the dead beast overboard without blocking the Canal; to stop the ship and bury the carcass seemed impossible; and it would be two or more days before he was clear of Port Said and in the open Mediterranean. He called a council of all the brains in the ship, and on their advice tried alcoholic stimulants in bulk. For twenty-four hours it was touch and go; then the elephant took a turn for the better, and recovered. But that skipper was probably the most relieved navigator who ever negotiated the Canal!"

JUST PUBLISHED.

AFRICAN JUNGLE LIFE

By Major A. RADCLIFFE D. MOORE, F. R. C. S. With eight Plates in colour, from drawings by the Author.

East Africa. The biography of Tombo, the elephant, excellently done. Under the same may be said of each of these essays, in which the animals are really personified. Wholly delightful volume.

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PERSONALLA.

The death near Port Amelia of a Mr. Moffat, an English planter, is announced.

Major and Mrs. Pratt Barlow have returned from their visit to South and East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Cherry Kearton left London last week by the "Llanstephan Castle" for Mombasa.

Mr. W. Trevor, District Officer, Iringa, has been transferred to Mbulu, of which district he has assumed charge.

Mr. S. Rivers Smith, Director of Education, Tanganyika, is touring the Tabora, Mwanza, and Bukoba districts.

We learn with regret of the death in Nakuru some weeks ago of Mr. A. F. Duder, who had been farming in the Solai Valley.

Colonel Crescent Gephard Risley, D.S.O., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Fort Hall district of Kenya.

Messrs. R. P. Bush, E. O. Colcott, and C. H. J. Rawstone, Native Commissioners of Northern Rhodesia, are at present on leave.

Captain E. W. Fane de Salisa, M.C., of the 2nd Battalion of the K.A.R., has left Tabora on the termination of his appointment.

The body of Prince Eugenio Ruspoli, who was killed in 1893 in Somaliland by an elephant, has just been brought to Rome for reinterment.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy is acting as Director of Public Works of Northern Rhodesia pending the appointment of a Director.

Mr. W. J. Moon, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Uganda, has been appointed Supervisor of Labour on the Kenya and Uganda Railway extension.

H.R.H. Princess Marie Louise last week opened the new boulevard through the heart of the old town of Mombasa. The section has been named after her.

Mr. A. C. Farnhill presided at the recent annual dinner of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George. Sir Edward Grigg was the principal guest.

Lady Heath and Flight-Lieutenant R. R. Bentley were the guests of the Air League of the British Empire at luncheon one day last week in recognition of their trans-African flights.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, is en route to England. Mr. H. A. MacMichael, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Civil Secretary, is Acting Governor-General during His Excellency's absence.

Colonel G. Griffiths, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed an unofficial member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the absence from the Colony of Colonel W. R. Tucker, C.B.E.

Mr. J. R. H. Harter, a member of Kenya Advisory Committee, leaves England within a few days to return to the Colony. His many friends will be glad to hear that he is now in much better health.

Mr. J. Moffat Thomson, one of the best known officials in Northern Rhodesia, in which he has served for the past twenty-five years, reached England last week, accompanied by Mrs. Moffat Thomson.

The Hon. David Watson and the Hon. A. D. Jones have been appointed unofficial members of the Uganda Legislative Council, vice Mr. L. M. Seth Smith, who has resigned, and Dr. Hunter, temporarily absent from the Protectorate.

The name of Mr. G. A. Williamson, chairman of Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. and a director of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd., appears on the Board of Meru Tin Ltd., a company just formed to acquire mining properties in the Malay States.

Canon I. Britton, the well-known C.M.S. missionary in Kenya, speaking last week in Bath, said that there was a strong desire among Africans to get rich quickly. An incidental remark about hailstones so large that they dented corrugated iron roofing aroused considerable interest.

Mr. A. C. Francis, of the Nigerian Political Service, whose death in West Africa is announced, was an Assistant Native Commissioner in North-Eastern Rhodesia for a few years from 1902, being appointed to that Territory after serving through the South African War with the Imperial Yeomanry.

The engagement is announced of Dr. James Septimus Armstrong, M.C., of the Tanganyika Medical Service, to Miss Agatha Mary Hough, younger daughter of the Bishop of Woolwich. Dr. Armstrong, the son of the Rev. S. C. Armstrong, Rector of Finglas, Co. Dublin, has just arrived home on leave from Anzlia.

We hear that Mr. W. H. E. Edgley, proprietor of the Norfolk Hotel Nairobi, is sailing from Mombasa on June 1, and expects to arrive in England about the end of July, after spending some little time in Italy. Letters may be addressed to him c/o the Standard Bank of South Africa, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Sir Charles Ross, the inventor of the Ross rifle, who is well known to many East Africans, was criticised last week by Mr. Justice Rowlatt, who, following the argument of a case, said: "Sir Charles Ross is certainly a most active-minded man who has developed a truly amazing penchant for putting his interests into the form of American corporations."

Lady Bowring has issued an appeal to members of the Church of England in Nyasaland to provide £500 per annum for a chaplain to minister to the needs of the European community. If the necessary funds are forthcoming, fortnightly services are planned for Blantyre, Zomba and Limbe, with periodical visits to other centres, such as Manja, Ulufo, Namacross, and Nchuu.

Lord Delamere was married to Lady Markham in Nairobi on Monday last. Lady Markham, who has been the guest of Sir Edward and Lady Grigg at Government House, was given away by Sir Edward, and Lord Francis Scott acted as best man. The service took place in St. Andrew's Scottish Church, and a quiet reception followed at Government House.



Speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently, the Chief Secretary said of the late Mr. H. C. Parlan, Controller of Customs, whose death they had to deplore after twenty-nine years of service, "Humble-minded, wide-hearted, utterly unassuming, utterly forgetful of self, Mr. Parlan, in his public and private life, spent himself in the service of his fellow-countrymen."



Mr. C. M. Bidlow, of the Nigerian Administration, who has previously visited Kenya, has recently completed a journey by car from Kano to Mombasa, a total sum of 3,465 miles. The car driven was a Morris-Cowley car, which carried no special equipment beyond a few pieces of coconut matting and two strips of expanded metal, some four feet long for use in crossing sandy stretches.



Mr. Ben H. Morgan, Chairman of the British Empire Producers Organisation, who, as reported in our last week's issue, has left on a tour of investigation of producers' problems in the great Dominions, hopes to visit Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia in October or November. Mr. Morgan was Chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute from 1911 to 1927.



"You stated in your last week's issue," writes a reader, "that Dr. Jago had been appointed to the committee of the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika. I presume that this is Dr. W. J. Jago, the first British private doctor to settle in Dar es Salaam. Incidentally, he had some personal part in the conquest of the Territory, for in 1917 he served on H.M.S. 'Minerva' and was in action at Kifwa, Lindi, and Masasi."



The London Missionary Society have received a cable reporting the sudden death of one of their Central African missionaries, the Rev. William Govan Robertson, at the mission station he founded three years ago at Senga Hill, Tanganyika.

Mr. Robertson was born at Whithorn, Wigton, N.B., in 1860, and went out to Nyasaland in 1891 as a lay missionary. He was ordained at the Free St. George's Church, Glasgow, of which he was a member, six years later. Mr. Robertson had a wide knowledge of Central African subjects.

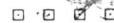
East African Masons will learn with the greatest pleasure that the appointment of Past Assistant Grand Director conferred by the United Grand Lodge of England upon Mr. W. A. B. Pailthorpe, the well-known Nairobi resident who recently retired from the Lands Department after many years' service, and who is now acting as Secretary to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies. Mr. Pailthorpe undertook a great deal of the work incidental to the formation of the new East African Masonic District and is the first District Grand Secretary.



"I can only characterize this as gross discourtesy to the elected members of Council," said Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when announcing the fact that Mr. Louis Gordon, the member for the Broken Hill constituency, had tendered his resignation from the Council only on the very morning of its meeting, thus disfranchising his constituency and reducing the unofficial representation. "Had he shown any consideration," added His Excellency, "Mr. Gordon would have intimated his intention at an earlier date, so that an election could have been held before this important session."



Mr. Alex. Horn, C.B.E., Director of Agriculture of Kenya, who is now on leave in the Union of South Africa, is seizing the opportunity to enlist greater interest in East African development. At a recent public luncheon he said: "We in Kenya are working for a great white settlement from the Cape to the Nile, and it behoves South Africa to do the same. We are living in a continent faced with the huge problem of the white, black and brown man working side by side. We may not see it accomplished in our lifetime, but we should not neglect any opportunity of endeavouring to further this object."



The Rev. Dr. Alexander Hetherwick, who recently left Nyasaland after forty-five years' service as a missionary, made a striking speech last week to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to whom he declared that he was glad to leave Central Africa because he was down and out. "You, the ministers of the Church, let me down," he said. "You failed me, the mission, and my fellow-missionaries. You sent us out to carry on your mission, and you have not sent us the men or the women to help us carry on." When he left Blantyre two months ago he had to hand his work of forty-five years to a minister who had been only three weeks in the country. There was none other. The Roman Catholic Church boasted that they would be the only mission in Nyasaland, ten years hence, added Dr. Hetherwick, and their boast will be made good unless the Church of Scotland did better in the future than in the past.

THE PASSING OF THE R.C.I.

Now The Royal Empire Society.

The Royal Colonial Institute decided at its annual general meeting last week to change its name to The Royal Empire Society. Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Deputy Chairman of the Council, who presided, said that objections to the new name had been received from only 270 Fellows out of the 15,000 on the membership roll of the Institute. Though many would regret the passing of the old name, changed conditions made it essential to alter it.

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East Africa in the Press.

AN AMERICAN TOURIST'S SLANDERS.

A MR. DE WITT CLINTON FRASER, said by the Harisædition of the *New York Herald* to be a New York lawyer who spends most of his time travelling to the world's outlying frontiers, has given to that newspaper a queer picture of Uganda. Under bold headlines, reading "Uganda's Outlook Bad," New Yorker on Homerio, says "Whites must drop Iron Rule to win. De W. C. Fraser says." The following statements are attributed to Mr. Fraser:

"The outlook for Uganda is not too bright. The white colonists there, for the first reason, are not by any means the ideal type. They are faced by a vile climate, in addition, and are in contact with perhaps the most ignorant Natives I have ever seen anywhere. Nevertheless many of those Natives could be made valuable citizens were they treated in the right way. The Uganda whites, however, seem to know no other rule than that of iron. They insist on looking down on the Native with contempt and seeking to rule him by the fist.

"Faced always by pernicious malaria," the traveller went on, "which kills a vast number of them when increased attacks lead to the dreaded blackwater fever, the white men are going ahead slowly attempting to cultivate the land. They are raising some corn and wheat and much coffee, the latter largely because it is one of the few things which can be raised in the outlying districts without suffering ravages from jungle beasts.

"Despite their long tenure in Uganda the British settlers there still live in conditions of almost unbelievable crudity and primitiveness. Much could be done if the present dictatorial and impatient régime could be scrapped for one which wins the adherence and trust of the Native population, without whose assistance the white man can do nothing in the jungle."

Accuracy, one perceives, is of small moment to this American tripper, lawyer though he be, in fact, his ignorance of Uganda appears to be as great as his assurance. Having spent a day or two, or perhaps even a few weeks in the country—though the thought of malaria will probably have made him move hurriedly in Central Africa—he is obviously accounted to engage the British raj in mortal combat. His superior intellect has at once grasped all the essentials of the situation. For a fee fitted to the opinion of so bright a New York legal luminary he would doubtless draft for the Imperial Government a document guaranteed (in his own limitless imagination) to solve all the difficulties of Tropical African administration.

British officials, missionaries, settlers and traders who have given the best years of their life to the problems of Uganda know nothing at all. Mr. Fraser can give them a point or two. Does he not speak from vast knowledge? Just contemplate his equipment! Is he not a New York lawyer? Does he not spend most of his time travelling to the world's most outlying frontiers?—such, for instance, as Mombasa, Nairobi and Kampala, places in which every well educated American knows savagery to rule unassailed. And think of his impetidity in travelling by air to Rejaf!—if he went

so far towards the outlying frontier" Say, is sure is entitled to speak.

And he speaks of malaria, that the Europeans in Uganda are by no means the ideal type—by which he apparently means to convey that they are of the wrong type. The further dictum that they are "in contact with perhaps the most ignorant Natives I have ever seen anywhere" is a proof not of Mr. Fraser's powers of character reading but that he has only the very scantiest acquaintance with African tribes, for, with whatever unpleasant qualities the Baganda may sometimes be charged, they are indisputably far in advance intellectually of most East and Central African Natives.

"Pernicious malaria," continues our authority, "kills a vast number of Europeans." That is as definite a falsehood as a number of his other statements, and more easily disproved. The last available official report of the Medical and Sanitary Services of Uganda, though it can obviously not report every case of malaria among Europeans in the Protectorate, shows that during 1926 the total European official and non-official cases treated in Government hospitals numbered 850 and 895 respectively, and that the deaths from malaria were 111 and from blackwater one. Truly "vast numbers." Thus are the unbounded, recklessness and absurdity of Mr. Fraser's allegations laid bare.

"British settlers still live in almost unbelievable crudity and primitiveness," continues the transatlantic critic. In outlying districts pioneer conditions must inevitably obtain for a certain period, and their existence is far more often to the credit than to the discredit of the white men in the area, who "live rough" until they have tamed the wild and wrung tribute from it. Still, one of the striking features of British settlement throughout Eastern Africa has been the determination to alleviate primitive conditions as far as possible by open-handed hospitality and by the formation of sports and social clubs, and by the provision of other amenities. The further scalamies of "iron rule," dictatorial attitude, and impatient régime are grotesque misrepresentations which are too puerile to require detailed refutation.

Mr. Fraser succeeds in only one particular—in establishing his absolute incompetence to observe, much less adjudge, the effects of British rule in Uganda.

POINTS ABOUT NORTHERN RHODESIA.

"Livingstone is not Northern Rhodesia. At least four different groups have to be considered: the farmers (perhaps three hundred families) settled on either side of the railway line from Kalomo to Chisamba, the mining area extending from Lusakata to the Rhodesia-Congo border, the Fort Jameson tobacco planters, and the Natives. Apart from local jealousy, the interests of these groups do not differ. Labour, though running short, is available at about 15s per month, but 50s is the wage in Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia has markets in its rapidly developing mines, and, better still, in those of the Congo (Katanga), and flat rates from the south might neutralise geographical advantages. East Coast fever has scourged Southern Rhodesian ranchers for a generation, but no single case has been known in Northern Rhodesia. Cattle, however, are reared from Southern Rhodesia to Elisabethville, under stringent regulations, a relaxation of which, in the interests of Southern ranchers, might result in infection of districts where no means of control, such as fencing or dips, exist, and Natives are highly sensitive about cattle losses." *Times telegram.*

A SEYCHELLES COMEDY OF ERRORS.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* reports that the arrival of the new Governor of the Seychelles, Mr. de Symons Montagu Honey, at Mahé in April was marked by a comedy of errors.

The arrival of the Governor on shore was timed for 2.30 p.m., and about noon the assembled crowds were astonished to learn that the ship was in quarantine for measles and that the medical authorities had ordered all passengers to go to the quarantine island for fifteen days. It was learnt that the measles notification had been made by the ship doctor and the quarantine board refused to permit a single person to land. Servants from Government House were sent hurriedly to a small island with beds and bedding to make ready for the comfort of Mr. and Mrs. Honey during their enforced seclusion. On board there was a series of discussions, and the patient, a Frenchman, who was locked in his cabin, vowed vengeance on the ship's doctor and declared vehemently that he did not suffer from measles. Eventually it was suggested that all the doctors at Mahé should examine the patient. They did so, separately, and each came to the conclusion: "prickly heat." The servants were now sent hurrying back to Government House with the effects, the prominent people of the island assembled again at the pier, and the new Governor landed at 6.30 p.m.

BETWEEN THE TUSKS OF AN ELEPHANT.

MR. MURRAY SMITH, who will be well remembered by many of our East African readers, especially those in Tanganyika Territory, has told the *London Evening News* of a very narrow escape from an elephant which he had about three years ago.

"I was nine months in the bush," said Mr. Murray Smith, "and met only five white people. I had shot nine of my forty-five elephants when I had my adventure." One day in a dense growth twelve to fourteen feet high I wounded an elephant and followed him. He got our wind and suddenly charged through the high grass from not more than the length of this room away. I tried to get out of the way, but tripped and fell. The animal stood over me and flung me ten yards with his tusks. He came for me again and hurled me against a tree, cutting my head. Then he tried to tusk me. I rolled over. I lay right between his tusks. At that moment my gun-bearer came up and fired two shots at him. That somehow caused him to walk away from me. I can still remember seeing his feet above me. He avoided stepping from me as a horse will avoid stepping upon a fallen object. Afterwards they found my hat pierced by the elephant's tusks. My nerve went for several weeks. It was not until I killed my next elephant, after a wait by a tree, that I fully recovered."

MR. P. F. HARLEY says in the course of an article contributed to *Tanganyika Opinion*—

"What has profoundly impressed the writer has been the unmistakable leap across the barks given in many instances in the fits occasioned by dances in the interior. The Natives themselves are quite conversant with this (to us) remarkable and almost unbelievable animism in man. They ascribe it to an evil person who has murdered one of their miserable relatives."

COSMOPOLITAN DAR ES SALAAM.

MRS. FREDA STEINBERG, an Australian journalist who recently made the tour of the East African States, Dar es Salaam, in the holidays, the Katanga, and Lake Tanganyika, says of the Capital of Tanganyika Territory—

"During my stay in Dar es Salaam I had a crepe de chine dress made by an Indian tailor for £2. I had my watch mended by a German; I bought a new ribbon for it from an Indian; I bought some gramophone records from an Indian; a Portuguese developed my films; I drank coffee in a Russian cafe; and I bought cigarettes at the largest trading store, kept by a Scot. It was in very truth a cosmopolitan town."

THE CHANGING MOSLEM WORLD.

Writing in *Central Africa*, the monthly journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Bishop of Zanzibar says—

"The Moslem world, as most people know, is changing very rapidly and Christianity has a unique opportunity. The Moslem youth is no longer attracted to Islam as a religion, and the elders who are faithful to the teaching of the Prophet are very conscious of the fact, and, at any rate in Zanzibar, are making renewed efforts. On the mainland Islam has never shown itself as a religious power; the wall of enmity between it and Christianity is not what it used to be, and many to-day would accept Christianity if they had sufficient courage to face the social consequence of separation from their brotherhood which has meant so much to them in the past."

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WHAT KENYA THINKS.

Two important Ordinances.

From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The cost of living continues to be a popular heading for letters to the local Press, but it is a pity that newspaper correspondents and other critics who appear to have studied the subject exhibit such extreme diffidence about furnishing their (Cost of Living Commission) with their views. As a matter of fact, this representative Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice, is experiencing considerable difficulty in extracting either data or helpful expressions of opinion from those best qualified to assist its enquiry. Some interesting statistics have recently been published by Mr. Walter, Statistician to the Governors Conference, who is also a member of this Commission, which indicate a steady decrease in the cost of imported foodstuffs since 1924, with a slight corresponding increase in the cost of local produce.

As has been stated in an earlier letter, the very abnormal weather conditions during the last eighteen months are largely responsible for the comparatively high cost of such articles as butter, cheese, fruit and vegetables, but there are other factors which should be considered in this connection. Nairobi township covers a large area with scattered buildings, the large residential suburbs being anything from two to four miles from the market. This is a severe handicap to the housewife, whose transport expenses are absurdly high, and one wonders why the inauguration of a motor bus service has never been thought of. In the absence of a central market the farmer and market gardener have great difficulty in establishing contact with the consumer, and in many cases the margin of profit demanded by the retailer and other middlemen is exorbitant, especially in times of shortage.

Cash Payments and Thrift.

Although its adverse effect on the cost of living is denied by some of the prominent business men, credit is greatly overdone in Nairobi, and there can be little doubt that cash transactions always tend to encourage thrift. High freight charges on local foodstuffs and careless handling on the railways, and elsewhere are other matters that should be examined with a view to amelioration. One correspondent to the local Press blames inefficient and expensive Native labour and petty pilfering, which is undoubtedly a contributory factor. The latter is much more serious than is generally realised. The majority of maize growers, for instance, find it necessary to maintain a small army of watchmen to prevent theft, an expense not necessary to anything like the same extent in any other country. But after all, a careful study of Kenya prices in conjunction with those in other countries forces one to the conclusion that living on the whole is not unduly costly, provided a reasonable standard is maintained, and the writer knows of a family of three Europeans in a Nairobi suburb who do themselves reasonably well on a total monthly budget of £30. It is also as well to recognise that salaries in Kenya are directly related to the cost of living, and in most cases are distinctly on the high side. The average pay for a lady typist is from £12 to £30 per month, while an accountant can demand anything from £40 to £60 per month.

Helping the Farmer.

Another important Bill, the draft of which was published in the *Official Gazette* of April 21, which

is likely to give a fillip to local agriculture and thus benefit the whole community, is the Agricultural Bank Ordinance. The object of this Bill is a means whereby farmers and other occupiers of land may secure long term advances at a reasonable rate of interest, for the approved development of their land. This Bill is based upon a combination of the Land Bank Acts in force in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Special provision is made for loans for the purpose of fences and dipping tanks, water supplies, and buildings, all of which apply to Native Reserves, township authorities and farmers. In addition, a special part of the Bill deals with the needs of co-operative agricultural societies. The Bank is to be controlled by a Central Board consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom will act as Director of the Bank. Provision also exists for the appointment from time to time, when deemed necessary by the Governor, of Local Boards of three members each, the Senior Administrative Officer of the district concerned being chairman.

Hitherto primary production has been financed largely by the three Banks operating in Kenya, who have played no mean part in the development of the Colony's agricultural resources. Eight per cent., the average rate of interest demanded, is undoubtedly high for the farmer whose operations in any country are always of a speculative character, and it is hoped that loans from the Land Bank will be available at something in the region of 6% and for longer periods than in the case of money lent by the ordinary commercial banks. Under the present Ordinance, however, money will be advanced only on approved development work, and it is anticipated that the prospective borrower's scheme will be carefully examined by experienced agriculturists who will see that the money is spent in genuine agricultural development.

IRRIGATED FARMS NEAR NAIVASHA.

RUMOURS have been rife for some time concerning the plans of Sir John Ramsden to introduce into Kenya a number of settlers to take up intensive farming on irrigated land, and we now hear from Nakuru that the first twenty or thirty blocks, varying in size from 75 to 300 acres each, will shortly be made available at a price in the neighbourhood of £20 per acre payable over a period of years. Huge pumps have been erected for irrigating the land from the Mogendit River. At the moment of closing for press we have been unable to obtain confirmation of the above news.

TANGANYIKA'S BRITISH IMMIGRANTS.

In the House of Commons last week Sir Robert Thomas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the inability of the Tanganyika Government, under the terms of the mandate, to discriminate in favour of British settlers, he would consider granting subsidies to suitable British immigrants?

Mr. Amery: "There are no funds at my disposal from which subsidies could be granted to emigrants to Tanganyika Territory."

Sir R. Thomas: "Will the right hon. gentleman endeavour to get some money from the Chancellor of the Exchequer?"

No answer was returned.

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KENYA'S CLOSER SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

Premature Criticism Deplored.

During recent months East Africa has received many communications from Kenya settlers who view with alarm the proposals of the local Government to encourage the settlement of Europeans without capital, and it cannot be gainsaid that many people in the Colony, including, to our knowledge, Legislative Councillors and other public leaders, have believed the Administration to be actuated by political rather than by economic considerations. Trusted settler leaders have told us that the influx of such newcomers would be a mere pawn of political ambitions.

For these and other reasons the actual scheme will as it should receive critical examination when it is published, but meanwhile it appears desirable to state that, despite the repeated representations which have been made to us, we feel that nothing but harm could be done to the Colony by the publication of adverse criticisms before the details of the scheme have been worked out and laid before the public. Criticism, to be sound and constructive, must await the announcement of the complete terms.

If the statements made at a recent meeting in Londiani by Mr. Conway Harvey are correct—and as a member of the Legislative Council he is well placed to learn the actual facts—that part of the scheme which is most criticised will be found to differ fundamentally from what is usually believed. In certain townships, such as Kitale, said Mr. Harvey, there were a number of Europeans employed in offices, garages, and other businesses who, when their day's work is done, remain in the town, whereas the Government believes that those individuals and the community generally would benefit if they were in possession of small holdings outside the township but within easy reach of it. Their savings would then be put into the land instead of into hotels and bars, and he (the speaker) was consequently convinced that the scheme was a sound one. It was also possible that the scheme would be extended to cover selected men from Mombasa, such as blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

KENYA'S LAND BANK BILL.

What the Bill Provides.

The draft Bill authorizing the establishment and regulating the management of the proposed Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya provides that its operations shall be controlled by a Central Board of five members, one of whom shall be the Director of the Bank. Members of the Board are to receive a fee of £3 per day during which they are engaged on the business of the Bank, provided that no member shall be paid more than £100 in any one year. No advances may be made to any member of the Central Board or to any company in which any such member is directly or indirectly interested as director or manager. Provision is also made for the establishment of local boards.

The business of the Bank is described as that of (a) advancing money to farmers on mortgage of land within the Colony; (b) advancing money and guaranteeing the performance of contracts by rural agricultural traders; (c) advancing money to farmers holding land from the Crown, under an agreement to purchase additional agricultural land on one of the lands to farmers buying land.

Advances under paragraphs (c) and (d) may be made by the Bank for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) Permanent improvement of land under the Lands Ordinance, (b) the purchase of land, (c) the payment of costs incidental to the subdivision of land, (d) improvement of land, (e) the establishment and promotion of agricultural and rural industries, (f) the construction of irrigation works and works for any other purposes described in paragraph (a), (b) and (c) of this section by a person or group of persons whose financial resources are deemed adequate for the purpose described in any of the said paragraphs, (g) the discharge of an existing mortgage of land, but subject to the provisions of section 2 of the said Ordinance.

The draft Bill is of importance to all existing and intending settlers who may wish to have recourse to the Bank, and a careful study of its provisions is recommended.

UGANDA'S NEW REST HOUSES.

In his latest circular, Mr. J. D. Gallon-Sanzi, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, states:

The new P.W.D. rest houses in Uganda were a revelation to me. They are all built on the same plan of stone and consist of two bedrooms each containing two beds, mosquito-nets, linen, table, bath, etc., and a centre dining room with dining table, chairs, glass, cutlery and plates, even down to lamps. These rest houses have been erected by the P.W.D. for the use of Government officials, but travellers are allowed to use them so long as they are not already occupied. In other words, all Government officials have priority. The rest houses are at the following places: Mile 57 and 60 on the Fort Portal Road; at Hoima, Masaka, Mbarara, Mwole, Soroti, and Lira. The charge for the rest houses is Sh. 5s. per head per night.

TIMBERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

Mr. David Frazer, O.B.E., M.P., Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade and President of the Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute, presided last week at a luncheon at which a number of leading architects were the guests of the Institute. He pleaded that they should specify Empire timbers whenever possible, and pointed out that whereas the imports of timber into the United Kingdom averaged £4,000,000 per annum, only 1% represented timbers of British origin. He added that one of the best known firms of furniture makers in this country had recently decided to embark on the manufacture of furniture from Empire woods, which statement was greeted with warm applause.

The guests were given a list of Empire timbers in trade use in this country, and Kenya Colony was the only East African Dependency mentioned, its denotation being specified: "As we have seen exhibited in London furniture made from Kenya olive wood, there seems no reason why that timber should not also have been included. And is not Tanganyika also exporting pencil cedar?"

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HOW FISH FIGHT MOSQUITOES

Successful Anti-Malarial Measure

In a short paper published in the Reports of the French Academy of Sciences, Professor H. Brumpt gives a very encouraging account of the effect of heating the malaria-carrying mosquito by means of a small fish, *Gambusia holbrooki*, introduced from America. The method is hardly a new one, for a good many years ago tiny fish, known as "Barbados Millions," enjoyed a great popularity as a preventive of malaria, owing to their appetite for the larva of mosquitoes. Professor Brumpt, however, is able to give interesting details of the results achieved in Corsica.

Specimens of *Gambusia holbrooki*, which is found in the United States from Virginia to Alabama, were first sent to the Oceanographic Institute at Barcelona in 1921. There they thrived and multiplied, and in the next year it was possible to transmit a number to Italy, whence twenty-eight were sent to Corsica in 1924 and liberated in a pond near Ajaccio. In 1926 Professor Brumpt distributed a number at various places in Corsica, and the results were unexpected. Whereas previous to the introduction of the fish the average number of *Anopheles* larva was 300-500 per square metre, in 1927 it was impossible to find more than one. In the Grand Fossone Canal the voracious *Gambusia* swarmed and *Anopheles* larva were extremely rare.

Curious confirmation of the efficiency of the fish was given by four more or less derelict boats which were in the canal and contained a certain amount of water. Three, in which no *Gambusia* were present, gave an average of 200-300 *Anopheles* larva, and many *Culex*, per square metre; the fourth, which had sunk owing to a storm and into which *Gambusia* had penetrated, was entirely free from larva. The professor concludes that this method is so efficacious that it is bound in the future to have a tremendous effect in ameliorating health, and social conditions in malarious countries.

GIANT REPTILES IN EAST AFRICA

Now Traced to Nyasa-land.

Recent papers by Dr. Frank Dixey, Director of Nyasa-land Geological Survey, contain the interesting information that the dinosaur beds of Tendagaru, in Tanganyika Territory, can be traced inland for 350 miles to the north-western shore of Lake Nyasa, where fossil remains of giant reptiles, quite similar to those at Tendagaru, have now been found and are being investigated. These Nyasa beds constitute only the second occurrence of the kind so far known on the mainland of Africa. As would be expected, they are wholly of terrestrial origin, whereas the Tanganyika deposits are estuarine. They lie within the Nyasan Rift Valley, at an average distance of about eight miles from the north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa, extend for a distance of some seventy-eight miles, are at a maximum height of 850 feet above the lake or 2,370 above sea-level, and are estimated to have a thickness of fully 1,200 feet and possibly considerably more. They comprise principally friable sandstones, sandy marls, and clays.

The bones, which are being studied by Dr. Houghton, of the Geological Survey of South Africa, include one form, a fossil tortoise, which has not previously been described from amongst the more extensive Tendagaru collection, but are chiefly those of Sauropodous dinosaurs. One set has been referred to the genus *Gigantosaurus*, under the name *G. dixeyi* sp. nov. Further details of these extremely interesting finds will be awaited with much legitimate curiosity.

* "The Dinosaur Beds of Lake Nyasa," by F. Dixey, D.Sc., F.G.S., and "On Some Reptilian Remains from the Dinosaur Beds of Nyasa-land," by S. H. Houghton, D.Sc., F.G.S., (Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa, Vol. XVI, Part I.)

Recent investigations into the Geology of Nyasa-land," by Dr. Dixey. (The Pan-American Geologist, Vol. XLVIII, August, 1927.)

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KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE

Customs Figures for 1927.

Continuation of the details given last week, we append this further list of imports into Kenya and Uganda during 1927.

Lubricating oils.—Imports totalled 684,832 Imperial gallons, valued at £90,217, of which £52,400 came from the U.S.A. and £19,779 from Great Britain. Government paid £5,312 for imports from the U.S.A. and £9,713 to the U.K. of the total imported.

Machinery (not elsewhere specified).—Government imported 362 tons, valued at £44,607, from Great Britain and 250 tons, also from the U.K., and valued at £26,449, were cleared for home consumption. Germany contributed £3,705 and the U.S.A. £2,421 to the total value of £78,807.

Machinery, industrial.—Total imports 1,821 tons, valued at £147,434, of which Great Britain supplied £120,851 (Government paying £16,839), Germany £8,238 (last year £12,140), the U.S.A. £4,821 (last year £13,410), and India and Burmah £3,966.

Medicinal preparations.—Imports of preparations of known formulae totalled £39,101, of which £35,095 came from Great Britain (Government goods £14,037 from U.K.), and £1,372 from India and Burmah (Government £177). France contributed only £393, against £2,162 last year. Preparations from secret formulae imported amounted to £9,528, of which £6,529 came from Great Britain and £1,275 from India and Burmah. Government imported in addition £49 worth of these secret remedies from the U.K.

Mineral oil.—Total quantity imported amounted to 3,284,051 Imperial gallons, valued at £144,567, of which Government imported £4,086 worth. Home consumption accounted for £50,733 worth from Sumatra, £47,837 from Persia, and £38,395 from the U.S.A. Only 200 gallons, valued at £23, came from Russia.

Motor Imports.

Motor cars.—Total number imported was 1,588, valued at £276,810, practically the same as last year. 736 cars, to the value of £145,003, came from the U.S.A., 501, valued at £66,863, from Canada, 235, valued at £43,448, from Great Britain, and 404, value £87,291, from Italy. Government imported in addition 3 cars from U.K., valued at £1,800.

Motor car and motor cycle tyres.—Total imports £67,707, of which £29,953 were contributed by Great Britain and £26,271 by the U.S.A., all but £657 of whose share was for motor tyres.

Motor car parts.—£44,519 went to the U.S.A. and £14,600 to Great Britain out of a total of £70,647. Canada claimed £3,144, and the Government paid an extra £2,502 to the U.K.

Motor cycle accessories.—Great Britain had a practical monopoly, with £4,426 out of a total of £4,703.

Motor cycles and sidecars.—Total number imported was 493, valued at £20,603, as against 562, valued at £24,926, in 1926. Great Britain contributed £18,436 of the total.

Motor lorries and tractors.—The total number imported, to the value of £263,311, the U.S.A. contributed £128,774, Canada £59,044, and Great Britain £35,632. Germany contributed £26,643 in tractors alone.

Motor lorry and tractor parts.—Of the total of £67,777 (Government £2,242 for lorry parts only), the U.S.A. contributed £40,600, Canada £12,003, and Great Britain £9,239.

Motor spirit.—Of a total of 2,002,077 gallons imported, valued at £214,670, 1,002,077 gallons came from Sumatra, valued at £102,951, 444,273 gallons, valued at £55,512, from the U.S.A., and 576,280 gallons from Persia, valued at £54,828.

Musical instruments.—Great Britain supplied £19,012 and Germany £1,875 out of a total of £20,307.

Over 200,000 spent on Paints.

Painters' colours and varnishes.—Of a total of £20,168, Great Britain's share was no less than £19,175. The Government bought, in addition, £16,725 worth from the U.K.

Power lorry tyres.—The U.S.A. accounted for £19,857, Great Britain £13,734, and France £12,436; out of a total of £48,430.

Pumps and pumping machinery.—Total £13,045, of which £8,166 (Government goods £995) came from Great Britain, £2,347 from the U.S.A., and £2,136 from France.

Rails, sleepers, fishplates.—Including Government supplies of 11,600 tons, valued at £101,104, Great Britain sent 12,673 tons, valued at £110,625.

Safes.—Great Britain contributed £3,180 (Government £639) out of a total import of £4,598.

Sail cloth and canvas.—Total value £9,503, of which £8,986 came from Great Britain.

Scientific instruments.—For home consumption Great Britain contributed £3,389 and Germany £1,513; to Government account, the U.K. £4,676 and Germany £502. Total imported £10,746.

Seeds.—Total £8,814, chiefly from India and Burma (£7,314).

Sewing machines.—Imports were valued at £9,268, of which £3,700 came from Great Britain, £2,942 from Germany, and £2,577 from the U.S.A.

Ships, lighters and boats.—Number imported was 30, two being for Government service. Total value £10,180, of which Great Britain contributed £9,618.

Shovels, spades, &c.—Germany was the largest importer with £28,693, Great Britain a bad second with £11,326. Total for home consumption, £43,276; Government, £936 from U.K.

Britain's Lead in Soap.

Soap.—Common soap for home consumption totalled 11,900 cwt., valued at £26,612, of which £25,999 was contributed by Great Britain. Government used 802 cwt. at a cost of £1,237. Toilet soap totalled £16,024 in value, not counting £371 paid by Government for their supply. Great Britain contributed £11,449 and Germany £3,015 to the total amount.

Wine, brandy.—France sent for home consumption 11,240 proof gallons, valued at £11,554, and to Government account, 79 gallons, valued at £134, out of a total of £11,688.

Spirits, gin and Geneva.—Great Britain sent 9,015 proof gallons, valued at £6,833, out of a total of 6,941.

(To be continued.)

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REORGANISATION OF SUDAN COMPANY.

Mr. Contomichalos joins the Board.

At the third annual general meeting of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Company Ltd. recently held in Khartoum, Mr. G. A. Contomichalos, O.B.E., who presided in the absence of the Chairman, Major Curling, outlined the radical re-organisation which this Company has undergone. The Board has been entirely reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Major R. D. K. Curling, who has as his colleagues Mr. Contomichalos, Mr. H. Claxton, and Colonel R. A. Stanton Pasha, the last named being the only one of the old Board to retain his seat. The London Advisory Board has been abolished and the two local Directors, Messrs. Basil and George Sfamato Paulo, have resigned, as have Sir Edward Goschen, the London Chairman, and Colonel Backhouse, D.S.O., and Mr. Denny, two of the London Directors.

The company, which has closed its Abyssinian branches and disposed of its trading interests to Messrs. Contomichalos, Parke and Co. Ltd., intends to concentrate on the development of its vast areas of grazing and agricultural lands. Serious fears had been entertained in the Sudan as to the future of the company, but public confidence appears to have been re-established by the re-organisation, and especially as a result of Mr. Contomichalos's acceptance of a seat on the Board.

Mr. Contomichalos, by the way, was recently honoured with the O.B.E., a distinction well earned by his long, cheerful, and optimistic service in the country.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT

The current monthly results of the banks in South Africa states: Kenya.—The financial tone of the bazaar continues sound. Coffee prospects are favourable. Uganda.—Business in the bazaar has improved somewhat with the coming of the rains and is expected to remain steady for the next three or four months.

Tanzania.—Ready money has been rather short in the bazaar, but an early improvement in the position is anticipated. Crop prospects generally are favourable.

Zanzibar.—Clove prices have shown a steady rise. Nyasaland.—Tobacco prices are expected to average about £100 per ton, which is considerably below last season's average.

Northern Rhodesia.—Mineral production during 1935 totalled £300,310, of which copper accounted for £200,150; lead £43,127, and zinc £8,481. Coffee production is increasing and planters in the Abercorn district are obtaining good prices.

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But East Africa is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

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PARTS




"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which may be of value to the public for that purpose will be gladly furnished. Manufacturers, exporters, agents, and other persons desiring to communicate with the Editor, no charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Zanzibar's new Customs-house has been opened.

Kitale Garage Ltd. is being voluntarily wound up.

475 motor vehicles, valued at ££1,100,189, entered the Sudan last year.

The latest reports from Uganda state that famine conditions prevail in the Lango, Teso, and Bugwere districts of the Eastern Province.

The Standard Bank of South Africa will pay a dividend for the half-year ended March 31 last at the rate of 10% together with a bonus share of 2s. 6d., both subject to income tax.

The latest reports from Uganda suggest that comparatively little of the Protectorate's cotton will find its way to Lancashire this year, India and Japan being again the strongest bidders for the crop.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended April 21 include: Canned goods, 22,722 casks; cotton piece goods, 1,035 packages; cycles, 156 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 2,435 packages.

Exports totalled ££4,056,099. Great Britain taking ££3,704,874, an increase of ££330,663 above her share in 1926. Export came next with ££428,183, a decrease of ££157,072. American purchases were down ££62,485, and those of Germany increased from ££168,314 to ££131,252.

The four Belgian motorists who have set out to drive two Belgian motor cars from Liege to Cape Town will cross from Marseilles to Algiers and then plan to travel via Oran, Kano, Niangara, Rhina Camp, Butjaba, Entebbe, Nairobi, either Dodoma or Tabora to Abercorn, and thence southwards by the Great North Road.

The Tanganyika Government is to introduce a Bill to protect the diamond mining industry by those special legislative provisions found necessary in every country in which the stones were produced. The Bill will east upon any person found in possession of a rough diamond the burden of proving that it was lawfully obtained.

The Rhodesian Railway Commission has decided that certain reductions must be made to the companies in fares and freight rates. The result is a saving to the public during the year of £233,850.

The Empiradio wireless telegraphic service between Kenya and Uganda and England is to be opened on June 1. The full rate is to be £5.6d. per word deferred rate 4d., and daily letter telegrams (with a minimum of twenty words) are to be accepted at 4d. per word. In East Africa Empiradio telegrams may be handed in at any post office in Kenya or Uganda.

The Officer-in-Charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's office in East Africa reports that the Road Engineer, Public Works Department, Kenya, desires to receive quotations for granulated stone crushers, sprayers capable of spraying bituminous emulsions, and mechanical grit spreaders.

Firms in a position to offer plants of British manufacture can obtain further particulars on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference 22,6318.)

A special correspondent of *The Sudan Herald* estimates that the cotton crop of the Gezira will this season be considerably less than had been anticipated, and will not exceed 325,000 kantars of lint, which amounts to slightly under 322 kantars per feddan as against 470 kantars last year. In view of the higher prices for cotton, however, the financial results will remain approximately the same. From Fuka the crop is expected to be between 55,000 and 60,000 kantars and from Kassala about 50,000 kantars.

A Bill is to be laid before the Tanganyika Legislative Council to recognise and protect the practice of the profession of land surveying in the Territory. The Bill prohibits unlicensed persons from making surveys and provides that a survey shall not be accepted for the purpose of the registration of title to land unless made by a licensed surveyor. A licence will be issued by a Board of Control after examination or upon production by the applicant of certain other evidence of his qualifications, and a register of persons licensed will be published in the *Gazette* in order that the public may be assured who are entitled to practise under the Ordinance. Control over the professional conduct of the surveyors will be given to the Board, who may suspend or cancel a surveyor's licence.

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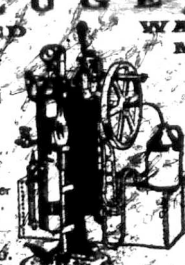
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's public auctions offerings again consisted chiefly of medium and inferior grades. Demand, however, was good, and full prices were realised.

Kenya

A sizes	044. 0d. to 044. 0d.
1st sizes	055. 0d. to 126. 6d.
2nd sizes	071. 0d. to 089. 0d.
Peaberry	025. 0d. to 041. 0d.
London graded	
First sizes	1008. 0d. to 1144. 0d.
Second sizes	848. 0d. to 1138. 0d.
Third sizes	888. 0d. to 1011. 0d.
Peaberry	088. 0d. to 113. 0d.
Ungraded	808. 0d. to 1088. 0d.
Brown	388. 0d. to 028. 0d.

Tanganyika

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned	
First sizes	1078. 0d. to 1408. 0d.
Second sizes	078. 0d. to 1248. 6d.
Third sizes	748. 0d. to 1038. 6d.
Peaberry	008. 0d. to 1308. 0d.

Musha

London cleaned	
First sizes	1078. 0d. to 1288. 6d.
Second sizes	888. 0d. to 1048. 6d.
Third sizes	808. 0d. to 008. 6d.
Peaberry	068. 0d. to 1068. 0d.

Usukuma

London cleaned	
First sizes, brownish	1008. 6d.
Third sizes	848. 0d.
Ungraded	028. 6d. to 048. 0d.

Moshi

Palish peaberry	1058. 0d.
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Uganda

First sizes	008. 0d. to 1018. 0d.
Second sizes	788. 6d. to 098. 0d.
Third sizes	708. 0d. to 888. 0d.
Peaberry	818. 0d. to 888. 0d.
Robusta	758. 0d. to 818. 6d.

Tora

First sizes	1008. 0d. to 1168. 0d.
Second sizes	078. 0d. to 1128. 6d.
Third sizes	058. 6d.
Peaberry	1128. 0d.
Robusta	748. 0d. to 708. 0d.
London cleaned	
First sizes	1328. 6d.
Second sizes	1148. 0d.
Third sizes	048. 0d.
Peaberry	1278. 0d.

Belgian Congo

London graded	
First sizes	1408. 0d. to 1108. 6d.
Second sizes	1048. 6d. to 1208. 6d.
Third sizes	038. 6d. to 098. 0d.
Peaberry	1098. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on May 23 were 50,130 bags, as against 50,106 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed—The value remains at about £17,108 for May-July shipment.

Cotton Seed—The market continues firm, though little is being offered. Sellers are reported to be asking 20.78. 0d.

Groundnuts—Business for July-August shipment has been done at £1,188. 0d., and the market remains firm at this level.

Gum Arabic—In their monthly report Messrs. Boxall and Co., of Khartoum, state that in the 3 years April 15 in Kordofan stations and Tondelri have seen a decline of 15% compared with last year. Prices at El Obeid remained firm and without change from March 26 to April 7, since when a fall onward has taken place. Demand during March was the largest recorded this year, and during April although demand had fallen slightly it still compared favourably with that of the corresponding month in 1927. Exports during January-March this year totalled 7,730 tons, as against 6,014 tons in the same period last year.

Palish Kernel—East African sorts are being offered at 230.45, but no business has been done at that price. The nominal value is about 230.25. 6d.

Simons—The market is quiet, the value of East African being round about £2,108.88.

Tea—At last week's public auctions 200 packages of Nyasaland tea from the Eldorado Estate were sold, realising an average price of 13.000 per lb.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. "Clanstephan Castle," which left London on May 24, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on May 31, carries the following passengers for

<i>Marseilles to Port Sudan</i>	Miss H. E. C. Stark
Mr. H. J. Jory	
Miss R. Anderson	<i>Marseilles to Mombasa.</i>
Mr. C. V. H. Blonfield	Mr. J. R. Bell
Mr. A. J. Borland	Miss M. M. Bell
Mrs. Borland	Dr. G. R. H. Chell
Mr. C. J. Buckley	Mrs. Chell
Mr. G. F. Bullock	Miss M. Chell
Mr. J. H. Curtis	Miss J. Chell
Mrs. Curtis	Miss C. Crantmontagne
Mr. A. A. Doig	Mr. J. S. Hazell
Mr. G. H. Dowdeswell	Mr. F. A. Johnson
Mr. A. M. Foley	Mr. L. P. Thayer
Mr. G. L. R. Hancock	Mrs. Thayer
Mrs. I. T. Harkness	Mrs. E. L. Waite
Miss H. E. Harkness	
Master J. Harkness	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Miss C. V. Harries	Mrs. D. H. Parnall
Mrs. M. Haslam	<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>
Miss Haslam	Mr. F. Carnochan
Mr. R. L. Hett	Mr. S. C. Hillier
Mr. A. W. Hook	Mrs. Hillier
Mr. E. W. Jones	Miss M. Kay
Mrs. Jones	Miss H. Richardson
Mr. Cherry-Kearton	Mr. G. H. Russell
Mrs. Kearton	Mr. F. S. Scunter
Miss L. Evi	<i>Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.</i>
Mr. K. S. H. Macintosh	Mr. T. F. Andrew
Mr. S. A. Montgomery	Mrs. M. F. Orde-Brown
Mrs. M. L. Murray	<i>Beira</i>
Miss N. F. Murray	Mr. W. Barker
Mr. R. G. Packard	Mrs. Barker
Mr. R. W. Parminster	Miss E. M. Sheppard
Mr. A. D. Pitham-Burn	<i>Lourenco Marques.</i>
Mr. J. L. Potham	Miss J. Allison
Mr. D. M. Robertson	Mrs. Fleming
Mrs. Robertson	Mr. W. J. D. Fleming
Mr. J. M. Silvester	<i>Marseilles to Luengenao</i>
Mrs. Silvester	<i>Marques.</i>
Miss Silvester	Mr. L. D. Horne
Dr. J. Nigel Stark	Mrs. Horne
Mrs. Stark	

CONGESTION AT MOMBASA PORT.

THE Committee appointed to inquire into the congestion at the port of Mombasa attributes the unsatisfactory state of affairs during the 1927-8 peak period mainly to (1) delay in reopening and re-equipping Mbaraki for the handling of export cargo, and (2) a certain lack of personal contact with actual operations at the port on the part of the higher supervisory authorities. They recommended the appointment of an Assistant Port Manager, but expressly stated that their report should not be taken as a definitely adverse comment upon the general management of the port or on any individual member of its administration.

The High Commissioner for Transport, intimating that authority had been given for the appointment of an Assistant Port Manager, stated his conviction that Mr. Buckley, the Port Manager, had shown great capacity and industry in dealing with a problem of exceptional difficulty. His Excellency, who added that in certain particulars he could not agree with the findings, requested recommendations on three other essential matters.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Gascon," which left Kilindini for England on April 25, brought the following homeward passengers to:

Genoa.
Mr. W. Evans
Major Illingworth
Mrs. Illingworth
Miss Illingworth
Master Illingworth
Mr. P. R. Meinhold
Mr. T. Rawson Shaw
Lt. Colonel W. K. Tucker

Marseilles.

Mr. A. J. Booth
Dr. R. W. Burkitt
Mr. F. Gregoire
Mrs. F. Gregoire
Miss A. Gregoire
Miss G. Gregoire
Mr. M. E. Gregoire
Mrs. M. E. Gregoire
Mr. A. Guerandel

England.

Captain T. M. Banks
Mrs. Bingley
Rev. J. Boyd
Mrs. J. Boyd
Mrs. C. M. F. Brickdale
Miss E. Brickdale
Miss B. Brickdale
Master A. Brickdale
Miss B. R. S. Brownrigg
Mr. G. J. Buckley
Mr. C. N. Butler
Mrs. A. Chevreau
Miss C. Chevreau
Master H. Chevreau
Master G. Chevreau
Master M. Chevreau
Dr. J. G. Callanan
Mr. J. G. Callanan
Mrs. W. M. M. Coleman
Master R. P. Coleman
Miss B. M. Coleman
Mr. F. E. Crawley
Dr. J. D. Dyson
Mrs. J. D. Dyson
Miss A. Davey
Miss L. Dixon
Mrs. R. Elliott
Miss Elliott
Miss A. F. Ellis
Major H. M. Foster
Mrs. H. M. Foster

Master Foster
Mr. G. Gillanders
Mrs. Driscoll
Mr. D. Jackson
Mr. B. Kent
Mrs. T. de Lingen Kilburn
Miss J. de Lingen Kilburn
Miss A. M. Knapman
Mr. Walter Lavers
Mrs. A. A. Lavers
Miss Mabel Lavers
Miss Mildred Lavers
Miss A. L. Lavers
Miss E. Linton
Mrs. M. J. Macdonald
Master J. Macdonald
Mr. W. G. Morley
Mrs. W. G. Morley
Mr. A. H. Moran
Mr. N. M. Moore
Mr. H. Newlands
Mrs. H. Newlands
Master H. W. Newlands
Mr. G. Olliver
Mr. S. B. Overton
Mr. J. P. Philimore
Mr. C. L. Pratt
Mrs. C. L. Pratt
Mr. J. Rothwell
Mrs. J. Rothwell
Mr. P. R. Savy
Mrs. P. R. Savy
Master R. Sell
Mrs. H. M. Shierliff
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Mrs. Warren and child
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Mrs. A. Wartnaby
Mr. G. E. Webb
Mrs. G. E. Webb and child
Mrs. T. J. Walls
Mrs. J. V. K. Veness
Master J. G. Veness

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

We stated in a recent issue that any of our readers interested in umbrellas, sunshades, and walking sticks for the East African market were invited to communicate with Messrs. T. H. Lawton & Co., of 6, Watling Street, Manchester, whose advertisement appeared in the issue in question. Our attention has now been drawn to the fact that that company deals only through shipping houses, but our East African readers can, of course, obtain Messrs. Lawton's goods through their usual shipping channels.

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BRITISH INDIA

"Maida" arrived Beira, May 25.
"Mantola" arrived Port Sudan outwards, May 28.
"Matianna" arrived Marseilles homewards, May 30.
"Medusa" leaves London for East Africa, June 3.
"Karagola" left Seychelles for Durban, May 29.
"Karapara" arrived Bombay, May 26.
"Karoa" arrived Durban, May 30.
"Khandalla" left Zanzibar for Bombay, May 30.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON

"Clan Ogilvy" left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 24.
"Explorer" left Port Sudan for East Africa, May 27.
"Architect" left Suez for East Africa, May 25.
"City of Christiania" left Glasgow for East Africa, May 26.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nykerk" arrived Antwerp homewards, May 20.
"Meliskerk" arrived Durban for further Cape ports, May 21.
"Randfontein" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, May 17.
"Rietfontein" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, May 15.
"Springfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa, May 22.
"Sumatra" left Marseilles homewards, May 20.
"Giekerk" left Port Sudan homewards, May 18.
"Jagersfontein" left Dar es Salaam homewards, May 16.
"Klipfontein" arrived Beira homewards, May 16.
"Billiton" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, May 13.
"Heemskerk" left Antwerp for South and East Africa, May 20.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Chambord" left Marseilles for Mauritius, May 24.
"Dumbea" left Port Said homewards, May 24.
"Aviateur Roland Garos" left Diego Suarez for Marseilles, May 21.
"Leconte de Lisle" left Mauritius homewards, May 25.

UNION CASTLE

"Rampton Castle" left Aden for South Africa, May 26.
"Chepstow Castle" arrived Natal for New York, May 28.
"Durham Castle" arrived Las Palmas from Beira, May 23.
"Gascon" arrived London from East Africa, May 24.
"Garth Castle" left Ascension for Southampton, May 24.
"Lancaster Castle" arrived Beira, May 27.
"Grantly Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, May 28.
"Llandovery Castle" left Mombasa for London, May 22.
"Eustrophane Castle" left London for East Africa, May 24.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on June 3, 7, 14 and 19. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, June 1.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 1 and 9.

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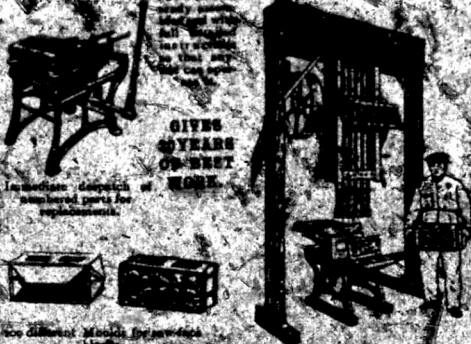
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 1 No. 104

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1925

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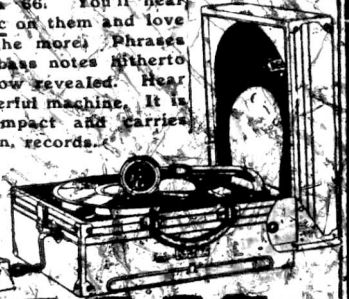


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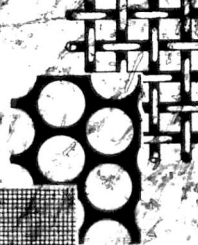
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 4, No. 194.

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NATIVE LANDS IN KENYA.

THE speech in which Sir Edward Grigg recently outlined the policy of the Kenya Government towards Native Reserves has been well received on the whole, but some more or less adverse comments have appeared in certain organs of the British Press concerning the adequacy of the safeguards against the abuse of European leases in those Reserves. One critic suggests that the principle of such leases is entirely new and doubts whether it is consistent with our traditions in dealing with native races, and another insists that the amount of land provided for the Natives should be adequate, that the trustees should have the power to defend their rights in the courts, and that it should be a concern of the Trust to help the Natives to make the best use of their land.

Careful study of the draft Native Lands Trust

Ordinance, a copy of which we have just received, must relieve anxiety on all these points, and should satisfy even the most prejudiced. After definitely vesting in the Natives all the Reserves "for ever," defining them, and providing for their extension in the future, the Ordinance lays down that no leases of land, licences to exploit minerals, grants of grazing rights or timber concessions, shall be allowed unless each proposal is brought to the notice of the Natives concerned, who are to be given the opportunity to express their opinion on the matter. Further, some benefit to the Natives in the Reserve must be demonstrated by each applicant, who is warned that only land not occupied beneficially by Natives or likely to be so occupied shall be considered as liable to lease. It is also provided that all fees, rents and other revenue from such leases or licences shall be paid to the Local Native Fund, the Native Trust Fund, or to Natives entitled in the opinion of the Central Board to have the benefit of it. As in the case of private leases and of land taken over for public purposes, compensation for occupation for buildings destroyed or for crops damaged, must be paid such sums going to Native funds, and water supplies and full access to them are absolutely guaranteed in all cases. It will be seen, therefore, that the intention is evidently to safeguard Native interests in every way possible, slight amendments to the draft may be shown necessary in the debate, but the underlying principles are likely to secure general approval.

Clearly a great responsibility rests on the Central Board, over which the Governor is to preside, with the Colonial Secretary as Vice-President, and the Attorney-General, the Chief Native Commissioner, the Commissioner of Lands, and four officials as members; the Ordinance also gives power to "on one or more Africans". In each administrative district a Local Board is to be established with at least one African member, and the possibility of co-opting more, and with the Chief Native Commissioner a compulsory member of every Local Board. Moreover, every lease or licence to which objection is taken by an African member must be submitted to the Secretary of State before final sanction is given, and the Chief Commissioner for Native Affairs, who is charged with the conduct of all actions which may arise under the Ordinance, is empowered to act as respondent or prosecutor. Another safeguard is that although the limit of time for leases is put at ninety-nine years, they are to fall in as soon as their object has been attained, however soon that may be.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HONOURS LIST

East Africans will join with us in cordial congratulations to the following, whose names appeared in the official list of honours conferred by the King on Monday last on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday.

Baronet.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Esq., J.P., D.L., Managing Director of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. and Zambesia Exploring Co. Ltd., who worked for twenty years in conjunction with the late Cecil Rhodes, and to whose energy and tenacity the financing of the Benguela Railway, of which he is a Director, is due. He has rendered great services to Africa, but mainly in the Belgian Congo and Portuguese West Africa.

Knights.

ALLEN, JOHN SANDEMAN, Esq., J.P., M.P. Sir Sandeman Allen has taken the greatest interest in East African affairs, and during Sir Sydney Henn's visit to East Africa last year he acted as Chairman of the Joint East African Board. During that period he consistently urged a close study of the Congo Basin Treaties, and his important memorandum on that subject was published by *East Africa* only a fortnight ago. The new knight, who was Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for some years, is Chairman Designate of the Royal Empire Society, and has for many years been a prominent worker in commercial, political, and other public causes. The honour bestowed upon him has been earned by long and self-denying public service.

BISSETT, MURRAY, Esq., Senior Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, who is at present Acting Governor of the Colony pending the appointment of a successor to Sir John Chancellor.

FELLING, CHRISTIAN LUDOLPH, NETHLING, Esq., C.M.B., General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways since November, 1924, after eighteen months' seconded service in that capacity. Received the C.M.G. for his work on the South African Railways. When Mr. Felling was appointed to his present position, the Uganda Railway was in urgent need of drastic attention, and the years of his management have shown him to possess vision, self-confidence, unusual capacity for work, a great grasp of detail, and strong loyalty to his subordinates. A good speaker and hard-hitting debater, his all-round success in a most difficult task is deservedly recognised.

LOGAN, EWEN REGINALD, Esq., Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia since 1927. Formerly a magistrate in British East Africa, and Chief Justice of the Seychelles.

MORGAN, BENJAMIN LOWELL, Esq., Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, which body has been particularly helpful to the interests of tobacco and sugar planters within the Empire. Sir Ben Morgan left England recently on an Empire tour, during which he plans to visit Natal and the Rhodesias.

K.C.M.G.

BYRNE, BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH ALOYSIUS, K.B.E., C.B., Governor of Sierra Leone, and formerly Governor of the Seychelles.

PROUT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM THOMAS, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., Senior Medical Advisor to the Colonial Office.

K.B.E. (Civil Division).

HILEY, COLONEL ERNEST HAVILAND, C.B.E. Late Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission.

KITTERMASTER, HAROLD BAXTER, C.M.C., Q.B.E. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate since 1926. After serving with the Transvaal Education Department from 1902 to 1907 he was appointed as Assistant District Commissioner in East Africa, being transferred to the Northern Frontier District in 1916. In 1921 he was appointed Secretary to the Administration of Somaliland, in which Protectorate he acted as Governor during the prolonged illness of Colonel Sir Gerald Summers, the then Governor. His term of office has been marked by developments which have surprised many who knew Somaliland.

C.M.C.

MORE, RICHARD EDUARDES, Esq., O.B.E. Sudan Agent at Cairo.

REFORD, JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.D. After gaining medical degrees in Dublin and Liverpool, Mr. Reford was appointed civil surgeon to the South African Field Force in 1901. From 1907 until his recent retirement he was Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Uganda.

C.B.E. (Military Division).

KING, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LANCELOT NOEL FREDERICK IRVING, O.B.E., P.E. Senior British Commissioner, Jubaland Boundary Commission.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

BOGHEY, SIR GEORGE MENTETH, Bt., O.B.E. Secretary to the Royal Empire Society.

MARTIN, HUMPHREY TRICE, Esq. Commissioner of Lands, Kenya Colony. Mr. Martin is Chairman of the Kenya Local Advisory Committee in the Colony, and for the past year has been engaged in working out details of Kenya's forthcoming Closer Settlement Scheme, in connection with which he accompanied the Governor, Sir Edward Grogan, to England last summer. Mr. Martin's capacity is widely recognised in Kenya, where his honour will be popular.

MARTIN, JOSEPH ANTOINE MAURICE, Esq., Elected Member of the Council of Government, Mauritius. For public services.

NORTHCOTE, MAJOR CECIL STEPHEN, Governor of the Nile Mountains Province, Sudan.

TAYLOR, ROBERT WALTER, Esq., O.B.E. After serving with the Crown Agents for the Colonies for three years, Mr. Taylor was appointed Head Accountant in Somaliland in 1906. He served with the Somaliland Expedition from 1908 to 1910, and was transferred to Uganda in 1916 as Assistant Treasurer. He returned to Somaliland as Treasurer in 1914, and was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Tanganyika Territory in 1920. Since 1922 he has been Treasurer of that Territory.

WHENTLEY, MAJOR MERVYN JAMES, O.B.E., D.S.O. Retired from the Government of the Bah-el-Ghazal Province of the Sudan some two months ago.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

CLIFFORD, CAPTAIN BERNARD HUMPHREY MILLER, M.C., R.E., Second British Commissioner, Jubaland Boundary Commission.

SHIRLEY, LIEUTENANT EVELYN PHILIP SERVALIIS, Royal Irish Fusiliers, lately serving as local Captain, Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R.

WITHERS, CAPTAIN BRAMWELL HENRY, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire) attached Sudan Defence Force, will be well remembered in connection with his services during the mutiny in the Sudan in 1924, when he displayed coolness and gallantry on the occasion of the point-blank bombardment of the hospital compound in Khartoum.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

BIRCHALL, HAROLD FRANK, Esq., Construction Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

BLACKLEDGE, GEORGE ROBERT, The Ven. Archdeacon of Uganda. Born in Lancashire in 1868, Archdeacon Blackledge has served in Uganda for many years under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society.

DIMPSTER, HERBERT GEORGE, Esq., Resident Engineer, Uganda Extension, Kenya and Uganda Railway.

DOBBS, CECIL MOORE, Esq., Appointed an Assistant Collector in the East African Protectorate in 1906, promoted to District Commissioner in 1910, and to Senior Commissioner in 1925.

FOGONEY, GEORGE RIMMELL, Esq., Director of the Omdurman Civil Hospital.

FRANCS, CAPTAIN BERTRAM ALEXANDER. After serving with the R.C.A. from 1900 to 1908, Capt. Frانس was appointed Inspector of Immigrants of Mauritius in the latter year. Since 1924 he has been Collector of Customs and Harbourmaster of Mauritius.

HAYSCROFT, CYRIL, Esq., Deputy General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.

HORNE, EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Kenya, to which position he was first appointed as an Assistant Collector in 1909. For some considerable time he has held charge of the Masai Reserve and in 1924 was appointed a Senior Commissioner.

JENNRIES, CHARLES JOSEPH, Esq., Principal in the Colonial Office, was appointed Secretary to

East African Land Settlement Selection Board in 1919, and was for many years Secretary to the East Africa Currency Board. Mr. Jennries is well known to members of the Corona Club, of which he is Honorary Secretary.

FLOWMAN, CLIFFORD HENRY FITZHERBERT, Esq. Born in 1869, Mr. Flowman served as District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate from 1912 to 1915, and was Officer in Charge of the Northern Frontier District in 1919-20, in which year he was seconded to the Foreign Office as H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Harar, Abyssinia. His present award is in connection with his services in the Somaliland Protectorate, in which he has acted as H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires since 1925.

SALMON, EDWARD, Esq., Editor of the Journal of the Royal Empire Society.

STORRAR, GEORGE RONALD, Esq., M.B.E., Chief Engineer of the Sudan Government Railways.

M.B.E. (Military Division).

BARTON, QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT CLIFFORD, Warrant Officer Class II, Mechanic, Royal Army Service Corps, attached Sudan Defence Force.

HOLMES, LIEUTENANT GILBERT DALY, R.A., attached Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R. Lately attached 4th (Kenya) Batta, K.A.R. and Officer Commanding Escort, Jubaland Boundary Commission.

LEWIS, LIEUTENANT ALFRED DOUGLAS MURRAY, Royal Welch Fusiliers, temporary Captain, Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

ADLAM, MISS LOUISA, Lately Matron-in-Chief, Southern Rhodesia Nursing Service.

BIRD, EDWARD, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Governor's Office, Kenya.

GORSON, JAMES FREDERICK, Esq., M.D., Assistant Bacteriologist in the Medical and Sanitary Department of Tanganyika Territory.

DUNCAN, JAMES LAWRIE, Esq., Master of Works, Khartoum Province.

GABBETS, ERNEST EDWIN, Esq., Superintendent of Works, Public Works Department, Sudan.

HARPER, THE REVEREND BERTIE JAMES, Khartoum.

HUNT, MRS. META, Social and Educational Worker, Sudan.

JENNINS, COMMANDER FRED MASON, Marine Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

MACLEAN, GEORGE, Esq., M.B., Sleeping Sickness Officer of the Medical and Sanitary Services of Tanganyika Territory.

SARGENT, RAYMOND GUSTAVE, Esq., Port Captain, Kenya.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

East Africa is authoritatively informed that the Prince of Wales will not now travel down the White Nile on his forthcoming visit to East Africa, as was originally intended. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, will probably arrive at Mombasa by sea during the latter part of September. It is not yet possible to give details of further arrangements beyond stating that Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesias will later be visited by Their Royal Highnesses.

WHAT THE NATIVE THINKS

XV.—SAA SITA'S VIEWS ON THE POST-WAR WORLD

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

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

SAA SITA sat on a large stone at the corner of the cross roads with his foot curled up under him in such a way that he got a front view of the sole. Then with the aid of a bush knife and what I recognised as one of my large safety pins, he proceeded to extract jiggers from his big toe.

"Well, are you satisfied now?" I asked. "I told you you would get jiggers if you wore those shoes with rope bottoms."

"Truly, *bwana*, but I shall not wear them any more. They are bad. I have sold them to your *mtoto*."

"The deuce you have!" I exclaimed. "Well, tell the *mtoto* he must not wear them. Better sell them again."

Saa Sita having now finished his operation, walked down with me towards the *mtoto's* hut.

"*Bwana*, do you know, they have now made my father a sultan? The English have sacked the *akiga*, and as long ago my father was the chief, the *bwana* at the *boma* said he was to rule the people once more, and he would get big wages each month. Now my father is an old man, and when he dies, as I am his only son, shall I be sultan?"

"I cannot say, Saa Sita, I should think not, but if you are made sultan, what will you do?"

"*Bwana*—and a look of indescribable joy came over his face—"if the Government make me sultan, first I shall build a big house with cement. It will be like *Bwana* Vighway's in Nairobi. The glass is very nice. But I will buy the things for the doors and windows from the English, and not from the Germans, like the Sultan at Vuga has done. If the English make me sultan, they must have their profit."

"*Hodi!*"

"*Kasbu!*"

The door of my office was opened to admit Saa Sita carrying my mail bag.

"So you found it," I said, taking the bag from him.

"Yes, *bwana*, the man working at the railway told me they had left it at the wrong station last week, and he asked me for some *bakshi*. But it was his own fault for having. Then he called me a bush savage and was the misbegetter son of."

"I don't want to hear that. Tell me what happened."

"A white man on the train, who was a *py*, and who heard the discussion, told him to go away, saying that if he asked again for *bakshi*, he would give him the kind of reward he was not looking for."

"Did you know the white man?"

"No, *bwana*, but he often used to come to your house at Dar-es-Salaam."

"Was anybody else on the train?"

"Yes, the white man from the *boma*—the silly one."

"Did he say anything?"

"No, *bwana*, that white man is very fierce when he is in his house and when he has *askaris* near, but when he is alone he is like a sheep. Why are the white men at the *boma* often so fierce to another white man when he has a matter to discuss? Are they not all brothers?"

"*Bwana*, if a white man of the Government comes to your house you give him welcome. You give him whisky and soda and food, and he is quiet and does not make trouble, but when you go to the *boma*, that same white man is sometimes very fierce. I have heard them roar like the Germans speak to the black men working in the plantations. Why is this? Next time the white man from the *boma* comes to see you, why not roar at him; and if he wants to sleep, let him sleep in his tent, as you do when you are on *safari*."

"*Esprit de corps*, Saa Sita!"

"Where shall I get that, *bwana*?" asked my old servant, though, of course, not understanding the thought I had spoken aloud.

"Goodness knows! Certainly not with the Government."

The magic word turned Saa Sita's thoughts to the prospect of his becoming a sultan.

"Every man, *bwana*, shall work three days a week for the white men, and the rest of the time he can sit down and watch his wife hoe his garden. The *oolim*, I would imprison, not all, but nearly all, then the children would learn how to hoe the land, and we should have plenty to eat, which, after all, is the only thing which matters to us black men. The teachers have many men to teach how to make bricks, to saw wood, to build a motor car. Each time I go near a school I see many men, but tell me, *bwana*, when they are skilled, where do they go to plantations wait *landis*. Yes, they never get. I think that after the men are taught they people in their village that they are *landis*, no work."

"What on their reputations, Saa Sita?"

"I don't know, *bwana*. I would make another arrangement with the missions, and I would have the kind. It is bad when the Europeans of the missions quarrel, and one says the work of his mission is good, and all the others bad."

mtoto, lit. child, i.e. junior houseboy or cook's assistant.
akiga, Paid Government headman, a relic of the German practice of appointing alien Natives over tribal headmen.

waimu, teachers. Saa Sita has an old grudge against one of them.
four, skilled craftsman.

EAST AFRICAN SCORPIONS.

Specialty written for "East Africa"

By W. L. SKEIGHT.

THE scorpions of East Africa seem to have several local peculiarities, probably due to adaptation to the climate. The strangest thing in relation to them that I saw was the way a Native would rub his hands with the juice of certain leaves and then handle scorpions as though the devil was not in them. No matter how the man tormented them, they never stung him—but despite this proof of the properties of the juices no European could be prevailed upon to make the experiment.

We always found the scorpion's poison its most sensational feature, and the one most deserving of study. Though the sting has several painful and prolonged effects, really serious results are rare; it is exceptional for this poison to be fatal to man.

Perhaps the reason is that, unlike snake poison, the venom of scorpion is not a protein. What it actually is we could never discover, and the problem appears to have baffled experts. The scorpion has a very long history, and the poison must be something almost as ancient.

The myth that a scorpion can kill itself with its own poison has been exploded, and we also proved its impossibility. The amount of scorpion poison we had to inject before it took effect was so large that it was physically impossible for one such creature to carry so much. And in a fight one scorpion cannot kill another, but several concentrating on one luckless creature could achieve the murder. A few animals are immune to this poison, but it has a deadly effect on the majority of insects. The jerboa has complete immunity from this poison.

From the householder's point of view the great drawback about scorpions is their dislike for rain. When this starts they seek spots where moisture is not likely to touch them, and they seem to favour houses most, and many an East African housewife has been frightened by the sudden appearance of one of the bigger types of scorpion. When occasionally they make a massed attack, all the heavy boots in the house are quickly put into commission.

The Scorpion Not Aggressive.

But the scorpion is really not at all the aggressive person many are apt to believe. He stings only as a last resort, for the scorpion, like most other poisonous creatures, asks only to be left alone, and always prefers darkness to light.

Being constructed on a design similar to that of the lobster, and being rarely more than six inches in length, he can easily flatten himself under a convenient stone, or in some secluded crevice in a tree. All the dark and secure places are suitable spots. Heat seems to bring them out, for on more than one occasion when camping in the bush, the fires we lighted brought scorpions tumbling out of the trees on to our blankets, when exciting moments were spent in hunting for the beasts and killing them.

Insects are their main food, but it is doubtful whether they can see these or each other. They are able to stand long fasts, and can live without water for considerable periods. The simply constructed eyes seem to have the power only to distinguish between light and shade and never form. It is probably only by contact that a scorpion is aware of the presence of other creatures, though many legends in East Africa will never agree to this theory. All who have been brought in close contact with scorpions are sure that they advance with their eyes fixed wickedly, and one lady was very eloquent on

"You are quite right," I replied. "When a man kills a leopard or lion, the skin should be his property, and he should not have to take it to the *bwana* at the *boma*. He has had the risk to kill the animal."

"What about witch doctors and the hut tax?"

"*Bwana*, there would be only one witch doctor, and he would be the sultan. The tax is too much. When the Germans were here they only took six shillings from us, but now the English rule they want ten shillings. But I suppose it is because the English in the Government are very many, while the Germans had only half the number. There were no motor cars, so the Germans had to go slowly, but a man sees more when walking than when riding in a car, and a car cannot go in the bush. And if I was sultan, when a white man from the Government went on safari, he would have to pay for his fowls and eggs, and would not get them for nothing; also, if I found an *askari* taking food from my people I would beat him at once."

"All these things would be very nice, Saa Sita, but I think you would have trouble with the Government."

"No, *bwana*, there would be no trouble, unless it was caused by a white man who, after being in the country a few months, thinks that he knows all about the country and the black people. Why does the Government have these young men to hold the *baraza*?"

Saa Sita came walking back to my camp near Dares Salaam. I had sent him into the township to buy a few stores.

"*Bwana*," he said, holding out a tin of milk from his basket, "why did you tell me to go to the shop of the white man? I have paid a shilling for this tin. Yet if I went to the Indian it would be only eight cents, and it is the same kind of tin. You told me you had lost much money, so why give more money away for nothing?"

"That is a great problem, Saa Sita, but it is the custom of the white man to buy from a white man. Would you not always buy from the Wanyamwezi? They are your brothers."

"*Bwana*, I buy my food where it is cheapest. Why, I often buy from the Washambala, who are, as you know, the biggest savages in the land, but if they sell me food cheaply, I buy it. I do not want to pay for a man to have many wives."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, *bwana*, the white man at the shop has a very nice motor car and house. Now if you bought your milk from the Indians, he would not have a car, so you pay for it. If the milk was better from the white man, that would be a different matter. I give more cents for the rice from Mombwa than I do for the rice from Lindi, because I am well fed with half the amount."

"*Bwana*, when I was in the town I saw the big image, and a man said it was all about the people who had been killed in the War. Why does the Government make these things? If the men are dead, they are dead, and do not want any more things. If the Government gave the money to the people who are alive, that would be a good affair—and perhaps I might get a little. I could buy a new shirt. I saw some very good ones in a shop. I want an advance of pay, *bwana*."

"You'll have no more advance this month, Saa Sita."

"Yes, *bwana*."

Baraza—the council of elders.

an elaborate theory of the manner in which these creatures measure their prey before swallowing it, but this is mere fancy.

An ex-Air Corps officer friend, now farming in Kenya, was a very keen student of scorpions in the early days of his career in East Africa. Only scorpions round about six inches interested him, and he remunerated any Native who brought such creatures to him at the rate of a penny per inch. The Natives were barefooted about the work, and after several of them had caught stings in their feet interest in this work died somewhat. It is, of course, common for these Natives to receive a scorpion sting in the course of his ordinary work, for he takes no precautions to avoid it.

My friend made several discoveries about scorpions, although he was probably not the first to find out these things. For one thing they seem to be a quaint survival from some past age, and the main reason for their persistence seems to be the care the mothers take of their offspring. Their excellent armour and poisonous defensive weapons have helped, and so has the fact that they are so careful to avoid trouble. The young are produced alive, another important factor in preserving the continuity of the species.

A scorpion moults seven times before it reaches maturity, and the period required to accomplish all these stages varies with individuals, some moulting for the seventh time just after a year old, while others require anything up to another six months. This moulting is an important feature of scorpion life. It is a long and tedious process, the creature being temporarily defenceless, occasionally the process leads to the loss of a limb or some other injury. When the stages have been completed, however, the scorpion has a highly effective armour.

The term "clad in her children" has already been applied to the mother scorpion, and it is undoubtedly an excellent description of the way she carries her family on her back. Afterwards these youngsters go off to seek their own fortunes, but when there is trouble most of them seem to hurry back to their mothers. They are very slow over mating.

THE PROGRESS OF A SAVAGE

Specially written for East Africa

By Sir Robert Proctor.

Kingori was just an ordinary young Kikuyu savage leech from the adjoining Reserve when Ontoga, our cook, suggested he should be signed on to fetch water and clean the pots with ashes. There were also sent two iron smooth-coated mongrels to tick and love when ever there was any time to spare.

He grew rapidly with regular food, and in a few months earned a step up, carrying food from the benches to the dining room from which, at some times, saw a thin arm, unrecognisable through a forgotten plate at Clege's table now. Later when more efficient admiration of the squabs Ordinance sent Clege back to his father, a sharp Kingori was given a trial as chief house-boy.

What a crazy mat of hair he had, a springy red above, chocolate face, whose single revealed perfect row of teeth save for the two centre ones in the bottom jaw, which his mother had knocked out when she had pierced the lobes of his ears and put in the little wooden pegs. When off duty he would amuse himself by the hour sitting in the sun combing his fringe with an odd-shaped home-made comb.

Full of smiling self-confidence, and surprisingly

stupid in some ways, he soon acquired an intimate knowledge of house-routine. What he obtained the last day of his life was the dust

and so forth as to the dust, and so forth as to the dust, and so forth as to the dust.

Typical of his race, he was intensely inquisitive and surprisingly observant. Apparently knowing no English, he generally managed to grasp the purport of most conversations when guests were present. He would note the coming and going of everyone, and loved to pick up gossip from passing boys to relate to me at the end of the day.

Three years with us found Kingori quite sophisticated. All trace of the savage seemed to have vanished. In the town one could see him, get up regardless—in shorts, striped shirt and rumble, even a hair-horrid but inevitable. But nothing altered that wonderful fuzzy hair.

Then one morning he said, without warning, that he must leave that very day, for his father had sent for him. I paid him his money and he departed, uncertain when he would return. He never came back.

A year later, when motoring through the Reserve, I had tyre trouble and was fiddling with the spare wheel when a passing Native stopped and stared at the car. To his hearty "amba, amba," I paid little heed; beyond acknowledging it "Don't you know me, bwana?" I heard.

The Transformation

Looking up, I recognised the smile and nothing else. Could this being ever have been a well-trained factor in our household? Yet it was Kingori right enough, Kingori who once delighted to set his table or make the beds, and who had quite an intimate knowledge of my domestic affairs.

He had broadened out into a fine man and was indeed a picture. Naked save for a bunch of leaves cut from a particular shrub, his shining body was rubbed over with red earth and grease, creating that never-to-be-forgotten gleam of the Akike. His wonderful hair had come into its own and was a triumph indeed. Heavy with grease and red earth and plaited with grass, the outstanding feature was a heavy pigtail at the back, with smaller ones over the forehead and each ear. Large circles of wood filled the pierced lobes of his ears.

Hung from his neck were a few charms and a snuff-burn. Into the leather girdle which set off his slim waist was stuck a long knife in a scabbard, a cabbard. Round his neck and ankles were rings of colourful fur, and just below the knees curious pod-shaped metal boxes with a loose stone in each. When he walked or ran these would set up a rhythmic beat creating a most startling effect. Carrying a club as well as a beautifully balanced spear with a long thin blade, he was well armed. A ball of fine ostrich feathers on the point, however, showed he was on a peaceful mission. One cheek was adorned with a curious pattern in white, and his legs were daubed with stripes of paint. The dance season was in full swing and he was on his way to one of the initial ceremonies.

"Where are you coming back?" I asked. "Heaven knows it was an affair of God." Beside this, his father was now dead and his mother was old, and he must soon take a wife. The hundred goats were intact save for one, purchased so in peace, "bwana," he said, "and we had chased awhile, and ran down the steep slope of the gorge to the ring of dancers gathered below by the stream.

As I clambered into our box-bodied car there came to me the sound of the monotonous "Ah kah, ah kah," and the thump of the dancers' feet.

Settling into top gear, I began to think about progress and civilisation—and then I gave it up.

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

Names of the Guests

THE principal guests of the East African Dinner Club at this year's dinner are to be the members of the East African Commission on Closer Union and their wives, the secretaries who accompanied the Commission throughout the tour of the territories, and Colonel W. H. Franklin. Invitations have already been accepted by Sir Hilton and Lady Young, Sir Reginald and Lady Mann, and Mrs. J. H. Oldham, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Downie, and Colonel Franklin. Sir George and Lady Schuster are unfortunately unable to attend on account of a long standing engagement for the same evening.

The demand for tickets is already so great that any of our readers anxious to attend who have not obtained seats are recommended to apply immediately to the Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, permitting at the rate of 17s. 6d. each, or 15s. in the case of members of the Dinner Club. The accommodation is limited, and those who do not apply until the eleventh hour are likely to find that they have excluded themselves from what promises to be the best of these annual functions, for this year the speeches are to be few, in order that those who attend may have an opportunity of moving about and meeting their friends. As less than one hundred tickets remain available, our readers should write without delay.

GAME AND THE TSETSE-FLY.

Is Extermination a Cure?

DR. CERUDE FULLER, sometime Chief Entomologist of the Union of South Africa, and now holding a similar post in Mozambique, has been creating quite a storm in the Union by his uncompromising advocacy of wild game extermination as the only possible method of getting rid of the tsetse-fly. In this he has been supported by Mr. W. Jarvis Palmer, described as "the well-known Johannesburg authority on tsetse." Both maintain that no method of dipping and no strength of dip will kill the tsetse, but that by killing off all game, the fly may be starved to death and the country rendered safe for imported beasts.

It was not to be supposed that so drastic a recommendation would pass without protest. Dr. Ernest Warren, Director of the Natal Museum, retorted that fly is often scarce or absent in game areas, while swarming in districts devoid of game, in which he was corroborated by Mr. R. C. Wood, a well-known settler who referred to Mr. Swainson's bush work near Mwanza, Tanganyika, where bush clearing and grass burning are being successfully employed. Captain H. C. Shortridge, Director of the Caffrarian Malaria, King Williamstown, speaking from his experience of Northern Rhodesia, supports Dr. Warren. Mrs. S. Caldwell, Cape Province representative of the Wildlife Protection Society of South Africa, naturally takes up the cudgels on behalf of the wild game, and kindly suggests that Dr. Fuller "left for the seat of a neighbouring Government in an atmosphere of applause and imitation."

One point appears certain—that our knowledge of the monomorphs of the tsetse-fly, and even of the character of the trypanosome, is insufficient at present to justify any such method of control as that suggested by Dr. Fuller. But it seems to have been a pretty quarrel.

PICTURES OF AFRICAN BIG GAME

GENIUS is not often hereditary, but the Millais family is an exception to the rule. East Africans will recall with pleasure the delightful drawings of African fauna by Mr. J. G. Millais and the Fine Art Society's exhibition in New Bond Street, which closed last Saturday, proves that Mr. H. Raoul Millais, the grandson of the late Sir John Millais, P.R.A., is endowed with a full share of the family talent. Mr. Raoul Millais has accompanied his father on some of his big game expeditions in Africa, and with water colours and chalk he has recorded his impressions of the great beasts he encountered. The picture of a buffalo headed by an old bull and all ready to charge, is wonderfully good, and the Giant Sable Antelope, gone at Angola in 1928, gives just the stance and pose of that splendid animal. In chalk Mr. Millais renders two portraits of Nuer Natives with fidelity, the high lights being very effective. One learns, without surprise, that the exhibition has been a great success, it deserved to be.

THE HOUSING OF NATIVE LABOUR

THE pamphlet issued by the Labour Department of the Uganda Government on the "Housing and Hygiene of African Natives on Plantations, Estates, and at Mineries" obtainable from the Government Printer, Entebbe, is a most useful document. An introductory note explains that it is published in the hope that it will be of assistance to employers of labour, who will assuredly derive considerable advantage from a careful study of its pages.

Mr. H. Pellow Wright, the Director of Labour, who is to be congratulated on the practical value of this report, wisely abstains from urging measures which, though excellent in theory, cannot be put into practice through lack of the necessary funds. Bearing in mind the financial difficulties of many planters, he has made suggestions which can be adopted in part, if not in entirety, by any European employer of labour, to whose attention we cordially commend the document. The detailed plans with which the pamphlet is illustrated considerably add to its value.

THE VALUE OF ISLAM.

EAST AFRICANS, especially those on the coast who come into close contact with Muhammadans, will welcome the new edition of Major A. G. Leonard's book on "Islam, her Moral and Spiritual Value." It is eighteen years since the author first published his work, and his revision maintains the broad-minded, unbiased, and unbigoted character of the original. While carefully avoiding positivism, he admittedly shows Islam at her best, and the book will be read in the light of that conviction. The Rt. Hon. Lord Amey Ali, P.C., C.I.E., C.I.B., who contributes an appreciative Foreword, claims that "Major Leonard has laid the world under a hat for his admirable monograph on a peculiarly important subject." A. J. F.

A DELIGHTFUL GIFT.

Do you want to send a present to a friend? Give "The Company of Adventurers," a delightful record of pioneer life in East and Central Africa.

East Africa, 91, Great Fitchfield Street, London, W. 1, will send it anywhere by registered post, on receipt of 17/-.

Read the reviews on the outside flap cover.

European traders. Mr. Aitken emphasises the need for a reduction in the number of middlemen, which probably is a matter of policy involving heavy expense. In U.S.A. these people are known as "scalpers" and are a bugbear of the business even in that settled community. The restraint of their activities in East Africa is greatly to be hoped for. Never having had any dealings in Kenya cotton, I am much interested in what Mr. Aitken writes. Probably the area to be controlled is less scattered and, of course, smaller than in Uganda.

West Africa also works under Government direction, all the ginneries being the property of the British Cotton Growing Association Ltd., now a purely trading concern without any form of subsidy. The private trader is almost entirely excluded from the market for seed cotton, as the B.C.G.A. are not in a position to enter into contracts for ginning, without very great latitude as to the date at which such ginning would be done. Also the B.C.G.A. act on the principle that their accumulated funds are to be used for fostering the growth of cotton even with the risk of loss, which puts the business on such a footing as to make it impracticable on a commercial basis. This system is undoubtedly a sound one from an Empire point of view, but unfortunately the quality of the cotton does not always meet the requirements of British spinners, and is somewhat difficult of disposal.

In South Africa the Government have united with the growers in the establishment of agencies for seed supply, markets for the sale of baled cotton, and the appointment of expert graders to assist in the sale of ginned cotton at central markets, mainly Durban, with most excellent results. The ginning business is in the hands of well-capitalised British firms, and all transactions are under strict regulations. The South African market is similar to the cotton markets of Egypt and America, in that all the dealings are in baled cotton and not in seed (i.e. ginned) cotton. Difficulties of climate, insect pests, etc., have so far prevented any great extension in the area under cotton in the Union.

It will be seen that each of the cotton-growing areas of Africa has its own special methods and difficulties, but it may be laid down as a general statement that in East Africa (Uganda especially) the ills are of a nature that can be removed by united action, and even if the bulk of the crop finds an ultimate destination in the East, it is not a matter of great immediate concern, seeing that every bale shipped from Africa to the consuming centres liberates a similar quantity from other sources, and thus adds to the prosperity of the place of growth in Africa, and gives consumers a larger total supply of the raw material for their manufactures.

Since the foregoing was written, the B.C.G.A. have held their annual meeting, and have decided to apply for powers to return half of their subscribed capital to the subscribers. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this recommendation, seeing that at the same time stress was laid on the need for further efforts for the development of both present areas under cultivation, and for the opening of new ones.

Are the new areas able to finance their schemes unaided? Must Uganda desert to work out its own salvation under Japanese auspices? Who are the people to whom the receipt of a share of the money will be such a godsend, and are they ever asked for it? Finally, how has this money been accumulated?

The only one of these questions which I am capable of answering is the last. It has been partly secured by a series of favouring (i.e., rising) markets, which have enabled the Association to sell

the cotton they bought at more than it cost them, in spite of their occasional losses to the growers at "uneconomic rates," to those industry, also it has been partly secured by the sale of ginneries in Uganda.

The experience of the members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and the continued existence of futures markets show that the permanence of such market conditions cannot be relied on, and as regards the money received from the sale of ginneries, surely the retention of ample capital assets is essential for a continuance of the admirable policy of encouragement which has hitherto been such a distinguishing feature of the B.C.G.A.

Nothing could be more likely to confirm U.S.A. planters in the policy of restriction of acreage (so as to secure high prices for a small crop) than actions which they are likely to regard as an abandonment of the growth of British cotton through the dissipation of so large a proportion of the fighting funds of the B.C.G.A.

Yours faithfully,

Liverpool

W. A. BALL

THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA

A description of the Snake.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In your issue of March 8 Mr. A. Sakell gives a description of the "crowing crested cobra," and states that the *khoboko* answers to this description.

During the War I made the personal acquaintance of this snake and can definitely state that it

- (a) Has no crest,
- (b) Does not crouch, and
- (c) Has no spikes at the end of its tail.

It is, in fact, much like an ordinary snake, except that for its length it is extraordinarily slender, and has very deep jaws which are five to six inches in depth, it measures from ten to fourteen feet in length, and from four to six inches in girth. Having made these measurements myself, I know them to be correct.

Yours faithfully,

Shwme

E. C. A. DAVEY.

Tanganyika Territory.

SISAL EXPORTS FROM KENYA.

East Africa's Total, Nearly 50,000 Tons.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Wigglesworth's letter in your current issue on the above subject, whilst I do not wish to contradict Mr. Wigglesworth, and whilst also I have no special knowledge as to what the Hon. Alex. Hoim was referring to, I think that it is possible that he was referring to the export of sisal from East Africa as a whole being 50,000 tons, and not from Kenya as the export from

Kenya for 1927 was	15,889
Tanganyika for 1927 was	34,000
Malaya for 1927 was (all fibres)	40,600

Yours faithfully,

C. H. DALE, Deputy Commissioner.

H. M. Eastern African Department of Trade and Information Office.

London, S.W. 1.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Uganda Butterflies and Motor Cars.

A contributor to *The Natal Advertiser* notes a curious phenomenon. He records that on the road from Kampala to Fort Portal there are millions of butterflies of all sorts, which cling to the radiator of the car. When one stops the car, one finds the radiator simply covered with them. We have known these flies chase cars and bicyclists, and caterpillars stop trains, but this habit on the part of butterflies is news. What a chance for a collector!

A Good West for Kenya.

It is quite a pleasant change to read something nice said about Kenya. The Baroness de Fuyll, who is an Englishwoman, by the way, has been telling a South African reporter how hard everybody worked in Kenya. "The women," she said, "work as hard as the men. As the Baroness had just said a visit to East Africa, she was in a position to judge. Moreover, she was delighted at the hotels. All the time we struck only one bad one, declared this owner of a castle in the most beautiful part of the Austrian Tyrol and a huge cattle ranch in Argentina.

Fine Empire Marketing Board Posters.

Having had occasion to criticise the East African sales poster of the Empire Marketing Board, it is with the greater pleasure that we are able to commend heartily the series which is at present being broadcast over the country. "Broadcast" seems the proper word, for they are to be encountered in the most unlikely places. Three of the pictures represent Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and Bombay as seen from the deck of a liner, and our many readers who have made the voyage East will appreciate the delightful atmosphere which the artist—a well-known specialist in marine work—has transferred to his canvases. The Canal is, perhaps, a trifle idealised, but "off Gib" the sea has just that deep, turquoise tint and that crisp, foam-touched roughness which many East Africans will recognise. One can almost taste the salt air and feel the cool breeze. The posters are splendid.

The Latest Elephant Tragedy.

It is in no light spirit that we comment on the sad death of a young Njala chemist, related in a cablegram from Nairobi. According to the message—

"An elephant suddenly appeared through the bush behind, seized him in its trunk and dashed him against a tree, breaking the tree. It then battered him against the stump of the tree. The man managed to creep away, but the elephant charged at him again, and knelt down on his back, after which it picked him up in its trunk and hurled him into the long grass. The man was unable to hear, as he was bound and taken to hospital at Njala, where he died from his injuries."

That any human being should survive such treatment seems incredible. The force required to break a tree, using a man as a medium, must, one would have thought, have produced immediate fatal injuries. To batter the stump of the tree with the same unfortunate and to kneel on him are just what an enraged elephant would do, but how could any man still live? Presuming that the account is accurate, the tragedy deserves more than a passing notice, if only to prove what ill-treatment the human organism is capable of supporting.

The Intelligence of the Hippopotamus.

The hippopotamus has always been a bit of a butt for the humorist. One writer has called him as "the sort of fat fellow who sits on the back porch without his collar on hot afternoons while his wife takes in washing for a living." But it is possible that he has been misjudged—he, or more likely, she. The famous hippo baby, Jimmy, which eighteen months ago was the first of the breed born in the London Zoo for fifty-five years, has been sold to America—British treasures inevitably go West. It took a fortnight's hard work to persuade Jimmy to go into the cage which was to carry him abroad, which argues that he, at least, was not such a fool as he may have looked. After his departure his mother missed him, and naturally enough blamed her husband, "Bob." So energetic was she in her protests, carried out by the only means possible to her, her teeth, that the Zoo authorities have had to pronounce a divorce. Jimmy and Bob and Joan now occupy separate houses. Whether they will carry the human analogy further and "make it up" remains to be seen.

London versus Africa.

A correspondent who is jealous of the fame of London, which he maintains can compete with Africa even in snake stories, draws our attention to an adventure which has just occurred right in the heart of the metropolis, and which is thus described in a national daily newspaper.

"The Rev. E. C. Rees, while looking through the windows of his home in Kensington Park Road, W., yesterday saw a snake about a yard long wriggling across his front garden. He picked up a walking stick and ran out after it, but the snake wriggled through a hedge into the next garden. Eventually it came out into the road, and Mr. Rees ran after it again. When he lifted his stick the snake reared up and shot out a fang. Mr. Rees stunned it and then killed it with a blow. A crowd of people watched the fight. The snake was carried into Mr. Rees's front garden and placed on the grass to attract the mate, which is believed to be in the garden. Neighbours said they have seen a snake like the one caught during several previous years. It is thought there is a nest in Mr. Rees's garden."

"Your 'growing' crested cobra," he writes, "was a good yarn and has, I am glad to see, excited immense interest. But no African snake I have ever heard of can 'shoot out' a fang. Can you beat it?"

Men and the Derby.

Africa has had its share in the stirring events connected with this year's Derby. An officer of the West African Frontier Force in Nigeria is reported to have drawn the favourite in the Calcutta Sweep, and the owner of a well-backed horse, "Royal Minstrel" is in Africa somewhere in the blue, "photographing giant gorillas," as a Nairobi correspondent has it. This gentleman is really most inconsiderate for underrating the value of his entry is void if anything fatal happens to him before the race. As literally millions of money will change hands in bets and sweepstakes after the result of the race is known, it seems deplorable to think of the confusion if it is discovered that the owner of an entered horse was really dead before June 6. It may be months before the owner of "Royal Minstrel" returns to civilisation with his photographs, and the alternative, as the lawyers say, he may never return *absentem*, for the giant gorillas may object to being photographed and express their dislike in their rough way. As the drawer of "Royal Minstrel" in the Calcutta Sweep is himself a race-horse owner, he will appreciate all the necessities of the problem.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. Genshy Lora has returned to Malaya from his visit to Java.

Mr. P. Wyndham, of Kapsaas, Kenya, and Mushi, Tanganyika, is at present in London.

Mrs. F. H. Sprout, the well-known Kenya coffee planter, has just arrived in London from Nairobi.

The King and the Queen of the Belgians left Europe on Tuesday for their voyage to the Belgian Congo.

Mr. Hewins, Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan, has arrived in this country.

We learn with regret of the death in Egypt of Captain W. M. Sloan, formerly of the K. A. F. and at one time Secretary of the Mombasa Club.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephenson, who has been Commandant of the Northern Rhodesian Police for the past three years, has just arrived on leave.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, M.P., whose East African interests are extensive, was the principal guest on Tuesday evening at the Navy Club Dinner.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell's speech at the St. George's Day dinner in Nairobi was, we are told, one of the wittiest efforts which the Kenya capital has heard for a long time.

Monsieur Prudhomme, one of the most popular French residents in East Africa, is reported to have shot in Uganda a lion which is believed to constitute an easy record for the Protectorate.

On his return to Belgium from East Africa, Prince Eugene de Ligne has told the Press that he believes European settlements in the Kiyn district will be even more prosperous than that in Kenya.

Mr. G. R. F. Stevens, Assistant Native Commissioner Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to Sesheke on his return from leave, and Mr. C. J. Bowdon has been appointed to Mpika.

Bishop Birraux and Superior General Vallard, of the White Fathers, recently toured the mission stations of Tanganyika Territory, the Bishop riding a motor-cycle and his colleague astride the charger.

The retirement from the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railway of Mr. C. M. Babbury is announced. Having spent more than twenty years in East Africa, he will be well known to many of our readers.

We hear that a branch of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa may be established in Kipkarren. A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. L. A. Johnson, of Turbo, is considering the matter.

The sketches of Mr. W. R. Leigh, who was selected by the late Mr. Carl Akeley to paint the backgrounds for the African Hall in the American Museum of Natural History, are on exhibition in the United States.

The Hon. R. F. Watson, second son of the late Lord Manton and Clair, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Angela Dennis, youngest daughter of the late Colonel G. A. T. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis of Camberley.

Major Cochrane Patrick, who was in charge of the Northern Rhodesian aerial survey, recently motored from Bulawayo to Beira in the short period of ten days, and, accompanied by Mrs. Cochrane Patrick, proceeded to Khartoum by steamer.

To Captain Tunnicliffe, Police Commandant of the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan, must be given the credit for the capture of one of the witch doctors responsible for the Lau Nuer rising last December, at the time of the murder of Captain Fergusson.

Senator May, recently addressing the Bremen branch of the German Colonial Union, declared that no nation had treated Natives better than the Germans, and added that Germany had more need of Colonies to-day than ever. Germans must, he said, continue without cessation and with greater force to demand Oversea territories.

Rev. E. A. Gill, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, recently addressed a meeting in Tannan, in which town his parents live and in which he at one time served with a firm of solicitors. Mr. Gill said that the Europeans, one met in Zanzibar were "jolly good chaps" as men, but most of them were utter failures as Christians.

We recently reported that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for the appointment of a Director of Public Works for that Protectorate. It is now learnt that Mr. F. A. Buckley, Resident Engineer, Kenya, has left the Colony on promotion to the new post, in which his many Kenya friends will wish him success.

The Rev. O. F. Cordell has arrived in Tanganyika Territory with five helpers as the first contingent sent by the Australian Mission Society to that Territory. Bishop Chambers, who was recently made the first Bishop of the new diocese of Central Tanganyika, and who will make his headquarters at Dodoma, expects to leave Australia with a further twenty helpers during the month of August.

Mr. James Ballantine, of Edinburgh, has been commissioned to design a number of memorial windows for the new church of the Church of Scotland for the use of planters in the Mlanje district, Nyasaland. Two of the windows form a memorial to Mr. Henry Brown, the pioneer planter of Mlanje, and his wife, and another is to the memory of Mr. Pelham Aldrich Wykesmith, of the Ruu Estate.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, whose East African interests are well known, addressed the ladies' Imperial Club last week on "Home and Empire Trade."

□ □ □ □

Three Kenya ladies, Miss Knightly, Miss Bagley and Miss McConell, are to take part in the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which begins at Bisley on July 2.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant R. R. Bentley, who recently arrived in England after flying from Cape Town, lectured to the Royal Aeronautical Society on Friday last on some "Technical Aspects of My African Flight."

□ □ □ □

The rumour that Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, was to succeed Sir Leslie Wilson as Governor of Bombay is proved to have been without foundation by the official announcement of the appointment of Sir Frederick Sykes.

□ □ □ □

In last week's issue appeared a note regarding the death in Nakuru of Mr. A. F. Duder. The announcement should have referred to Mr. Dan Duder, and we trust that the error will not have caused inconvenience to Mr. A. F. Duder.

□ □ □ □

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. John Frederic Henn, of Kiambu, Kenya Colony, elder son of Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.P., and Lady Henn, and Miss Hester Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Augustus Scobell Orlebar and Mrs. A. S. Orlebar, of Tetworth Hall, Sandy.

□ □ □ □

Captain W. Grazebrook, the unofficial European member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar, who has just arrived in Europe on a combined business and holiday trip, has been one of the keenest public workers in the Spice Island, in which he has made his headquarters, and enjoys the confidence of all sections of the community.

□ □ □ □

We hear that Kitale's recent experiment of holding a 1914-15 All Services' Dinner was so triumphantly successful that the function is likely to become an annual event. The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, attended and proposed the toast of "The Services," to which Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., responded. The Chairman, Brigadier-General H. K. Jackson, C.B., D.S.O., proposed "The Guests," on whose behalf Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Wilkinson, D.S.O., replied. Major F. C. Jack, D.S.O., M.C., who was primarily responsible for the holding of the Dinner, must have felt well repaid for the hard work which he devoted to its organisation.

□ □ □ □

Mr. F. C. Linde, the Liberal member of the East Africa Commission of 1924, wrote a few days ago: "If our railways and roads were carried through the whole of East Africa, where the population is most dense, and greater assistance was given in the teaching of agriculture, cattle-raising, and craftsmanship, we should in time reap the benefit of increased demand, not only for Lancashire goods, but for agricultural implements, and many of the amenities of civilised life. It has been the experience of West Africa, and I am confident it can be repeated in East Africa, without any injury to the European settler, whom I would encourage and assist in every way. It seems to me that there is ample scope for this policy."

Major-General Sir Richard Henry Ewart, who died at Farnborough on Sunday, May 27, at the age of sixty-three.

all who saw service in East Africa during the War, for he became D.A. and O.M.G. in December, 1915, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, and continued in that capacity until 1918. He was mentioned in despatches four times, promoted Major-General for distinguished services in the field, and received the honour of K.C.M.G., besides the General Service and Victory medals. After the Armistice he acquired an estate, "Watermead," at Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, but having been advised to return to Europe for health reasons, he sold it in 1925.


Born in 1864, the son of Colonel C. H. Ewart, 1.S.C., General Ewart joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1883, but transferred almost immediately to the Hampshire Regiment, and in 1885 to the 31st Punjab, Indian Army. He served in the Hazara Expedition, 1891, in the Supply and Transport Corps (medal with clasp), and in the Hazara Expedition, 1892, when he was promoted captain. For his services with the Wazaristan Field Force, 1894-95, he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. In 1911 he was promoted to colonel, and a few months later was appointed A.D.C. to the King. In 1912 he was made C.I.E. When the War broke out, he served with the Indian Corps in France as Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport, being mentioned in despatches, receiving the 1914 Star, and being created C.B.

After his African service he worked for the Central Prisoner of War Committee in London and abroad, then in Berlin as Red Cross Commissioner after the Armistice, and as Chief of the British Military Mission. In 1925 he was appointed Colonel-Commandant, Indian Army Service Corps. He received a number of foreign decorations, and on his retirement was awarded a vacant Good Service Pension. General Ewart was thrice married, and had three daughters, of whom one married Mr. C. A. Barron, J.C.S., and another, Major G. M. McGevery, D.S.O.

THE CORONA CLUB DINNER.

THE Corona Club, which consists of past and present members of the Civil Service of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and of past and present members of the staff of the Colonial Office, will hold its annual dinner on June 13. Founded in 1900 for the purpose of holding an annual service dinner, with a view to affording officers on leave the opportunity of a social meeting with each other, with the officials of the Colonial Office, and with past Crown Colony officers, the Club—which has no premises or functions apart from the annual dinner—has been remarkably successful, as can be estimated from the fact that the membership has increased from 300 at its inauguration to some 2,700 today, and that the average attendance at the dinner is now 100. The present membership, nevertheless, represents only a fraction of the Colonial Services, and any officers of those services, 50 of whom are eligible for membership, irrespective of rank, who wish to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. J. Jeffries, at the Colonial Office. This year's dinner, the twenty-fifth, will be held in the Connaught Rooms, the charge of 75s. including wines and cigars. The Hon. J. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, again hopes to preside. The dinner itself and the smoking conversation which follows (the idea was that of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain) certainly constitute a most enjoyable social event for any officer on leave.


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Collier's Weekly	..	0 15 0
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BETTER PRICES FOR CLOVES

East Africa in the Press

YAKOBO KNOCKS DOWN A LION.

A NATIVE contributor writes to the Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle:—
February 26th the evening meal at Sal Point, Yakobo with Irene his wife were in their veranda, suddenly came a lion and caught Irene, and Irene leapt with her knees. Yakobo her husband was near the spot sitting in his easy chair; he saw the huge head covering his wife, and went to the rescue, and the lion lift up his head to Yakobo, and immediately Yakobo gave the lion a strong blow with his right arm, and knocked the lion down, and the lion burst not to come back to him or her, but fly away for his safety, and Yakobo and Irene went into their house. Yakobo has done this! The same Yakobo killed a leopard in his house to save his flock in 1926, he is one of the daring ones. Irene has got some scratching of the lion's paws, and is in our hospital at Likoma.

That aromatic little spice, the clove, has suddenly become a matter of international importance. The Daily Mail, adding that state Government officials have issued communications with regard to it, Legislative Councils have discussed it, and in Mining Lane brokers and merchants have been eagerly competing to secure adequate supplies.

Prohibition in the United States caused a slump in the demand for cloves, which had been a popular equipment of the bars. German scientists produced a synthetic substitute to provide vanilla flavouring, a purpose for which the clove had been used, and so the growers of this spice in Zanzibar and the Island of Pemba fell upon evil times, so evil in fact that at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of that Protectorate the British Resident, Sir Claud Hollis, announced an increased bonus to growers. What will concern the British housewife more than that is that during the last three days cloves have advanced to a 1 lb. price. But that is nothing to do with the new duties in Zanzibar, but because there has been an increased demand from the East for these spices.

OBSERVATIONS OF AFRICAN CHILDREN.

MISS E. BE NEVE FOSTER says in the course of an interesting article on "African Children" in The Tablet:—

"African children seem not to pass through any period of broken speech and childish mispronunciation. They never make grammatical mistakes. The child's vocabulary is smaller than the adult's, but it is equally correct—and this in spite of the elaborate grammatical system of class prefixes.

The tiny children who come to school often take their lessons more seriously than the older ones. One small girl of four who used to join older girls at a sewing-class was very indignant once when I made her wait for a needle while I first helped the big girls. "You grudge me a needle, do you?" she exclaimed in fury. "The wild beasts will come and eat you!"

I do not think the Bantu have much colour-felling, save where they have learnt it from the European. Some little Waswahili girls who used to play at being Europeans made no attempt to whiten their faces for the part. The essentials of the game were a string tied tightly round the waist and a high-pitched conversation in staccato sentences. It was strange, on the contrary, to notice the strong colour-consciousness manifested by a European baby brought up in a mission hospital and left largely to the care of native nurses. She was only about a year old and had seen many more Africans than Europeans. Some of the Africans she detested, and some she loved, but she always infinitely preferred to be with Europeans.

NYASALAND'S EDUCATION POLICY

WE have already published certain criticisms of the educational policy of the Nyasaland Government. In the current issue of Central Africa, the M.C.A. monthly, the Bishop of Nyasaland writes:—

"The main criticism of the present scheme, which I think everyone who knows the facts must accept, is that the Government is taking a very complete control of education, and on paper at any rate, dictating terms and limitations of the most drastic character, while still taking it for granted that the missions will continue to pay for the greater part of the cost. I doubt if this has been done to the same extent before in any part of the world. Where the Government controls to anything like this extent, the Government pays. Here the familiar proverb is indeed upside down: the Government is to call the tune but the missions are to pay the piper.

However, the Ordinance is passed, and the future will depend on its administration. I cannot help wishing it had been drawn up on far less rigid lines, but I believe it is the wish of the Department to administer it sympathetically, and I hope they will be able to do so. I think, however, to do this they will have diplomatically to target a good many of its provisions. But this is always possible."

"The man who tells us that he shot an elephant with a shot-gun whilst the elephant was leaning against a pawpaw tree is in town," says The Uganda News, adding cryptically, "We have seen the man, but not the elephant."

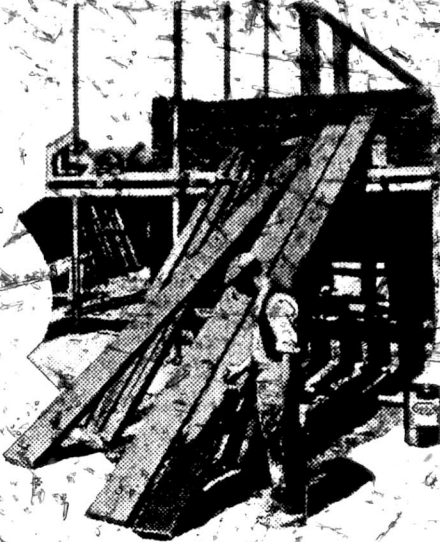
"EAST AFRICA" HOTEL REGISTER

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

Table listing hotels in London and other locations with details on room types, prices, and amenities. Includes entries for Dalwhinnie, Royal Clarence Hotel, Jersey Fairbanks Hotel, and others.

East Africa is to be seen weekly back of all Hotels marked with asterisk.

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The Chief Secretary to the Nyasaland Government has issued the following circular:

"It is universally recognised that an understanding of Native history, habits and mentality is essential for the work of Administrative Officers, missionaries, police, and in fact all who employ or whose work brings them into touch with Natives."

"The assistance in dealing with Native problems which would be provided by a greater knowledge of Native beliefs and customs as well as of languages, and particularly such peculiarities of languages as throw light on Native habits and way of thought, has long been obvious, and His Excellency has had under consideration the best means of encouraging such study and making its results generally available."

"Many individuals have acquired information of great value, but in most cases have not recorded it owing to the absence of any central agency for the collecting, editing and publishing such information so as to render it available to all whose work or interests are concerned with Native life."

"The establishment of a periodical journal appears to be the best means of effecting this and providing a channel through which all who have studied Native matters may make the information known to others, and those who wish for information on specific points may ask for it."

A Half-Yearly Bulletin.

"In the absence of a Department for Native Affairs, the Provincial Commissioner, Zomba Province, will therefore arrange for the publication of a

half-yearly bulletin containing papers and notes on Native customs, beliefs, languages, and history, and anyone who can supply or wishes for information on these matters is requested to communicate with the Provincial Commissioner."

"Apart from the information acquired by individuals now in Nyasaland, there is much recorded in diaries and mission records which is now accessible to the student but is often of special interest as portraying an earlier state of affairs, and affording by comparison a guide to the lines of Native development."

"Information, for instance, bearing on Native religious ideas, especially as shown in connection with dances, death and initiation ceremonies, witchcraft and rain-making, would be of the greatest value. Marriage and divorce, the economic position of women, family relationship and responsibilities, and the prevalence of ceremonies connected with ancestor worship are all matters in which information is needed for the correct dealing with the Native community. The comparison of the notes of different observers on these and other subjects will increase their value and bring out fresh aspects which require study."

"Should sufficient contributions be received, it is hoped to publish the first number of the Bulletin in June, 1928. Copies will be sent free to all contributors and to any others who apply."

According to an official message from Mozambique, 65,000 tons of sugar are expected to be produced in P. E. A. during the current year, of which 30,000 tons will be from the territories under direct administration, and 35,000 tons from the Mozambique Company's lands.

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WHAT KENYA THINKS

Comparison between Railways and Motor Transport.
From Our Nairobi Correspondent

The marked improvement in the Kenya road system during the last two or three years, while adding to the amenities of life in many ways, has created special problems not, however, peculiar to Kenya. Serious competition with the Kenya and Uganda Railway has arisen in the case of two roads which run parallel to the line, viz. the Mombasa-Nairobi road and the Thika-Nairobi road, so that the Railway Administration has found it necessary to make substantial reductions in freight charges on several commodities which have hitherto been carried at a high rate, such as wine and spirits, tobacco and sugar. As a business concern the Railway which really belongs to the people of the country, has to pay its way, and reduced freights on certain articles necessitate either a corresponding increase on others or cheaper railway working. The problem of road competition has thus to be faced and a solution found which is in the best interests of the community as a whole.

Undoubtedly cheaper motor vehicles and improved highways have greatly stimulated the travelling habit, and many people who formerly travelled by train now own cars. Nevertheless, it will probably be found, once the excitement of a new mode of independent transport has subsided, that many travellers will continue to patronise the Railway in the case of long journeys, especially in a country where many districts are subject to an average annual rainfall from 60 in. to 80 in. Many railway companies do not regard road transport as a harmful competitor, but recognise it as an indispensable feeder to their systems. Feeder roads constructed on their right of way must bring profit to the railway and also save the latter a good deal of unremunerative short haul business. It is now realised in America that the old article of objection to the use of motor vehicles was overstricken.

What Other Countries Have Done.

Railway labour under the pronounced disadvantage compared with road transport enterprises, they must carry all traffic which offers, whereas the latter can pick and choose, selecting only the more remunerative traffic and leaving the rest according to circumstances. Kenya is in the fortunate position of being able to study the effect of measures taken in other countries to deal with competition between road transport and railways.

Only road motor services are permitted, only under the following conditions:

- (a) All roads are open to the railway, from and to wharves and villages not served by the railway.
- (b) as feeder routes to towns and urban districts, and to stations for these urban areas.
- (c) for inter-urban routes between points which are not connected by any other railway services.

In Australia and New Zealand, in reference to the motor service is authorised, but in reference to the railway and in such cases it is intended to run parallel to the railway, and not to compete with it. In those cases in which licences for services are granted, conditions are imposed to ensure that the service does not unduly compete with the railway. Legislation on this subject also exists in many parts of the United States, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and it is understood that corresponding legislation is about to be passed in the Union of South Africa.

There is no doubt whatever that in many years to come Kenya will be largely dependent on the railway, which must be kept in the healthiest pos-

sible state as a public service financed by local taxpayers. It must be safeguarded against unfair competition, which is already showing signs of picking the eyes out of the traffic and which is under an obligation to the public to conduct its nature of its activities increasing the urgency of the railway in catering for public requirements.

How can the interests of the railway be best safeguarded without unduly repressing modern transportation development by road, air, or otherwise? It has been suggested that steps should be taken by Government to ensure—

- (a) That no mechanically propelled vehicle intended to be used for the conveyance of public traffic, whether passengers or goods, be allowed to ply unless specially licensed for the purpose;
- (b) that such licences be issued by Government only after reference to the Railway Administration, which will place on record any objections which in the public interest exist to the issue of such licences, and after such objections have been duly considered by a competent representative body;
- (c) that where Government decides to issue such licence it shall impose such conditions in regard to licence fees, rates, rates, etc. as are necessary to avoid wasteful competition and to ensure the safety and protection of public interests;
- (d) that effective steps be taken to ensure that any conditions laid down by regulations shall be rigidly enforced.

Fishing in the Kavirondo Gull.

I am indebted to its author, Mr. C. M. Dobbs, M.A., Provincial Commissioner, Nyaruga, for an extremely interesting pamphlet entitled "Fishing in the Kavirondo Gull-Lake Victoria," a study of which is commended to all those interested in the aquatic fauna of our premier pool. It is well known that Lake fish have from time immemorial formed one of the principal articles of diet of the Nilotic Kavirondo (Sholla), and during 1922 a fishing industry was started by Mr. Farup, who is undoubtedly the pioneer of an important industry. In 1923 no less than 20,000 nets were imported from England, which are sold in the Kisumu market at 18s. each. The fishing industry is now in the hands of Europeans who own the boats, which are manned by Native and Nyanja Natives, in addition to their pay receiving a share of the fish caught. The vessels used are locally built air-bottomed boats 25 ft. long, 6 ft. beam, and 2 ft. deep, and cost about £50 each. They carry a large sail and the crew is generally 3. They go out in the afternoon and lay the nets at sunset, taking up the catch before daybreak and returning to the mainland.

We are indebted to Mr. Michael Graham, M.A., who recently made a brief survey of the Lake fishery, for a mass of valuable information regarding the habits of many of the fish, which appear to be mostly water-birds and are consequently only found in comparatively shallow waters. Each boat puts out from ten to twenty nets each from 5 to 52 ft. mesh, which catch the popular *agege*, *gugu*, *gugu*, *mum*, *gungu*, *gungu*, and occasionally *gugu*. The nets are on a 40 ft. rope top and bottom. The tops are supported by corks and the bottom is made of iron and is supported by one or two iron posts, which are many feet through, forming an obstruction to the fish unless they are often damaged by floating islands, boats and crocodiles. The most valuable fish caught in the shallow water where nets cannot be used.

There appears to be no doubt that the fish taken in the Lake are diminishing and the industry steadily declining. Whereas in 1917-18 Sh. 16,350 were collected for licence, in 1923 Sh. 6,000 was the total collected, which in 1924 fell to Sh. 2,500. The decline in the industry appears to be due to three main factors:—(1) fewer fish in the Kavirondo Gull

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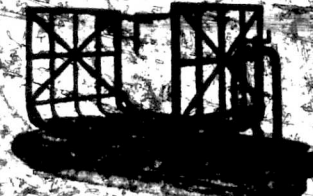


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than formerly; (b) decline in retail prices, giving less profit; (c) poverty of the fishermen. It is hoped that the Government will take steps in the light of Mr. Graham's report to conserve this valuable asset and promulgate rules for its exploitation on economic lines.

The Native Lands Bill.

After protracted negotiations between the Kenya Government and the Colonial Office, the Native Lands Trust Bill has at last been published for information prior to introduction at this month's session of the Legislative Council. It will be remembered that in October, 1926, the boundaries of the majority of the Native Reserves were gazetted, and the main object of the present Ordinance is to secure these lands for the use and benefit of the Native tribes concerned, for ever. It is also competent for the Governor, with the approval of the Legislative Council, to reserve further areas for the use and benefit of the Native tribes should such extensions in his opinion be necessary for their maintenance and support. A Central Native Lands Trust Board is to be established composed of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Chief Native Commissioner, the Commissioner of Lands, and four official members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board is given power to co-opt any number of Africans as members of the Board for the consideration of any particular matter.

The functions of the Central Board will be the control and management of all Native Lands, which must be administered for the use and benefit of the Native Tribes from whom they have respectively been reserved. It is also intended to appoint local Advisory Boards in each administrative district under the chairmanship of the Senior Administrative Officer, the personnel of which is to include one African. The local Advisory Board may further co-opt additional Africans for the consideration of any particular matter.

KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE.

Customs Figures for 1927.

In continuation of the details given last week, we append this further list of imports into Kenya and Uganda during 1927:—

Stationery.—Great Britain sent the rather surprising amount of £2,355 worth, of which £10,701 was to Government account, out of a total of £14,372.

Stoves, grates, and ranges.—Of a total of 140 tons imported, Great Britain supplied 135 tons, valued at £5,520.

Surgical instruments.—Home consumption, total value £4,447 (Great Britain £4,172); Government goods; Great Britain £2,795 out of a total of £3,047 (France £101).

Paraffin, kerosene, etc.—Government goods accounted for £4,658 from Great Britain and £227 from India and Burma; home consumption for £3,784 from Great Britain, out of a total imported valued at £10,558.

£70,000 spent on tea.

Tea.—India and Burma sent 4,852 cwt., valued at £49,010, and Ceylon 2,301 cwt., valued at £18,662, out of a total value of £69,582, which is £26,666 less than last year.

Tin, base plate of sheet.—Great Britain was the chief supplier with 883 tons, valued at £23,935, out of a total import of 929 tons, valued at £27,633.

Tinned fish.—Great Britain supplied £1,000 worth, Norway £2,182, and the U.S.A. £1,807, out of a total of £4,989.

Tinned meats.—£7,730 worth was imported from Tanganyika Territory and £1,050 from Great Britain, out of a total of £8,780. Last year the total was only £5,387, the bulk coming from the U.K. The imports from Tanganyika are presumably from the new Mwanza factory.

Tobacco.—Cigarettes imported amounted to value of £101,954, of which £100,372 came from Great Britain—an increase of £25,200 over last year. 779,589 lb. of manufactured tobacco were imported, valued at £79,646, of which Holland contributed £72,602, Great Britain £4,523, and South Africa £2,051.

Tools, artisans.—Great Britain contributed £12,978; the U.S.A. £6,112, and Germany £3,006 out of a total import valued at £22,054. In addition, Government purchased tools to the value of £2,218 from the U.K.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.—Total value of imports was £98,428, of which Great Britain supplied £42,224 for home consumption and £49,954 to Government account. Germany sent only £2,513 worth, and the U.S.A. £3,042 worth to the Government.

Typewriters from U.K. and U.S.A.

Typewriters.—Value of total imports was £7,600, consumers paying Great Britain £2,413 for 240 machines, and the U.S.A. £3,235 for 244. Government purchased 43 from the U.K. for £765, and 35 from the U.S.A. for £665.

Umbrellas.—Holland headed the list with £4,505, then came Great Britain with £2,577, and India with £2,245 out of a total value of £11,658.

Whisky.—Great Britain supplied 50,000 proof gallons, valued at £71,042, and the Irish Free State 2 new corners, 26 gallons valued at £39.

Wines.—Most of these came from France—28,473 Imperial gallons, valued at £17,794. Great Britain contributed £1,722, Portugal £5,004, Spain £3,407, and South Africa £561.

Wire, cable and ropes (not electrical).—Great Britain was the chief source of supply, with £4,238 (Government goods, £2,762) out of a total value of £4,633.

Wire fencing and haing.—Total imported was 140 tons, valued at £11,270, of which Great Britain supplied £8,265.

Wire, netting and twine.—Of the total imported valued at £10,705, Great Britain supplied £7,157, Germany sent £2,135 worth.

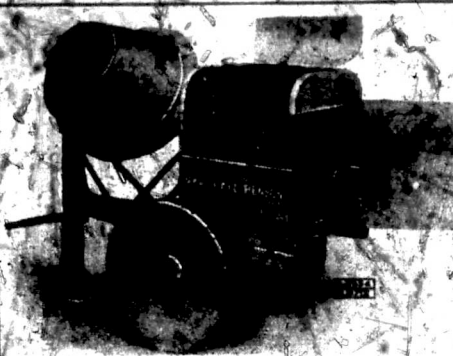
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THE MENACE OF NATIVE-OWNED STOCK.

Fears of Nanyuki Settlers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanyuki.

At a recent meeting of the Nanyuki Stock breeders' and Producers' Association the following resolution was passed *nem. con.* That this meeting, firmly believing that nothing should be left undone to wipe out the scourge of East Coast fever, and believing further that one step towards the desired end is the prohibition of all Native-owned cattle on alienated land, resolves that, as and when such prohibitive legislation is available, Government shall be requested to apply it to this district and take steps to ensure its actual enforcement.

It is impossible to over-emphasise the very grave menace that Native-owned stock on alienated lands is to the stock-breeding industry. East Coast fever, the greatest danger, is a tick-borne disease, and therefore the movement of non-immune cattle is the greatest medium of transmission. A tick travels little, if at all, except when food is available, and this food is always available on the skins of living animals.

Squatters and their cattle.

A squatter, to-day a trusted servant, may tomorrow be disloyal to his master and dismissed. He is thus obliged to find another farm for his cattle and his master to find another herd for his stock, and so this eternal movement goes on, continually providing a potential source of infection, not alone of East Coast fever, but also for other stock diseases, perhaps less insidious, but none the less serious. Again, the common Native currency is stock, and just as money is passed at a cash transaction, so the stock passes according to their traditions and customs, and although this actual passage and movement of cattle—very often quite unauthorised and uncontrolled—disease frequently follows. This is not difficult to understand, for the Natives regard any form of disease as a supernatural visitation, unaffected either by sanitary regulations or precautions.

The system of squatter cattle does not appear to be justified or economic. It is unjust both to the stock farmer and the Native: to the stock farmer because he has to take many risks over and above the inevitable dangers of infection; to the Native because it perpetuates or tends to perpetuate his system of barter in kind. Its persistence is a tacit acceptance of this system by the stock-breeders.

Native-owned sheep.

Native-owned sheep may similarly be regarded as an equally grave menace to the stock-breeding industry, and the meeting also resolved *nem. con.* That this Association request Government to bring about legislation prohibiting Native-owned sheep on alienated land owing to the menace of sheep diseases. The chief danger from Native-owned sheep is scab, which will never be eradicated as long as there are Native-owned sheep on alienated lands. The yearly loss to the sheep farmer through scab is large, as it means less wool per year, and less value for the clip.

To-day there is a general movement of Native-owned sheep, and it would seem that the permits issued are really worthless. Cattle diseases can generally be checked by dipping or inoculation, but this is far from the case with sheep diseases, some of which are incurable, such as Laikipia lung disease (a sheep disease indigenous to this particular district). Several sheep farmers have recently cut down their flocks, and in some cases have given up

sheep entirely on account of this menace, and will not exist until all Native-owned sheep are kept within a well-demarcated area.

Cleaning up the district.

A complete revivification of existing conditions is not to be advocated at once, as it would mean a return to such disorganisation, but a gradual movement to break down this squatter system on stock farms would in a very short time achieve what must eventually be achieved by the force of economic pressure, the chief factor of which shall be the necessity of grazing lands. Delay means greater risks, increased numbers of stock throughout the district, and further facilities for the spreading of disease. The solution surely lies in a persistent unity of desire towards the thorough cleaning-up of the district by compulsory dipping.

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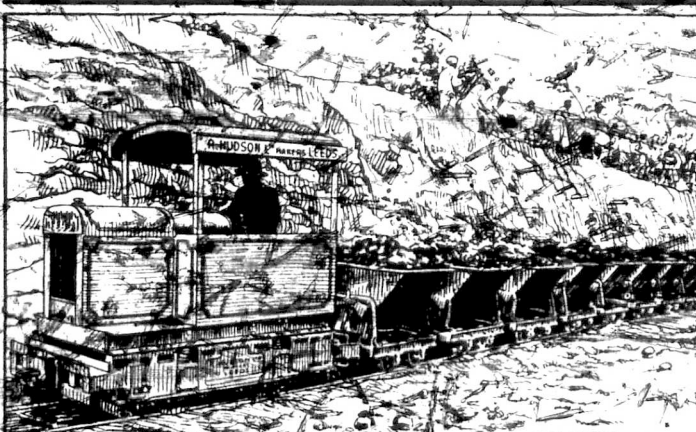
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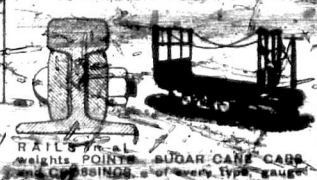
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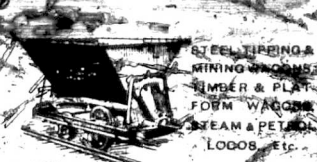


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East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa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

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.

Extensive building operations are reported from Moshi.

□ □ □ □

Last year the Sudan bought 628 bicycles, valued at ££ 4,607.

□ □ □ □

The fee in Uganda for a visitors' full game licence has now been increased to £50.

□ □ □ □

The Government of the Belgian Congo is about to bore for oil in the Kilo area.

□ □ □ □

The Uganda Civil Servants' Co-operative Stores Ltd. has decided to close down.

□ □ □ □

Increased planting of tobacco by Europeans and Natives in Uganda is anticipated.

□ □ □ □

50,057 bales of cotton were exported from the various stations and ports of Uganda during the first three months of this year.

□ □ □ □

The 1927 output of the Lugazi Sugar Factory, Uganda, is stated to have been 2,000 tons of sugar and 34,000 gallons of power-alcohol.

□ □ □ □

The Director of Agriculture of Uganda stated in a recent letter to the local Chamber of Commerce that a ton of cotton seed was sufficient to sow 224 acres.

□ □ □ □

The text of the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order in Council appeared in a recent issue of the Northern Rhodesian Official Gazette.

□ □ □ □

The Tanganyika Legislative Council has adopted a Loan Bill of £2,000,000, from which large sums are to be allocated for railway and road construction and improvements.

□ □ □ □

The Rhodesia Railways Trust report a profit of £262,068 on the year's working to March 31, 1928, compared with £138,782 for the previous twelve months. A dividend of 10 per cent is recommended, and a balance of £208,070 will be carried forward to next year's accounts. The report reminds shareholders that since the Railway Act of 1926 was passed by the Southern Rhodesian Government, similar legislation has been enacted for Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, and railway rates chargeable in these territories are now regulated by means of a Special Railway Commission.

We hear that a white hartebeest was captured in Northern Tanganyika. The correspondent who sends us the news states that the animal is believed by practically every local European to be a freak, probably an albino.

□ □ □ □

The phenomenal way in which certain mining properties in Northern Rhodesia are developing may be gleaned from the fact that a year ago there were only twenty Europeans on the Roan Antelope Mine, but at the end of 1927 the number had increased to 250, and it is expected to be nearly 1,000 before the end of 1928.

□ □ □ □

Trade imports into Tanganyika during January totalled £328,888, a large increase on the corresponding entries for January of 1927 of £247,337. It is satisfactory also to note that Great Britain's proportion was 46% against 35% for last year. Exports during the month were valued at £256,857, compared with £228,416 for 1927.

□ □ □ □

The annual general meeting of the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft (D.O.A.G.), which was held in Berlin a few days ago, was marked by numerous questions from shareholders, who were apparently not satisfied with the amount of information disclosed by the directors, who promised that clearer details should be furnished at next year's meeting. The net profits for 1927 were returned at 162,536 marks.



Above is a reproduction of the REGISTERED TRADE MARK of

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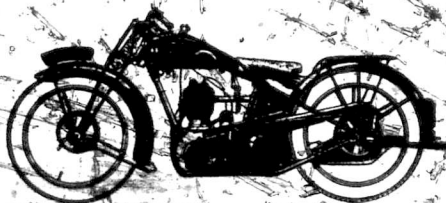
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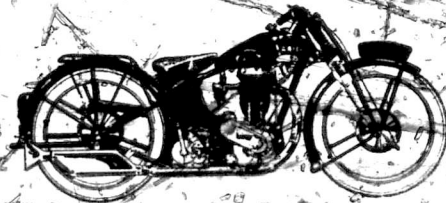


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There is News in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

TANGANYIKA'S LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED - NEW EAST AFRICAN WIRELESS SERVICE.

To be used mainly for Railway Purposes.

The £2,070,000 of the Tanganyika Government which was offered to the public on Monday was quickly oversubscribed. The price of issue was £96 10s. per cent. and although principal and interest are guaranteed by the British Treasury, full information was given regarding the financial position of the borrower and the objects for which the loan was required. The prospectus provides that the Loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Tanganyika Territory, will not be subject to any taxes, duties, or levies by the Government of the Territory.

The Territory, it was stated, has at present no outstanding public loans and its only indebtedness is in respect of advances made by the Imperial Exchequer as follows:

- (a) expenditure on railways and other public works, on which interest and sinking fund is being paid £2,050,038
- (b) War damage restoration and budget (including railway) deficits, on which no interest is being charged at present £1,075,508

The issue was made under the Tanganyika Loan Ordinance, 1928, for the purpose of raising a sum not exceeding £2,000,000, of which approximately seven-eighths will be spent on railway extension and improvement, the remainder being allocated to road and harbour improvement, to scientific research, and to the cost of raising the Loan. All the undertakings on which the money will be spent have been examined and approved by the Advisory Committee appointed with the approval of the British Treasury under the above-mentioned Act. The expenditure approved includes the following:

- Completion of Tabora-Mwanza Railway 6,210,000
- Construction of Moshi-Arusha Railway 280,000
- Re-laying Tanga Railway 700,000
- General Railway improvements, surveys, etc. 650,000
- Dar es Salaam and Mwanza Harbours 1,000,000
- Roads 75,000
- Research 35,000

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

OWING to the suspension of public auctions over the Whitsun holidays, our usual coffee market report is held over until our next issue.

OTHER PRODUCE

Caster Seed.—The nominal value is about £7 10s. to £18, according to sample.

Cotton.—According to the current circulation of the Liverpool Cotton Association moderate business has been done in East African cotton and quotations are advanced 5 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton during the forty-four weeks since August 1st 1927 are £7,210 and 84,024 bales respectively.

Cotton Seed.—The market is firm, but quiet, value remaining at about £9 2s. 6d. for July-August shipment. There are, however, no offers at that figure.

Groundnuts.—Business in new crop Dutches Salaam for July-August shipment has been done at £22, while the value of June-July shipment is about £21 17s. 6d. There is still a little old crop being offered down to £21 1s. for May-June shipment, but buyers are showing no interest.

Linseed.—The market has been quiet owing to the holidays, and nominal value for May-June and June-July is £15 18s. 6d., while for September-October the value is £16 10s.

Sisal.—For East African white and/or yellow for June-July shipment the price is firm at about £22, but offers are being offered at this price.

A private cable received in the City at the beginning of this week states that satisfactory rains continue generally throughout Kenya.

The new wireless telegraph service between Great Britain and Kenya which was to have begun on June 1 will, however, probably not be opened to the public until the 15th inst.

Tests between Great Britain and Kenya are now in progress, but a little longer experience seems desirable before instituting the public service.

Arrangements are being made for telegrams for transmission by the new service to be accepted at any postal telegraph office in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At the outset the service will be available in the outward direction from Great Britain for telegrams destined for places in Kenya and Uganda only.

The rates for telegrams by the new service from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to all destinations in Kenya and Uganda, as given in our last issue, are confirmed by the General Post Office. They compare with the present cable rates as follows:

	Wireless	Cable
Ordinary telegrams	1s. 6d.	2s. 4d.
Deferred telegrams	9d.	1s. 2d.
Daily letter telegrams	4d.	7d.
	(Minimum 7s. 6d.)	(Minimum 11s. 8d.)

The new service will be known as "Kenya Radio"; it should not be confused with the former "Empiradio" service to Kenya via Cape Town, which has already been discontinued. To secure the advantage of the lower rates telegrams should be marked "via Kenya Radio." No charge will be made for this routing instruction.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Grafton Castle" which left London for East Africa via Cape Town on May 31, carried the following passengers for

Beira	Mombasa
Mr. V. F. Parkes	Miss K. D. Colquhoun
Mrs. Burgess	Mr. At B. Condie
Capt. H. V. Casack	Mrs. Condie
Mr. J. Fisher	Miss F. H. Condie
Mrs. J. Arthur Lee	Miss J. Condie
Mrs. Lee	Mrs. W. G. Dawson
Mr. H. Leishman	Miss E. M. Evans
Mrs. Leishman	Miss C. H. Fleming
Mr. E. T. Buxford	Mr. H. R. Harris
Capt. I. C. Ramsay	Mrs. Harris
Mrs. I. C. Ramsay	Miss Harris
Miss Wilson	Miss D. A. Harris
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	Mrs. A. C. E. Langton-Coke
Mrs. E. N. O'Brien	Mrs. O. E. Mortimer
Capt. C. N. Wedge	Master J. Mortimer
Mrs. Wedge	Miss N. Mortimer
Master Wedge	Master A. Mortimer
Miss Wedge	Mr. O. E. Noel
Dr. B. O. Wilkin	Mrs. Noel
Mrs. Wilkin	Master D. Noel
Master M. J. Wilkin	Mr. West

The s.s. "Explorateur Grandjean," which left Marseilles to-day, June 7, for East Africa, carries the following passengers for

Mombasa	Zanzibar
Mr. R. Coupland	Mr. F. F. Smallwood
Mrs. H. S. George	Mr. F. G. Thompson
Mrs. P. Hentchel and son	Mr. W. N. Mackenzie
Mr. C. Lewis	Miss B. M. Pugh
Mr. A. M. Lapham	<i>Dar es Salaam</i>
Mr. R. Sowers	Rev. E. O. Thorne
Mr. W. C. Sell	
Mrs. Silvester	

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have received from Messrs. John Birch and Co. Ltd., export engineers, of 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, a pamphlet concerning some of the labour-saving devices in which they specialise. Copies are available to any of our readers mentioning *East Africa*.

Messrs. Goodwin Barsby and Co. Ltd., the engineers and ironfounders of St. Margaret's Iron Works, Leicester, have sent us a copy of a well-printed and illustrated booklet, entitled "The Age of Concrete," which relates to their open-drum concrete mixers. It will interest many of our readers, who can, we understand, obtain copies on application. Perhaps they will mention *East Africa* when writing.

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BEIRA (NDA)
 "Matias" passed Gibraltar homewards, June 1.
 "Maldonado" left Beira homewards, May 30.
 "Maldonado" arrived Beira, June 8.
 "Mantel" left Aden homewards, June 1.
 "Karamba" left Bombay for East Africa, June 1.
 "Karamba" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, June 1.
 "Baros" left Lourenco Marques for Kilindini, June 6.
 "Khamalla" left Kilindini for Bombay, June 1.

CITRA LINE
 "Crispi" left Zanzibar homewards, May 29.
 "Mazzini" left Genoa outwards, June 1.
 "Caffaro" left Port Said homewards, May 29.
 "Casategis" left Aden outwards, May 25.

HOLLAND AFRICA
 "Nias" left Dakar homewards, May 27.
 "Meliskerk" arrived East London for further Cape ports, May 20.
 "Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for South Africa, May 28.
 "Springfontein" arrived Antwerp for East and South Africa, May 29.
 "Sumatra" arrived Antwerp homewards, May 28.
 "Giekerk" left Genoa homewards, May 28.
 "Jagersfontein" left Mombasa homewards, May 23.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, May 27.
 "Alkaid" left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, May 27.
 "Grypskerk" arrived East London for East Africa, May 27.
 "Ryperkerk" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, May 29.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Majunga outwards, June 1.
 "General Vovian" arrived Reunion outwards, June 1.
 "Aviaten Roland Garros" left Zanzibar for Marseilles, May 29.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Tamatave homewards, May 29.
 "Dumba" arrived Marseilles, May 30.

UNION CASTLE
 "Bampton Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, June 3.
 "Bratton Castle" left Natal for Mombasa, June 2.
 "Chepstow Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for New York, June 1.
 "Garn Castle" left Tenerife for Southampton, June 1.
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal for London, June 1.
 "Grantully Castle" left East London for Beira, June 1.
 "Guldford Castle" left London for Beira, May 30.
 "Llandaff Castle" arrived London from Beira, June 1.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Port Said for London, June 1.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, June 2.
 "Sandown Castle" left Beira for New York, June 1.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on June 14, 19, 21 and 23. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, June 8. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 9, 13, 21 and 23.

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"A bit of the mysterious Old Africa into which men ventured long, depending upon their mother wit, their trusty rifles, and luck. In plain straightforward style, which carries conviction throughout, he spins great yarns."

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