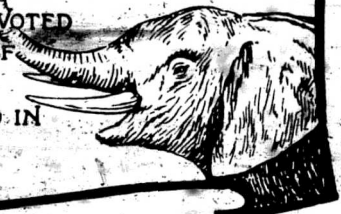


# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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### THE INDIAN CONGRESS IN NAIROBI.

In recent months we have been repeatedly assured that the Indian communities of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, tired of the activities of their extremists, were now led by men of moderate opinion. Lacking evidence in support of such a contention, we asked certain well-known Indians of sober outlook, once prominent in East African Indian life, why they had withdrawn from the political arena, and in each case the reply was the same.

"My views, being moderate, are unpalatable to the majority of my countrymen; therefore I take no further part in public life." From the standpoint of the individual that is understandable, if regrettable; from the standpoint of the public, it is a catastrophe, for a community must take responsibility for the actions of its leaders. As long as Indians who favour co-operation with official and unofficial bodies in East Africa withhold their influence from the councils of their own community, so long will the extremists remain in command.

These reflections spring naturally from perusal of the resolutions adopted at the recent Nairobi session of the East African Indian National Congress, the chief of which appear in this issue. Heedless of the need for constructive work at this period of East African transition, the Congress, instead of contributing something to the common task of solving difficult problems, has indicated in the clearest possible way its determination to maintain an attitude of intransigence. The resolutions bear not the slightest relation to the realities of the situation, thereby revealing not merely a lack of statesmanship, but even of common sense, which will be a bitter disappointment to the friends of India in the House of Commons and elsewhere in this country, who now find themselves confronted with the thankless prospect of championing an attitude devoid of toleration or moderation. To reiterate uncompro-

misising opposition to any scheme of closer union at this stage, in the proceedings, and in particular to demand the exclusion of Tanganyika from any scheme of closer union; to insist that a common electoral roll shall be forced on Kenya without local agreement; and even to demand that no further agricultural land shall be alienated to Europeans until an equal amount has been alienated to Indians—such manifestly impractical resolutions can but embarrass those disposed to sympathise with the reasonable aspirations of Indians in East Africa. The leaders of that community, they will be forced to confess, are wasting their time in repeating shibboleths when it is more than ever necessary for them to offer feasible solutions. Instead of demonstrating a desire to share in the work of local and central administration, so that they may criticise from the inside, they persist in an attitude of non-participation; indeed, we are informed that the Congress would probably have embraced a foolish amendment in favour of non-payment of taxes but for the plea of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who came from India to preside; and who, that particular danger defeated, proceeded to declare, according to the Indian Press in Kenya, that if the common franchise is not granted in the near future, she will return to East Africa "to organise the community for wholesale civil disobedience."

In short, the Congress has succeeded only in revealing the strength of the mischievous doctrines which hold sway in Indian circles and the hold which the extremists continue to exert over the masses of their compatriots. Their hour has, it is clear, found them incapable of serious political thought, devoid of tact, and impatient of the very idea of compromise. We have received an official appeal from the Congress to "review the proceedings sympathetically." Criticism of the proceedings cannot be avoided by an unbiased and honest newspaper.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Elsewhere we quote the considered opinions of the Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways regarding the building of a railway to south-western Tanganyika. Mr. Gillman, the official in question, has, we believe, always opposed the suggested Dodoma-Iringa-Fife route, and advocated a more easterly line. In his report—careful perusal of which is recommended to every one interested in the subject—he advances weighty arguments in support of that view, and, it must be confessed, shows that from the purely railway standpoint the more easterly alignment is much the more attractive. But can his line from Manda *via* Kimamba to the Tanga-Moshi railway near Korogwe be reasonably regarded as an Imperial through-line? In his opinion it fulfils the admitted requirement, but a glance at the excellent map accompanying the report will make the average reader wonder why it should deserve that description. During the recent session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika both the Governor and the General Manager of Railways stated that there appear to be no engineering difficulties in the way of extending the new Manyoni-Singida line *via* Babati to Arusha—which, of course, is not to say that economic difficulties may not rule out any such extension, though that aspect does not appear to have been raised in detail. If further investigations show the continuance of the line from Singida to Arusha to be justifiable, a most forcible new argument will have been forged against the adoption of Mr. Gillman's Kimamba-Manda project. The subject, as we say, deserves the most careful study of all concerned for the future of railway construction, not only in Tanganyika, but in the East African group of territories generally. To such we commend this painstaking and absorbingly interesting report, to the consideration of which we shall return.

It may seem a small thing, but at least it shows a tendency in the right direction, that the share in the world trade of Kenya and Uganda has more than trebled within the last fourteen years. The percentage is naturally still very small—0.3 in 1913 and .10 in 1927—but the figures are not relatively so insignificant as they appear at first sight, for Canada, Australia, British Malaya, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Kenya and Uganda taken together account for only about one-tenth of world trade, the actual share of that Empire group having increased from 8.10% to 10.47% within the same period. The area of that Empire group is 8,088,000 square miles and the population 52,554,000. Comparing a foreign group consisting of Argentina, the Dutch East Indies, Brazil, Chile, Algeria, Uruguay, Morocco, Foreign West Africa, and the Belgian Congo, with an area of 7,695,000 square miles and a population of 125,875,000, its share of world trade has fallen from 7.53% to 7.45% in the period 1913-27. These figures are taken from an Empire Marketing Board brochure on the growing dependence of British industry upon Empire markets, whose author, Mr. F. L. McDougall, C.M.G., the representative of Australia on the E.M.B., puts forward views which Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, heartily disapproves, if we may judge from his preface. Mr. McDougall's theme is "Buy British."

**STILL GERMAN.** *East Africa* has repeatedly drawn attention to the refusal of important sections of the German public, including some of her Cabinet Ministers, to recognise that the Colonial territories which the Reich surrendered to the Allied and Associated Powers are lost to her for ever. With the object of keeping the Colonial spirit alive, an intensive newspaper propaganda is kept up, Colonial weeks and Colonial exhibitions are frequently organised, and a surprising number of Colonial publications flourish. In the cafés the mats and plates on which glasses are placed carry messages designed to anger the German public at the loss of its overseas territories, and even scientific books persist in referring to Tanganyika Territory as "German East Africa," as which it is still marked on the latest German maps. Now, to carry the game of make-believe from the councils of State to the kindergarten, the German Colonial Society is pleading that the ex-German Colonies should be designated in all school atlases as "German: at present placed under Mandate." The history of the last twenty years having been travestied in German school text-books, it would not be beyond the bounds of possibility for this ridiculous suggestion to be adopted. This country might with an equal amount of truth and good sense write across the U.S.A. "British: at present administered by the Americans." If the Germans will realise the accuracy of the analogy—and it is accurate—they may decide to cease making themselves a laughing-stock.

**NATIVE NOTIONS OF HEALTH.** The eternally baffling mentality of the African Native was encountered by Dr. S. P. James during his visit to Kenya on his malaria campaign. Drs. Phillip and McLennan, as is well known, have been most successful in their treatment of ankylostomiasis among the Wadigo of the coast, and have won the entire confidence and admiration of the tribe; nevertheless the Native attitude, as it appeared from questions asked and speeches made at a meeting with Dr. James, and attended by Dr. Phillip, seemed to be that if the Government would provide them with a plan for increasing their worldly wealth, they, on their part, would be happy to humour the medical officers by spending some of it on adding windows to their houses, building latrines, white-washing, and other sanitary improvements in accordance with their teachings. It is often said that the African Native has no idea of cause and effect; there could hardly be a better instance than the one cited. That ill-health is the cause of his poverty seems beyond the Native's grasp; but make him well-to-do, and he will gladly dispense some of his wealth in carrying out the incomprehensible fads of his benefactors.

**"EAST AFRICA"**  
IS  
**INDISPENSABLE**  
to all who would be well-informed on East African matters.

*A subscription form will be found inside the back cover.*



## FROM NAIROBI TO ARUSHA BY CAR.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

Arusha.

BETWEEN Nairobi and Arusha those anxious to observe big game at close quarters can see as much as they wish, while the grandeur of the scenery through the forest belt before entering Manga at the foot of the hills is unforgettable. But to the motorist newly arrived from England the road—so called by courtesy—is appalling. I commend to others the warning I received before leaving Nairobi, namely, to beware in all good stretches and to be on the alert for a sudden break-up of the road.

From Nairobi the main road is entered at Ngong, where a few European coffee plantations are situated and some Indian shops are established on the roadside. The road surface thus far is good, but a few miles further on the journey begins in earnest. The road winds round the hills for many miles, the grading being particularly good. Some thirty miles from Nairobi I was faced by a signpost, "Road Closed," but as no other track was to be seen, the best course appeared to be to go on until the obstruction was reached.

The scenery hereabouts was reminiscent of some parts of Devon and Cornwall, the long rolling hills leading down to the plains presenting a wonderful sight. Here and there could be seen a group of Thomson's gazelle, grazing peacefully some distance from the road, while nearer to the track a wildebeeste would suddenly spring to life at the sound of the car, loping away at its curious leaps and bounds. But between the three spots on which Indian shops have been established the only human beings to be seen were a few wandering Masai.

The track led on to a deep watercourse, through which it was necessary to pass quickly or become embedded in the sandy banks, the steepness of which made the traveller wonder whether cars did actually traverse them successfully.

## A Lion on the Road.

Eventually Kajiado, a station on the branch railway leading to Lake Magadi, is reached. Not far from the road is an excellently laid-out rest house for employees of the Magadi Soda Company, the climate of Kajiado making it an ideal resort in contrast to the heat of Lake Magadi, where, incidentally, the rainfall is exceptionally low, and, I gather, fresh vegetables something of a luxury.

Onwards from Kajiado big game is seen more frequently at varying distances from the track. Giraffe were many at five hundred yards range, and once I came upon one at a bare hundred yards; true, he was not there long. Hartebeeste (*kongoni*), zebra, Grant's gazelle, and other animals were met in numbers, and occasionally the car surprised groups of ostrich, which immediately began a race along the side of the road until one of them decided to make for the open country.

To Manga there is a track across the plain—desolate country in which the only visible signs of life are the animals. Gradually the road begins to traverse the hills behind Bissel; the vegetation increases, and the amount of game increases correspondingly. Then the motorist enters the elephant forest, the track winding along at the foot of Ol Donyo Erök. The constant turns and twists of the route make it impossible to see many yards ahead. At one point I saw a lion walk across the road certainly not more than fifty yards from me, while the graceful impala were to be seen in large herds all through the forest. I had not the good fortune to see elephant, though there are literally hundreds inhabiting this area.

## Longido.

At Longido—the Customs post between Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory—I stayed at the rest camp enterprisingly established by Motor Tours Ltd., and managed by Mrs. C. Ridge, who, in spite of the fact that her nearest European neighbour on one side is fifty miles away, and on the other nearly one hundred miles, succeeds in making the camp a haven of rest for the traveller. The huts, situated at the foot of Longido Mountain, have been open only a few months, but the increasing number of cars travelling up and down this road had made such a resting place necessary. Longido Mountain—as will be remembered by those who took part in the operations there during the early stages of the East African Campaign—is the home of many kinds of big game, some of which often come to the water-holes at the foot of the mountain.

From Longido the track becomes more and more difficult. Pot-holes, ruts stretching across the road, and deep tracks through the sandy soil make progress very slow. Skeletons of Native cattle which have died from lack of water are more and more numerous as the plain is crossed, and the game decreases in number. At one stage the spoor of a rhino led to a watercourse intersecting the road. Then three ostriches ran along the road for at least five hundred yards before they decided to depart on other business. Groups of zebra, however, remained indifferent to the presence of the car.

Still the difficulties of the road increased. Eventually the route branched off on to what is called the "new road" across a thorny plain. Speed was limited to 5 m.p.h., and the depth of the tracks made it difficult to cross from one to the other when a pot-hole suddenly made its appearance. A couple of wildebeeste—the only living things in that wide expanse of plain—galloped away immediately they heard the car.

## Nearing Arusha.

The plain behind, the side of a hill has to be climbed—the only indication that that is the road being two deeply ploughed furrows. Then at last there stretches ahead a wide expanse of road running across the hills for miles. What a relief to be able to "reason the gas"—but with caution, since on such light volcanic ash it is very easy to skid when the surface is wet, as it was after the heavy rain.

In half an hour it was obvious that Arusha was near: Natives became numerous, and it was a delight to pass through coffee *shambas* and banana groves after having traversed so many miles of barren country. The closely wooded areas on the side of Mount Meru and the profuse foliage on all sides give the newcomer from Nairobi an excellent impression of the township, which is reached quite unexpectedly. In the centre of the settlement is the comparatively new hotel, whose settler-proprietor, Mr. R. R. Ulyate, extended a warm welcome.

The journey had been intensely interesting, but every traveller must marvel, as I did, and do, at the appalling state of this main artery between Kenya and Tanganyika. For so important a trunk road its condition is astonishingly bad, though it must be obvious that a good surfaced road between Nairobi and Arusha would be highly beneficial not only to those two towns, and not only to Kenya and Tanganyika, but to East African inter-Colonial traffic generally, for this link is a vital section of the Great North Road from the Zambezi to the Nile. This section might well engage the attention of the High Commissioner soon after he assumes office: it seems more appropriately a matter for a Central Authority than for the territorial Governments individually.

## ARUSHA WELCOMES THE GOVERNOR.

By Captain H. C. Druett.

Special Correspondent of "East Africa."

Arusha.

The decision of Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, to create a precedent and hold a session of the Legislative Council in Arusha at the time of the opening of the new railway to the township, has been cordially welcomed in the Northern Province. Numerous settlers have flocked into Arusha from all parts, and on every hand are to be heard expressions of appreciation at this indication of His Excellency's wish thoroughly to understand the position of the settler community.

His desire that Heads of Departments shall take the opportunity of establishing personal contact with the unofficial section meets with unqualified approval, and, even in the past few days, has done a great deal to foster that team spirit which, the man in the street is telling his neighbour might so beneficially have been nourished in the past. There is, however, no tendency to deplore the past; instead, everyone—on both sides—judged—is animated by the determination to make the best of the present. One thing very clear is that the settlers are disposed to co-operate to the full with the Governor, whose visits to the various public gatherings which have been held have undoubtedly done much to stimulate warm regard for him.

Among the functions which have taken place during the stay here of the Legislative Council have been a golf match between Arusha and the members of the Council, a Rugby match between Moshi and Arusha, and an Association football match between the K.A.R. and Arusha. A concert given by the "Sundowner" concert party was attended by nearly three hundred people, and, judging by the applause which greeted this little band of local settlers and their wives, Arusha will demand more of their repertoire in the near future. At present the party is composed of Mrs. Greening, Mrs. C. Redfearn, Mrs. R. Spiers, Captain H. Boyle, Mr. J. H. T. Butterfield, Mr. E. Crossbill, the Hon. John Howard, Mr. F. C. Mercier, and Mr. J. B. Watson, all of whom thoroughly deserved congratulations on the success of their efforts.

### Elephants at a Garden Party.

Much appreciation has been expressed of the opportunity which members of the Legislative Council and others had of visiting General Boyd-Moss's estate at Ngongonare, about twenty miles from Arusha, where a most pleasant garden party was given in a garden of amazing beauty and fertility. Hidden away about nine miles from the main Arusha-Moshi road, General Boyd-Moss has laid out his garden on the side of a hill. Shaded pathways lead down through beds of flowers to a series of lawns and ponds, in which water-lilies enrich the beauty of the scene. At one side is an orchard in which no fewer than forty kinds of fruit flourish, while the vegetable garden yields practically every kind of English vegetable.

Beyond the stream at the foot of the valley is a closely wooded hill, inhabited by rhinoceros, elephant, and other animals large and small. In fact, during the afternoon on which the garden party was held elephant were heard crashing their way through the forest, while a cursory glance at the



BOATING ON LAKE DULUTI.

banks of the stream showed that rhinoceros had been there for water only a few hours before. Elephant have on occasion been more daring, for General Boyd-Moss told me that a few months ago one of a herd actually came up to his bungalow at the top of the hill!

### Arusha's Fertility and Versatility.

Arusha's fertility and versatility seem boundless, and on most of the plantations the variety of fruit, vegetables, and other plants is extraordinary—a fact well illustrated by a produce exhibit arranged during the visit of the Council. The exhibits shown included:—

Coffee: Mr. Goodall-Bloom, Mr. George Boshoff, Major A. Russell, and Mr. M. Van Jaarsveldt. Maize: Mr. Goodall-Bloom, Mr. George Boshoff, and Major A. Russell. Oats and Barley: Mr. H. R. Lemmer. Butter and Cream: Mr. H. R. Lemmer. Deciduous Fruits: Mr. George Boshoff. Dressed Pig: Mr. T. Peterson. Pickled Cauliflower: Mrs. R. R. Ulyate. Tomatoes and Jam: Mrs. T. Peterson. Angora Rabbit: Mrs. van Jaarsveldt. Water Melon: Mr. H. van Emmeres.

Situated in charming surroundings at the foot of Mount Meru, Arusha presents a most attractive appearance to the newcomer, though the loose plank bridges which cross the many small rivers in and near the township might make a careful driver hesitate to recommend touring to his friends!

Though Mount Meru is so close, the whole mountain is visible only occasionally. Towering some 10,000 feet above the town, its majestic appearance is a sight not easily forgotten. Seen in the cool of the evening, with the setting sun revealing its wooded slopes and barren rocky summit, it demands admiration, as does Mount Kilimanjaro, some sixty miles to the west, the snow-capped summit of which may be seen from Arusha. Lake Duluti, a crater lake on a hill a short distance from the mountain, is a local beauty spot only half an hour's journey from the town. Surrounded by closely wooded forest, it is a pleasure which should not be omitted from the visitor's itinerary.

Many of Arusha's coffee plantations are situated on the slopes of Mount Meru, between the foothills of the mountain and the Arusha-Moshi road, and a visit to many of these *shambas* reveals the thorough manner in which planters have established themselves during the post-War years, for many of these estates were purchased only five and six years ago. On them is fruit of practically every description—strawberries, pears, apples, and plums are in abundance—while roses can usually be found in bloom the whole year round.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL L. BOYD-MOSS, C.M.G., D.S.O.



The many big-game areas surrounding Arusha, and the coming of the railway to the township, will increasingly bring tourists to Arusha, and a word may therefore be said of its new hotel, which, thoroughly modern and up-to-date, is in keeping with the spirit of a virile and enterprising community. And was not the discovery that Arusha is the exact centre of Eastern Africa made by its proprietor, Mr. R. R. Ulyate? I, for one, was genuinely surprised to find such a well-conducted caravan-serai in what only a few years ago was a hamlet.

**A Densely Settled District.**

Some fourteen miles from Arusha along the Arusha-Moshi road is the Usa district—an area which is fast becoming more widely known, and which already claims to be the most densely settled area in Tanganyika. (I register the claim, but any controversy that ensues must belong to Usa, not to me!) It possesses an enterprising and enthusiastic Planters' Association under the chairmanship of General Boyd-Moss, an Angling Society which bids fair to widening its membership to include keen anglers from Arusha, and a Rifle Association under the chairmanship of one of Usa's most prominent and public-spirited settlers. The Usa homesteads, most of which are on the foothills of the mountains, look across the enormous valley of the Kikuletwa, covering some 250,000 acres of land.

The new railway from Moshi to Arusha will unquestionably be of the greatest value to planters, many of whom, both here and in Arusha, can now plant maize for export which they have hitherto been prevented from doing owing to lack of transport facilities.

**QUICKENING THE PACE IN TANGANYIKA.**

*Legislative Council Proceedings in Brief.*

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

*Arusha.*

Nor unnaturally, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have been chiefly concerned at this Arusha session with improvement in railway and road communications, and the encouragement of new settlers and new services for established planters.

General Boyd-Moss led the way by urging greater expenditure on more and better roads, on further water-boring outfits, and on one or more coffee experts and coffee experimental stations; he also suggested that there might be a representative of Tanganyika at the London Office, in order to attract new settlers to the Territory.

Colonel J. M. Llewellyn thought maintenance of the present organisation of the King's African Rifles

better for Tanganyika than mechanisation; Mr. Howie-Browne proposed cancellation of all professional hunters' licences and the arrangement of all shooting safaris by the Game Department; and Major Stuart Wells pleaded for a National Park in the Lake Rukwa area. The Chief Secretary replied that Government considered the game reserves ample and generous, but added that a new Bill provided that offenders hunting or photographing game in a closed reserve without a permit would be imprisoned for six months without the option of a fine.



COL. J. M. LLEWELLYN.

**New Railway Projects.**

The Governor and the General Manager of Railways both said that there appeared to be no engineering difficulties in the way of continuing the new Manyoni-Singida railway *via* Babati to Arusha, and His Excellency stated that he anticipated early approval of the building of a line from Moshi to Ng'ara Nairobi. With reference to the line to the south-western highlands, Government was sympathetic, but due caution had to be exercised that the route chosen was the best for the purpose, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia and the Colonial Office had been asked to discover what possibilities there were of copper traffic from the mining areas of Northern Rhodesia if a line were built to them from the Tanganyika Central Railway.

His Excellency promised annual reports on Native Administration, said that he hoped municipalities would be established in Tanga, Moshi, and Arusha within the next twelve months, and announced that a special survey staff was to be engaged to wipe out the arrears of work in that Department.

At a luncheon given to celebrate the formal opening of the railway extension to Arusha, the Governor recalled that the alienation of land in the Northern Province had ceased until the continuation of the railway towards Arusha had been decided upon. Then applications were renewed, and in the last three years 116,000 acres had been alienated. Without the railway he did not believe that 5% of that area would have been applied for.

**SIR DONALD CAMERON'S VIEWS**

*On Matters of Public Policy.*

*Arusha.*

THE dinner given by the residents of the Arusha district to the Governor and members of the Legislative Council was a most successful function, over which Mr. M. Van Jaarsveld presided. Mr. Baker Smith, who proposed the toast of "The Governor," recalled that His Excellency had formed a Legislative Council within eighteen months of his appointment, and said the district welcomed the decision to build a Governor's Lodge in Arusha.

Sir Donald Cameron, who was received with cheers, recalled that when he arrived in Tanganyika the lack of a Legislative Council prevented personal contact with the politically-minded centres of the community. After being eight months in Dar es Salaam he found he had to ask the Chamber of Commerce to invite him to a dinner in order that he might have an opportunity of saying what he had in mind. The suggestion that there should be an Advisory Committee did not appeal to him; he wanted a Legislative Council which would be responsible with him in his policy. The formation of such a Council was not the end of political expansion in the Territory; it was only the beginning. He hoped everyone would agree that the recent additions to the Council would be to the advantage of the whole country.

*(Concluded on page 505.)*

**"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.**

Capt. M. C. Druett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, until March 7. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

## TO OPEN UP SOUTH-WEST TANGANYIKA.

### Important Official Report on Alternative Routes.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have published at the price of 5s. a "Report on the Preliminary Surveys for a Railway Line to open up the South-West of Tanganyika Territory," the author of which, Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, uncompromisingly rejects the proposal of a line from Dodoma to Fife in favour of one from Kimamba *via* Kidatu, Kiberege, and Mpanga to Manda, on the north-east of Lake Nyasa. The document, to which an excellent map is attached, is of such interest that we shall publish extracts in the next few issues. Mr. Gillman's final conclusions read as follows:

"An Imperial through-line having become necessary, such a line should assist, in the best possible manner, in the development of the most deserving areas of the south-west.

"The general geographical conditions of the semi-arid tropics (to which the greater part of this territory belongs) being so far from favourable to human enterprise, railways designed to contribute their beneficial share to the development of such potentialities as undoubtedly exist can nowhere be expected to cover operating cost and loan charges out of their own revenue, and must therefore be financed out of the Territory's general revenue for a much longer period than the usually contemplated five to ten years.

"White settlement of the highland type will always form a valuable asset to the railways whenever and wherever it can be served without exorbitant capital outlay. But under the conditions prevailing in the widely scattered and small areas considered suitable so far for settlement in the south-west of this Territory, the obtainable results are not thought sufficiently important to dictate railway policy.

"And, furthermore, seeing that experiments of white settlement in the typical savannah country of the Iringa Province have already been attempted, there is no reason why the prospective settlers' primary attention should not be drawn to similar and, in parts, better country between the Saranda scarp and Lake Tanganyika, country contiguous to, or within a reasonable distance from, an already existing railway, and country where, incidentally, the white settler might prove a welcome and valuable help in combating the spread of the tsetse fly.

"Syndicate development, possible in many parts, will always prove a powerful factor influencing railway policy.

"For the present, at least, no mineral enterprise within the Territory can be visualised which might determine the alignment of an Imperial through-line, although Rhodesian developments might conceivably have a very decisive influence.

"The main source of production in this Territory will probably always lie with the Native peasant, and a wise railway policy will accordingly make for those districts where population is already dense, or where natural conditions warrant an increase of density or of output under scientific guidance.

"Unless the foregoing premises, or the majority of them, can be shown to be false, the following conclusions must be accepted as correct, at least from the railway point of view.

### A Dodoma-Fife Line "an Impossible Proposition."

"Judged on its own merits, a line from Dodoma to Fife is technically and economically not only far from attractive, but can only be looked upon as an impossible proposition. Even granted a develop-

ment of white settlement on lines markedly more progressive than the history of Kenya would permit one to assume, such a railway built to branch line standard as far as Ilongo only, *i.e.*, without its still less productive and very much more costly mountain division, would after twenty to twenty-five years still burden the revenue of the territory with an annual deficit of approximately £110,000.

"Looked upon as an integral part of a future Imperial through-line, the Dodoma-Fife scheme would definitely and irrevocably commit Government to the western alignment, much inferior to the alternative eastern alignment, which latter has the following points in its favour:

"Its total length is not appreciably greater and the length of new construction in Tanganyika Territory 160 kms. less.

"Its capital cost is £2,000,000 less, practically the whole saving accruing to Tanganyika Territory.

"This low cost would permit the additional construction, if desired, of a branch from Mamba to Ubenia (£1,070,000) and from Dodoma to Iringa (£1,100,000) at a total cost of only £120,000 more than that of the western line.

"Its loss of level and ruling grades are much more favourable, resulting in a substantial reduction of operating cost.

"It serves all East African Dependencies, including Nyasaland.

"It serves a very much larger native population and one living under relatively better climatic conditions; it serves large tracts suitable for European development through syndicates or plantations; it serves (with or without a feasible branch line) better than the western alternative those areas of highland settlement, which are admittedly the most promising.

"Its northern connections are shorter, better, and cheaper, and make the best possible use of existing railways.

"It alone can hope to compete for the rich copper traffic of Northern Rhodesia.

"It is geographically, technically, and economically the correct line.

"And it does not, during the initial stages of construction, tie down Government to a definite policy regarding the future developments of the south-western area.

"The construction of the Dodoma-Fife line can thus not be recommended.

"This sentence, which has been written with a full and heavy sense of responsibility, is the outcome of years of painstaking investigations in the field and at the desk.

### An Imperial Through-Line Necessary.

"If this negative recommendation is accepted, the Imperial through-line will still have to be built, and the south and west will still insist on being provided with an outlet. It is therefore felt that more positive advice should be offered, and the following tentative programme is accordingly submitted.

"In order to substantiate certainly as yet not fully proved statements made in connection with the alternative proposals for a line from the Central Railway to Arusha, it would appear advisable to make a rapid reconnaissance of the Bubu valley between Kondoa-Irangi and Dareda, of the Kwana descent to Mbugwe, and of the country to the east of the Masai scarp from Mbugwe back to Msagali on the Central railway.

"After this, the first step should be a detailed and wide-flung reconnaissance—by methods similar to those adopted for the Dodoma-Fife line—of the scarp foot region from the Ruaha-Wami divide south of Kilosa to the Tanga line at Maurui.

"Based on this reconnaissance and on its southern extension of 1925-6, tachometric work should commence and should be followed as soon as possible by construction from Kilosa (or Kimamba) north and southward. The northern branch should be pushed in order to realise as early as possible



physical connection with the Tanga line and with Kenya. The southern extension into the Kilombero might proceed at greater leisure.

Simultaneously with this construction a detailed reconnaissance should be made for a line from the Upper Kilombero valley to the Ubena saddle.

When, after four to five years, railhead has reached Mamba in the Upper Kilombero, and thereby the great plain itself as well as Mahenge, Songea and the settlers of Southern Iringa will have been brought into closer contact with their port, one might pause and review the future policy in the light of increased knowledge. And at a convenient moment one might push on either to Manda or into Ubena and beyond, or one may even find cause to pursue construction in both directions.

If, on the other hand, it should prove feasible to enlist, at the earliest possible moment, the co-operation of the Northern Rhodesian copper interests for coming to an intercolonial understanding with regard to the Dar es Salaam share of the Central Africa copper traffic, construction to Manda should be commenced at once and be pressed forward with the utmost speed.

### THE AMANI INSTITUTE.

#### First Report of the New Director.

MR. W. NOWELL, first Director of the Amani Institute under the reconstruction scheme, was appointed in 1926 but did not reach the station until March 2, 1927. His first Report, covering the period from his appointment up to March 31, 1929, is now to hand, and gives a clear idea of the difficulties he has to surmount in organising the Institute on the scale necessary for the projected long-range and comprehensive research to be carried on there.

Fortunate in the amount of money placed at his disposal by the East African Dependencies and the Imperial Government, the Director has planned radical improvements. A hydro-electric plant has been installed on the Sigi River to supply power and light to the Institute, a modern gas plant has taken the place of the primitive installation of the German days, extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out in the dwelling houses, a motor road to carry a six-wheeled lorry has been built through the virgin forest to Kwankoro Estate—a road close on four miles long, with three bridges, and necessitating "the cutting or digging out of many hundreds of trees, of which a considerable proportion were of great size"—and the five-mile road from Sigi to Amani has been reconstructed to a width of fifteen feet with masonry culverts. Furniture for the staff has been made at Amani, which has evidently restored and increased the staff of Native artisans, and new zoological and soil laboratories have been built.

#### Transport and Labour Difficulties.

All this has been done under the difficulties of transport from which Amani has always suffered.

"The difficulties of transport," writes Mr. Nowell, "have been a heavy and constant brake on the progress of the work of reconstruction. Between five and six hundred tons of material of all kinds, including heavy machinery, have been transported during the year over twenty-five miles of road which has been officially described as a mere mountain track. It may be added that the road has perforce been considerably improved during the process, but is still difficult in wet weather. The re-opening of the narrow-gauge railway from the main line at Tengenji to the boundary of the Research Station at Sigi, which is expected to take place at the end of June, will provide, in combination with the reconstruction of the road referred to above, a means of transport and of access available in all weathers, and with the element of adventure at present associated with the journey largely removed."

The wisdom of restoring the saw-mill at Kwankoro is fully proved; "without it," says the Director, "the difficulty and expense of restoration would have been enormously increased."

Labour is apparently scarce, and it appears that many

of the old Native labourers must have died out or have left the district. "The population in the vicinity is scanty," we are told, "and the climate of Amani is exceedingly unpopular with the inhabitants of the lower levels." It may be added, that the climate of the lower levels is exceedingly unpopular with the Amani Natives, who feel the heat very much. Whether the "importation of men of the harder tribes of Central Tanganyika, which is a necessity," can be achieved or not must be giving the Director much anxiety, for he states that the scarcity of Native labour has been more responsible than even the difficulties of transport for the "waste of time taken for the reconstruction of the Station."

In the circumstances no sectional reports have been called for from the members of the European staff, fifteen of whom were in residence during 1928-29. The extensive programme of research to be undertaken is recapitulated in the Report, and includes soil surveys, coffee problems (especially shade), soil fertility and manures, plant breeding, with special reference to *Cinchona* (a matter which was urged on the attention of the Government by the first British Director), and correlation services.

#### Laying the Foundations.

In spite of the non-existence of facilities for systematised work, owing to the provision of buildings and equipment not yet being complete, progress was made in numerous directions, with investigations outlined in the research programme, and the members of the staff have been afforded opportunities for laying the foundations of a knowledge of East African conditions. The plant pathologist dealt with the very important and obscure problem of virus disease in five crop plants, and the botanist has found plenty of material for study in the varied plantations of the Institute.

Progress of a definite kind has clearly been made and the foundations of a great research station are being well and truly laid. Those who have had personal acquaintance with the idiosyncrasies of Amani will sympathise with Mr. Nowell in his difficult work and wish him every success.

One criticism seems justified: that the Report might have been made available at an earlier date. For so brief a document to have taken over nine months to print and distribute was unnecessary. We trust that future reports—and would it not be better to render them for the calendar year?—will be available more promptly.

### TREATING LEPROSY IN EAST AFRICA.

DR. R. G. COCHRANE, the Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, leaves London to-morrow for an African tour of six or seven months, during which he will travel from Cairo to the Cape. His principal objects are to discuss with Government officials, missionaries, and others the best means of combating leprosy, and to visit leper colonies and dispensaries. Having spent some five years studying leprosy in India and elsewhere, Dr. Cochrane will be able to bring his specialised knowledge to those who have had no time to concentrate on the disease.

Dr. Cochrane is due to reach Khartoum on January 30, Entebbe March 4, Kisumu March 28, Nairobi a few days later, Tanga April 7, Zanzibar April 13, Dar es Salaam April 21, Shinyanga April 24, Dodoma May 1, Beira May 10, Blantyre May 13, Salisbury June 13, and Livingstone about June 21.

### FLOODS IN CENTRAL TANGANYIKA.

TELEGRAMS received in London during the last few days from Dar es Salaam indicate that heavy rains continue in Central Tanganyika, and that the floods between Kilosa and Dodoma continue to rise. The worst area is between Kilosa and Gulwe, where washouts have been numerous, the worst being at Lake Gombo, near Kidete, where the water has risen to about six feet above rail level. Motor boats have been sent to the lake to give help. A bridge with a span of sixty feet at Kilometre 342 has been washed away. As rain is still falling, it is impossible to state when traffic may be expected to be resumed, and the railway authorities will be unable to assess the damage until the water has subsided. Efforts are being made to get mails through by Native runners making a wide detour. No loss of life has been reported.

## PROFESSOR JULIAN HUXLEY ON EAST AFRICA.\*

### Interesting Pen Pictures of the Dependencies.

I HAVE been two months in East Africa, and the first and most powerful impression of those two months is one of almost unbelievable variety.

As I write I look over the Kabale valley in Western Uganda, across to steep but rounded hills. They might almost be bits of the English Lake district. I have been vividly reminded of Shap Fell, of Saddleback, of Fairfield seen from Ambleside. They are greener than the Lakes hills, one must admit; and much of them is cultivated; and the valley bottom is a great papyrus swamp; and the people are black Bakiga, half-naked and very industrious, who live in little villages of windowless beehive huts. But the landscape is strangely un-African. Last week's picture was Entebbe. Green lawns dotted with magnificent trees, slope down to the Victoria Nyanza; little egrets stalk in flocks through the grass, like white runner ducks rendered magically graceful; hornbills call in the trees; cormorants and darters swim themselves on the shore, lake terns and lake gulls fly overhead. There are perennial breezes, and perennial beauty.

### Kampala.

Another week back, and Kampala provides the picture. Here is the commercial capital of Uganda; here is the high-water mark of the advance in equatorial Africa; here the Central African has advanced farthest along the roads of political, commercial, and educational development. Two really fine cathedrals crown two of the town's seven hills; the Baganda women, their lovely shoulders bare above their long robes of bright cotton, of silk or even of velvet, walk along the streets with natural grace and natural dignity; motor-omnibuses do a roaring trade from the outlying districts. Round about, in every direction, are hills whose rich and never-changing greenery cloy the eye; there are cotton, banana groves, coffee, maize, sugar cane; and among the plantations nestle the small dwellings—for the most part not mere huts, but real houses with windows and three or four rooms, and often a little patch of flowers before their door. Perhaps the most striking impression I take away from Kampala is of service in the Church of England Cathedral. Five or six Europeans, and five or six hundred Natives; a choir of fifty who sang a Bach chorale with great feeling; a sermon which I longed to understand, preached with much vivid gesture by Ham Mukasa, one of the aristocracy of the Native Kingdom, a noble-faced old man who has twice been to England and has written a book about his travels there.

Back another week, and I am in the Eastern Rift Valley, that strange gash across the face of the earth, with its steep parallel walls and its barren floor, pimpled with volcanoes new and old and large and small, dotted with lakes both fresh and salt. Here is Elmenteita, a lovely name for a lovely lake. With its low craggy hills wooded here and there, it is not unlike the head of Windermere. There is one difference—its shores are bordered with a line of pale coral pink, clear enough even from ten miles away; and the pink is the pink of massed bodies of hundreds of thousands of flamingoes, come to feed in its shallow and muddy waters. It is incredible until you have seen it; and scarcely credible even then.

### In the Kenya Highlands.

And here is Menengai, the long slope covered with high grass, which rises behind Nakuru, chief centre of this settlers' area of Kenya, home of maize and wheat. A motor road takes you up the hill's 2,000 ft.; and then it discloses itself on one side of a vast crater, a thousand feet deep and eight miles across, its bottom covered with dense, and game-infested bush.

A week before that again, and I am journeying from Nairobi to the Mara River, in the western part of the Masai Reserve. Here are herds of Masai cattle and goats; here is a Masai village, fenced with thorns to keep cattle in and lions out, the huts of extreme squalor, the people wholly untouched, save in the way of prohibitions, by our civilisation. A magnificent giraffe eyes us from over a thorn bush; he lets us motor up over the plain to within thirty yards, then makes off with his strangest of slow gallops. He moves like a ship, but he is a ship

with legs. In a zoo giraffes look merely odd. Here among the thorn trees one understands their *rationale*. There, a mile off the road, is a big herd of game.

In completest contrast with that, there is the previous week's picture from the other side of Nairobi. Settlers' lands, cool and green under grey skies, with coffee and maize and many trees. It is a soft and pale green, and the scenery might be almost anywhere in England. And beyond them, the Kikuyu Reserve, a lovely and fertile region for the most part, innumerable valleys among green hills, where this rather strange and gnome-like race of agriculturists live. And beyond again, if you are lucky one clear morning, there are the snows and pinnacles of Mount Kenya itself, towering above the enormous and spreading shoulders of the mountains that are all manfied with primeval forest.

There are the appalling stretches of dense thorn-scrub covering hundreds of miles of the heart of Tanganyika. There are the bare hills and plains of the pastoral people near Tabora and near Kondoa. There is old Moshi, with Kilimanjaro hanging aloft above it, a fantastic vision of snow seen through bananas and palms. Kilimanjaro is gigantic. One day we went up through the forest-belt—a long and steady trudge of over four hours; and when we emerged through the tree-heathers on to the open moor, the peak still seemed as far away as ever.

There are the Usambara Mountains, the beautiful wooded slope running down towards the coast. They are not high, but receive the full force of the monsoon; and so their slopes are covered with the luxuriance of true tropical rain forest. From the Research Station at Aman one walks straight into such a forest. There are, perhaps, fifty frequent kinds of forest tree, their trunks often rising over 100 ft. without a break, their crowns up to 200 ft. in air. Ferns and mosses and orchids grow profusely on their trunks and branches. And enormous lianas hang festooned upon them, like gigantic bell-rope, 60, 80, 100 ft long; one has the impulse to pull the rope, in expectation of some simian flunkey answering from the unknown upper storeys.

### The Tsetse Fly.

The malaria mosquito is bad enough; but malaria does not drive cultivation out of a country like the fly-disease of cattle, nor does it kill wholesale like the tsetse of human sleeping sickness. And finally it is a more orderly and controllable creature. It must live half its life in water; and there, by various methods, you can get at it.

But the tsetse refuses to behave in a clean-cut way. It lives in very varied situations and sucks the blood of very various animals. It does not lay eggs and expose its brood to long dangers, but matures a single grub within itself, which, within a few minutes of being deposited, transforms itself into a tough resistant pupa. It is not confined to any one kind of breeding place; anywhere with a little shelter, and not too much sun and not too dense shade, will serve. And there is not merely one, but half a dozen kinds of tsetse fly; and several of them will convert the trypanosomes of cattle disease or of sleeping sickness with complete impartiality, either separately or both at once. Tsetse live largely on game. But you cannot, even if you wanted to, exterminate all the game in the country; and anyhow they may also suck the blood of crocodiles and other reptiles and of birds. Tsetse live chiefly in bush. But you cannot readily destroy tracts of bush as big as France, and even if you could, you could never keep the areas clear—the bush would reinvade them.

Luckily, the tsetse will not fly far afield on his own; and he will not breed in country that is actually cleared and under cultivation. So there are two main ways of attack open. You can clear infested bush, settle it with Natives, and take certain precautions to ensure that bush (and therefore fly) shall not reinvade the cleared area. Or you can destroy the fly in a certain area, without necessarily destroying the bush, and between fly-free and fly-infested regions put in a barrier that will prevent the insect from getting across again. To accomplish these effectively, you must know as much as possible about the habits of your fly; you must know as much as possible about the habits of your bush; and you must be able to control the habits of your Natives.

### Lines of Research.

As in other fields of applied science, there are three kinds of necessary work. There is pure research. For years this may seem only academic, the amassing of knowledge for knowledge's sake; but one day one bit of knowledge is sure to prove the key to control. There is the testing of the best way to apply what knowledge you have got—field tests, experiments, work on a large enough scale for the practical man to pronounce on its value in actual practice. And there is the practice itself, the final clearances and settlements. All three lines of

\* By the courtesy of "The Times" we are able to reproduce these extensive extracts from the four admirable articles on East Africa contributed to its columns by Professor Julian Huxley on January 6, 7, 8, and 9. Those of our readers who can still hope to obtain copies of the issues in question are recommended to read the original articles.



work are being actively pushed forward in Tanganyika to-day.

At Kikori, in the bush country one hundred miles south of Arusha, there is a remarkable centre of pure research. Two years ago a single young entomologist was sent up there. He lived alone in a wattle hut for nine months, finding out a good deal about the intimate habits of the fly, and varying this by encounters with game of various description, from lion and rhino to buffalo and every kind of buck. Now there is a well-equipped little laboratory, a number of field stations where elaborate meteorological readings are taken thrice daily, and a staff of half a dozen European workers.

One experiment has concerned the seasonal and diurnal habits of tsetse in different kinds of country. The entomologist and a couple of "fly boys" go a series of rounds, week after week, at various times of day, and catch every tsetse they can find. By this means a mass of information has been gleaned about the breeding and dying off of the fly, the way he collects not only where game are, but where game have been, the differing behaviour of male and female, the effect of bush fires on the adult fly and its pupae, and some of this knowledge is already suggesting new methods of practical control and is ruling out others.

Another experiment in which hundreds of flies were caught, marked with spots of paint, and released, some with their eyes varnished, others with their antennae varnished, others with both varnished, has pretty conclusively proved that a tsetse will not fly alone; he goes for moving objects, and especially for light. Small only comes into play once he is close, or perhaps not until he has settled.

In a third ambitious experiment certain definite areas are visited thrice daily; rainfall, evaporation, wind, temperature, and so forth are read, and a five minutes' catch of fly is made. Every fly is painted with three spots of paint, whose position and colour indicate the place, day, and hour of its capture—and then released. By this means we shall learn how far and how quickly fly stray away from one locality to another, and whether they behave differently in different kinds of bush and different kinds of weather. A host of other work is being begun which should at last give us detailed knowledge of the tsetse's history.

#### Cutting the Bush.

In the Tabora and Mwanza Provinces you may come on bands of a thousand men engaged in cutting down the thorn-scrub. They are working, by order of their chiefs, to rid the country of tsetse-fly and make it fit for cattle and so for men. It is worth while looking into the story, to see how surprisingly the fate of its different characters—men, crops, cattle, insects, and bush—is linked together in one dramatic unity.

Practically every tree for miles has been felled, save only the strange, majestic baobabs. In some villages the natives have to go twenty or thirty miles to get wood to build their huts. Unless encouraged or commanded the African hardly ever plants trees—he merely cuts them down. Herds of cattle and goats are everywhere. They are so numerous that next to nothing remains of the grass. The whole district is over-grazed; one wonders how the cattle live at all. And if one year the rains hold off a little too long, they do not live; they have no reserves, there is nothing to eat, and they die by hundreds. Meanwhile the natural covering of the soil has grown thin or has even disappeared. In the dry season the hot winds sweep over the plains, parch the ground, and blow the soil away. In the wet season the rains, no longer retained by the sponge of vegetation, wash it away. As further result, the country becomes poorer and the cattle concentrate more and more on the grass that is left. This is a vicious circle.

Up till now only a fractional beginning has been made with tree-planting and water supply; and the herds increase and multiply. Why not sell the surplus stock, you ask. Why not, indeed? But this is where erosion hooks on to the Africans' economics and traditions. The cattle-keeping African does not want to sell his beasts. He reckons wealth not in money but in head of stock. His social standing is estimated by the number of his beasts, as the social worth of the peasant girl in some parts of Europe is estimated by the number of petticoats she wears. You begin to appreciate early Old Testament history when you see a cattle-loving African tribe. Even so did Job reckon up his possessions; even so did Abraham feel about his flocks and herds.

#### The African Cattle Standard.

Just as one shilling is as good as another, though one be old and worn and the other fresh from the Mint, so one beast is as good as another, though one be small and

the other big, one scraggy and the other sleek. Each is a unit. Cattle, in fact, are just cattle; they are not distinguishable by quality unless actually diseased or deformed. Thus, though there is a big demand for beasts to go to the meat factory at Mwanza and be turned into meat extract or salted and dried meat-rations for labour gangs, for beasts to be driven over to the Katanga mining area in the Congo to feed the workers there, and for half-a-dozen other purposes, the supply falls far short of the demand. A certain beginning has been made; but the cattle are, as it were, squeezed out of their owners—there is no natural economic flow of beef. Criticism of the Cattle Standard in pastoral economics still meets with the same intolerance and scorn from the African as does criticism of the Gold Standard in the City.

Who would have thought that sleeping-sickness control involved the improvement of Native bee-keeping? Yet until you can persuade the Native to use better hives, in which taking the honey does not mean the destruction or driving away of the bee community, and to put them all round the edge of a clearing instead of off in the bush, you have left a nasty loophole through which the enemy may creep in and bring your elaborate scheme of control to naught.

#### An Anthropological Board Needed.

But it is in every field. The medical man, fresh from English hospital wards, as likely as not finds himself clearing bush, or trying to persuade Natives to leave their homes as sleeping-sickness creeps up. The veterinary officer will discover that it is just as important for him to study Native customs and to get at the back of the African's mind as it is to prepare and dispense the best of sera against disease. The agricultural official, in the absence of sufficient forestry staffs, must turn forester himself. The Geological Department has not unnaturally concerned itself mainly with mapping the country for valuable minerals; it is finding that it must organise another branch whose main duties will be to find and store water and to check erosion. The forester is trained at home to think primarily in terms of timber and of cash profits; out here he must devote at least as much attention to schemes of tree-planting whose main aim is to benefit not forestry but agriculture and stock-raising.

And the administrative officer—but one shudders to think of the variety of duties which he is called upon to perform, and the immense background of knowledge which he ought to have to help him in their performance.

What is wanted, and wanted at once, is an anthropological board, to investigate the customs of the tribes, especially as regards land tenure and the ownership of cattle, in order that well-meaning efforts to help the Native may not end in disaster owing to lack of understanding. Then time is wanted to see how the youthful Native Councils of Kenya and the scarcely less youthful Native Administrations of Tanganyika can be made to work for Native progress. And when federation comes and the Governor-General is appointed, let one of his main duties be, not to lay down a unified Native policy at once, but to aim at it. If a sane and lasting one is evolved, in ten, or even twenty years, that will be all we have a right to demand.

#### Co-ordination of Native Policy.

One final word. If a unified Native policy is demanded of our little federation, why not at least a co-ordination of Native policy throughout Africa? At present France and Britain, Belgium and Portugal, are all embarking on African Native policies in blissful and often self-righteous ignorance of their neighbours. Surely it is not beyond the wit and good sense of man to make arrangements for the pooling of experience? With the spread of education and communications the African Natives, held together in spite of all their diversity by the common bond of subjection, will find common ground and devise Africa-wide organisations. (They are indeed already making a beginning.) Whatever the views of the dominant white races, it is both their duty and their interest to organise their knowledge, their aims, their methods of government.

The Society of Friends is taking steps to form a permanent Joint Council of White and Coloured People, whose work shall be to deal wisely with cases of colour bar as they arise, and to try to remove colour prejudice in this country by encouraging personal contacts, by spreading information, and by making known in Great Britain the achievements of coloured people."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**NATIVE COURTS IN TANGANYIKA.**

The Real Grounds for the Step.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I do not know if Major Walsh had read the full report of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika when he wrote the letter on Native Courts published in your issue of December 12 last year; if so, he must have forgotten the main points emphasised by the Attorney-General and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

If I may be allowed, as *advocatus diaboli* (in view of the opinions expressed by all your correspondents on this subject) to claim that there is another side to the question, I must point out that the principle of the Ordinance was enunciated by Lord Lugard at Geneva, was supported by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and was endorsed by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, composed of gentlemen with experience of governing Colonies comparable to Tanganyika Territory. The opinions of such authorities cannot be lightly dismissed. Moreover, as the Secretary for Native Affairs pointed out, a similar system has been in operation for a long time in South Africa, with satisfaction to the Natives and to the Administration—a very practical point.

Then, if I read the speeches of the Attorney-General a right, he emphasised the practical aspect of the Bill. His points that the Judges of the High Court know nothing of Native law, that advocates cannot be expected to collect evidence, and argue Native law before the High Court, and that the whole procedure of British law courts is foreign and incomprehensible to the Native, are, from the practical point of view, very strong. The simple procedure of the Ordinance—the Native court, with power of appeal first to the District Officer, then to the Provincial Commissioner (both of whom live among their people, speak their language, and know their customs), and finally to the Governor, is essentially a practical system.

That British law provides impartial justice is no doubt excellent in theory. No one will question the absolute impartiality and incorruptibility of our judges; but how does the theory work out in practice, which is the aspect which affects the Ordinance? With a jury, the course of justice can be controlled by a clever or browbeating attorney to an extent, especially in Colonial courts; which often makes a trial a pure gamble. So true is this that Natives of the more sophisticated class will get up a case among themselves for the fun of it and bet on the result, even when a single magistrate or judge has to decide!

That professional lawyers should oppose the Ordinance is to be expected. A Bill which automatically excludes advocates from practising in Native courts can hardly be welcomed by a profession which looks forward to reaping a golden harvest from litigious and simple Natives. Britons, who have suffered from the interminable expenses, delays, and complications of their own legal system, will be inclined to envy the Native under the new Ordinance.

The weakness of the Bill seems to lie in the possible lack of integrity of the Native chief sitting as judge. There is undoubtedly a tradition of bribery associated with Native courts, as with most things Native, which will require careful watching; but this is provided for in the Ordinance. Moreover, as the Secretary for Native Affairs explained, a Native chief never sits in judgment by himself; he is assisted by a council of *indunas* or *wasole*, and a

"collection of old gentlemen . . . who are a sort of law library." These are great safeguards.

As provision is made in the Bill for alterations as defects are noticed in its working, everything seems to have been done to provide a really sound, practical scheme suited to Native customs and psychology; and it is difficult to understand the unanimous opposition of the unofficial members of the Legislature.

Yours faithfully,

Bedford.

ALLEYNE LEECHMAN

**GAME PRESERVATION IN THE EMPIRE.**

The Need for National Parks.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Alarmist statements on the impending extermination of the big game of the Empire, and especially of Africa, are often made; and while there is good ground for the activities of such bodies as the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, there is another and a more hopeful aspect of the problem which obtains less publicity.

A careful study of the reports of our Game Wardens in Africa will reveal comments on the rapidity with which game recovers its position when given a chance. Buffalo, decimated by rinderpest, quickly restore their numbers; eland, thought to be becoming extinct in an area, become again a welcome feature of the countryside; elephants may develop into a positive nuisance, and even the hippo, if given rest from persecution, multiplies and replenishes the river swamps.

Now comes the news that, owing to the rapid multiplication of the species, five hundred bison—the mis-called American "buffalo"—are to be shot this winter in the Wainwright National Park, Eastern Alberta, Canada. Not long ago this fine animal was really believed to be on the very verge of extinction; yet its complete recovery is now an accomplished fact.

The argument for National Parks is thus immensely strengthened. There is no doubt that the splendid African fauna can be saved to supply a definitely pleasure to the naturalist and tourist and export to the hunter if very simple steps are taken—but taken in time.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

EX-TANGANYIKA.

**NATIVE AGITATORS IN KENYA.**

Interesting News from the Settler's Standpoint.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Dr. Ley's remark that to the Lumbwa spears and clubs are indispensable agricultural implements will become a classic in Kenya. Priceless!

You will have heard of the attack by three newly circumcised Dorobo on four unarmed Lumbwa, the cause being that the former had to blood their spears. It happened at Molo, quite close to me. This morning one of my old men, a Nandi, arrived on the farm with his arm badly wounded. He had been attacked by two armed Kikuyu whilst on his way to see me. He managed to get away and was pursued by them. They kept throwing bush knives after him in the hope of sticking him. Luckily one fell in front as he ran, so he seized it, turned on the pursuers, and charged them. Thereupon they bolted.



For a couple of years I had on this estate three of the agitators of whom you will have received reports. They were a Muganda, a Lumbwa, and a Luo, all speaking different languages, but in Swahili using the same phrases word for word. Obviously, they must have been taught the phrases somewhere. I kept them on in the hope of learning something, but the day the first flight of four R.A.F. aeroplanes passed over from Cairo on their way to Nairobi and south, the boys got such a fright that they cleared out and have not since reappeared. The Kikuyu have now got as far as printed propaganda.

The "highly placed Civil servant" who has been interviewed by one of the London dailies sounds like dear old X, who was axed by the "Geddés Committee." The gem of his remarks is that the Natives know no English and read no newspapers. Since his time the Post Office and the Railway employ large numbers of Native telegraphists, and all over the country are to be found, in various Government Departments, Native clerks who read and write perfectly, and can keep accounts. Any Sunday morning in Nairobi the newspaper sellers can be seen sitting on the paths or on the steps of the G.P.O. reading the contents of the weekly paper to their friends. Natives get papers from England, especially the sensational Sunday papers with accounts of murders, adultery, and other unsavoury topics, over which they and their friends gloat.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

"KENYA FARMER."

**A LETTER FROM LORD FRANCIS SCOTT**

In Reply to Mr. P. H. Clarke.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have seen in the *Times of East Africa* a letter from Mr. P. H. Clarke addressed to you objecting to what I was reported in *East Africa* to have said on the subject of protection before the Joint East African Board.

As you will recollect, I was asked by the Chairman of the Board to tell the Executive Council something about the Kenya Tariff Committee, and as I had no prepared statement, notes, or documents with me, I had to speak from personal memory in a conversational manner. I am very sorry if the words I used implied opinions to Mr. Clarke which he does not hold, and I realise I should have inserted, if I did not do so, the words "and the majority believed that the continuance of such protection was even more important than maintenance of the Customs Union."

With regard to the principle of protection, I presume I did not misinterpret Mr. Clarke, as the report which he signed gives as the first of its conclusions: "That it is essential to retain the principle of protection," whilst in their subsequent minute of dissent Messrs. Cunningham, Clarke, and Pandya say: "We are entirely in agreement with the Committee that protection is advisable for Kenya Colony, provided, however, that the meaning of 'protection' is clearly defined."

Trusting that this explanation meets Mr. Clarke's point, and assuring him that I had no intention of misrepresenting him.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Deloraine,

Rongai,

Kenya Colony.

FRANCIS SCOTT.

**INQUIRY NEEDED IN TANGANYIKA.**

Sisal Companies which do not Reciprocate.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I fear I may be late for the important meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce called for Wednesday, January 15. I therefore beg your hospitality to express through your columns my views on two matters which I should have raised at the Chamber had I been able to attend the meeting in time.

The first matter to which I should like to draw attention is the question of the administration of Native Treasury funds in Tanganyika Territory. It is due to the honour and good name of the Tanganyika Administration that an impartial and urgent inquiry, free from local Government bias or prejudice, should be held forthwith to inquire into this important matter, affecting as it does the custody of public funds.

A scandal in connection with the misappropriation of public funds was at its height when I was in Tanganyika last year, and it was common club gossip that the individual concerned would escape conviction. Optimism, however, did not extend to the belief that he would also receive a pension. In due course, I presume, he will secure some further high honour also! But that is by the way. The matter of the moment is the necessity of holding a public inquiry, which, I emphasise, should be free from local Government interference or prejudice. All the papers should be laid on the table and the inquiry held in public.

The other matter to which I should like to refer is in connection with the representations made by the Sisal Sub-Section of the Chamber wherein Government aid is sought, in that preferential treatment should be given in all Government cordage and kindred contracts to Empire-grown sisal. This virtually means that, as far as Tanganyika is concerned, the Government in this country has been called upon to treat that industry in a preferential manner.

I would therefore like to appeal to those who are helping to develop this industry in Tanganyika to respond to the generous action of the Home Government by offering a *quid pro quo* to this nation by purchasing as far as possible British machinery and by employing in every instance British personnel. It would be "play-acting" to preach patriotism to the Home Government in requesting them to support the Tanganyika sisal industry, whilst a large block of Tanganyika's sisal output is produced through the use of German machinery and non-British personnel.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.3.

CONRAD L. WALSH.

[Major Walsh's views will, we are confident, meet with general endorsement on these two matters. *East Africa* has repeatedly urged the need for an impartial inquiry into Native administration in Tanganyika and the production of all the documents, from the time of the preliminary inquiries, in the case of ex-Sultan Saidi.

It is neither equitable nor consistent that a business man should, as Major Walsh points out, plead that Great Britain should grant a preference to Empire-grown sisal in British Government contracts while the companies in which he is interested appear to have shown a distinct preference for German machinery and non-British personnel on their estates in Tanganyika. The reasonable and patriotic suggestion that every effort should be made to use British machinery wherever possible, and British staff in all cases, has everything to commend it. Whether it will be adopted by certain companies remains to be seen.—Ed. "E.A."]

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday a few days ago.

The Hon. H. H. Hunter, M.L.C., has just reached Switzerland from Uganda.

Mr. H. B. Christian has been elected President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union.

Mr. D. G. Tomblings, Principal of Makerere College, is now back in Uganda.

Mr. A. W. Place is now Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Uganda.

Mr. A. F. J. Llewellyn is now Senior Commissioner of the Naivasha Province of Kenya.

Mr. R. D. Linton, District Officer, Mwapura, Mikindani, as District Agriculture Officer.

Mr. G. E. Janson Smith, B.A. (Oxon.), is joining the U.M.C.A. to assist at their training college at Minaki.

Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, is making satisfactory progress after his operation.

The Royal Empire Society is to entertain the delegates to the Empire Press Conference at a banquet on June 6 next.

Prince Sixte de Bourbon Parme, brother of the Prince of Luxemburg, is visiting Abyssinia, accompanied by the Comte de Béarn.

Mr. F. J. Durman is now Acting Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, with Mr. G. E. Sayers as Acting Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Rt. Rev. A. L. Kitching, Bishop of the Upper Nile, who recently arrived from East Africa, is staying at Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr. P. D. Chamberlain has taken over the management of the Beira branch of Barclays Bank (D. C. and O.) in succession to Mr. Windt.

Messrs. Robert M. Smith, O.B.E., R. A. James, H. O. Gliemann, and L. D. Dooner have been appointed members of the Abercorn Road Board.

Fort Jameson's new experimental farm has now been established under the management of Mr. J. Fraser, to whom we wish all success in his efforts.

Dr. A. J. Orenstein, C.M.G., M.D., lecturer in tropical medicine to the Witwatersrand University Medical School, recently visited Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, P.C., J.P., a director of the Kenya and Africa Trust, and Lady Griffith-Boscawen are outward-bound for South Africa.

Mr. M. Van Jaarsveld was chosen by the local settlers to present an address of welcome to Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, on his recent arrival in Arusha.

Mr. A. T. Penman, who is well-known to many East Africans in this country, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the London District of the Institute of Journalists.

Mr. Albert Clarke, of the African Inland Mission, Kenya, who is spending part of his leave in Hull, his native city, has spent some eighteen years in East Africa.

According to the latest mail from Portuguese East Africa, Mr. George Crossley, an experienced prospector, has discovered diamonds near Caia, on the Langue River.

Mr. Douglas and Lady Evelyn Malcolm left London, on Friday last, for South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They hope to be back in the middle of April.

Mr. A. J. C. Huddleston, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, who is making a tour of inspection of the Mongalla Province, intends to fly part of the distance.

Dr. T. F. Chipp is to address the Royal Geographical Society in the Eolian Hall at 8.30 p.m. on January 30 on "Forests and Plants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan."

Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Bt., C.B.E., who was raised to the peerage in the New Year's Honours List, recently presented a light aeroplane to the Aero Club of Kenya.

The Rev. R. B. Flinn, who is now on leave from Tanganyika, has told a Cheshire congregation that by using ju-jitsu he once captured a witch doctor who was causing a lot of trouble.

Princess Marie Louise, who visited East Africa some little time ago, will sail from Southampton in the "Arlanza" on January 31 for Buenos Aires and will probably be away for three months.

His friends will be glad to learn that the appointment of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes as general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is to be dated from August 20, 1928.

Mrs. C. H. Walker, believed to be the first white woman to travel north of Livingstone, has died at the age of seventy in Choma, where she and her husband settled thirty-three years ago. Mr. Walker died in 1918.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Chunibhai Jethabhai Amin as an unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council for a period of three years dating from September 5 last.

Mr. Graham Dawson, Honorary Treasurer of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, is acting as Hon. Treasurer of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Tyson.



We regret to report the death at the age of seventy years of Mr. Joseph Franklin, who had spent the last thirty-seven years in Kenya, and had for some considerable time owned a plantation on the mainland near Mombasa.

The board of the Country Club, Limbe, has been reduced to seven members, namely: Mr. L. F. Roach (Chairman), Dr. Arnold, and Messrs. E. C. Peterkins, E. H. Warren, G. Fiddes, D. A. Humphrey, and H. G. Mearns.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. R. Burgess, Deputy Commissioner, Port Sudan, Sudan Political Service, and Hilary Marion, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzstephen Lloyd, D.S.O., The Connaught Rangers, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. W. Guy W. Radford, Chairman of Messrs. Durant, Radford & Company, Limited, who visited Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar about a year ago, is leaving for South Africa, but will not be able on this occasion to visit the East Coast.

Mr. Stanton, the well-known Kenya game hunter, was mauled by a leopard on the Serengeti Plains last week while accompanying the party of Baron de Rothschild, whose aeroplane at once carried the injured man back to Nairobi for treatment in hospital.

An allowance of £100 per annum is being made to the widow of the late Mr. Alfred James Swann, one of the pioneers of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the Governments of which are contributing in the proportion of seven-tenths and three-tenths respectively.

The Cholo Planters' Association has elected the following office bearers for 1930: Chairman, Mr. H. W. Ross; Vice-Chairman, Mr. McLean Kay; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. W. H. Claver; Committee, Messrs. M. P. Barrow, A. C. King, G. de Vito, G. C. Dow, and H. Tomlinson.

During the recent absence from the seat of Government of Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, and most of the heads of Departments, on account of the session of the Legislative Council held in Arusha, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, the Secretary for Native Affairs, acted as Governor's Deputy.

The Rev. G. G. Gilbert, whose tour of duty as Chaplain in Dar es Salaam was most successful, has had to resign on medical advice. The Rev. H. Milner and the Rev. G. A. Wroe, of the dioceses of Northern Rhodesia and Masasi respectively, are two other members of the U.M.C.A. staff who have resigned.

Mr. T. M. C. Stuart, Vice-Chairman of Usambara Plantations, Ltd., and a director of B.E.A. Fibre and Industrial Company, Ltd., Dwa Plantations, Ltd., and a number of other Oversea companies, was found dead at his home in Purley in the middle of last week. He was lying on the floor of the lounge with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver beside him. At the inquest the verdict was one of suicide while of unsound mind.

Among those now on the water for East Africa are Captain R. M. Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gladwell, Mr. F. A. B. Holloway, Mr. G. C. Jack, Mr. S. H. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. K. Jivanjee, Mr. C. Kirkman, the Rev. G. Knight, Capt. T. Owen, Mr. R. B. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Tinsley, and Mr. A. Upson.

East Africa learns that Sir William R. Morris, Bt., managing director of Morris Motors Ltd., is to sail for South Africa at the end of January, but will not be able to visit any of the British East and Central African Dependencies. So necessary is it for him to be back in England as soon as possible that he hopes to return on the vessel which carries him to the Cape.

Mr. Lawrence N. Russell, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, who was stationed at Mongu during his last tour, and who will be remembered by many of our readers as having served with the Uganda battalion of the King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign, is outward-bound on his return from leave. Owing to the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Russell is unfortunately unable to return with him.

Sir Daniel Hall, F.C.B., F.R.S., who recently returned to England from a visit to East Africa, is to address the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, January 28, on "Settlers' Problems in Kenya." The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., will preside. Any of our readers interested may obtain tickets on application to the Secretary of the Section, c/o Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

His many friends will congratulate Mr. Percy Wyndham, C.I.E., C.B.E., on his appointment as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika "during the absence from the Territory of Mr. Ruggles-Brise or until further orders," as the official notice has it. Mr. Wyndham, who served for many years in India before going to East Africa, has been a tower of strength in settler councils in the Kilimanjaro district and is also well known in the Kenya highlands. He recently returned to Tanganyika from a short visit to this country.

**SIR EDWARD DENHAM'S PROMOTION.**

At the moment of closing for press we learn that Sir Edward Brandis Denham, formerly Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor of the Gambia, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Gordon Guggisberg.

**CHANGED PLANS OF THE PRINCE.**

A NAIROBI message received as we close for press—which we have therefore been unable to confirm—states that the Prince of Wales has changed his plans in consequence of the floods in central Tanganyika. Instead of travelling overland, His Royal Highness is believed to have decided to go by sea to East Africa, joining the British India liner "Modasa" at Beira and disembarking at Mombasa on Feb. 15.

When the "Kenilworth Castle" crossed the Line on Monday afternoon the Prince took the part of barber, his mate being a third-class passenger. After some fifty passengers had been initiated, the Prince was ducked.

## TO MATTHEW WELLINGTON,

*The last survivor of the Natives who were with Livingstone when he died and bore his body to the coast.*

O faithful servant of the man who came  
With light to "the Dark Continent" and led  
Its dusky peoples to the Living Bread  
And the Eternal Fountain; whose high name  
Is shrined for ever in the Halls of Fame;  
Who left a heritage which slowly spread  
To unimagined regions that men tread  
Inspired for ever by his mighty aim,

I clasp your hand, remembering how you stood  
Beside him when his great heart ceased to beat  
And buried it beneath that sacred tree,  
And with your faithful comrades, staunch and good,  
Bore his dead body through the dust and heat  
From the far forest to the healing sea;

And how your comrade sailed with him for home  
And saw his ashes  
With kings and statesmen and our first and best,  
In that proud fané where, through the years to come,  
World-travellers gratefully across the foam,  
From north and south and utmost east and west,  
His goodness and his greatness still confessed,  
In reverent pilgrimage shall fondly roam,

I greet you in the land for which he died;  
I hail you as a brother-son  
Of the dark race for which his life was given;  
And, standing here, admiring, by your side,  
Be I too homewards travel slowly on,  
I say good-bye until we meet in Heaven.  
Mombasa.

ARTHUR BENNETT.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

THE following appointments to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of December:—

**KENYA COLONY.**—*Medical Officers*, Mr. P. J. Cowin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and Mr. E. C. W. Maxwell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; *Agricultural Officer*, Mr. N. Humphrey; *Medical Entomologist*, Mr. J. I. Roberts, B.Sc. (Agric.), M.Sc.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**—*Geneticist*, Mr. L. R. Doughty, B.Sc.; *Nursing Sister*, Miss I. Mackenzie; *Cadet, Administrative Department*, Mr. F. J. Tawney.

**UGANDA.**—*Veterinary Officer*, Mr. D. P. Downes, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

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

Mr. R. H. Gallagher, Postmaster, Tanganyika Territory, to be Assistant Surveyor, Post and Telegraphs Department, Nigeria.

Mr. E. T. Johnson, Senior Resident Magistrate, Kenya, to be Puisne Judge, Zanzibar.

Mr. G. H. Kirkham, M.C., Deputy Commissioner of Police and Prisons, to be Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. L. S. Matthews, Deputy Treasurer, Nyasaland, to be Deputy Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. W. Wright, Inspector of Mines, Tanganyika Territory, to be Inspector of Mines, Nigeria.

General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., who has been appointed Military Secretary to the India Office, won his V.C. in Somaliland.

## MR. AND MRS. W. A. M. SIM TO REVISIT EAST AFRICA.

East Africa learns that on January 24 Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim are to leave London for Marseilles to join the "Madura" en route for Dar es Salaam. It is rather more than two years since Mr. and Mrs. Sim left East Africa, and their many friends in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika Territory will be glad to know that they are to make an extensive tour, working northwards from the Tanganyika capital to Uganda, where, in addition to supervising the interests of Messrs.



Smith, Mackenzie & Company, Mr. Sim will visit the properties of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., of which company he has just been elected a director. They will then work back to Mombasa, return to Tanganyika Territory, and re-embark for England by the British-India steamer sailing about the middle of April.

Mr. Sim, who now represents the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, is a Past President of that Association, of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and the Mombasa Caledonian Society. While he resided in Mombasa as head of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company, he was also a member of the Legislative Council, one of the keenest supporters of the Mombasa Sports Club, a regular attendant at meetings of the Mombasa District Committee, and a ready worker in all good causes. Mr. and Mrs. Sim were extremely popular with all communities, and their visit after two years' absence will be hailed with pleasure by East Africans generally.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, the well-known Uganda barrister and business man, was elected Chairman of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., at a board meeting held last week.

## COFFEE PLANTERS!

*"Even coffee planters of twenty years' experience are not unanimous in their methods of treating the crop," declared Brigadier-General L. Boyd-Moss at the last session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.*

Think of the immense loss involved in the lack of essential and available knowledge by East African coffee planters. Consider the divergent practices in such matters as weeding, shading, and manuring.

How much would YOU give for the very latest information on insect pests and fungus diseases? Would YOU not save money if you could differentiate between beneficial and predatory insects?

"Coffee Growing," by Mr. J. H. McDonald, now in the press, will help you in these and other difficulties.

**EVERY COFFEE PLANTER NEEDS A COPY. IT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF OVER AND OVER AGAIN.**

To secure your copy without delay, send 2/- immediately to East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.



**EAST AFRICAN INDIANS INTRANSIGENT.**

**Resolutions of the Nairobi Congress.**

THAT the extremists, who have too long dominated Indian councils in East Africa, still hold sway, appears the chief deduction to be made from the proceedings at the recent Nairobi session of the East African Indian National Congress, over which Mrs. Naidu came from India to preside.

Among the resolutions were the following:—

**The Constitution of Kenya.**—“This Congress is strongly opposed to any change in the present constitution of Kenya tending to the increase of the power and influence of European non-officials as contemplated in the Closer Union Commission's Report, and emphatically urges upon the Government the supreme necessity of retaining an official majority intact in the Legislature of Kenya.”

**A Common Electoral Roll.**—There was a heated debate on a motion that: “This Congress once more heartily welcomes the support which the members of the Closer Union Commission gave to the principle of the common roll and the common franchise, but protests against their recommendation that the consent of the European non-official community should be first obtained; and requests the Imperial Government to declare in favour of common roll and franchise without any further delay and waiting for the consent of the Europeans of Kenya.”

It was urged that if the Imperial Government refused to the request, the leaders of the Indian community in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should refuse to pay the poll tax and the education cess. After prolonged and, at times, somewhat acrimonious discussion, the amendment was withdrawn in response to an appeal from the Chair and the original motion passed.

**Participation Reaffirmed.**—“This Congress notes with regret that the communal franchise still continues to be refused to the non-officials of Kenya, and is therefore reaffirms the policy of non-participation in the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony. It requests the Government of the same policy, the Nairobi Indian community are requested to continue to abstain from participation in the Nairobi Corporation.”

In view of the special circumstances of Mombasa, the Congress reaffirms that it would have no objection to the participation of Mombasa Indians on the Municipal Board, but with the view to preventing any possible misrepresentation of the attitude of the Indian community on the question of a common franchise, this Congress once again requests the Indian citizens of Mombasa to continue to abstain from taking part on the Municipal Board. This Congress extends a similar request on similar grounds to the Indians living in the district townships.”

**Demands for Land.**

**Alienation of Agricultural Land to Indians.**—“This Congress reiterates its protests against the reservation of the highlands for Europeans in Kenya. This Congress earnestly desires that Government should take immediate steps to safeguard sufficient land for the present and the future needs of the Africans, but after this has been done early steps should be taken to alienate land to Indians to such extent as to bring up the acreage held by Indians to the level of that held by Europeans at present, and all further alienation of land to Europeans should cease in the meantime. This Congress requests Government to afford equal opportunities for agricultural and industrial as well as mining enterprise to all immigrant communities.”

**Land Tax Advocated.**—“This Congress is of opinion that a land tax for all agricultural land held by immigrant communities should be introduced in this Colony at the earliest possible opportunity, and is also of opinion that undeveloped land should be taxed more heavily than developed land.”

“This Congress is of opinion that the Government of Kenya is neglecting the question of Indian agricultural development in this Colony and requests the Government of India to delegate an agricultural expert to examine and report on the possibilities of developing Indian agriculture in Kenya and Uganda without detriment to African interests. This Congress desires that the Government should guarantee the right of free transfer of land among immigrant communities without consideration of the race of the parties concerned. This Congress is of opinion that all land sales should be made by public auction and not by tender.”

**Educational Cess.**—“This Congress reiterates its strong protest against the continuance of the educational cess and notes with dismay the warning of the Governor that

the cess will have to be increased. It reminds the Government that when the Cess was first imposed, Government promised that it would be only for a short time, and is now firmly of opinion that the time has arrived for its repeal.”

**Trade Commissioner and Trade Bureau.**—“This Congress regrets the delay on the part of the Government of India in regard to the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in East Africa, and urges that the appointment of a non-official Indian as Trade Commissioner be expedited. This Congress also requests the Government of India to open a Trade Information Bureau for East Africa in various centres in India.”

**Closer Union Opposed.**

**Closer Union.**—“With reference to Kenya and Uganda, this Congress is firmly and uncompromisingly opposed to any scheme of political federation or union of the two territories, and is convinced, after reviewing the events and official statements of the last few months, that economic federation will be utilised as a thin end of the wedge for making the advent of political federation easier. It is therefore of opinion that no scheme of economic federation, as distinguished from administrative co-ordination, should be forced on either of the territories which opposes itself definitely against it.

“If any kind of federation is forced on them, this Congress is of opinion that the following safeguards are absolutely essential: Indian interests should be effectively represented by Indians on all advisory and other councils that may be set up in East Africa and London on equal basis with non-official Europeans. Racial questions should be reserved for decision by the Colonial Office in London. The Central Authority should be required to consult his Advisory Council in all matters involving racial issues before making recommendations, and members of the Advisory Council should be at liberty to communicate differences of views directly to the Imperial Government. One of the private secretaries of the Central Authority should be an Indian officer belonging to one of the superior civil services in India.

“Whereas the Mandate guarantees equality of status to all people inhabiting Tanganyika Territory, and whereas federation or closer union in any form is bound to affect prejudicially the autonomy of Tanganyika, in particular the status of Indians, this Congress is strongly opposed to the inclusion of Tanganyika in any scheme of federation or closer union.

“This Congress is strongly of opinion that the long-standing demand of Uganda and Tanganyika for equal representation with Europeans on the Legislative Council should be met without further delay, and requests the Government of Tanganyika to increase the number of Indians on the Legislature of that Territory to that of non-official Europeans.”

**Indians in the Services.**—“This Congress reiterates its demands that Indians should be appointed to the higher grades of public services in all the East African territories, and further that in view of the fact that recommendations have been made by the Government of India to the Imperial Government, this Congress requests the Imperial Government to give immediate effect to those recommendations.”

**Administrative Disabilities.**—“This Congress reiterates the demand of the Indian community for equality of treatment with Europeans in the matters of: (a) Appointments, promotions and pensions in the subordinate Government and railway services; (b) educational and medical facilities; (c) administration of arms licensing laws; (d) trial by jury; (e) travelling accommodation and facilities on railways and lake steamers; and (f) appointments of justices of the peace, visiting justices, and to Government committees and inquiry commissions.”

**Indian Penal Code.**—“This Congress strongly protests against the attempt of the Government of Kenya to replace the Indian Penal Code with uncodified English Criminal Law.”

Editorial reference to the above resolutions is made elsewhere in this issue.

Messrs. George Phillip & Sons, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, have published a new and revised edition of their wall map of East Africa. The new railways between Tabora and Mwanza and between Moshi and Arusha are shown, but the line now being built from Jinja to Kampala, and that proposed from Itigi to Mkalama are not indicated. For general purposes, however, the map is very useful, and is the best of its kind known to us. The price is 25s.

## Camp Fire Comments.

### The Gait of the Giraffe.

The gait of a giraffe at full gallop always amuses the spectator, but adequate descriptions of it are rare. One experienced hunter puts it this way: "The long front legs are stretched out in a raking stride, but the funny little hind legs have the greatest difficulty in keeping up with them; so you have the comical picture of the giraffe running with his fore legs while his hind legs go at a gallop."

### A Lower-lip "Peléle."

It is really extraordinary how widely spread among African tribes is the custom of the *peléle*, or distended lip for women. Livingstone found it years ago on his Zambesi expedition; travellers in Central Africa never fail to remark on its hideousness; but while it is usually the upper lip which is thus treated, the tribes on the Boma plateau of Abyssinia distort the lower lip of their women with a huge flat circular piece of wood. The effect is not any improvement from our point of view, but is greatly admired by the Boma people.

### To Beautify Nairobi.

Nairobi in particular, and Kenya in general, ought to be grateful to Mrs. Glencairn-Campbell, whose efforts have resulted in the formation of the Nairobi Road and Gardens Beautifying Association, under an influential committee consisting of Lady Delamere, Lady MacMillan, Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Miss Bennett, Mrs. O. B. Daly, Miss O. Collyer, Mrs. Glencairn-Campbell, Major E. S. Grogan, Messrs. Dacre Shaw, Galt, Galton-Fenzi, M. H. Malik, and, as *ex-officio* members, the Mayor of the town, the Director of Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, and the Commissioner for Lands, Settlement, and Local Government.

### The Speed of African Animals.

It is somewhat surprising to find the Uganda Game Warden estimating the speed of the African elephant at only 25½ miles an hour, and that for but a short distance. The general impression certainly is that the elephant is much faster than that, and Kipling has a passage in which he credits the Indian species with being able to overhaul a man on a fast horse. Accurate figures on the interesting subject of the real speed of African game are much needed, and *East Africa* has already published some definite information founded on data furnished by motorists. More are wanted. *A propos*, two enterprising Australians during the recent cricket tour of the M.C.C. in Australia carefully timed the speed of the ball

delivered by Larwood, the fast bowler. The average of a large number of timings worked out at sixty-eight miles an hour!

### The African Native as Game Tracker.

Is the tracking of game a gift, or is it an acquired talent? Are Natives necessarily better than white men at the business? Mr. David Lyell, a hunter of wide experience in Africa, is inclined to think that instinct has a good deal to do with it. He quotes a case: a Native youngster of ten years of age was a marvellous tracker, better indeed than any Native he ever knew with the exception of two, both middle-aged men. Such a child, he points out, could not possibly have had time to learn much in his short life, and his proficiency must have been instinctive to a large degree. But good Native trackers are rare, and many Africans are utterly useless. He considers that white men may become quite adept in the course of a few years, though hardly equal to the best Natives. The work is exceedingly trying to the eyes, and Mr. Lyell himself found that three hours' tracking of a lone elephant on a fairly easy trail was sufficient to make his eyes extremely painful.

### How High can a Lion Reach?

Shooting from a platform built in a tree is not so common in Africa as it is in India, but it is occasionally done, and the interesting—nay, vital—question arises, how high should the platform be to ensure the safety of the hunter? The point came up in Captain Shelford's lecture on Africa at the Royal Society of Arts, the lecturer showing a slide of a *machan* he built intending to get some of the lions which were very numerous round his camp. A Boer teamster, however, told him that the platform was not safe; a lion would have him out of it in something less than no time; and the lecturer confessed that he was quite unaware of the great height to which a lion could reach when standing on his hind legs, to say nothing of making a leap.

The late Captain F. C. Selous, in his foreword to Colonel Patterson's "Man-Eaters of Tsavo," commented on the risk the Colonel ran in waiting for his quarry in a tree, adding that in his own experience he had known three instances of men having been pulled from trees or huts built on platforms at a greater height from the ground than the crazy structure on which Colonel Patterson was waiting. Unfortunately, the Colonel does not say how high his platform was, though he gives a photograph of it. It was in one of the thorny acacia trees common in Africa, and was reached by a ladder of ten rungs, so it could not have been very high. Some idea of the problem can be gained in England by watching the lions and tigers at the Zoo; occasionally one of the huge beasts will stand up and claw the tree trunk in a corner of his den, supplied for that purpose; and his reach—especially in the case of a tiger—is truly amazing.

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*East Africa* is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk.



**JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.**

January Meeting of the Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

THE January meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Mr. C. Ponsoby (in the chair), Major H. Blake-Taylor, Major W. M. Crowley, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. W. A. M. Simi, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss R. B. Harvey (Secretary).

Special leave of absence was granted to Lord Cranworth, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Mr. C. W. Hattersley, and to four members who are abroad, namely, Sir Sydney Hein, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. D. A. Malcolm, and Mr. D. F. Basden.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., were elected to membership of the Board.

**Improving African Roads.**

The Secretary reported receipt of a letter from the Royal East African Automobile Association stating that the Uganda Railway Company had earmarked £1,700 for construction of the present gap in road communication between Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

Attention having been drawn to the letter sent to the Prime Minister by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of roads in Tropical Africa, and to the need for more accurate statistics of the mileage and character of East African roads, a up-to-date road map, Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised that roads form part of an economic survey, and that an economic survey of the whole group of East and Central African Dependencies was urgently needed, in order that their potentialities might be properly visualised. Arterial roads needed to be regarded from an inter-colonial standpoint, not from that of any particular territory.

Sir Hubert Gough urged that the development of East African roads as feeders to the railways should not be overlooked. Until the country was far more developed it would be much better and cheaper to develop road services than to construct branch railways. All over the Argentine the railways were running branch road services for distances of thirty and forty miles on either side of the line, and the railways had even pulled up branch lines in favour of roads. Railways cost from £6,000 to £10,000 a mile to build, and from £3,000 to £4,000 per annum to operate, whereas for £10,000 it would probably be possible in most Colonial conditions to operate a fleet of ten lorries up and down a road something like fifty miles in length.

It was agreed to prepare a memorandum on the whole subject for submission to the Council.

**Congo Basin Treaty.**

It was announced that this subject is to figure prominently on the agenda of the Conference of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which is to assemble in London in May. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Board, is Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

The Los Angeles lion farm, on which some eighty lions and lionesses are kept for film uses and for sale to zoological gardens, has a rule, that none of the animals must be handled for two hours before or two hours after feeding time. Strict maintenance of this procedure is held to be responsible for the docile behaviour of the lions, which are claimed to be tamer than any others in the world.

**ANIMALS AND PEOPLES OF AFRICA.**

Captain F. Shelford's Lecture.

"THE most marvellous photographs of game ever taken," was the opinion expressed by Captain Frederic Shelford on the pictures of wild animals obtained by Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell—an opinion cordially endorsed by the large adult and juvenile audience which saw the lantern slides shown by the lecturer last week at the Royal Society of Arts. By permission of *The Times*, Capt. Shelford was able to exhibit some of these magnificent photographs in his lecture on "Africa: Its Animals and Peoples," and they were indeed worth showing. Perhaps the most striking was the picture of a group of elephants at a water-hole, in which the detail was as clear as if the "snap" had been taken in the Zoo. There was no sign of alarm about the elephants, and the lecturer frankly confessed that he did not know how it was done.

Capt. Shelford has travelled very widely all over Africa, and one of his neat comments was: "On the West Coast there are more people than animals, and on the East Coast there are more animals than people"; consequently his slides of the West were mostly of Natives, while of the East he showed photographs of practically every kind of African game.

His description of Lake Magadi—20,000 square miles in area, the water pink and thronged with pink flamingoes; the borders white with washing soda, the sky blue, and the mountains red—gave a fine idea of picturesque Africa. One of his own curious experiences was to ride twenty miles with giraffes on every side of him, their inquisitiveness preventing their leaving so novel a sight as a man on horseback, and a curious effect of the Government policy in Nigeria—a policy which involves the purchasing of freehold land by Europeans—was that all the white man's buildings were of corrugated iron which could be easily taken down and removed. He declined to say whether that policy was wise or not.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the African Society, which took the opportunity of the Christmas holidays to give the youngsters some idea of the great African continent and its inhabitants.

*The Sudan Herald* has republished Capt. H. C. Druett's article in *East Africa* entitled "From Cairo to Khartoum by Air."



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## East Africa in the Press.

### THE CAGING OF WILD ANIMALS.

SIR HECTOR DUFF, at one time Chief Secretary to the Nyasaland Government, has written to *The Daily Mail*—

"Many beasts and birds, probably the majority, take quite kindly to the conditions of a modern zoo where their habits and requirements are exhaustively studied and liberally provided for, but there are some creatures which are miserable under any kind of captivity, and never cease pining for their freedom, no matter what may be done to compensate them for the loss of it.

"Among these must be classed most of the wide-ranging predatory fauna, including the great felidae (lions, leopards, etc.), and the raptorial birds, such as eagles and ospreys. Unfortunately for these magnificent hunters they are among the most striking and popular of zoological exhibits, so that I fear there is little prospect of their ceasing to be made a show for the edification of Bank Holiday and other crowds. But to anyone who has seen a wild leopard sunning himself on an African kopje, or watched 'the way of an eagle in the air,' the sight of such creatures penned behind bars is abomination."

### MISLEADING STATEMENTS ABOUT ABYSSINIA.

MR. GEORGE HOWLAND, formerly of Kenya, and now of Vancouver, British Columbia, has written to *The Observer*—

"An interview with Lady Simon regarding her book 'Slavery' reported in your issue of November 17, does great injustice to King Tafari and the Government of Abyssinia. Lady Simon quotes incidents from Major Darley's book, but fails to mention that the scenes described were witnessed some years ago. Last winter I spent over four months travelling through south and west Abyssinia. Nowhere did I find evidence of slave raiding, such as Major Darley describes, taking place at the present time. King Tafari is undoubtedly doing his best to suppress slave raiding, and slave raiders—if any—would be severely punished when caught. Further, all children-born to slaves are free men.

"It must be recognised that there is a non-progressive section of the Abyssinian people, and a too energetically carried-out policy of progress and amelioration of hard conditions for the weaker of his subjects might result in internal strife. King Tafari well knows the fate of King Amanullah of Afghanistan, where an attempt at too rapid modernisation of a kingdom resulted in a king's downfall. King Tafari wisely recognises that his efforts must be directed to bring about improvements gradually, and those that know his difficulties and the great improvements that he has brought about in Abyssinia in recent years, in spite of them, are filled with admiration. Now everything points to further gradual improvement in the lot of the lower orders of his subjects as years pass on.

"I have not had an opportunity of reading Lady Simon's book, but if it only tells of slavery conditions in Abyssinia—as reported in her interview, the statements are most misleading and utterly un-British, inasmuch as they are unjust."

Writing from Paris to *The Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Hargraveenden says: "The great East African Dependencies are obliged to import all their motor spirit, although from the waste of the sisal fibre industry alone enough alcohol could be produced, at the cost of less than 6d. per gallon, to enable a national fuel for British East Africa to offset the present entire dependence upon imported motor spirit."

### WILES OF A NATIVE CRIMINAL.

A KISUMU correspondent of *The Kenya Police Review* writes:—

"Another 'get-rich-quick' scheme has gone the way of many of its predecessors. A Muhammadanised Kikuyu at Kibigori hit on a bright idea of waylaying raw Natives going to pay their hut tax and informing them that he was a plain clothes policeman, and, having asked to see the *kipandi* of one of these Natives, proceeded to search the latter's pockets. After emptying them of their contents, he threw the *kipandi* on the ground, and as the unsuspecting Native stooped to recover it, the astute follower of the Prophet proceeded to make himself scarce. The Native, however, appears to have been a little more observant than most of his ilk, for he was able to identify the Kikuyu a couple of hours later by a sore on his mouth, in spite of the fact that the latter had gone straight to his house and attempted to disguise himself by shaving his head and changing his clothes. The demeanour of the student of the Koran in the dock was typical of his class, as he brought along a perfectly good *alibi*, which collapsed under cross-examination, and then demanded that a summons be taken out against the constable who arrested him for false arrest! The magistrate, however, accepted the defence for what it was worth, and sent the Kikuyu down for six months on charges of personation and cheating. P'raps that'll learn 'im!"

### KENYA NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL.

MR. H. R. TATE, formerly a Senior Commissioner in Kenya Colony, writing to *The Times* from Shillingstone, Dorset, says:—

"As one who has been responsible in the past in his own Province for the delimitation of more than one Native Reserve in Kenya, I can definitely state that some of the land set aside is of so little value that the gross figure quoted in your article, 'The Trust Bill'—namely, 50,000 square miles—gives a misleading impression. To whittle down these holdings by allowing Europeans to obtain leases in Native lands is to be untrue to our trusteeship, and I have no hesitation in issuing a warning that such a policy will lead to endless trouble for future administrations in Kenya.

"During a term of over twenty-six years' service in Kenya, in charge of both settled and Native areas, I cannot call to mind a single important meeting with headmen and tribal elders since the end of the Great War at which the anxiety and apprehension of those present were not expressed in language of urgent appeal to Government to safeguard their land.

"Those of us who have given the best years of our life to service in African Protectorates and Crown Colonies feel personally responsible for guarantees given by us from time to time, on the authority of the officer administering government, that Native Reserves when delimited would be sacrosanct, and that on no account would the *Serkali* go back on its word as guardian of Native interests.

"Finally, bare justice requires that for any land taken from a Reserve for public purposes land of equal extent, *ceteris paribus*, should be added to it by the local administration. There are precedents for this course in the case of land expropriated in the past from the Europeans' holdings."

The January issue of *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Empire Society, contains an article by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, on migration problems; one by Lady Denham on the Gambia; and one by Mr. E. J. Hutton Brown on Southern Rhodesia.



**INCREASING TRADE OF ETHIOPIA.**

In an interesting report to the Board of Trade, the British Vice-Consul in Addis Ababa, states: "The noticeable increase in the import trade of Abyssinia may be attributed almost solely to the higher standard of living the better-class Abyssinian is beginning to regard as a necessity. The increasing European population and the steady influx of motor cars into the capital are contributory causes to this change, which, although confined to Addis Ababa at present, will spread into the provinces with the development of internal communications.

"At the moment the Abyssinian is too inexperienced a buyer to be able to differentiate between good and inferior articles; moreover, he places cheapness before quality, and thus only inferior goods are on sale. While the Abyssinian market for British goods is a relatively small one owing to the demand for cheap goods, in which we do not seriously compete, and to the public's low purchasing power, the fact that the Abyssinian will realise in the course of time the value of a good article and its advantages over a shoddy one. An increasing demand for British goods may then be expected."

**STUDYING THE COMFORT OF NATIVES.**

In an editorial commentary on our recent series of articles on the control of Natives in townships, *l'Essor Colonial et Maritime*, of Brussels, says:—

"Does the Administration (of the Congo) know of the organisation which the authorities of Durban have built up for its black population? *East Africa*, one of the brightest, liveliest, and best informed English Colonial weekly papers, has just published a searching study of this subject, namely, 'a detailed review of what has been done by the Durban Municipality for the administration and comfort of the Natives within its gates.' We read with pleasure and comfort. One of our best informed Africans recently remarked whimsically, 'in these agglomerations of cement or reinforced concrete, laid out in straight lines, in which we "park" our Natives, life is about as cheerful as in the courtyard of a hospital.' On the other hand, where we allow Natives to arrange things in their own way, we know only too well that they come to resemble the leprous slums of certain of our industrial towns. *East Africa's* contributor brings out well the minute care with which the Municipality of Durban has organised Native life within its borders."

**THE BENGUELA RAILWAY DESCRIBED.**

To mark the opening on June 10 last of the Benguela Railway, as far as Luao, on the Angola-Belgian-Congo border, *The African World* has published a souvenir number describing the construction of the railway and the part which it will play in the development of Central Africa. The articles deal principally with the growth and resources of Angola, while the numerous photographs are chiefly of those who have been engaged in the financing and building of the railway. There is an interesting survey of Northern Rhodesia's mining fields and of prospective African railway development.

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**TRIBAL HISTORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI.**

THE latest ethnological researches in Ruanda-Urundi tend to show that the Batwa pygmies were the real aborigines of the territory, living in the primeval forests which at one time covered the whole district and subsisting on fruits, roots and game. They were supplanted to a large extent by the Bahutu, a race of agriculturists who now form the greater part of the population. The Bahutu felled much of the forest, drying the Batwa into the recesses of what jungle was left. They had the concept of land-owning, communal or tribal, so far as cultivated land was concerned, but not uncultivated land. Coming from the north, the Batusi gradually penetrated the country by a process of infiltration rather than of conquest. Hamitic by race, typical pastoralists, intelligent and proud, possessing great herds of cattle, the Batusi fed their herds on the open lands, and by gifts of milk and meat, and by giving them the usufruct of herds of cattle left in their charge, gradually and without bloodshed imposed their authority on the Bahutu. It appears certain that no one has ever reacted against this slow process of usurpation which, indeed, has hurt no one.


**POISONING BABOONS AND BUSH PIG.**

AS information regarding the use of poison in the fight against the depredations of baboons and bush pig is asked for by the Game Warden of Kenya, the experience of the authorities of Urundi may be of interest. In that territory the Belgians have employed poison against baboons, wart-hogs, and wild pig, with the unexpected but welcome additional result of reducing the number of leopards, which, apparently, have been killed by feeding on the poisoned carcasses.

In spite, however, of this double advantage, which has rescued the Natives from both the vermin which ravaged their crops and the carnivores which were a personal danger, the Administration has given up the method, owing to the risk to Natives who might eat the poisoned animals they found in the bush, and to the grave inconvenience, from a hygienic point of view, of having decomposing carcasses lying about the forests.

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## SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"The Anyanja and Angoni have very curious tastes: they will eat with their porridge relishes made by boiling such unusual delicacies as locusts, white ants, and even rats and mice. Of locusts they are extremely fond, and say they are wonderfully fattening."—*Mr. R. C. F. Maugham in "Africa as I have Known It."*

"Ploughing trials recently carried out in the Belgian Congo to test the comparative merits of elephants and tractors as motive power showed, in addition to other advantages, that a pair of elephant can plough as much as an ordinary tractor at about a tenth of the cost. The comparative cost of feed and petrol is the chief key to the situation: the prolific vegetation of the country provides abundant food."—*The Nakuru News.*

"If a close analysis of the distribution of money earned in the Gezira could be made, it would probably be found that a large area of the country has derived benefit from it in greater or lesser degree, and that it is the Gezira scheme which has kept Native trade solvent during the last few years of drought and misfortune by providing employment and putting money into the home market."—*The Official Report on the Sudan in 1928.*

"The Director of Agriculture of Kenya is a man of exceptional capacity, who has never spared himself. The quality of the officers of the Department is high; they are zealous in the prosecution of their work, and they have given evidence of initiative that should be recognised and encouraged. The Department, within the limits imposed upon it, has rendered valuable services to the agriculture of the colony."—*From the Report of the Kenya Agricultural Commission.*

"The mountains on the Uganda-Sudan border bear a truly wonderful resemblance to some of our scenery in Argyle, Ross, and Inverness, Glencoe and Loch Sunart in particular, while anyone who is fortunate enough to stay at Busese and get up at dawn can look westwards across the valley, and see the snow-capped peaks of Ruwenzori—a very creditable imitation of the Grampians."—*Mr. G. H. Warren, speaking at the dinner in Kampala of the Caledonian Society of Uganda.*

"No one, I imagine, who is qualified to offer an opinion desires a 'unified Native policy,' even in a federated East Africa. It is a fundamental tradition of British colonial policy that every community shall be free to work out its own evolution in its own way. The most that has been asked is that where racial interests clash or are in competition some broad and simple rules should be laid down and enforced by an impartial authority."—*Lord Lugard in a letter to "The Times."*

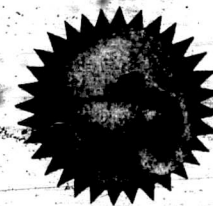
"It is sometimes argued: why not let the Native learn English instead of a second African language? This argument is wrong. The second African language which he has to learn is, though perhaps not in vocabulary, yet in its basic views, its general build, its phraseology, closely akin to his own: it is flesh of his own flesh, it is an expression of his own material and mental world. Linguistic relationship means mental relationship, and therefore he learns this second language without any real effort, without special study, by daily intercourse only, and in a surprisingly short space of time."—*Professor Dr. D. Westermann, in "Africa."*

## EAST AFRICAN COMPANY NEWS.

Messrs. W. J. Keeley, Ltd., of Liverpool and London—of which company Mr. A. J. Storey, the well-known Nyasaland exporter and merchant, is a director—has incorporated the firm of G. E. Schroder, and will henceforth be in a position to supply all kinds of Empire-grown tobacco, including leaf from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Canada, and India. The London address of the company is 9, Rangoon Street, E.C.3.

The Mining Trust of Northern Rhodesia, Limited, has been registered with a nominal capital of £100 for the purpose of acquiring and holding shares, stocks, debentures, bonds and securities, to employ experts to investigate mining or other properties, and to acquire such properties. The first directors are not named. The solicitors are Messrs. Deacon & Company, 9, Great St. Helen's, E.C.3, and the registered office is at Adelaide House, King William Street, E.C.

Owing to the lack of sufficient timber suitable for mining purposes in Northern Rhodesia, experimental work in tree growth was started early in the history of the Roan Antelope Copper Mining Company. By December, 1928, small scale plots had given sufficient encouragement to warrant more extensive work, and 100 acres were being cleared and 121,000 seedlings grown in the nurseries. Experiments in afforestation of *dambos* (swamp areas requiring no clearing) are now proceeding; so far five varieties of trees have given establishment figures from 80% and shown over four feet growth in twelve months.



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**SIR PERCY LORAINÉ VISITS THE SUDAN.**

SIR PERCY LORAINÉ'S first visit to the Sudan as High Commissioner was notable for the use made by him of the most modern means of transport—by aeroplane. He flew from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum, where he spent Christmas; motored to Gebel Aulia, where he took steamer for Kosti; flew across the Gezira to Gedaref in search of big game—an object defeated by the presence of Abyssinian poachers on one of their sporadic raids; motored to Singa to inspect the schools; drove forty miles through woods teeming with grey monkeys; visited the research farm at Makwar; took train for Atbara to see the railway works; and finished up by taking the steamer to Shellal. His trip occupied nineteen days only, thanks to the excellence of the transport on which the Sudan may well pride itself.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE PANGANI FALLS.**

WRITING of the successful tender of Power Securities Corporation for the development of electricity from the Pangani Falls, Tanganyika Territory; *The Electrician*.

"The Tanganyika Government appears to have some predilection for dealing with the Dar es Salaam district on the basis of supplying current from a Government steam-driven plant. The present installation at Dar es Salaam is an inefficient station, originally established by sappers and miners during the War to replace the destroyed German power station. Apart from the objection that it is hardly an economical policy for a Government electricity department to be maintained in such circumstances as exist at Dar es Salaam, an attempt to modernise a generating station driven by costly imported fuel, when electricity produced by the use of local water power is available in the neighbourhood, does not seem well advised. There is also the point that a Government scheme would involve the use of funds from the Colonial Development Loan, whereas the supply of Dar es Salaam from the Pangani development would be carried out entirely by private enterprise. The interests associated with the Pangani scheme are ready to extend their transmission lines to Dar es Salaam, and are delaying the final decision as to the size of the initial generating plant to be installed in the hope that it will be possible to reach an agreement with the Government about the Dar es Salaam district."

**EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.**

OF the East African Governors' Conference opened in Nairobi last week under the presidency of Sir Edward Grigg *The Times* correspondent has telegraphed:—

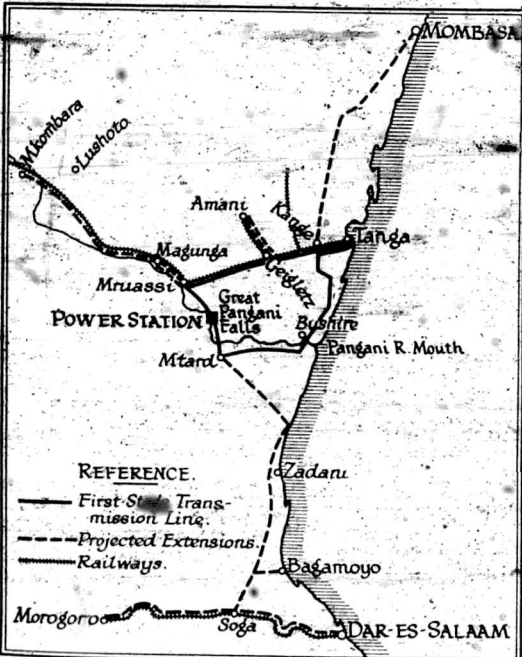
"Apart from the main questions of protective tariffs and railway rates, upon which subjects the Conference is instructed to report direct to the Secretary of State, there are on the agenda a number of matters of general East African interest. They include road and rail competition, the hides and skins trade, the development of civil aviation, and Native premarital initiation ceremonies."

"The unofficial conference, which is also meeting, has examined in detail the measure of protection considered necessary by various industries and has unanimously recommended that very few changes be made in the existing tariffs. It is convinced that protection and also preferential railway rates are necessary for the sound development of East African economic policy. This unofficial conference believes that the chief cause of the opposition in Tanganyika to these measures is high distribution costs. It therefore urges low distribution railway rates for all local produce throughout the East African territories to help internal markets. The establishment of a Tariffs Board empowered to issue import licences and to reduce the protective duty during any period of scarcity of local supplies is suggested, and anti-dumping legislation is recommended. The delegates to the unofficial conference have instructed the Governors, to whom Lord Delamere explained the resolutions."

**An Official Tariff Conference.**

East Africa learns that the Governors' Conference has appointed the Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda, the Comptroller of Customs of Tanganyika, and the Treasurers of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to be a Tariff Conference to take public evidence on all matters except protective duties. That subject is reserved for further consideration by the Governors.

UGANDA has had its first mannequin parade. A correspondent of *East Africa* reports that a representative of Manchester piece-goods manufacturers was recently enterprising enough to send a number of Native women through the Kampala bazaar attired in cloths of attractive design and colour. The result was held to have been ample justification for the step, which, if introduced by foreign competitors, would have been noised throughout the world. Be it noted that the credit falls to Manchester.



By courtesy of "The Electrician."



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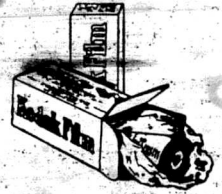
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**PROSPECTING IN UGANDA.**

**Land and Survey Report for 1928.**

THE Land and Survey Department in Uganda covers a wide field, and the Report for 1928 (Government Printer, Entebbe, Shs. 3) deals with four distinct lines of work—survey, land office, mines, and office of titles. Naturally it is highly technical for the most part, and the general reader will find the section dealing with prospecting the most interesting, for during the year under review there was a distinct increase in mining and prospecting activities.

At the opening of the year there were seven prospecting areas—11,945 square miles—under investigation, but by the end of the year these had grown to ten licences covering 16,125 square miles, while a greatly increased number of prospectors, geologists, and miners were engaged. It is estimated that forty were so employed, that a total expenditure of £50,000 was incurred, and that an average of 1,500 Natives were employed in connection with the work. The earlier operations were chiefly confined to the Western Province, but later attention was given to areas in the Buganda and Eastern Provinces.

**Copper and Tin Discoveries.**

Copper, discovered in 1927 at Kilembe, was further prospected, and by the end of 1929 definite information should be obtained as to the extent of these deposits, which appear to be of importance. A new deposit of tin ore was discovered about twenty miles north-west of the most westerly of the chain of tin occurrences located by Kagera Tin-fields. The Muti tin deposits were reported to be very irregular and patchy. The Mwirasandu tin mine continued to win ore, and all tin ore exported to the end of 1928 was the produce of this enterprise. The complete figures are:—

	Long Tons.	
	1927	1928
Tin ore, gross weight exported	114.980	265.898
Metallic tin content	85.733	196.718
Assay, average, %	75.37	75.30
Price of tin realised, £ s. cts.		
average, per ton	251 6 88	224 10 24
Total value	21,548 10 40	44,165 11 60
Royalties at 5%	1,077 8 52	2,208 5 58

The desirability of having a Mining Ordinance common to Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory was realised, and a draft Ordinance and rules were prepared. At a meeting of representatives of the Mines Departments of the three Dependencies, held at Entebbe in March, substantial agreement was reached. Mr. Wayland's book, "Petroleum in Uganda," raised such interest that the senior geologist of a great oil company arrived in May and worked on the problem until October: his report was submitted direct to his employers and is not yet available in Uganda.

Good work continues to be done in trigonometrical surveys, traverses, topographical and cadastral surveys, and the blue-print map attached to the Report gives a good idea of the progress made in the survey of Native estates in Buganda.

The total revenue for the year was £40,366, although the estimate was only £29,655; the expenditure was £26,705. Stamp duties amounting to £4,740 were paid on instruments registered in the Office of Titles.

The short rains in Kenya have been well above the average and have caused delay in the harvesting of grain crops and the picking of coffee; as a consequence it is unlikely that any large shipments of maize can be made before the middle of next month.

**SHOULD PLURAL WIVES BE TAXED?**

**Views of the Northern Rhodesian Government.**

WHETHER Natives should pay additional taxes for more than one wife has often been debated by East Africans, who will be interested in a recent statement made in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council by Mr. Moffat Thompson, the Secretary for Native Affairs. He said:—

"The possession of several wives is regarded in many countries as a sign of wealth, and where large sums have to be paid for wives as dowry, or *lobola*, that is probably quite correct; but in this territory, except amongst cattle-owning people, the bride-price or dowry is usually small, and a large proportion of second and other wives are acquired by inheritance. The taxation of plural wives in such instances penalises the Native who accepts his responsibility under the inheritance law and takes into his house widows who would otherwise be without a protector or guardian.

District Officers have disapproved of the imposition of the tax upon plural wives for years, and have freely expressed their views on the matter on several occasions, deploring the time and effort wasted in ascertaining and registering plural wives, the constant necessity of weighing pleas for exemption, and the undesirable inquisitorial methods that have to be resorted to in order to locate such women. The tax has no beneficial effect upon the Native population. It has caused men to shirk their tribal custom of inheritance; it has encouraged women to lead a life of deceit in that some husbands deny that they belong to them; the collection has been distasteful to Natives and officials alike; and it has brought about an unnecessary number of divorces.

"The loss of revenue by the abolition of the tax upon plural wives is being discounted by an increase of the Native tax all over the territory of 2s. 6d., and I understand that the proposal is welcomed by the Native population."

A special advance Oversea edition of the catalogue of the 1930 British Industries Fair, to be opened simultaneously in London and Birmingham on February 17, has just been issued.

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

Tanganyika is to have its Irish Society.

The Kenya Farmers' Association now controls the Kenya Grains.

Motor Tours Ltd., of Nairobi, have been appointed booking agents for Wilson Airways Ltd.

The Nyasaland Government is considering publication of an official handbook of the Protectorate.

The Uganda business has passed into new hands, the partners being A. S. C. Hill and S. R. Kadumukasa.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce continues to urge the institution in Kenya of up country grading of maize, and wheat.

Two Northern Rhodesian traders, Mr. Martin Kelly, of Muzoka Siding, and Mr. J. W. Delaporte, of Lusaka, have recently died.

The next half-yearly session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa is to begin in Eldoret on January 20.

Messrs. David Draper & Co. have acquired the premises in Kampala occupied until recently by Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. E. Lavender and G. de C. Drury have gone into partnership in Nakuru as farm contractors under the style of Lavender & Company.

Mr. George F. Bauer, representing the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, is at present touring Kenya.

Tanganyika's mineral output during November amounted to 1,058 oz. of gold, 1,033 metric carats of diamonds, 1,946 tons of salt, and 2,200 lb. of mica.

The legal practice hitherto carried on in Tanga under the style of Van Scharrel and Haywood is now being conducted by Mr. Frederick Bernard Van Scharrel and Mr. George Gerald Thompson Ainslie under the style of Van Scharrel and Ainslie.

The partnership existing between Chhynilal Chaturabhai Blutt, Chhaganbhai Chaturabhai Patel, and Jashbhai Chhotal Patel, of Jinja, carrying on business at Mbale under the style of the Uganda General Agency, has been dissolved, but the two last named continue the business.

The monthly meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A full report will appear in our next issue.

A Customs agreement between Northern and Southern Rhodesia has been reached in conference in Bulawayo. Delegates of the two Rhodesias are to proceed to Cape Town to negotiate with the Government of the Union of South Africa.

In a recent broadcast address Lady Cecil, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, stated that there were opportunities for educated women in Kenya, Rhodesia, and South Africa. She quoted the case of a woman civil servant in Northern Rhodesia drawing £246 a year, with free quarters.

While recently in Tanga, Mr. Mitchell, the consulting engineer, told the Chamber of Commerce that prospective traffic did not justify deep-water quays, but that nine deep-water lighter berths were proposed, together with a broadening of the wharf, an extension of the quay frontage, a landing stage for passengers near the present jetty, better Customs offices, new shed accommodation, better stacking grounds, and a heavy crane. The business men present considered that the cargo passing through Tanga would double itself within the next decade.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed a committee:

- (1) to consider what, if any, alterations in the Customs tariff are essential to the interests of the Protectorate, and can be effected without detriment to the revenue of Uganda, and, in this connexion, to deal specifically with the recommendations of the Kenya Tariff Committee;
- (2) to make recommendations as to the best means of reconciling the protection of local industries or production in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika with the operation of complete Customs Union between these territories, and the common tariff; and to make recommendations as to the general policy to be adopted with regard to railway rates, in furtherance of the economic development of the East African territories generally.

The members of the committee are the Chief Secretary (as Chairman), the Treasurer, the Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Customs, the Hon. H. H. Hunter, the Hon. A. D. Jones, the Hon. C. J. Amin, the Provincial Commissioners of Buganda and the Eastern Province, and Messrs. R. S. Legge, T. Aratoon, G. H. Warren, A. S. Folkes, and the Omywanika of Buganda, representing the commercial, planting, and Native communities.

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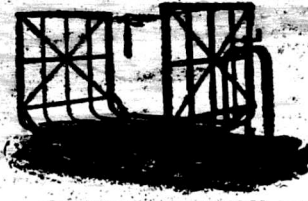
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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

THERE were moderate supplies of East African descriptions at the opening auctions after the holidays, the Kenya coffees offered being of improved quality. Shipments of good size and liquor met with keen competition and sold at good prices. Uganda coffees, however, were in poor demand and were mostly retired.

*Kenya*—

"A" sizes	113s. od. to 151s. 6d.
"B" " "	77s. od. to 136s. od.
"C" " "	60s. od. to 90s. od.
Peaberry	100s. od. to 161s. od.
London graded—	
First sizes	123s. 6d.
Second sizes	77s. od. to 101s. od.
Third sizes	62s. 6d. to 76s. od.
Peaberry	115s. od.
Ungraded	104s. od.
Mixed	55s. od.

*Tanganyika*—

First sizes	100s. od. to 140s. od.
Second sizes	77s. od. to 95s. od.
Third sizes	45s. od. to 65s. od.
Peaberry	95s. od. to 144s. 6d.

*Uganda*—

"B" sizes

London stocks of East African coffees on January 8 totalled 38,574 bags, compared with 28,962 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Beeswax.**—Stocks are fairly large and the market is quiet. The spot value is fair to good East African is 140s. to 145s.

**Castor Seed.**—On a quiet market the value is about £35 15s.

**Chillies.**—The prices for spot is about 75s., and for forward shipment 60s.

**Cloves.**—Easier, with spot priced at 100s. and forward 8d.

**Cotton Seed.**—Quotations are merely nominal, with East African old crop about £7 and new crop £7 5s. to £7 10s. for forward positions. The demand is poor.

**Groundnuts.**—The market is easier, values for January-February shipment being around £17.

**Simum.**—The demand is poor, the nominal value of East African up to March-April shipment being £17 10s.

**Sisal.**—Barely steady, with good marks. No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £35 15s. for January-March shipment.

**LORD DELAMERE ON NEW RAILWAYS.**

(Concluded from page 573.)

Regarding closer union, His Excellency declared himself an optimist. He did not think, taking closer union in its largest sense, that the waters were as troubled as some people imagined. He desired closer union in their own Territory, closer union between Dar es Salaam and the nerve centres of the country. That was why on this occasion he had brought the wolves of Dar es Salaam to the lambs of the outposts (laughter). In tendering thanks for the cordial reception he had received, the Governor said that he always believed in getting into close contact with all sections of the community, and at the end of his tour he would ask them to believe that he had endeavoured to do what was honest and to the benefit of the country as a whole.

Lord Delamere, who considered the standard of public speaking in Arusha, both in the Legislative Council and elsewhere, much too high, believed His Excellency was going the right way in his policy. By some curious means he was keeping the people at home quiet and yet going on with his dual method of Government. He (Lord Delamere) was sure the policy of Tanganyika had many advantages over that of Kenya, and he felt that Sir Donald was right in starting the policy by trying to hold all the population together. How long they remained together was another matter.

"We do want communications," continued Lord Delamere, "and in this connection I am speaking for that part of the country which I know best—the southern highlands. The southern highlands of Tanganyika and North-Eastern Rhodesia should be developed by railway communications in the same way that private enterprise in various countries in Africa has been able to build to the centre of British Colonies. We have had two railways built in the last few years—one from Beira and the other to Lobito Bay—and I think it is wrong that the only

railways from countries like Rhodesia should be through foreign territories. After all, you are closer at Dar es Salaam to the centre of the copper industry than either Beira or Lobito Bay, and the way to open up those great countries between here and Rhodesia is to build this railway to the copper areas in Northern Rhodesia. Private money has been persuaded to put up money in England to build a railway to this copper field, and we shall miss a great chance if we do not link ourselves up with them."

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell pointed out that, though he would like to see the railway built to Northern Rhodesia, before anything could be considered they would have to have a guarantee from the copper mining companies, so that they might have a definite idea of the copper traffic which would be carried over the line.

**COTTON BUYING PRICES IN UGANDA.**

The Uganda Government has published a table of costs, agreed in conference between the authorities and the cotton ginner, showing the minimum prices to be paid for cotton in various districts of the Protectorate during the 1929-30 season. It is emphasised that the figures are accepted as an experimental voluntary basis for this year's buying only. The official statement continues:—

"This, be it remembered, is a basis for a minimum price for 1929-30; it remains to be seen what sort of average price it will be possible for the grower to receive. The value of this method of fixing minimum prices, and, indeed, of fixing minimum prices at all, will be shown by the extent to which the average price paid can exceed the minimum. This, also, will be a practical test of the value of rationalisation in the industry, which, if it cannot maintain the price to the producer, while reducing the working expenses of the manufacturer, must be admitted to have failed in its object."

A cable received from Uganda a few days ago states that the buying season is to open on Jan. 27.

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### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Garth Castle," which left London on January 9 for the Cape via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries for

<i>Beira.</i>	Miss M. I. Hopson
Mr. Birnie	Mr. T. J. F. Moffatt
Miss E. Brunsden	Miss Muhlhäuser
Mr. E. J. Christie	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rodger
Miss P. J. Coultts	Miss M. Rodger
Miss Daniell	Mr. O. Snodin
Mrs. B. A. Handman	Miss M. E. Tabor
Miss O. D. Handman	Miss M. E. Waller
Miss G. D. Handman	Miss M. E. Lawson-William

### EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

#### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" left Marseilles homewards, January 10.  
 "Malda" left Beira homewards, January 7.  
 "Modasa" left Aden for East Africa, January 11.  
 "Khandalla" left Bombay for Durban, January 16.  
 "Karapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, January 10.  
 "Ellora" leaves Bombay for Zanzibar, January 17.  
 "Karoa" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, Jan. 16.  
 "Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Jan. 14.

#### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Rietfontein" arrived Hamburg, January 7.  
 "Meliskerk" left Mozambique for Cape ports, Jan. 5.  
 "Sumatra" left Amsterdam for East Africa, Jan. 7.  
 "Nyperkerk" passed Ushant homewards, January 6.  
 "Nykerk" left Mombasa homewards, January 4.  
 "Giekerk" left Beira for East Africa, January 5.  
 "Jagersfontein" left East London for East Africa, January 5.  
 "Nieuwerkerk" left Dover for South and East Africa, January 4.  
 "Grypskerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, Jan. 8.

#### CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Governor" arrived Dar es Salaam, January 9.  
 "City of Bath" left Port Sudan for East Africa, January 9.  
 "Haliartus" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Jan. 11.

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chambord" left Port Said for Mauritius, January 9.  
 "General Voyron" arrived Majunga for Mauritius, January 11.

#### UNION-CASTLE.

"Carlow Castle" left Marseilles for East Africa, January 12.  
 "Dundrum Castle" arrived London, January 12.  
 "Durham Castle" arrived Algoa Bay homewards, January 12.  
 "Garth Castle" left London for Beira, January 9.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived London, January 11.  
 "Grantully Castle" left Ascension for London, Jan. 10.  
 "Guildford Castle" left East London for Beira, January 11.  
 "Llandaff Castle" arrived London, January 13.  
 "Llangibby Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Natal, January 12.  
 "Sandown Castle" arrived East London for Beira, January 12.

### EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

January 16 per s.s. "Naldera."
" 23 " s.s. "Viceroy of India."
" 29 " s.s. "Voyage de Strasbourg."
" 30 " s.s. "Rawalpindi."
February 6 " s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. every Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 18 per the s.s. "Malwa," on January 27 per the s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros," and on February 1 per the s.s. "Rajputana."

### REQUEST FOR LOWER FREIGHTS ON SISAL.

At last week's meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed to ask the Conference Lines for the reduction in the freight rates on sisal. The Chairman maintained that the rate of 40s. per ton, less 10%, is greater than the industry can afford, and said that some inland estates in East Africa are paying as much as £9 per ton in land and sea freight. The average price for sisal of all grades and tow was put by him at 215s. per ton, which figure he considered very near the cost of production. During the discussion it was mentioned that shipments of sisal now average 6,000 tons monthly from East Africa, and that the output has therefore reached a point at which special steamers could compete for the trade.

### NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co. Ltd., whose representative, Commander W. R. Gilbert, is now in East Africa, have secured from the Crown Agents for the Colonies an order for 9,000 tons of steel rails and 10,000 tons of steel sleepers. Among the Colonial railways for which the material is required are the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika systems.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company, of San Leandro, California, has issued a series of eight excellently illustrated booklets depicting the uses of the Caterpillar tractor in various phases of industry. The pictures tell the story vividly, and indicate the world-wide character of its business. Messrs. Gailey and Roberts are the East African agents, and copies of the booklets can, we understand, be obtained from them.

HAVING from time to time received complaints of carelessness on the part of certain British exporters in the dispatch of their goods, it is a pleasure to hear of the receipt by the Raleigh Cycle Company of a glowing testimony from an Oversea buyer regarding the extreme care with which certain special racing machines were packed by the company. With the object of assisting British trade East Africa has invited readers to supply it with specific instances of inattention to essential details by British manufacturers. We are always equally pleased to hear of cases in which British exporters give proofs of unusual consideration for their East and Central African customers.

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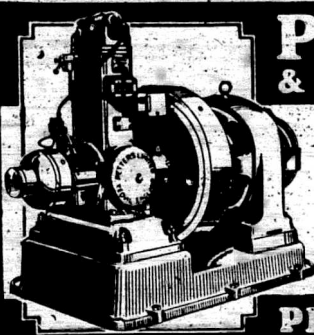
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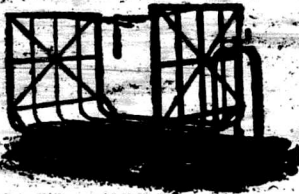
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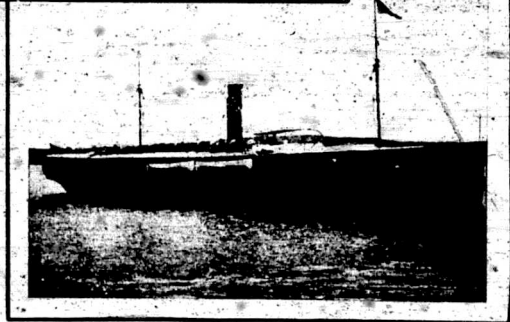
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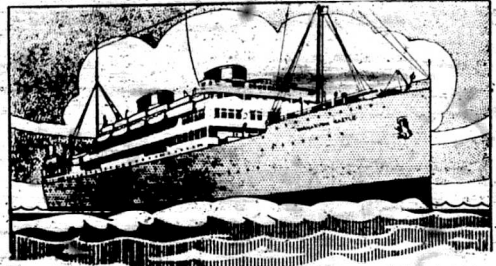
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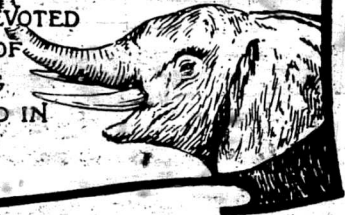
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## A REPORT ON MALARIA IN KENYA.

THE equanimity of Kenya and Uganda, especially of Kenya, has been disturbed by the recent visit of Dr. S. P. James, the malarialogist, whose report is now available and is reviewed in this issue. His pointed references to errors of omission and of commission, his drastic recommendations entailing no little expense, and his by no means flattering descriptions of settlers' houses, make unpleasant reading, but are well intentioned. An official of great experience in India, it seems likely that, before ever he landed in Mombasa, Dr. James had sketched in his mind the main outlines of his recommendations—a fact which, though not necessarily detracting from their value, might soften their impact, for it is hardly possible that in the short period of his visit he was able to comprehend all the implications of local conditions.

So far as the European community is concerned, Dr. James was justified in assuming that it possesses a high level of culture. Kenya is fortunate in this respect, and the fact makes easy the carrying out of the domestic part of his scheme. The principles of malaria control are accepted, and East Africa generally, unlike certain other Colonies, is not handicapped by a reactionary generation of old colonists impervious to the results of modern research. If Dr. James has discovered serious rents in Kenya's armour, she will have the good sense to note his criticisms and start patching. And East Africans will understand, too, the vital necessity for intensive research in their adopted country, for to take only one instance, their visitor discovered that Indians, immune after infancy to the malaria of Hindustan, are badly attacked by the malaria of Africa—a discovery which proves that there is still a lot to be learned of the local disease. That Dr. James should have indicated "bonification" as the proper method of attacking the malaria problem among the Natives

will also be approved, that scheme having already demonstrated its value in many malarious countries.

One paragraph of the report, however, will be read with amazement by all interested in East Africa; indeed, its appearance in a preliminary memorandum promptly gave rise to local indignation. Dr. James categorically recommends that "until a properly screened house is available a new settler should not be accompanied by wife or children." Yet if there is one thing which this very report makes clear it is the futility of screening! Like most residents in East Africa who live in a screened house, Dr. James found plenty of mosquitoes inside screens, thus showing that screening is no safeguard against these insects. It is expensive, for, unless made of phosphor-bronze wire, the mesh rapidly corrodes and breaks, making the whole construction futile; and it tends to keep out the breeze which is one of the comforts of life in hot climates. No wonder that many men of long tropical experience, instead of screening the whole house, screen only a portion of a veranda for use when mosquitoes are excessively bad, as they no doubt are in certain localities at certain seasons.

If the present settlers of Kenya had had to wait for properly screened houses before they ventured to bring out their families, where would the Colony be now? To ask the question is to expose the over-emphatic character of a paragraph which has already done much harm in scaring off prospective settlers. A Briton with strength of mind enough to emigrate should have strength of mind enough to apply the ordinary rules of hygiene in the tropics, and by attention to drainage, water supply, quinine prophylaxis, mosquito curtains, and mosquito boots, to keep himself and his family fit and well. Many have done it, and more are doing it, and we are willing to stake their experience against Dr. James's unfortunate advice. Screens have their obvious advantages, but Dr. James advances no evidence in support of his strange suggestion that they are the prime necessity of European family life in Kenya.



## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Now that Parliament has resumed its sittings it is, to be expected, and hoped, that the Government will be pressed to announce its decisions on the East African questions which have already been held up for an overlong period. If the opinions expressed in well-informed political circles are trustworthy, the Cabinet, divided against itself, will take the easy course of referring the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports to a Joint Committee of the two Houses. As we pointed out when that proposal was first mooted months ago, a successful issue appears possible only if the Committee is wisely chosen, if it has before it a statement of the Government's proposed action, and if its terms of reference are a fair weighing of evidence. The desirability of providing such safeguards is obvious. To appoint men of pronounced preconceptions will be to scotch from the start any possibility of agreement; not to lay before the Joint Committee a Government statement will be tantamount to a request to provide a policy for the party in office, whereas that responsibility should rest solely upon the Cabinet, and to permit the hearing of evidence will foredoom the task to endless delays. More than enough evidence has been set down; decision, not declamation, is the urgent need.

If, as we have reported, tobacco growers in North-Eastern Rhodesia are deeply disappointed that the Government of that country is not disposed to allocate £1,100 of public money for the purpose of sending delegates of the tobacco industry to London, in company with delegates from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (whose Governments have indicated willingness to foot the bill), tobacco planters in the two last-named Dependencies seem, to judge by recent mails reaching us, to be nourishing extravagant hopes that their difficulties will be dissolved into thin air if only their spokesmen can talk to the Imperial Government, the Empire Marketing Board, the leading British tobacco manufacturers, and one or two Empire organisations in London. That such high hopes should be entertained is unfortunate for the planting community generally, since the hopes can certainly not be realised, and unfortunate for the delegates, who, however active and persuasive they may be, cannot be expected to accomplish in a few weeks what equally sincere and more experienced business men in this country have been attempting for many months past. It is with the object of tempering such hopes with a realisation of the fundamental facts that this note is written.

The root cause of the present distressful position was unquestionably over-production, the ill-effects of which can be removed only in process of time. Manufacturers are clearly striving to popularise Empire tobacco, though, being human, and being business men, they are taking full advantage of the over-stocked position to obtain their requirements at rock-bottom prices, which, unfortunately for planters and merchants in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, show a loss on the cost of production.

Holders of such tobaccos have, to the best of our knowledge, long surrendered the hope of making any profits, and have for months past directed their efforts to the difficult task of minimising losses. Though the tobacco is held in few hands, there has, surprisingly enough, been no evidence of mutual understanding and co-operation between the holders, whom manufacturers can consequently play off one against another, and thereby purchase leaf at a price which not only shows a definite loss to the holder and the grower, but which is less than the manufacturers themselves would have been willing to pay. For some time past *East Africa* has advocated co-operation, instead of competition, on the part of growers and sellers, and we still hope that that policy may be possible in practice. It has been achieved in industries with far greater difficulties and with a hundred times as many people interested. Why should it not be possible among the little group of people in this country who are bearing the main burden and who know the situation with an intimacy which cannot possibly be rivalled by the delegates whose appointment is suggested?

The promotion of Sir Edward Denham, until two years ago Colonial Secretary of Kenya and now Governor of the Gambia, to the Governorship of British Guiana, emphasises the tendency of the Colonial Office to staff the West Indies with administrators with East African experience. Sir Horace Byatt and Sir Claud Hollis have succeeded each other in Trinidad, and now Sir Edward Denham goes to take up what is probably the hardest task the West Indies can offer. For many years British Guiana has had a constitution unique in Colonial annals. The "Combined Court," a body composed of the Court of Policy and the Financial Members, elected, with the exception of the officials, by popular vote, had a permanent majority of unofficial members, and, while being unable to initiate a money vote, could veto one. The unfortunate Governor was therefore in the highly anomalous position of being responsible for policy without having command of the money to carry it out. More than once he found his schemes thus nullified. The Colony has perhaps as mixed a population as exists in the British Empire—British, Dutch, and French Europeans, Portuguese who originally came from Madeira, Negroes and coloured folk of all shades, Chinese imported early in the nineteenth century as labourers for the cane fields, but now among the wealthiest of the inhabitants, East Indians, and a smattering of "Buck" Indians or aborigines. The Court was composed largely of Negro and Portuguese lawyers, and so unworkable did the constitution become, and so disastrous grew the financial state of the Colony, that a Commission was sent from England some little time ago to investigate matters, with the result that a radically new system, on Crown Colony lines, was established, and Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the Governor who is now retiring, was sent out to administer it. British Guiana's troubles are now, it appears, no longer political but economic; as must be the case of any Colony where sugar is the staple crop to the extent of 75% of the exports. Sir Edward Denham will have a hard row to hoe, but his proved talent and his strong personality are good auguries of success.

Thanks to the chairmanship of Sir Humphrey Leggett, the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce may almost always rely upon being placed in possession of all the essential facts of any subject submitted for its judgment, but when, as recorded on another page, the Section committed itself to support

**LONDON CHAMBER'S STRANGE ACTION.**

East African participation at this year's Belgian Colonial Exhibition in Antwerp, the important financial factor was, strange to say, deliberately disregarded, despite Mr. Johnson's wise insistence that the Dependencies were the best judges of what they can afford. We should be the last to underestimate the value of well-conducted exhibitions, or to belittle Antwerp's importance in European commerce; moreover, we have always stood for Anglo-Belgian co-operation in Colonial matters, and on that ground alone we should have liked the British East and Dependencies to be represented at Antwerp, if the necessary funds were available.

"The cost," said the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, "is a mere £4,000; let us tell the Chambers of Commerce in East Africa that it will be money well spent, and that they should therefore bring pressure to bear on the Kenya Government to reverse its

decision not to participate." What was not stated, as it should have been, is that the total expenditure on exhibitions, advertising, and other propaganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London is less than £2,000 a year, so that the amount which the Section recommended to be spent at Antwerp in six months is as much as the East African Office in London can spend on propaganda in two years! That, we hold, is so disproportionate as to be ridiculous, and its endorsement by business men—to the notice of some of whom it had been previously brought—is so surprising that we have already heard discussions on the undisclosed motives responsible for the step. Our Belgian friends will, we feel sure, admit that, pound for pound, publicity expenditure for the East African territories must necessarily be more productive in Great Britain than on the Continent, on account of the factor of sentiment, so splendidly stimulated at Wembley, and since kept alive by the Empire Marketing Board's continuous efforts. If East Africa could spend many thousands of pounds annually on publicity, the amount involved in an exhibit at Antwerp would be justifiable, but while the London Office is so restricted in its publicity work in the Mother Country, it would be absurd for the territories to commit themselves to such unbalanced expenditure at Antwerp. The decision of the Kenya Government has, in our view, the weight of reason behind it, and we still wonder why the Section refused to recognise that fact.

We are all in favour of well-planned and systematic publicity for East Africa, and we regret that so responsible a body as the East African Section of the London Chamber should have advocated a scheme which, after reconsideration, has been definitely rejected by the Kenya Government, and which, be it added, is in no sense sponsored by the East Africa Office. If the Dependencies can afford to provide a further £4,000 this year for publicity—and we do not believe they can—the reasonable course is to entrust its allocation to

**THE RIGHT COURSE.**

the London Office set up for the express purpose of administering such moneys, not to spend it direct and without reference to the needs of the Office— which, we feel confident, would endorse our opinion that much more publicity is necessary in Great Britain before large-scale commitments on the Continent can be even contemplated. Dissipation of advertising effort is one of the most futile of blunders. We trust that Kenya will stand firm and save East Africa from committing it.

*East Africa*, which has consistently urged that unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory should demand full information regarding the case of ex-Sultan Saidi, of Tabora, has received a telegram from the European Association of Tanganyika stating that the Council of that body requested the unofficial European members of the Legislature to bring forward a motion for a full discussion of the case at the recent Urusha session, but received a joint reply from General L. Boyd-Moss, Mr. N. F. Howe-Browne, Major W. Lead, Major J. K. S. Wells, Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, and Mr. P. Wyndham that they were unwilling to take such action, on the ground that it was not in the public interest that the question should be discussed in open Council. On that account *East Africa* has been asked by the European Association to place the facts before those members of the House of Commons who are interested in East Africa, "since the unofficial population of Tanganyika is now inarticulate." That we gladly do, and trust that they will press for the full facts. As the Secretary of State for the Colonies called for a report from the Governor following our first comment on this matter, the necessary information should be available in London.

But meantime the position has been aggravated by the grant of a monthly pension of £30 to this Native chief convicted of the misappropriation of public funds. That the Tanganyika Government should wish to avoid discussion is understandable, but surely the public is entitled to an adequate explanation of the whole circumstances and implications of this outstanding case. It is not a local affair of mere individual interest; on the contrary, it affects the validity of the application in Tanganyika of the present overhasty policy of Native administration. The Hilton Young Commission endorsed our reiterated plea for an independent investigation of the application of that policy, and the cases of ex-Sultan Saidi and other delinquents make inquiry more than ever necessary.

**THE PRINCE'S REVISED PLANS.**

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will remain in Cape Town until Monday next, then spend three days in Johannesburg and two days in Bulawayo, and arrive in Beira on February 5 to embark for Mombasa. His *safari* will probably meet him at Voi, in order that he may have a short shoot before spending about a week in Nairobi on his way to Uganda. It thus looks as though, for the second time, unforeseen circumstances are to interfere with His Royal Highness's Tanganyika plans. He is expected to remain in Uganda until about the end of March, and then return by the Nile route, possibly doing part of the journey by air.

**EXPLANATION DESIRABLE.**



## JUMA AT THE COAST.

The Saving of a Dog.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Mrs. Bailey Cowthorpe.

TRULY the white men are a strange tribe, and though I have worked for them for many months yet do I not well understand them.

When this moon was new the *bwana* took a holiday, and went with me and his *memsahib* to Mombasa, where they were to see that I slept in the town, for I do not like the boys of the *otella*.

And each day the *bwana* and the *memsahib* walked to Mbaraki, which is a sheltered place where the waters of the sea creep in softly and the little boats come to sleep at night. And many *bwanas* and *memsahibs* gather there just before sundown and swim in the waters. Each day the *bwana* stepped behind a bush and took off his clothes, and dressed himself in a dark-colored *falanel*, shaped like a vest, and in this vest he swam about, while the *memsahib* sat watching him from a boat which lay with the bottom towards the sky. And sometimes he would climb out up a ladder in the middle of the waters and throw himself from the top. And if as he hit the water there was a sound like two boards coming together, the *memsahib* would catch her breath and laugh, but if there was only a small splash she smiled and nodded to him.

And it seemed that the *bwana* liked to swim about while the *memsahib* sat watching. And this I could not understand, for why should a man take off all his clothes and go into the cold water when he has no need? I and the men of my tribe would not do it, for we do not much like water.

On one day as we sat watching a boy and two *bwanas* came down to the water, and the boy was carrying a burden, which the *bwanas* took from him and fixed in a little boat which was floating there. And by and by there was a great noise like a motor car that is very old, and behind the boat the waters bubbled like milk that is boiling. And when the two *bwanas* sat in the boat it rushed forwards quickly, quickly, out and away towards the sea. Now this again puzzled me. For why should those two *bwanas* ride in a little old boat when they might go in one that is large and fine?

And once when we arrived at Mbaraki there was no one in the water. The *bwana* went behind his bush to take off his clothes, and the *memsahib* went to sit on the boat that lay with the bottom towards the sky.

And there by the water's edge was a tiny child, a boy, lying face downwards on the sand, and crying so hard that he did not hear us coming. So the *memsahib* went softly to him, and lifted him so that his head rested against her shoulder, and he clung to her as if she belonged to him. And she rocked him backwards and forwards, rubbing her face gently against his hair, and talking softly all the time. And by and by he told her why he was crying.

His father had gone in a boat with two others, sailing far out to sea, and since his mother was resting, he had come outside to play with his dog.

But when he arrived at the water's edge, the little white dog which was his very own was swimming after the sailing boat. And though he had called and called until he was tired, the little dog did not turn back, and it could never catch the sailing boat, and would most surely be drowned. And at the thought he began again to cry.

Then my *bwana* came down to the water's edge, dressed in his *falanel* ready to swim, and asked what was the cause of so great a sorrow. And when the *memsahib* told him, he stood up and looked out over the water to where, far away, a little white speck bobbed up and down.

"He's turning round to come back," said the *bwana*, "but he seems about done."

Then he looked all around, but there was only one little boat with no oars in it, and from over the water sounded a broken bark, which made the tiny boy wail louder than ever.

Then the *bwana* looked down at the *memsahib*, and flung himself into the water and swam out towards the little white speck. And the *memsahib* put the child on his feet and stood up to watch. Her fingers were twisting together, and she was biting her lips, but she spoke no word.

And though perhaps the little dog was not very far distant, yet it seemed to us a long time before the *bwana* had reached it. And he held it high above the water that the *memsahib* and the child might see. And the child danced and shouted with joy, and squeezed and kissed the hand of the *memsahib*; but still she spoke no words, only gazed and gazed as if she could not see enough. Then suddenly she caught her breath, and her face went whiter than the foam at the edge of the water. And I looked to see what she saw.

Out of the water, not far from the *bwana*, rose a small black point, three-cornered like a danger signal, and moving very swiftly. Suddenly the *bwana* also saw it, and began to make a great noise of splashing, beating with his legs so that the water all about him was white and rough like broken coral; and the black point drew a little further away.

Then the *memsahib* looked all around with eyes wide open, and her hands twisting together. And she saw the boy who was carrying the motor car to the little boat without oars. His *bwanas* had not yet arrived, but the *memsahib* ran to him and pushed him to make him hurry and put his load in the boat. And all the time the *bwana* out in the open water was splashing and making a great noise, and the little dog was yelping, for he was very frightened, and the black point was drawing nearer and nearer.

The *memsahib* herself climbed into the boat, and though I too was very frightened, I stepped in after her. We rushed over the waters at a great rate, straight between the *bwana* and the black danger signal, and curved round so swiftly that I thought the boat would turn over and we should all be thrown into the water.

And in a moment the little dog was in the boat and shaking himself so that we were all wet, and as the *bwana* climbed out of the water, a fish almost as big as the boat itself came close to the side, turning on its back so that we could see its great jaws and its body shining underneath like beaten silver. And the *bwana* looked down at it, and all he said was that he had not thought the brutes came so close to the shore.

Maybe the little dog understood, for it wagged its tail and whined and jumped on to the seat beside



the *bwana* and licked his face and arms. And when we were safely on the land the little boy put his arms about the neck of the *bwana* and held him very tight. Then he picked up the little wet dog and went slowly up the steps to his own house.

Then the *bwana* led the *memsahib* gently to her seat on the overturned boat, and she sat without moving while he went to put on his clothes. And it was all quiet again as if nothing had happened, except that far out in the open water a black point was still moving round and round, and I could see that the tears were falling gently on to the *memsahib's* dress.

And I sat very still thinking of it all. The tiny boy did not belong to the *bwana* and the *memsahib*; the little white dog, which was but a dog and of no great value, was not their own; the *bwana* and the *memsahib* were those great fish which wait in the *komباسа*, yet he went and she did not bid him stay. And yet I know that the *bwana* is a wise man who knows many things and the *memsahib* is no more foolish than others.

Truly, as I have said, the white men are a strange tribe.

LADIES OF FLIGHT.

Dedicated

As a Humble Tribute of Admiration to

The Aviatrixes of Africa.

High, high in the blue empyrean,  
How hymn thee, Hyperion's mate?  
How reach thee, O far-winging seraph,  
Evasive, efficient, elate?  
Earth-crawling; I pen me thy triumph,  
Extolling thy sky-cleaving might:  
Accept it, thou rival of Pegasus,  
Our Lady of Flight.

The eagle up-soaring is weary  
In sveniding thy way to the cloud,  
The home-fleeting swallow, how feebly  
He follows the wake, thou hast ploughed:  
Aloft over mountain and desert,  
Alike over torrent and main,  
The storm and the thundering downpour  
Impede thee in vain.

Where the wildebeeste wandering wanders,  
Where the Pharaoh hath builded in stone,  
Thou hast poised on invincible pinions,  
Arresting, reliant, alone:  
From Time thou hast wrested his sceptre,  
Thou are free from the fetters of Space—  
Shall mortal allot thee a limit?  
Pride of our Race!

AL. N. GLEE.

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. H. C. Druett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, until March 7. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

SAA SITA AT THE EXHIBITION.

His Letter to a Friend.

Communicated to "East Africa" by Saa Sita's Master.

"Mtoto," I said one evening, as he was clearing away the dinner; "what has become of Saa Sita? Have you heard anything from him lately?"

"Yes, *bwana*, he wrote me, or rather got a clerk to send me a letter."

"What does he say?"

"I will bring the letter, *bwana*"—and the *mtoto*, taking up a plate on which remained a half finished jelly, which he had evidently marked down as his evening *bonne bouche*, left the room, to reappear in a short time with a sheet of paper.

The letter was penned in a really wonderful writing on Government notepaper, bearing the address of the Secretariat.

Oh, thought I, see Circular Xmvo, which enjoins that no official shall use for private correspondence any paper bearing Government heading.

Saa Sita had evidently got one of the *karani* at the Secretariat to write the letter. What he had paid for the work I have no means of knowing: ten cents is the usual price, but possibly the honorarium had been stiffly raised on account of the dignity of the paper.

Saa Sita's letter, an amusing epistle, began by describing the Dar es Salaam Exhibition, and through some of what he said was not flattering, there was certainly a good deal of truth in what the keen-eyed old man had observed.

"I went," so the letter ran, "to see the great show which the white men held. I had got a chit to allow me to go in"—how he got it I don't know—"and hear the *Bwana* Governor talk. It was very nice. The *Bwana* Governor said he had never been on the place before, which seemed to me not good, for is not the *Bwana* Governor supposed to go everywhere? When he was speaking there was the *Bwana Shamba*,<sup>1</sup> the short one, standing close by. I knew this *bwana*, who some years ago tried to work '*wawujisa*!'"

I could not follow this at all. Then it dawned upon me that he referred to the Director of Agriculture, who had ordered the cotton to be burnt out by a certain date, thereby fixing the climatic conditions of the country.

The letter continued: "The ground was good, and there were many shops, but the white men present were few. Now when I was in Nairobi there were many people at the show. The white men at the shops were very kind, and they gave away many things for nothing. I saw a *machini* on which were many tins of oil. I saw them moving very quickly, then disappear, and then come back again.<sup>2</sup> *Chapa*<sup>3</sup> Crown, *Chapa* Mwarabu, and others all together. Then all the white men laughed and went to a shop for drinks. It was a *shauri mzuri kidogo*.<sup>4</sup> Tell my *bwana* that I shall come and see him soon. Ask him not to give you all his old clothes, as I have nothing now."

Then followed private messages of a very domestic kind. As the letter was already months old, I quite expect the old man to roll up at any time. Then *East Africa* shall have a further record of his thoughts and actions.

<sup>1</sup> *Bwana Shamba*, lit. plantation master.

<sup>2</sup> This refers to an endless transmission of which one of the oil companies put their products. When the driver of the transmission was not looking tins of competitive oils were placed on the band, to the amusement of the onlookers.

<sup>3</sup> *Chapa*, trade mark.

<sup>4</sup> moderately successful affair.

## HIGHLAND SETTLEMENT AREAS OF KENYA AND TANGANYIKA COMPARED.

Mr. C. Gillman describes their Differences.

IN his most interesting "Report on the Preliminary Surveys for a Railway Line to open up the South-West of Tanganyika Territory," from which we quoted last week, Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, compares the highlands of Kenya and south-west Tanganyika in the following way. His report is obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 5s.

"The possibility and desirability of European settlement in the south-western highlands of Tanganyika have such far-reaching influence on the choice of alignment that a railway reconnaissance must be permitted to contribute its share of general data towards the solution of one of the gravest problems facing Tanganyika Territory, and one which, if wrongly solved, may easily lead to disaster. It is for this reason that in attempting to find the best possible technical line for serving the areas concerned, careful attention was directed towards a study of climatic and agricultural conditions which they offer for settlement, the investigations having been constantly guided by an effort to steer clear of the pitfalls of too enthusiastic optimism as well as unwarranted pessimism.

"If one turns to a more detailed scrutiny of those districts which have been claimed suitable for European settlement, one is, at the very outset, impressed by the smallness of the areas concerned when compared with the total area of which the long-drawn Dodoma-Fife line forms the backbone. The areas considered alienable in the 'Land Development Report' have been plotted to scale on a map, with the result that the unfavourable relation between total and alienable ground literally stares one in the face.

### "European Productive Areas very Small-Scattered."

"This, however, is not all; for it must be remembered that only a small portion of each farm as demarcated on the ground is fit, for reasons of topography and soil, for actual intensive cultivation; as also that a very long period must necessarily elapse before all the land fit for cultivation is actually taken under crops. In this connection the following figures for Kenya Colony, taken from the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1927, are of great interest. After twenty-five to thirty years of white settlement there exist:—

		Acres.	
Alienable lands ...		7,000,000	
Of these have been alienated		4,738,000	
Acres		Percent- age of alienated lands	Percent- age of alienable lands
Total area cultivated	512,500	10.8	7.3
Total area under European crops	438,000	9.3	6.3

Number of occupiers 1,900, with an average of 270 acres cultivated per occupier.

"The corresponding figures for the Iringa and Njombe sub-districts (i.e., for Uhehe and Ubena, including Nzungwa), according to the considered recommendations by the Land Development Commissioner, would be:—

	Square miles.	Acres.
Total area ...	15,226	9,745,000
exclusive of 'waste-land'	10,760	6,886,000
alienable area (including lands already alienated)	1,028	658,000
Possible number of holdings approx.	640	—

"Assuming that all alienable-land will have been taken up in twenty-five years and will be cultivated to the same extent as in Kenya (the latter a somewhat optimistic assumption in view of the less favourable soils and climate of south-west Tanganyika Territory as compared with its northern neighbour), this would mean, say 10% of 658,000, or 66,000 acres, under cultivation in 1925—an area which would represent just under 1% of the whole district, not counting recognised waste-land!

"Thus the first conclusion to be drawn is that European productive areas are very small and very widely-scattered.

### Climatic Conditions.

"The next point to be considered is the undeniable fact that the areas of prospective settlement situated close to the proposed railway lie entirely within the savannah belt, i.e. are, with the possible exception of a few particularly favoured sites, where irrigation is economically feasible, unsuitable for perennial high value crops such as coffee and tea. They are essentially areas for mixed farming, and their exportable produce is either of such insignificant bulk (dairy produce, meat, bacon, tobacco) or of such low value, requiring correspondingly low railway rates in order to be able to compete in the world's markets (wheat and maize), that they can only, to a very small degree, affect the earning power of a railway. It is significant in this connection, how the necessity for low railway rates is again and again emphasised in the Report of the Agricultural and Pastoral Survey.

"The climatically more favoured areas of settlement, lying wholly or partly in a moister climate which permits the cultivation of high value crops, are Dabaga, Mufindi, Lupembe, and Tukuyu. The following tables show distances by road and rail from these areas to Dar es Salaam for both alternatives:—

District	Dodoma-Fife Line		Manda Line	
	Road Km.	Rail Km.	Road Km.	Rail Km.
Dabaga	60	580	740	540
Mufindi	35	795	830	600
Lupembe direct	55	845	900	660
Lupembe via Njombe	80	845	925	—
Tukuyu	65	1,060	1,125	1,135

\*Including lake from Mwaya-Manda.

### Kilosa-Manda Line best for Best Areas.

"It will be thus observed that all these areas lie fairly remote from the proposed Dodoma-Fife line, Mufindi and Lupembe, furthermore, having been brought within the economic range of the latter only by the long southward detour into Ubena from the direct Ndembera line via Madibira, entailing an additional length of construction of 34 kms. and an additional capital outlay of approximately £160,000. But even so, and with an expensive railway to be built 'practically exclusively in the settlers' interest, the latter will find themselves far from favourably placed with regard to their port and world's markets. On the other hand, a Kilosa-Manda line, less expensive and destined to develop important additional interests, would serve these promising areas of white settlement not only equally well, but better than its western competitor.

"Ukinga, if indeed suitable for European development in one form or another, will in any case find it difficult to get up with any possible railway; and Upangwa could only be favoured by prospective settlers if the Kilosa-Manda line were built.

"When reading the far from enthusiastic agricultural reports, with their continued emphasis on mixed farming, on the necessity of manures and fertilizers, and on the difficulties anticipated with regard to the working of certain prevailing soils, and their very cautiously expressed views on the prospects of such high-value produce as tobacco, tea, coffee, and wool, one must, of necessity, become impressed with the highly experimental character of European agricultural enterprise in the highlands. In particular does one become concerned about the fate of families of small settlers should these experiments fail.

### Agricultural Estimates Criticised.

"If one considers that with regard to practically every crop the experts are by no means yet agreed, it will be seen that the task of the railway economist, a layman in agricultural matters, is made far from simple. A few examples will speak for themselves. With regard to tea and coffee in Udzungwa we have an estimate in 1928 of 18,000 tons, we have the Land Commissioner's perfectly correct statement that the Native Labour necessary to produce this amount does not exist, and we have in 1929 a revised estimate of 57,000 tons! Early in 1929 a tobacco expert publishes his estimate of an eventual 45 tons of leaf tobacco for the whole Ifunda area, whilst in the 'Land Development Report' 26 tons is given for a farm of 2,900 acres, which, for 45 farms of that size possible in this area, would amount to over 1,000 tons! The latter report reckons 100 tons of cotton lint per mile in the Mgororo Flats, whereas Mr. Telford's Kilombero report gives 75 kg. per acre, or approximately 50 tons per square mile!

"Finally there looms the ever-present labour problem, inseparable from any large settlement scheme, which, in districts so sparsely inhabited as Uhehe and Ubena, must needs lead to imported labour with all its complications, to add to the legitimate doubts regarding the

economic success of white settlement in this part of the Territory and of a railway policy largely, if not entirely, based thereon.

"Captain Bell's figures as quoted in the 'Land Development Report' are most instructive. If, as he maintains, 200,000 workpeople are continuously required to produce the 40,000,000 lb. of tea which he considers a possible annual output, then it is obvious that this tea will not be produced. And in other directions, too, Mr. Bagshaw's lucid statement of the labour problem, in the same report, deserves the most serious attention of all concerned.

"A circumspetive survey must include the important subject of health, and it would seem, to the present writer, that the vital problem of permanent settlement in the tropical highlands, the combined effect on the settlers and their offspring of solar radiation intensified by the rarity of the air, and of the increased heart strain due to the low barometric pressure, is still far from its definite solution. The mere fact, however pleasant, that temperature is lower in the highlands than on the coast, and that white men enjoy the "bracing atmosphere," is insufficient to base thereon the well-being and happiness of future generations. Dull, heavy winds are other climatic factors prevailing in most of the highland settlement areas, which will doubtlessly affect the physical and mental health of the settlers.

**Advantages of the Kenya Highlands**

"In view of the fact that in reports, in pamphlets, and in the Press, even in scientific papers, one still finds frequently that the highlands of south-west Tanganyika Territory are being confounded with other highland areas in East and Central Africa, and that, furthermore, conclusions are drawn from the known history of the Uganda Railway with regard to the unknown future of a Dodoma-Fife line, it is imperative, even at the risk of becoming dull, to state once more emphatically that important and far-reaching differences exist, geographically, economically, and, consequently, from the railway point of view.

"(a) The Kenya highlands possess a moister climate, expressed as well in terms of actual rainfall as of annual distribution and of rain-factor—a climate which is mirrored in large and connected areas of mountain vegetation, including forest. The south-west Tanganyika highlands have prevailing a typical savannah climate.

"(b) Kenya is covered throughout by tertiary volcanic soils of reputed fertility, much or most of which are virgin soils, whilst south-west Tanganyika Territory has, except in the Tukuyu area, no volcanic soils, and the granite lands of Uhehe, Uheha, and Unyika have, furthermore, been seriously impaired through the wasteful cultivation of many generations of Native settlers.

"(c) In Kenya the settlers' country forms large connected areas; in Tanganyika Territory it is scattered in small patches over a vast extent of land, interrupted by long stretches of unproductive ground.

"(d) When white settlement commenced in the highlands of Kenya, these already possessed a highway to the world's markets, the Uganda Railway having been financed and built for other reasons than European settlement. In Tanganyika we are to build a costly railway on no safer security than the faint hope that certain experiments will eventually prove a success.

**Tanganyika's Transport Disadvantages.**

"(e) In Kenya the mean distance to the port is 730 kms. (Nairobi 530, Eldoret 930 kms.); in Tanganyika, along the Dodoma-Fife line, it is 970 kms., or nearly 33% more (north-west Uhehe 790; Mbozi 1,140 kms.). This point is of vital importance in view of the fact that wheat and maize are, presumably, to be the mainstay of the settlers' income in the regions of mixed farming.

"(f) The Uganda Railway possesses a rich hinterland, the most densely populated area in Central Africa, from which bulky and high-value traffic pays freight for the whole length of the line. The Dodoma-Fife line will look from its far inland terminus across the sparsely populated land of North-Eastern Rhodesia's endless savannah. And the fact must not be overlooked that, notwithstanding the fact that East Africa, exceptionally favourable conditions under which the Uganda Railway has been working from the beginning, the net revenue in 1926, i.e., after more than a quarter of a century, amounted to 4.6% only on the total invested.

"(g) Both lines run against the grain of the country, which is expressed in their longitudinal sections by an appalling loss of level: 3,000 m. between Mombasa and Port Florence, 3,500 between

Dar es Salaam and Fife. But whereas on the Uganda Railway this loss of level was unavoidable if the basin of the Lake Victoria was to be reached from the Indian Ocean, the heart of the Nyasa highlands can be reached by a technically much more favourable line which follows the lie of the land instead of cutting across it.

"(h) There is only one point at which the Kenya highlands are perhaps at a slight disadvantage as compared with those of south-west Tanganyika Territory: whilst in both areas there is sufficient local labour, south-west Tanganyika is more favourably situated with regard to districts likely to provide a source of imported labour."

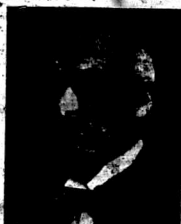
**BRITISH CAPITAL FOR TANGANYIKA.**

Major C. L. Walsh to revisit the Territory.

MAJOR C. L. WALSH told *East Africa* before he left London yesterday for Tanganyika, in which he will spend five or six weeks, that if the Tanganyika Government agrees to the supply of electricity to Dar es Salaam from the Pangani Falls, the amount to be spent by his group would be not less than £750,000. That would make it by far the greatest British industrial enterprise in the Territory, and though he did not ask for preferential treatment, he hoped that the ordinary facilities of Government would be extended to him. The last thing he wanted was a subsidy or Government finance in any shape or form, for in his view such matters should be left entirely to business men. The concession, he added, had been under discussion for two and a half years, and if the authorities had not been obstructive, power from the Falls would have been made available ere this to the town and port of Tanga and to the many sisal estates which will be served by the scheme. The provision of cheap electrical power is estimated by the group to reduce the costs of sisal production in the Tanga and Pangani districts by not less than £2 per ton, thereby adding to the capital value of the properties and to the annual profits of the proprietors.

Major Walsh reiterated his determination to purchase in Great Britain all the machinery for the Pangani Falls installation, thus following the policy adopted on his sisal properties and helping to consolidate British interests in a portion of the Territory in which foreign capital and foreign personnel had been exceedingly strongly entrenched. Each of his previous visits to Tanganyika in recent years has been followed by the investment of further British capital in the Territory.

"East Africa" is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have, we learn, been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that person or this or that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor is the sole judge of "East Africa's" policy and is the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest in it.



MAJOR C. L. WALSH.



## MALARIA IN EAST AFRICA.

Dr. S. P. James's Report.

Dr. S. P. James, M.D., a retired officer of the Indian Medical Service, holding the post of Adviser in Tropical Diseases to the Ministry of Health, was instructed in February, 1929, to proceed to Kenya "to advise the Government generally as to the measures that should be taken" to combat the malaria menace. Dr. James says he left London on March 15, reached Mombasa in ten days (surely a mistake), and spent the next three months in Kenya and Uganda, with one day in Tanga and one day in Dar es Salaam at the invitation of the Government of Tanganyika Territory.

It will be seen that his journey was distinctly a "lightning trip," but in the short time at his disposal he visited many places of interest from the malarial point of view, and came to such definite conclusions that he has been able to frame emphatic and far-reaching proposals, which are contained in his report, now published by the Government Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1., at 1s.

### Recommendations Made.

Summed up, these recommendations are—

(i) A "Malaria Survey of Kenya" Section of the existing Division of Laboratory Services, to consist of—

- (a) 2 medical research officers,
- (b) 1 medical entomologist,
- (c) 1 anti-malarial engineer,
- (d) 1 European laboratory assistant,
- (e) 1 European entomological assistant, a sufficient subordinate African staff.

(ii) A Special Malarial Medical Officer for Nairobi, with a small special department of inspectors, sub-inspectors, and labourers, and with an office and laboratory in the Municipal Offices alongside the department of the M.O.H.

(iii) The Medical Officer of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to have sole control and responsibility, under the General Manager, for anti-malarial measures throughout the railways and harbours of both Kenya and Uganda.

(iv) A Local Malaria Survey Unit for Uganda, to consist of—

- (a) 1 medical officer as "Malaria Officer,"
- (b) 1 medical entomologist,
- (c) 1 European laboratory assistant,
- (d) 1 Native surveyor, able to make detailed maps, take levels, etc.,
- (e) 1 African student trained at Makerere College,
- (f) 8 Native boys as searchers of larvæ and adult insects.

(v) That the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should arrange to make an annual grant of £5,000 each for the establishment of a proposed "East African Medical Research Fund."

"These organisations," writes Dr. James, "are to be composed of trained workers who are intimately acquainted with local conditions and peculiarities and are in close touch with similar organisations in other countries and (most important of all) with the Government medical officers, public health workers, and private practitioners in their own countries who have to deal with malaria. It will be their aim and duty to work out the salvation of the country as a whole and of particular localities."

### Bonification Schemes.

Dr. James recommends the selection of local officers who already have knowledge of the country and language—a most sensible idea. He insists, too, on the establishing of at least two "field observation stations" for intensive study of the disease—indeed, he himself set up two such stations, one at Kitale and the other at Taveta. He discusses the problem of European settlers and their protection from malaria; and for the Natives advises "bonification," i.e., the introduction of agricultural schemes which, while aiming primarily at improving the economic prosperity of the people, are accompanied by progressive arrangements for adequate medical attention in sickness, for technical and elementary school education, and for simple sanitary measures of housing, water supply, conservancy, and general welfare. These "bonification" schemes have proved their value in Holland, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, and India, and, while being of immense benefit to the

Government concerned, have radically changed for the better the condition of the indigenous population.

### Malaria a Social Disease.

For a European population of the high general level of culture which distinguishes Kenya, it is surprising—and disappointing—to read of the conditions which too often prevail in the Colony. That Nairobi residents should allow their Native house-boys to live on their premises; that settlers in the country should permit their boys' huts within a few yards of the homestead; that screening is so bad as to be worse than futile and a mere trap for *anopheles* mosquitoes; that the old idea, so long exploded, that new-comers are "seasoned" by an attack of malaria, should still survive; that a man should boast of the number of attacks of black-water he and his wife had had; and that kitchens in European houses should be some distance from the dwelling—such facts, recounted by Dr. James, are most deplorable. As he quite rightly maintains, malaria is essentially a "social disease"; and if colonists disregard the very elements of tropical hygiene, no efforts of highly-trained specialists can avail to eradicate the disease. The remedy lies in the intelligent co-operation of the laity with the medical staff. Together they stand, divided they are bound to fall.

One paragraph, however, in Dr. James's Report will excite special surprise. "Until a properly screened house is available," he roundly declares, "a new settler should not be accompanied by wife or children." Apart from the debatable question of the value of screening as a practical problem in East African conditions—and the Report itself supplies ample evidence that the method is a failure—one naturally asks where would East Africa, and particularly Kenya, be to-day had the settlers waited for "properly screened" houses before bringing out their families? With all respect to Dr. James, and with some knowledge of East African conditions and types of British immigrants, one has no hesitation in condemning the policy of that paragraph as far too drastic. It has already caused both comment and dismay among intending settlers, and it is no exaggeration to say that it goes far to vitiate the value of what is otherwise a useful and stimulating document.

THE journal of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has changed its title from *Leprosy Notes* to *Leprosy Review*. The Executive Committee of the Association has recently made the following grants of money for the provision of buildings and simple housing accommodation for lepers undergoing regular treatment, drugs, equipment, etc.—

Church of Scotland Mission, Tumutumu, Kenya	£ 250.
Africa Inland Mission, Shinyanga, Tanganyika	500
C.M.S., Berega, Tanganyika	100
U.M.C.A., Fiwila, Northern Rhodesia	70

## 10,000 Acre Farm in Northern Rhodesia.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.** Farm for sale, 10,000 acres, 50 under plough. Cattle ranch; good dip, and piggeries. Bumper crops mealies, pumpkins, and small crops. Three up-to-date dwelling houses. Healthy, picturesque, undulating country, good rainfall. Three rivers traverse estate, one with dam, making irrigation easy. Labour plentiful and cheap. 18 miles from main Cape to Cairo railway. Easy distance of mining area. Good shooting, including big game. Rough 9-hole golf course. Further particulars from one who knows the owner and estate, obtainable from Box 196, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

## ERRORS IN AFRICAN EDUCATION.

### Resisting Irresponsible Native Claims.

AN important letter was recently addressed to *The Times* by Sir Hesketh Bell, who said *inter alia*—

"We are told that 'the leaders of the political parties in the kingdom of Buganda' are pressing for the substitution of an elective body in the place of the present Native Parliament. If there be any real force behind this movement it will cause serious anxiety to all who have at heart the peace and prosperity of that splendid territory and the welfare of its very interesting people.

"President Roosevelt wrote in 1908 to Sir Harry Johnston: 'I firmly believe in granting to Negroes and all races the largest amount of self-government which they can exercise, but have an impatient contempt for the ridiculous theorists who wish to give to the undeveloped races a degree of self-government which only the very highest have been able to exercise with advantage.' The soundness of the view expressed by President Roosevelt will appeal to all who are personally acquainted with the mentality of the African.

"Those who are in favour of an elective Parliament for Uganda claim that the 'educated population of the kingdom (of Buganda) is 65% of males and 25% of women.' Such a statement is calculated to give an entirely false impression to people who have no local knowledge. Thanks to the efforts of the missionaries, and latterly of the Government, the people in some parts of the Protectorate have been given a steadily increasing degree of schooling, and the number of Natives who can read and write, after a fashion, is already considerable. But there is a vast difference between being able to read a book and being 'educated' to such a degree as to be fit to take part in the responsibilities of government.

"Up to recent years it was the policy of the administration of Uganda to walk with much caution and deliberation in the direction of education on European lines. Both the Government and the missionaries were convinced of the disruptive effects of European education on the minds of Natives who are unprotected by the restraints and inhibitions of a civilised world. The teaching of English was, as far as possible, restricted to those who, by their character and conduct, might be expected to make a suitable use of their knowledge. In more recent times the hand of the Government has been somewhat forced. The teaching of English is now practically unrestricted, and many thousands of Natives are every year being placed in the position of reading any kind of literature that may come in their way. Signs are not lacking to show that disruptive influences are already at work in Uganda and that the baleful tenets of Moscow are insidiously being spread.

"The people of that country, and especially the Baganda, are remarkably intelligent, courteous, and progressive. Their pleasant manners, adaptiveness, and capacity for organisation induced Sir Harry Johnston to dub them the 'Japanese of Africa.' But, like all Africans, they have no lack of self-conceit. The young man who has been enabled to read a newspaper is apt to believe himself quite capable of running a government, and there is a danger that 'education' in Uganda, unless very wisely guided and controlled, may result in the creation of a situation which, unfortunately, has already come into existence in several of our tropical Dependencies. A comparatively small group of semi-educated individuals, puffed up by a little knowledge, devoid of a true sense of proportion, and moved chiefly by personal ambition, may vociferously claim to represent fifty times their number of steady, industrious, and peaceful workers who, in most cases, are entirely unaware of the claims that are being made on their behalf.

"There is no part of our tropical Empire in which the relations between the predominant Power and the protected peoples have been characterised by such harmony and confidence as in Uganda. The administrative officers have been able to make the Native rulers, chiefs, and peasants feel that they were their true friends and that every step taken by the Government has been in the direction of better health, more wealth, and greater progress for the people. The Native Parliaments (*Ubuka*), composed of the wisest, most prudent, and most responsible elements of the population, have worked in perfect accord with the paramount authority. Uganda has furnished an unparalleled illustration of the harmonious working of Native rule under the guidance of an alien but wholly sympathetic authority, and it would be a thousand pities to see so admirable a system weakened by the precipitate introduction of a system of government

entirely alien to the traditions of the people and unsuited to their present stage of development. To undermine the authority of the chiefs and of the existing councils by acceding to the demands of those who are now asking for the creation of institutions which have taken centuries to develop in civilised countries would be a disaster.

"*Festina lente* should be the motto of all our tropical administrations, and the trusteeship accepted by Great Britain should be characterised by a determination that the political progress of our protected peoples shall be decided not by the vociferous claims of irresponsible individuals, but by the real needs and fitness of the voiceless millions that are the heart and soul of those countries."

Mr. R. C. F. Maughan wrote:—

"The indiscriminate education, on European lines, of Africa's indigenous populations, and, above all, their instruction in the English language, have long been regarded with profound misgiving by right-minded observers, as methods which should never have been introduced. In doing so we have made a deplorable mistake, and we must retrace our steps. If we require examples of the mischievous and subversive results of our present system, we have only to glance at the condition of India to-day, further instances being liberally provided by the Union of South Africa and by our West African Colonies. There, over a long unbroken period, the education of Natives in our schools has been sedulously pursued, and hundreds of thousands have received that smattering of knowledge of which we are only now beginning to appreciate the frightful danger.

"Dealing in one of his speeches with the system of education pursued in South Africa, General Smuts characterised it as 'wholly unsuited to Native needs and positively pernicious, leading the Native to a dead wall where he becomes a ready prey to the agitator.' Not long ago, in Sierra Leone, the increasing cost of living was ascribed to the contempt of the school-reared youths for agriculture or any form of manual labour—a contempt which, unhappily for his country, is general among Africans of this wide class.

"In his great work, 'The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa,' Lord Lugard, referring to this vast and increasing class of partially educated African, says: 'Education has brought to such men only discontent, suspicion of others, and bitterness which masquerades as racial patriotism. As citizens they are unfitted to hold posts of trust and responsibility where integrity and loyalty are essential, or to become leaders of their own community in the path of progress.' He adds: 'Since education in the past been largely in the hands of the missions, to whom moral training would naturally be of the first importance, how are these results to be explained?' In India, the late Sir Valentine Chirol attributed the growing unrest to the educational system pursued, the outcome being the creation of a vast lettered class at the expense of industry and agriculture. It seems to me that we are beginning to see a further result. But, undeterred by the striking and unmistakable lessons provided by these deplorable examples, we persist in a method which, in lettering of increasing vividness, is writing upon the wall a grave warning to which we pay no heed.

"Can we not, even now, introduce an antidote to neutralise the poison which all unwittingly we have instilled? By all means let us educate the backward races committed to our charge, but let that education be, first and foremost, in subjects directed towards the formation of character, and not in those aiming indiscriminately at the development of the African's intellect, as yet lacking a sufficient measure of balance. Let us, for his own benefit and that of the idle, fallow immensity in which he lives, inculcate more widely the duty and dignity of labour, teaching improved methods of agriculture and useful trades, making such an education a means and not an end. Did we do so, his usefulness and understanding would grow together, and neither would be sacrificed, as is so lamentably the case in our Colonies and Dependencies in Africa to-day."

Just before he left Zanzibar Sir Claud Hollis made an interesting reference to the visit to Great Britain of the Sultan, who, he said, had enjoyed more than anything else his trip to Scotland, where he marvelled to find that the reels and schottisches resembled so closely the dances of his own country. His Highness wonders whether in the long-forgotten past the Scotch nation migrated from Arabia!

## EAST AFRICA'S "BOOKSHELF."

**A VALUABLE HANDBOOK FOR FARMERS.**

South African Experience for East African Settlers.

A REMARKABLE publication is the "Handbook for Farmers in South Africa," which is printed and supplied by the Government Printer, Pretoria, at the very low price of five shillings. With its 766 pages, eleven maps, and numerous illustrations, it covers an immense amount of ground, every aspect of farming in the Union being dealt with by experts in the various subjects. Even the farm home is not forgotten, the last chapter being devoted to such domestic but important topics as canning, cooking, charts for children, and washing day.

While not absolutely identical, conditions in the Union are quite comparable to those in many parts of East and Central Africa, and the settlers in our more tropical areas may gain from this book much information, many hints, and sound advice to guide them in their practice. The stock farmer, in particular, should profit, for much good work has been done down South in the matter of cattle, sheep and pig rearing. The advice given is eminently practical, with the financial aspect kept well to the front. The many diseases and other troubles which affect stock naturally occupy much attention, and in this respect the book will be found invaluable. South Africa has had many years of experience with stock.

Soil mapping is progressing rapidly in the Union, and it has been found possible to tabulate the results in a very instructive form. The vital problem of soil erosion is emphasised, manures and fertilisers are clearly expounded, and their unit values tabulated—a very practical point for the buyer. It is gratifying to read that the Union Government protects the farmer by an Act which insists on a guarantee from all manufacturers of fertilisers of the percentage amount present of the essential fertilising ingredients, which must be clearly stated. Such an Act should be on the statute book of every British Dependency.

Of the crops dealt with, fruit is important, for progress in this line is becoming evident to the north of the Union: much can be learned in the matter of selection, packing, and shipping. Maize is a crop common to both South and tropical Africa, so that the valuable chapter on this "king of cereals" will be read with pleasure and profit. Other cereals, cotton, tobacco, and trees, both commercial—such as wattle—and ornamental, are given space, but coffee, which is not a South African staple, is but lightly touched upon. The business side includes co-operation and its organisation, and a simple method of calculating the farmer's income—a lesson in elementary accounting which from various indications might be profitably learnt by more than a few East African planters.

**Cattle Dipping.**

To give an idea of the method of the book, examples must be given. Take cattle dipping:—

"Arsenical dips are used, and there are three strengths. The 3-day dip contains 1 lb. arsenite (of soda) per 100 gallons of water, the 7-day dip 2 lb. and the 14-day dip 3 lb. For 5-day dipping the 7-day dip is used, and this is usually the most suitable dip and dipping period.

"The arsenite usually contains large lumps, which do not easily dissolve in water, and to lb. at a time are first boiled in a petrol tin of water and the solution, without the sediment, is poured into the dipping tank. Then another 10 lb. are boiled in the same tin with the sediment, and so on. Prepared dips, which do not require boiling, can be obtained."

After a paragraph pointing out the extremely poisonous character of the dip and the caution necessary in using it, the instructions go on:—

"In discussing the extermination of ticks by dipping it has been assumed that all the ticks on an animal are



CATTLE IN DRAINING PEN.

killed at a dipping. This is only possible when, besides dipping, the ticks under the tail, in the ears and around the bases of the horns are specially treated by hand while the animals stand in the crush beyond the dip to drain. The ticks on these places are not always reached by the dips and ticks soon find them, so that hand-dressing is essential with dipping if the whole treatment is to be worth while. Moreover, it is most important that all the cattle are dipped every time, for if one should escape on an East Coast fever farm it may contract the disease and infect a number of ticks again, and all the work of several months may be spoilt; or a few female ticks may escape and produce thousands of young ticks."

A remark on soil analysis and its limitations is deserving of careful note:—

"Although our Schools of Agriculture will determine the manurial needs of the soil for the sum of 15s., in the majority of cases the chemist can advise the farmer without further analysis if he knows the soil type, the climatic area, the experience of farmers with the soil, the results of experiments, and has records of former analyses of the same type. But usually the analysis of a soil without the other data just mentioned is not of any great value. In fact, if the farmer follows the advice 'phosphate and rotate' and watches for possible potash and nitrogen deficiencies, he is on the high road to securing permanent fertility."

"Phosphate and rotate" simply means phosphatic fertiliser with a legume in the rotation. South African soils showing a general response to phosphate and the legume supplying the organic matter. For maize:—

"South African soils are not the most fertile in the world, and there is no soil known to possess inexhaustible fertility. (Not even the deep coffee soils of Kenya! Ed. "E.A.") In the main our soils are lacking seriously in available phosphorus, and phosphatic fertilisers are indispensable if the best results are to be obtained. The form of phosphatic fertiliser which has given the best results is superphosphate, containing about 17% of phosphoric oxide. In the past it has been a common practice to apply the fertiliser in the row by means of an attachment to the planter. This method is now being replaced by that of broadcasting the fertiliser by means of a spreader. The latter method has proved particularly valuable in areas where the maize is liable to suffer from drought at one time or another during the growing period. Moreover, the fertiliser should be ploughed in by preference, but discing or harrowing in is sufficient if the fertiliser is applied to ploughed land. A combination of kraal manure and superphosphate cannot be surpassed as a fertiliser for maize."

**A Rotation for Tobacco Growing.**

For tobacco the following somewhat elaborate rotation is recommended:—

"1st year: tobacco; fertilised, which may or may not be followed with a winter cereal.

"2nd year: cotton; fertilised with 200 lb. superphosphate per acre, land fallowed during winter.

"3rd year: velvet beans; ploughed in and land fallowed during winter.

"4th year: maize; fertilised with 200 lb. of superphosphate per acre, land fallowed during winter, and followed with tobacco the next summer.

"For the production of bright leaf no further organic matter need be added, but for a dark leaf an additional application of about 10 tons of kraal manure would be



beneficial; or another green manure crop the fifth year to be followed with tobacco the next. Where cotton cannot be grown, substitute maize or a grass crop."

The raising of pigs is strongly recommended for "most efficient of animals for turning farm by-products into profits, pig-raising fits into almost any form of diversified farming. It must not be a haphazard branch of farming; as with other lines, careful plans must be made. It should be organised to take full advantage of market fluctuations, that is, when prices are likely to be highest and any purchased foods cheapest."

The advice to choose a brood-sow with a "docile, even motherly temperament" is a charming touch.

**Some Suggestions.**

In his Foreword, the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp, Minister of Agriculture, asks for suggestions for improving any shortcomings in the book. One obvious suggestion is to revise the botanical names in the "Certain Leguminous Crops," section (pp. 420 et seq.), where such slips as *Pisum Avense* and *Crotalaria Juncos* occur, these names are far below the standard of accuracy. And there is no sense in retaining the pre-war table of money equivalents (p. 677), even though it is labelled "approximate." 25 French or Belgian francs are today not even the approximate equivalent of an English pound. The photographs, too, are not too good or too well reproduced; some are very "smudgy."

Summing up, one may say with confidence that this book is sound and practical, bears evidence of an immense amount of painstaking work done by practical men in local conditions, is really indispensable to all African farmers, and is marvellously cheap. It deserves the widest circulation.

A. E.

**PINK BOLLWORM IN THE SUDAN.**

**Successful Control Methods.**

THAT the Pink Bollworm (*Platyedra gossypiella*), one of the worst enemies of the cotton grower, has so far been of minor importance in the Sudan is due to certain circumstances peculiar to that country. The insect, says Mr. H. B. Johnstone, Assistant Entomologist to the Sudan Government ("Pink Bollworm" in the Gezira District of the Sudan, in 1927 and 1928, Ent. Section, Bull. No. 26, 1929), has been known in the Sudan for some fifteen years, and its wide distribution throughout the world, its capacities for inflicting serious losses, and its subtle powers of spreading make it dreaded; but thanks to clean cultivation of a high grade, the destruction of the crop by burning each season, and the intervention of several weeks of dry, hot weather between the crops, the incidence of larvæ in the Sudan during the first five months of the crop is extremely low.

A rise in the infestation in the Gezira, however, led to further investigation in 1928. Previous research in other parts of the Sudan had shown that stored, untreated seed was the chief agent in the carrying over of larvæ. The presence, too, of a long-cycle and a short-cycle generation had been demonstrated, the long-cycle or resting larva carrying the insect over the dry, hot period, the short-cycle larvæ being produced during the maturing of the crop.

Exposing cotton seed for at least two hours to sunshine at a temperature of 60° C. (143° F.) was found to be a certain and very efficient means of killing all resting larvæ. Sources of infestation were heaps of seed lying in stores or shops where cotton is bought or sold, the storing of cotton containing bollworm near cotton cultivation, and seed which was not exported directly after ginning. By the combined effect of legislation, propaganda, and house to house search a very large proportion of this seed was destroyed.

**AN EXCELLENT NYANJA DICTIONARY.**

New Edition of Dr. Scott's Work.

THOSE East Africans who are lucky enough to possess a copy of Krapp's original Swahili dictionary will understand what a really good dictionary can be. Krapp was not content to give the mere meaning of a word; he supplemented translation with quotations, with short dissertations on the use of the word, even with anecdotes, illustrative and enlightening, and with divagations into the customs of the people who spoke the language.

This excellent method has been followed in the "Dictionary of the Nyanja Language" (Religious Tract Society, Bouverie Street, E.C.4, 12s. 6d.), which is founded on the work of the late David Clement Scott, D.D., M.A., but has been edited and enlarged by the Rev. Alexander Hetherwick, C.B.E., D.D., M.A., whose name will long be associated with the Blantyre Mission, Nyasaland.

In Nyasaland and both Rhodesias the Nyanja language has come to occupy the place of a *lingua franca*, largely on account of the employment by Europeans of Nyanja-speaking Natives as personal and domestic servants and as clerks, overseers, artisans, and other skilled workers. The language is spreading even into the Congo. This dictionary will be of special value to Europeans employing Nyanja-speaking Africans, and will, moreover, give an insight into some of their customs, an understanding of which is vital to the understanding of the Native himself.

Thus under "*mfumu*, a chief," we have an explanation of what a chief is to his people, what are his privileges and functions—he is a "distributor" rather than a mere possessor; "his personal estate is not extravagant"—and though apparently wayward and capricious, he "is hedged in as much as, perhaps more than, the most constitutional minister in the most civilised States." Under "*mfili*, a witch or wizard," is given a candid account of the ghastly and awful practices and forbidden powers are the constant dread of the Anyanja. The value of the book is thus enormously increased, and its purchase can be confidently recommended to all Europeans in Central Africa who wish not only to understand the language, but to comprehend the psychology of their servants.

A. L.

**CANNIBALISM IN CENTRAL AFRICA.**

As a study of gustatory gruesomeness Mr. Dugald Campbell's "Wanderings in Central Africa" (Seeley, Service, 21s.) is worth reading, though it is difficult to make out whether he is referring to present day conditions or to events which happened during some of his previous journeys through the Congo country. He seems to have known quite a number of chiefs with pronounced cannibal tendencies, and he writes as an expert in the business. He has travelled; and this book may fairly be described as an *olla podrida* of his experiences. The photographs, some of which must be unique, are excellent—mostly of cannibal friends of his. One has this legend: "He is a fine old fellow! He loves human meat, but prefers broiled fingers and toes." For some reason, not apparent, the author has "down" on Muhammadans and the Moslem religion, with which a majority of his readers will probably not agree; but he admires the French and their colonisation. The book may be recommended as presenting a little known aspect of African life by one who has seen it.

A. L.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Charles Ponsonby is at present in the Tyrol.

Mr. P. A. H. Pettman is on his way to Zanzibar.

Mrs. F. G. Kinsella has arrived in England from Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. Amery arrived back in London on Monday from Maloja.

Mr. R. B. Richardson is now editing the *Official Gazette* of Tanganyika.

Mr. A. R. Loveridge returned from Tanganyika by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle."

Mr. H. Malcolm, B.A., is now Secretary to the Tanga Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. Sharpe, Provincial Commissioner, is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. M. Withers has been appointed Secretary of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations.

Earl and Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton have returned to London from Valescure.

Mr. Henry Portlock, who has extensive interests in East African sisal and coffee properties, is visiting Brazil.

Mr. C. H. Vaughan, Assistant Director of Surveys in Tanganyika Territory, is now on leave prior to retirement.

Mr. Yusufali A. K. Jivanjee left Genoa last week for East Africa with his family after an extensive European tour.

Baron and Baroness Roff-Cederstrom and the Viscountess Rosamond Ridley leave Marseilles on Saturday for Beira.

Captain P. R. Wardroper, M.B.E., A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

Miss M. K. Lawlor, until recently a Medical Officer in Uganda, has been transferred to the Gold Coast in the same capacity.

The Maharaja of Sirguja, who is now in Tanganyika Territory on a hunting expedition, expects to arrive in Europe next month.

During the current term of the School of Oriental Studies, Dr. Alice Werner is to lecture on Bantu religious customs and beliefs.

Mr. E. C. Richards, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, recently assumed charge of the Eastern Province of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. D. F. Basden, Chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., who is at present abroad, does not expect to return to England until March.

Mr. W. J. T. Leeman, of Songea, arrived in London last week, having travelled overland from Genoa. He has now left for his home in Ireland.

We regret to record the death of Mr. I. Wallace Young, of Young & Ayres, saw millers, at Meru, in which district of Kenya he was highly esteemed.

Mr. Alan Bowden, a coffee planter in the Songhor district of Kenya, and Miss Marion Pirie, a Nairobi nursing sister, were recently married in the Kenya capital.

The Marquess of Waterford and Captain the Hon. Cecil Weld-Forester are stated by a Khartoum reader to be about to visit the Sudan for big game shooting.

Messrs. H. A. Green, M.C., and G. E. Noad, District Officers, have been posted to Malolo and Kalabo respectively on their return to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

The aeroplane *Youth of Britain*, which Sir Alan Cobham recently flew from England to Southern Rhodesia, crashed a few days ago at Broken Hill.

Mr. H. G. Hoey, formerly London Secretary of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and now assistant general manager in South Africa, recently visited the Victoria Falls.

*The Realist*, edited by Major A. F. Church, Labour member of the Ormsby-Gore Commission, and author of "East Africa: The New Dominion," has suspended publication.

Commander Cross, who has for some time past acted as Honorary Secretary of the Laikipia Farmers' Association, has sold his property and is about to return to this country.

General Smuts has accepted an invitation of the South African Luncheon Club to be its guest at dinner at the Savoy Hotel on January 29, two days before he sails for South Africa.

Passengers now on the water for Tanganyika Territory by the "Madura" include Mr. W. M. Holden, Miss E. L. James, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rivers-Smith, and Major C. L. Walsh.

Commander R. M. Reynolds, formerly of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Magazine, and now Oversea Travelling Commissioner of the Royal Empire Society, has been visiting Assam.

The East African Indian National Congress has elected Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as President, Mr. Husseinbhai Suleman Verjee as Deputy President, Mr. Yusufali as Treasurer, and Mr. Issher Das as General Secretary.

Mgr. Arthur Hinsley, rector of the English College in Rome, has been nominated Apostolic Delegate for all Roman Catholic missions in Africa which do not depend upon the Apostolic Delegates of Egypt, the Congo, and South Africa.

Lady Heath, better known to East Africans as Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, has filed a suit in the State of Nevada for divorce against Sir James Heath on grounds of cruelty. That State requires a residential qualification of only three months.

Captain F. E. Guest, Chairman of National Flying Services, who is now on his way back to England from East Africa, is believed, according to *The Times*, to have found that there is not at present sufficient scope to warrant his company operating air services in East Africa.

Sir Philip and Lady Richardson have returned to England after an extensive tour through Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo. Sir Philip left England at the beginning of August and was joined in Kenya by Lady Richardson.

Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, left England last week for the Cape by the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle" and expects to be away for three months. Mr. B. F. Wrights has been appointed Acting High Commissioner.

The Cricket Club of North-Eastern Rhodesia has elected the following officers for 1930: President, Mr. R. H. Neilson; Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. W. Griffin, the Hon. H. L. Goodhart, M.L.C., and Mr. J. N. Phipps; Captain, Mr. A. W. Griffin; Vice-Captain, Mr. J. N. Phipps; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Millar.

A good deal of displeasure has been caused in America by General Smuts's statement, *à propos* the patience of the Negro, that "next to the ass, the Negro is the most patient of creatures." Explaining the reference, General Smuts declared that he was only endeavouring to express his admiration for the Negro's care-free patience.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa by the "Madura" are Dr. and Mrs. P. P. D. Connolly, Dr. J. H. H. Chataway, Mr. J. H. Gony, Mr. John Coryndon, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Dr. G. S. Hale, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Howell, Major N. C. L. Lowth, the Rev. E. L. L. McClintock, Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim.

Senator Sir Charles Smith, President of the South African Sugar Association—in whose honour the Council of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire gave a luncheon yesterday at Vintner's Hall—will be remembered by many of our readers, for a few years ago he paid a lengthy visit to the Kenya highlands, and has since entertained many East Africans at his home in Durban.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on January 27 at 11.30 a.m. in Westminster Cathedral, between Colonel Sir Edgar Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G. (late Egyptian Army and Sudan Government), of Villa Portella, Malta, and United Service Club, Pall Mall, and Vera; only daughter of Major-General Percy E. F. Hobbs, C.B., C.M.G., and the late Mrs. Hobbs, of Barnaboy, Farnborough, Hants.

Mr. John Coryndon, son of the late Sir Robert Coryndon and Lady Coryndon, left England last week for Mombasa *en route* for the Kenya highlands, where he is to take up an appointment on one of Major Grogan's properties. Mr. Coryndon has only recently left Oxford. All East Africans will be glad that he is returning to a country which has such pleasant and grateful memories of his parents.

Mr. Justin H. Wells, B.Sc. (Engineering), a director of the Henry Wells Oil Co. Ltd., is leaving London at the end of this month on a visit to some of the company's agents in Africa. After spending a few weeks in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, he intends to visit Northern Rhodesia (and possibly the Belgian Congo), Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, the Union, and South West Africa. Mr. Wells hopes to be back in England in June.

We are glad to learn that Mr. H. R. Stanton, the Kenya white hunter who was mauled by a leopard while accompanying Baron de Rothschild's expedition on the Serengeti Plains, was able to leave Nairobi hospital within a few days. A few weeks ago Mr. Stanton became engaged to Miss Ismay Gladys Rosemary Riches, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. C. Riches, a member of a well-known Cardiff family, and Mrs. Riches, now of Clifton, Bristol.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to succeed Mr. William Lunn, M.P., as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies and of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in consultation with the Medical Research Council, has also appointed Dr. Drummond Shiels to succeed Mr. Lunn as Chairman of the Colonial Medical Research Committee.

We regret to report that Captain the Hon. Cyril Augustus Ward, R.N., M.V.O., died a few days ago in Nakuru at the age of fifty-three. Captain Ward was the fifth son of the late Earl of Dudley, and a brother of the present Earl. From 1889 to 1904 he served in the Royal Navy, then being placed on the Emergency List, and in 1910 taking over the command of the Bristol Division of the R.N.V.R. He was recalled in 1914, and commanded a division with the Grand Fleet till 1917. Captain Ward was A.D.C. to the King from 1919 to 1921. In 1904 he married Baroness Irene de Brien, of The Hague, and leaves three daughters.



Mr. H. E. Goodship and Mr. A. A. Legat, on whom the C.B.E. and O.B.E. respectively were conferred in the New Year's Honours List.



## Camp Fire Comments.

### The Speed of African Animals.

Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes—an experienced observer—endorses a speed of about twenty miles an hour for the African elephant, but quotes a case of a lady motorist who, chased by a rhino, vowed that her speedometer registered thirty-five miles an hour, which would mean that the animal is capable of travelling very much faster than anyone suspected. He adds, wisely: "The figures would have been more reliable, I think, if the positions of hunter and hunted had been reversed."

### Atavism

"I thoroughly enjoyed," writes "Senex," "the extracts from Professor Julian Huxley's articles on East Africa published by you, and I was particularly struck by his extremely happy thought about the lanes of the Usambara forest. 'One has the impulse to pull the rope,' he wrote, 'in expectation of some Simian flunkey answering from the unknown upper stories.' A pretty notion. But how did it occur to the writer that there is a young man, far too young to have a personal recollection of bell-pulls. 'Senex' I am, and I can recall the bell-rope which dangled beside my bed, and which, when pulled, produced wobbly tintinabulations in a basement where rows of bells suspended on spiral springs hung imposingly. In those days one pulled fiercely at front-door knobs where now one presses a 'bell-push.' 'Press here' is now the slogan, and surely the modern mind associates pressing with bells, not pulling. It would seem that the idea must have flashed into Julian Huxley's mind straight from the time of his famous grandfather, the original Professor Huxley. And 'flunkey'! The term is almost as obsolete as 'Jeames' himself. As clear a case of atavism as I have come across. What does the Professor say? It is in his line."

### "Psittacosis" or Parrot Disease.

The Comment made by a correspondent when a serious disease attributed to parrots was first reported appears to have been too light-hearted, for a really serious epidemic of the disease—combining the symptoms of typhoid fever and pneumonia, and so doubly dangerous—has been reported from Berlin and has since spread to other German towns. A veritable scare resulted in the destruction of consignments of parrots. There is no doubt that the danger requires attention, and from the latest information it appears that the disease has been well known for a long time in Argentina, where the bacillus respon-

sible was isolated as long ago as 1892. The trouble is directly communicated from parrots to human beings, affecting both the lungs and the digestive tract, but not from one person to another; direct contact with a diseased parrot is essential. The symptoms in the parrot are loss of appetite, a catarrhal condition with excretion of mucus from the air passages, and "staring" feathers. Old-established parrots in captivity are not infected unless they are brought into contact with new arrivals. South American birds only have so far been proved liable to the disease, and there is no evidence incriminating the African grey, the species in which East Africans delight. Nevertheless, it will be wise for them to be on the watch for "psittacosis" among the grey breed, for the disease seems to be highly infectious and is evidently inclined to spread. No such trouble has ever been observed in the parrot house at the London Zoo, and there is no need for alarm; but in these days of rapid and promiscuous transport care and caution are only common sense.

### The Ethics of Zoological Gardens.

A zoological subscriber, referring to the correspondence on the alleged cruelty of confining animals in zoological gardens which has been prominent lately in certain quarters, writes:—

"Many East Africans, I know, dislike visiting Zoos, giving as their reason that they cannot bear to see wild animals, such as they have seen in the freedom of the forest or *nyika*, now 'cribbed, caged, and confined.' Such a sentiment is understandable, but the Regent's Park Garden of the Zoological Society, at least, is a pattern to the world, and under Sir Chalmers Mitchell has a reputation for minute and intelligent care of its inhabitants which is beyond criticism.

"Nevertheless, a well-known and broad-minded sportsman has expressed the opinion that it is cruel to keep predatory animals, such as the *Felidae*, and especially large birds of prey, such as the eagles, in confinement. I entirely disagree. A more contented lot of carnivores could hardly be imagined than the lions, tigers, and leopards in the London Zoo. They are as calm and drowsy as so many domestic cats, and I have never seen any symptoms in them of their longing for the wild. Even the eagles appear resigned; at least, one never sees or hears of them dashing themselves against the wire or bars of their cage, as would be natural did they find their imprisonment intolerably irksome. They are, as a matter of fact, a somnolent lot and rather uninteresting apart from their magnificent build and appearance.

"To me a circus of performing animals is abhorrent; the sight of noble beasts, such as lions and elephants, doing silly and unnatural 'tricks' is merely disgusting; and no one will ever convince me that cruelty is really absent from their training. But I have none of that feeling about a well-conducted zoo."

## "EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

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

Exeter—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.  
Inclusive charge 18/- per day.

Jersey—PARISIAN HOTEL, Anna Port. An Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.

### LONDON.

BRAMMINGTON HOTEL, 17-19, Princess Square, W.3.  
Sing fr. 24 gs. Dbl. fr. 44 gs., according to rooms.

### LONDON.

\*KINGSLEY—Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.  
Bedroom and Breakfast from 8/6.

NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—A. Pambridge Gardens, W.1. Luxuriously furn. 1 rm. Amer. Plats. Sing fr. 24 gs., dbl. 44 gs., inc. Brkfst., Bath, attend., Cen. Heat, Sound Eng. and Cont. exp.

### LONDON.

\*PORTMAN—Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1.  
Room & Breakfast from 8/6. Pension from 34 gs.

SOUTH KENSINGTON—St. Belton Gardens.  
First class Family Hotel. From 3 gs.

\*WHITEHRESS—Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Rm. & Brkfst. from 8/6. Pension from 3 gs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HOW HIGH CAN A LION REACH?

Capt. F. Shelford's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
As you have raised the above point in connection with my recent lecture, perhaps it will be of interest to your readers if I give details of my experience.

Arriving at a certain camp; down Lake Magadi way, and hearing that lions had been very troublesome the night before, trying to break down the defences which protected my safari, I ordered a platform to be built in a tree and a kid to be tied to a stake near the tree, with the idea that one or more lions would come for the kid, and I would shoot the lions. (Such dreadful things are said about Englishmen in Kenya that I think I must explain that the kid was a young goat—not a baby Native!)

In lion country there are no tall trees, nothing but stumpy bushes, and my platform, or machani, was only nine feet from the ground. My thoughts were of killing lions, not of lions killing me. A common error!

When all was ready, my ox-waggon rolled in, and the Boer teamster saw my platform and made inquiries. Then he came to me and said with his inimitable drawl: "Well, sir, you can do it if you like." But I should not if I were you. You see, it is this way. If you can hit a lion through the brain, or through the heart, at forty yards, in the dark, or bad moonlight, all will be well. But you won't. You will hit him in the belly or perhaps break a leg. In either case he will come for you like an express train, on three legs just as well as on four. Of course, a lion never looks up. His food and his dangers are on the ground. But he might! He might get your scent, and look up and see you nine feet from the ground. That would be the end of you, sir. Any lion will reach 7 ft. 6 in. without a stretch, and a wounded, enraged lion would jump and pick you out of that perch as easily as a monkey picking nuts. So I would not do it if I were you.

I took his advice and did not sit in that tree. It is obviously difficult to measure how high an angry lion can reach, but I have just measured from the front paws to the back paws of an old friend in my smoking room (he is now a fat, poor fellow) and it is 7 ft. 6 in. And a fat has no spring and no devouring wrath.

That is the full story of the time when I "funked" sitting in a tree.

Windlesham,  
Surrey.

Yours faithfully,  
FRED SHELFORD.

THE CROWING CRESTED COBRA.

"Undoubtedly the Call of a Bird."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
There can be little doubt, I think, that your correspondents who have ascribed to a bird the noises alleged to be made by the "crested cobra" have hit on the true solution. Mr. Cuthbert Christie, in his letter published by you on May 24, 1929, wrote:—

"The correspondent who heard the snake whenever he camped in the bush was misled, I have no doubt, by the note of a bird, common in the Bahr-el-Ghazal and many parts of East Africa, whose call is easily mistaken for cock-crowing in the distance. . . . I have never been able to identify it."

And Mr. Arthur Loveridge, a great authority on East African snakes, quoted a few weeks ago ornithological writers who give the cry of the Button

Quail as a "low coo" and a "curious booming call," which may be this bird.

In Mr. G. L. Bates's "Handbook of the Birds of West Africa," which has just been published, I read that the Button Quails are common in many parts of Africa, and that "a Nyasaland person who seems to have learned the most about them" says that "they have a curiously resonant whistle, like the sound of wind passing through a pipe, most frequently heard on moonlight nights coming from different directions."

To me this seems conclusive. I, at least, shall regard the "crowing crested cobra" as undoubtedly a bird.

Yours faithfully,  
A. N. G.  
Oxford.

NATIVE COURTS IN TANGANYIKA.

Major Walsh on the Ordinance.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
As I am sailing this week for Tanganyika, I find I am unable to deal in detail with the points raised by Mr. Leechman. If, however, he will study the letter from me published in your issue of December 12 he will see that there are some very serious aspects of citizens' rights involved by the introduction of this Ordinance. He will see also why opposition was registered against this Ordinance by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

In this particular case the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was obtained before the introduction of the Bill; only after such sanction had been obtained did the Governor introduce the measure in the Legislative Council. Such a manoeuvre clearly showed the value he placed upon any views that might be expressed by his colleagues on the Council. Such tactics, rarely as they may appear elsewhere in the British Empire, are by no means a novel feature in the Mandatory administration of Tanganyika, and emphatically demonstrate that in that Territory "might is right."

Yours faithfully,  
CONRAD L. WALSH  
London, E.C.

EARL JELICOE ON POPPY DAY.

Another Record Total Probable.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,  
I want to let you know how warmly I appreciated the practical support you gave to this Fund in referring to the Poppy Day Appeal in your advertisements of November last.

The appeal on November 11 suffered a severe handicap in the terrible weather almost generally experienced on that day throughout the country, but I am glad to say, although the final total is not yet known, that the achievement of another record total seems very certain from present indications. I am deeply sensible of the fact that our success has been largely due to the wonderful publicity given to Poppy Day, and I wish to assure you of my grateful thanks for your own contribution to this important section of the appeal.

In conclusion, I would like to express the hope that we may count on the renewal of your assistance in November of this year.

Yours faithfully,  
JELICOE,  
18, South Street,  
Park Lane, W. 1. President

## LONDON CHAMBER CRITICISES KENYA.

January Meeting of East African Section.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce the Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett, expressed regret that the Kenya Government had decided not to participate in the Colonial Exhibition to be held in Antwerp between April and October, though the Imperial Government had decided to spend something like £100,000. He believed that every single British Dominion and Colony was to be represented, and the refusal of Kenya had only just been notified. Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Zanzibar had intended to contribute to a joint East African exhibit, but if one of the territories stood out it would be difficult for an adequate display to be arranged. It would also be invidious for coffee to be shown from Tanganyika and Uganda, and not from Kenya, similarly with sisal.

H. M. Eastern Africa Trade and Information Office in London, which had acquired expert experience of exhibitions in the last few years, estimated £4,000 to be the cost of an adequate stand at Antwerp, their lowest estimate being £3,150. Was the project to break down entirely on account of the defection of one territory? The Exhibition would attract great attention, and most of the visitors would be potential customers for East African coffee. For East Africa not to be represented struck him as a lost opportunity.

Mr. A. Wigglesworth, who supported the Chairman's views, said French coffee was diabolical and East African coffee ought therefore to be shown. He thought Kenya's decision not to participate was made in ignorance of the whole facts, but Mr. F. A. Johnson, having elicited that Kenya's withdrawal was on account of lack of funds, considered the reason an eminently justifiable one, and suggested that the Section should allow Kenya to judge for herself. The Chairman believed that if Kenya had wished to participate and either Tanganyika or Uganda had not so wished, a joint meeting would have found some common ground, but Mr. Johnson again protested that no Chamber had the right to dictate to Kenya what she should spend. The Section agreed to inform Chambers of Commerce in East Africa that participation in the Antwerp Exhibition would be of value.

### Sisal Companies which do not Reoprocate.

A letter was read from Major Walsh reiterating the views expressed by him in last week's issue of *East Africa*, namely, that in return for the preference given by British Government Departments to Empire-grown fibres when placing orders for cordage and similar supplies, members of the Section engaged in the sisal industry in Tanganyika should, as a *quid pro quo*, purchase British machinery as far as possible and employ British personnel in every instance.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said the letter showed a strong patriotic spirit, well worth recording, and worth emulation. The suggestion recalled the splendid action of Natal sugar growers, who, in recognition of the Imperial preference on sugar, have voluntarily bound themselves to place all their orders for machinery in Great Britain; such orders now amounted to about £1,000,000 annually, and afforded a very important argument for the maintenance of such preference. Sir Humphrey Leggett added that while individuals could not be bound in such matters, public opinion was a very powerful factor.

### Customs Duties should be Planned Ahead.

Referring to the East African Governors' Conference on Customs and railway matters, the Chairman said that Customs duties—which accounted for 46% of the revenues of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory—were an instrument of taxation, perhaps more formidable in East Africa than anywhere else in the world. The Governors had just appointed the Commissioners of Customs and the Treasurers of the territories a committee to discuss Customs matters, except the question of protective duties, but there was nothing to indicate that the committee had been instructed to plan for a Customs revenue equal to, greater than, or less than that of last or some other year. To charge it to make recommendations without laying down a definite basis for the raising of revenue was not merely like asking them to play Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, but it was tantamount to placing an exceedingly large and threatening ghost behind Hamlet.

In the absence of some such principle there was nothing to guide commercial bodies in tendering evidence to the committee. Customs duties were not merely a tax upon the individual; they were an absolute impost upon capital development. The taxpayer should therefore be shown that a given revenue was necessary, and that the duties were not haphazard, but fixed by careful calculation with a definite total in view. Without a definite plan for, say, three years ahead, grave risks were run. If trade was good, increasing imports would result in a revenue much above that anticipated, and officialdom would thereby be tempted into extravagance; in a bad year, a revenue seriously under the estimates would cause retrenchment. As business men they might ask the Colonial Office to instruct the committee to base its labours on the total Customs revenue which it was considered necessary to raise in each of the next three years. It would also be useful for the committee to take evidence in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika on the subject of protective tariffs.

Mr. Charles Wilson having suggested that the question of economic policy required to be investigated quite as much as that of revenue, and Mr. Wigglesworth having protested against protective duties, it was agreed to ask the Uganda Chamber of Commerce by cable whether they were taking any steps in the matter, and to ask the Chambers of Commerce in Tanganyika for the names of any Tanganyika representatives who had attended the unofficial conference in Nairobi, and whether they were entitled to pledge the Territory.

### Aerial Surveys of East Africa.

A letter having been read from the Lord Privy Seal, stating that sanction had been given under the Colonial Development Act for an aerial survey of some 60,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia, the Chairman reported that the Tanganyika Government had asked for £16,450 from the Fund for aerial surveys. It was not known whether the work was to be done Departmentally or by a specialist company, but he imagined that it was to be Departmental. Aerial survey work was one of those things which had to be done on a large scale to be economic, and it was obvious that for £16,000 only a very restricted area could be covered; moreover, for a small area the overhead expenses were disproportionately high, and the £16,000, if granted, would be largely wasted. On the other hand, if the Tanganyika Government called for tenders for a large-scale survey, it was probable that a headquarter unit having been set up for the Northern Rhodesian contract, they would benefit by being quoted a much



lower figure than would otherwise have been possible.

Mr. Lehmann made the valuable suggestion that, before any decision is made regarding a railway from the Tanganyika Central Railway to the south-western highlands of the Territory, an aerial survey of the proposed routes and the intervening areas should be carried out. The proposal received hearty endorsement.

**Power from the Pangani Falls.**

The Chairman criticised the endeavour of the Tanganyika Government to secure funds from the Colonial Development Act for the supply of electric power in Dar es Salaam, when the private group which had secured the contract for the utilisation of the Pangani Falls was willing to extend its operations to Dar es Salaam. Certain East African Governments showed a desire to embark on tasks which private enterprise was willing to undertake, and, as a general principle, he urged that Governments should neither block the way to private enterprise nor compete with it in such matters. It was decided to write the Secretary of State for the Colonies endorsing such views.

**Congo Basin Treaties.**

Mr. Charles Wilson moved:—

"That in view of the fact that the Twelfth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire takes place in May, 1930, the merchants of this East African Section should be placed in the position of being able to recommend the advisability of either renewing, revising, or discontinuing the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, and that a sub-committee of this Section should be formed from such members who are interested in the imports to and exports from the East African group of Territories; to collect evidence, and with a view to exploring the question and submitting the opinion of this Section."

It was, he pleaded, necessary for Great Britain to begin to assemble her facts, and to show Europe that she proposed to protect her interests. Otherwise she would be left in the lurch when the whole question came up for revision. France, which was actively at work protecting her Colonial interests, consistently ignored these treaties, and there was never a word of international protest. Mr. Wigglesworth having expressed the view that neither Belgium nor Portugal cared a rap about Mandate or other obligations, Messrs. Wilson, Wigglesworth and Ponsonby were appointed a committee to prepare a memorandum for submission to the Section. It was agreed to invite information and suggestions from the Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford Chambers.

Sir Humphrey Leggett and Messrs. C. Wilson, A. Wigglesworth, and C. Ponsonby were appointed a Road Sub-Committee.

**A LECTURE ON THE SUDAN.**

Dr. T. F. Chipp's Visit Described.

DR. T. F. CHIPP, Assistant Director of Kew Gardens, who spent four months in the Sudan about a year ago, addressed the Royal Geographical Society last week on "Forests and Plants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." In the course of his lecture he said:—

"In Khartoum one is impressed by the stretches of lawn bordering the main avenues, the lines of roadside trees, the shady gardens surrounding private houses, bright with flower borders around grass tennis courts. It takes little inquiry, however, to learn that the maintenance of these gardens and recreation grounds is effected under the most difficult of tropical conditions. What little rain Khartoum receives is wholly ineffective for this purpose, and the maintenance of these gardens, which make so much for the amenities of life, is entirely dependent on its elaborate system of irrigation. The width of the roads and the nature of the surrounding country enable clouds of dust and sand to be raised by every wind, and during the hot season this is increased to the sandstorm, or *haboob*, which threatens to blot out all forms of plant life.

"A word of tribute should be paid to Mr. F. S. Sillitoe, who has for a quarter of a century worked consistently at the creation and maintenance of these gardens and pleasure grounds in Khartoum, and who latterly has extended his work to other centres such as Port Sudan. The Government has rightly treated the provision and maintenance of gardens as a necessity of life, rather than a luxury. This encouragement has been reflected in the efforts of the residents; and in the large centres of population, as well as in the most isolated station, the development and maintenance of flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, often under the most disheartening conditions, are one of the most striking features of the home-life of the British population of the Sudan.

**The Baobab.**

"It was remarked in Kordofan that though the baobab tree appeared conspicuously in the landscape in places, all the existing trees were old, and there did not appear to be any young ones coming along to take their places. This is a matter of much concern in some of the gum-tapping districts, as the water stored in the trees is the only supply the tappers have while engaged in their work. The trees appeared quite healthy, and, at the time this journey was made (January), they were bearing large crops of fruit. The pulp in which the seeds are embedded in the fruit is considered a delicacy by the Natives, and the young baobab seedlings are equally enjoyed by the villagers' goats. Thus, with more settled conditions of the country, the Natives camp farther afield wherever the baobab provides them with water storage, and at the same time they are preventing regeneration by the destruction of the seedlings, a truly vicious circle. This one more charge laid to the debit of the goat will not affect that animal, which has wrought such devastation throughout all Mediterranean countries, and is even now a serious menace in many parts of the world.

"In the basins in the Acoli Hills at about 4,500 feet altitude, where patches of forest a few hundred acres in extent occur, the wild coffee (*Coffea robusta*) is the chief constituent of the smaller tree stratum. At the time these forests were visited, last February, the coffee trees were some 30 feet high, were a beautiful picture with their branches smothered in snow-white flowers, whilst the ground beneath them was strewn with the berries of the previous crop. In intimate association with this wild *Coffea robusta* another species of coffee was found, *Coffea spathulata*, K. Sch. which hitherto had been recorded only from the Cameroons, thus providing another link in the affinity of these tongues and patches of Sudan forests with the great forest of the West."

Dr. Chipp concluded with a strong plea that field research into the agricultural problems of British Africa should be prosecuted by specialists confined not to one arbitrarily delineated country but to one crop or group of crops. Only in that way, he said, could Africa get full value from those investigating its difficulties.

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**THE FRANCO-ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY.**

READERS of Mr. John Boyes's book "The Company of Adventurers" will remember his amusing account of his trip by the Franco-Ethiopian railway from Jibouti to Dire Daoua, which was then the railhead of the line. He started early in the morning and arrived at Dire Daoua at eight o'clock at night—the 300-kilometres being covered in something like twelve hours.

Things have improved since then. The line reached Addis Ababa, 715 kilometres from Jibouti, in 1917, and on December 4 last a grand function was arranged to celebrate the completion of the terminus buildings and the unveiling of a piece of statuary "symbolic of the power of the Ethiopian nation and the enterprise of the railway." The monument consists of a bronze-gilt lion on a carved stone-pedestal, the plinth of which bears on its four faces plaques representing the Emperor Menelik II, facing the city he founded; the Empress Zauditu; the Negus Ras Tafari, his father, Ras Makomen.

This has been celebrated a work which was begun in 1894 and completed thirty-five years later. The terminus buildings are imposing and are a great addition to the amenities of the town. The railway now possesses a "magnificent white train composed entirely of coaches *de luxe*," in which Prince Asfaou travelled from the capital to the coast to pay a visit to the French cruiser, "Tourville," and to crown the festivities.

**NEWS IN BRIEF BY MAIL AND CABLE.**

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa has been advised by cable that their steamer "Charles Jansen" has been sunk at her moorings. No lives were lost.

Nyasaland's tobacco exports during this year are expected to be less than those of last season, but tea, sisal, and cotton are expected to show substantial increases.

The Sudan Government states that the damage done by locusts to cotton in the Gezira is negligible, but that considerable damage has been done by swarms at Tokar.

Rejaf has been displaced as the most southerly port of call by the Sudan Government Steamers by Juba, eight miles to the north, at which an hotel has been opened for the convenience of travellers.

Jeremiya, leader of the Watch Tower Movement in Northern Rhodesia, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour for sedition and stirring up enmity between black and white.

The session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya which was to have been held on January 18 was postponed at the last moment. The resolutions to be moved at the session were published by *East Africa* on January 2.

On January 30 H.M.S. "Effingham" (Captain B. A. Fraser, O.B.E.), now the flagship of Rear-Admiral J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., M.A., is to leave Trincomalee for England. The "Effingham" is well known in East African waters.

The Papal Mission which recently visited Abyssinia has returned to Rome.

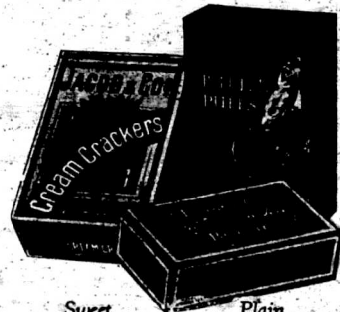
Further particulars are now available of the mishap which occurred during the R.A.F. Cairo-Cape flight through the Sudan. It appears that the explosion of the bomb occurred in Southern Kordofan, and that the injured are Bimbashi E. H. Hall, Mr. A. S. Oakley, Assistant District Commissioner at Talodi, and Leading Aircraftman Prust.

THE East African Governors' Conference has reached a provisional agreement on protective tariffs and also as to railway (country produce) rates. A *communiqué* states that both problems are being further considered with accredited representatives of each territory in the light of the discussions with the delegates of the unofficial conference. The Governors considered it desirable to review the whole field of Customs duties.

Therefore, they have appointed a committee consisting of the Commissioners of Customs and the Treasurers of all the territories to examine, first, existing tariffs (excluding protective duties); secondly, specific duties in the light of current prices compared with those of 1923; thirdly, duties imposed on motor vehicles and similar transport units; fourthly, proprietary medicines. The committee is also to consider the alterations suggested by the several Administrations in the last six years, and, finally, it is to examine the possibility of forming a permanent inter-Colonial Customs tariff board and to recommend the scope and *personnel* of such a board.

Although the *communiqué* does not give details of the provisional agreement, I understand that the Governors have agreed to retain the principle of protection, also the country-produce railway rates, though those rates are to be strictly confined to protected local articles. The margin of protection will be considerably reduced. Another decision was the application of the 'suspense duties,' whereby any territory is enabled to suspend a portion of the protective tariff, leaving in operation a common revenue-producing tariff, say, 15%. This gives Uganda and Tanganyika greater freedom to regulate their participation in protective duties.

Chief opposition to the continuation of the present protection came from Uganda, which desired a flat 10% Customs duties or alternatively the right to import the goods concerned direct. I also understand that the Governors sympathetically considered the recommendations of the unofficial conference that low railway distribution rates be applied to local produce.—*Times* telegram.



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