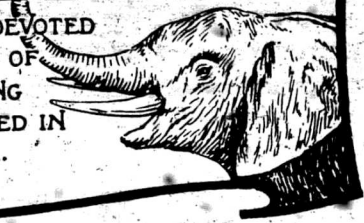


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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,

Associated Producers of East Africa,

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.

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NATIONAL PARKS FOR BIG GAME.

THE restraint and true sportsmanship of the *safaris* recently undertaken in Kenya Colony by the Prince of Wales deserve to be noted and emulated by those few but much beparaphrased people who, when they return to this country from a visit to East Africa, apparently think it incumbent upon them to tell their tale of slaughter. The public generally, and such persons in particular, would do well to notice that the Prince has countenanced no abuse of the motor car, no attempt at record breaking in the acquisition of trophies, no battues of driven beasts. His Royal Highness has chased his elephants for a hundred miles on foot, and lost them, and, by his real sporting spirit, endurance, and keenness, he has earned a reputation which East Africans will not forget; it is not necessary to come home laden with tusks in order to evoke their admiration. On the contrary, a rapidly increasing number of them, like the Prince, has found much more pleasure, and even greater thrills, in big game photography than in big game shooting.

In this matter of preserving African game, no better authority can be quoted than Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, Warden of the Kruger National Park in the Transvaal Low Veld. He divides the possible means of treatment into three categories: Preserves in which animals are reserved for the benefit of a few favoured individuals; Reserves, or Sanctuaries (in which no shooting or hunting of any kind is allowed), maintained by the Government of the country under a simple proclamation, and therefore liable to be swept out of existence at any time by the same easy means; and National Parks. So far the East African Dependencies have adopted the Reserve system, but it is high time for the National Park idea to be considered; the Belgians have adopted it in Kivu, and their excellent example might well be followed.

Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton urges that a National Park, being a permanent institution, stabilised by legislation in such a manner that it cannot be abolished at the mere passing whim of any Government temporarily in power, must be selected with great care as to locality and conditions. It must have no commercial value; pursuit and hunting must be definitely forbidden within its borders; it must be sufficiently stocked with representative types of the wild life of the country to render it attractive to visitors; its Native population must be small and not hunters by tradition; the country bordering on the Park must be similar in character to it; and if possible it should have scenic attractions.

One rather surprising recommendation is that the adjacent land should be cut up into "shooting farms." While insisting that shooting must be forbidden in the Park itself, even for killing off excess animals, our authority would permit shooting outside the Park. He rightly emphasises that one of the greatest attractions of such Parks is the tameness of the game, which should stand and gaze at, not flee from, human visitors. When the stock increases, their natural instinct is to migrate, the surplus animals passing over into the "shooting farms"; some such means of preventing overstocking without scaring the animals in the Park is probably essential, but perhaps the land bordering the Park might be retained as Government shooting grounds, instead of being sold to private interests. By the provision of water by wells and dams, and the abolition of grass-burning, the area will carry many times its previous number of head, and experience proves that even the carnivora need not be shot, since their numbers are automatically kept down by natural means. Properly run and advertised, such Parks can be self-supporting, a sanctuary for wild life, and a delight to the public.

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KENYA ADVISORY COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

Sir Humphrey Leggett on the Antwerp Exhibition.

THE most interesting topic discussed by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at its February meeting was the Antwerp Colonial Exhibition, on which subject, said Sir Humphrey Leggett, its Chairman, some misunderstanding had arisen.

One newspaper had suggested in a headline that the Section was criticising Kenya,* but that had not been the intention at all. His own point was that the Kenya Advisory Committee had not the whole of the information available when making its recommendation that the Colony's expenditure should be limited to £300, the result of which had been to prevent participation, not only of Kenya, but of the other Dependencies. The East African Office in London estimated that a really good East African exhibit could have been staged for about £3,100, of which it was suggested that Kenya should contribute £1,250. He (Sir Humphrey) did not know the constitution of the Kenya Advisory Committee, or whether the Coffee Planters' Union had been consulted. That body had some seven hundred members, and this year's estimate of Kenya's coffee output was 10,500 tons, worth about £1,250,000.

"Kenya Planters may lose £50,000."

The Continental market for high-class coffee was at least ten times as great as that in Great Britain. Kenya's coffee exhibit at Wembley had been so successful that grocers throughout the country had had to stock Kenya coffee because it was demanded by name. It was very difficult to estimate the results of such an exhibition as that at Wembley, but he had consulted various people who believed that, not 20s. or 30s. per ton, but £5, £10, or £15 per ton had been added to the selling value. They told him that in Germany and Belgium the demand for high-grade coffee is high, and the public asks almost entirely for Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Colombia, whose coffee is served in the big hotels in Berlin. For such coffees the German market paid £140 to £150 per ton, say 4s. retail, compared with 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. paid in this country by the purchaser of Kenya coffee.

If the Antwerp Exhibition proved to be the great international gathering which was anticipated, the absence of this display by Kenya might deprive planters of from £5 to £15 per ton that could potentially be added, he believed, to the selling price of their coffee. Last year's output of the Colony was about 7,000 tons; this year it would be 10,500 tons, and next year would show a further large increase. A market must be found for the growing output, and declining prices would result if reliance had to be placed on the market in the United Kingdom, one of the smallest coffee-consuming countries in the world. Failure to spend a mere £1,250 might easily cost Kenya £5 per ton in the selling value of her next year's crop—say £50,000. "On that account," concluded the Chairman, "I say that the Kenya Advisory Committee has given very bad advice. If that is criticism of Kenya—but it cannot be; it is certainly criticism of the Kenya Advisory Committee."

All that the Chairman had said was endorsed by Mr. A. Wigglesworth, who claimed that one-tenth of one per cent. of the value of Kenya's coffee exports would have been sufficient to stage an adequate show at Antwerp. He considered that an

equally strong case could be made out on behalf of the sisal industry.

Protective Tariffs in East Africa.

A communication from the Colonial Office was reported stating that the policy of the East African Government was to maintain the present total revenue from Customs duties. That, said the Chairman, appeared to mean that the revenue was to be stabilised as at present, whereas the suggestion of the Section had been that the Governments should look two or three years ahead. In reply to an inquiry why the tariff revision committee appointed by the Governors was debarred from examining the protective duties on local produce, the Secretary of State presumed that the Governors had thoroughly discussed the matter and had arrived at a provisional agreement.

It was announced that the Dar es Salaam and Tanga Chambers of Commerce had cabled as follows:—

From the Dar es Salaam Chamber: "Not aware of terms provisional agreement on protective tariffs by Governors Conference. Local Government did not consult this Chamber although we suggested appointment Committee examine question, which was refused. Chamber, owing short notice, unable accept invitation send delegate Nairobi Conference. General feeling opposed to protective tariffs, but consider further widespread consideration necessary before final decision. Tanganyika representatives at Unofficial Conference were six from northern area and one from Iringa. No representative commercial interests on Legislative Council."

From the Tanga Chamber: "Still under discussion following resolution sent Secretariat last September. This Chamber feels that high protective duties on articles enumerated Customs reports is placing money pockets few producers, principally outside Tanganyika, and consumers in this are bearing part cost thereof. Moderate protective duties preferred."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "So Tanga is evidently against protection."

The Chairman: "No, they say that they prefer moderate protective duties."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "No one is against moderate protective duties."

The Chairman: "Why should the committee to which the revision of tariffs has been referred be debarred from taking evidence on protective duties? The Dar es Salaam and Tanga Chambers have evidently not been consulted, and they hint that they ought to be consulted. I feel that we should support their views. Uganda also wants an opportunity of placing its opinions before the proper authorities. The prior agreement of the Governors without consultation with the public is an instance of Star Chamber methods."

Mr. Wigglesworth: "Cannot we have more investigation in Africa, designed to show how much duty is paid on these debatable articles, and what their consumption is?"

The Chairman: "All that has been published in complete detail in the report of the Kenya Tariff Committee and in the Press. It is a local matter, and I should deprecate a body in London going into such figures. We should, I think, take our stand on the principle that such matters should not be settled without consultation with the public."

The Section decided to urge that the committee set up by the Governors should be authorised to hear representatives of public bodies on the general subject of protective duties.

Road and Rail Co-ordination.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State declaring that he did not think that a committee in London would be the best method of approaching a matter primarily of local concern, and that he could therefore not accept the Section's recommendation in favour of the creation of an Imperial

* East Africa published a report headed "London Chamber Criticises Kenya" in its issue of January 23, which also contained a leaderette on the subject of the Antwerp Exhibition.

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committee in London to study road transport problems in Africa.

After discussion Mr. Wigglesworth reiterated his belief that a more or less expert committee in London was the best means of getting something done, and his conviction that there would be no progress if the question were left to the Colonial Office and the different Governments. He regarded the Colonial Office answer as unsatisfactory, and thought the Section ought to repeat its request. It was, however, decided to defer further action for three or four months.

Major Blake Taylor was appointed to the Transport Sub-Committee of the Section in place of Mr. C. Pousonby.

Congo Basin Treaties.

It was agreed that the Section's committee dealing with the Congo Basin treaties should confer with the Treaties Committee of the Joint East African Board after it had discussed the question with the Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford Chambers.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that a memorandum prepared by Mr. Charles Wilson and Mr. Wigglesworth asked if alteration of the present duties would interfere with the free exchange of articles with the countries on the borders of the British East African Dependencies. The answer was that no such free exchange exists. Mr. Wigglesworth having interpolated that the writers of the memorandum did not hold that idea, the Chairman mentioned that there were no import duties on foodstuffs into the Belgian Congo, and that the duties on foodstuffs in the British East African group of countries were higher than anywhere else in Africa on account of the protective tariffs.

Unification of Commercial Laws.

It was stated that the unification of East African commercial law now advocated by the Association

of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa followed the lines of the memorandum submitted by the Chairmah of the Section in 1924 to the Ormsby Gore Commission. It was decided to ask the Associated Chambers to deal with the question of arbitration. Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that arbitration was not compulsory in East Africa, but that it was highly desirable that if two parties did decide to arbitrate, the award should, as in this country, have the force of law.

Tea Transport Charges from Nyasaland.

Mr. Dickson, whose company represents 3,200 acres planted with tea in Nyasaland, with an annual output of about 1,250,000 lb., said that they were now producing at a loss of 2d. to 2½d. per lb., and, in their endeavour to reduce costs to the minimum, would welcome the assistance of the Chamber in securing lower railway charges to Beira and ocean freights homeward. Colonel Sorley having pointed out that the railway rates were nearly £8 per long ton from Luchenza to Beira, it was decided that statistics should be collected for the information of the Section and the views of the Nyasaland Tea Association invited.

DAR ES SALAAM FAVOURS PROTECTION.

SINCE the meeting the Dar es Salaam Chamber has cabled:—

"Governor has appointed commercial member to Legislative Council and co-opted President Chamber for discussion on tariff changes. Governors' conference proposed on protected items impose basic duty plus suspended duty, latter only imposed as desired by individual territories. After full discussion this Chamber passed following resolution: "Provided a satisfactory case is made out and that the protected industry maintains an efficient and adequate service, this Chamber is in favour of the principle of fostering local industry by protective tariffs."

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SIR ALAN COBHAM is very human in his outlook on life in his latest book, "Twenty Thousand Miles in a Flying-Boat" (Harrap, 10s. 6d.), through which runs a constant stream of human narrative, judiciously sprinkled with humour. There is thus no suggestion of aero-technics, of a traveller's guide, and where these subjects are dealt with, they are treated in a manner which cannot fail to absorb the interest of the most non-technical or aerially ignorant reader.

We are taken from Rochester, whence he departed in "The Singapore" on his twenty thousand mile tour, across the Mediterranean, down the Nile, across Lakes Albert, Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyasa to South Africa, and thence all the long, weary way Home again via the West Coast sea-board.

The author is ever alert for some little incident, usually humorous, which makes the reader feel that the actors in the aerial drama are as alive and as human as he is himself. We are told of a thrilling, but futile, endeavour to photograph a great herd of elephants, possibly 1,000 strong, in the swamps between Malakal and Mongalla. Swooping down on the herd from 5,000 feet, with engines throttled back, the pilot fears that "The Singapore" may not be able to rise, so he is forced to "open out" again when only a few hundred feet above the herd. The terrific roar of the engines naturally stampedes the elephants, and they separate in all directions.

"I shall always have distinct memories of those little groups of elephants," he writes, "upon which we continually swooped in an endeavour to get some close-up pictures. The main herd may have gone into four figures. The elephants scattered in all directions, in little groups of about ten to twenty, and on each occasion as we came down over their heads we could see them frantically struggling to escape from this monster in the sky that, for the first time in all history, had invaded their domain. They could make but little progress, as they were wallowing belly-deep in swamp, and when we overtook them for the most part they stood still, flapped their ears violently, and snorted with rage. In every instance, as we swooped down, we met magnificent defiance from these wonderful beasts, the majority of whose white-gleaming tusks were so large and long, that they seemed to go right into the swamp itself."

To be exact, it was by no means the first occasion on which elephants in the Sudan had found themselves the cyrosure of aviators. But let that pass. The descriptions of Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika are of great interest in view of the imminent inauguration of a through-African flying service, the date of the starting of which has been hastened by the data gathered by Sir Alan Cobham and his able colleagues—amongst whom pride of place must be given to Captain T. A. Gladstone, whose optimism prevailed in most disheartening circumstances, and Mr. Robert Blackburn, whose experienced backing kept the project alive when a man of smaller faith would have doomed it.

It is pleasing to note constant references to the other members of the crew of "The Singapore," Messrs. Worrall, assistant pilot, Conway and Green, engineers, and Bonnett, cinematographer; Sir Alan realises that without expert and willing help his undertaking would never have been possible.

This is a most readable and valuable piece of Empire propaganda, which will open the eyes of many people, as yet ignorant of Empire possibilities, to a clearer and more sympathetic understanding of the immense developments which aviation must

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Haya!

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Kazimoto! Eh. . . . !

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Haya!

Now for fierce red men indentured!

Haya!

Kavirondo! Kavirondo!

Kazimoto! Eh. . . . !

When *wazungu* came up for us!

Haya!

Down the line the *gharri* bore us!

Haya!

Kavirondo! Kavirondo!

Kazimoto! Eh. . . . !

Thud! And lift up for another!

Haya!

Thou art heavy, O my brother!

Haya!

Kavirondo! Kavirondo!

Kazimoto! Eh. . . . !

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

The current issue of *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, contains an article by Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne on "The African Labourer," one by Mr. J. C. W. Dougall on "School Education and Native Life," and other interesting and varied contributions. Copies of the issue, price 6s., may be obtained from the Institute.

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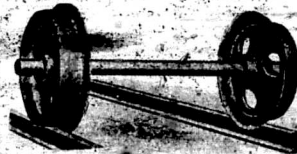


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East Africa in the Press.

PRESTIGE UNDERMINED BY FILMS.

STR HESKETH BELL says in an article to *The Sunday Times* :—

"Incalculable is the damage that has already been done to the prestige of Europeans in India and the Far East through the widespread exhibition of ultra-sensational and demoralising films. It behoves us to see that the same harm is not done in the case of the people of Tropical Africa. To the vast majority of black, brown, and yellow people the inner life of the European, and especially that side of it which flourishes in centres of crime and infamy, was unknown until the American films showed them a travesty of it. By unsophisticated Natives the scenes of violence and depravity which are thrown on the screen are frequently accepted as faithful representations of the ordinary life of the white man in his own country. The pictures of amorous passages, many of which, according to his ideas, are very indecent, give him a deplorable impression of the morality of the white man, and, worse still, of the white woman. Such films are weakening the whole platform of respect on which the ascendancy of the ruling race has rested, and are preparing the minds of the Natives for disintegrating influences.

"Let a Board of Film Censors for the tropical Colonies be established in London. It need not comprise more than two or three persons, and one of them might be a lady. The members should be chosen from people who have had considerable personal experience of life in tropical Africa, are well acquainted with the mentality of Natives, and, consequently, would be well able to judge of the effect, on primitive people, of the exhibition of certain aspects of sensational pictures. Permission should be sought to associate these persons with the already existing British Board of Film Censors. The existence of a London board need not, necessarily, eliminate local Colonial censorships, but it would certainly reduce their work to a minimum."

THE DANGERS OF DETRIBALISATION.

Writing in *Africa*, on the subject of "The African Labourer," and the various evils and benefits that industrialism has in store for the Native, Mr. G. St. J. Orde-Browne says :—

"There is a likelihood of creating a detribalised, industrialised section of the community, divorced from the past, and lacking any adequate basis for rules of conduct; the old inherited laws and restrictions will be forgotten, and there will be little to replace them; for it is most unlikely that even the most earnest and zealous missionary effort will succeed in keeping pace with the large numbers affected. More and more will individuals tend to settle down permanently under the aegis of the employing organisation, conducting themselves according to the rules laid down for their guidance, but lacking any solid foundation for conduct or morality; further, they will be completely lost to their tribes, and will no longer have any attachment to the land, with the elaborate code which governs its use under primitive Bantu law. Marriage customs will be broken down, initiation ceremonies will fall into disuse, and the new social group will soon derive, not only its physical well-being, but even its social and moral standards, from the employing company's established conditions.

"This may suit the shareholders well enough for the present; but even from a purely materialistic and business

point of view, it is impossible to ignore the fact that such a community is greatly exposed to influence from any quarter, which may produce unexpected and startling developments of a most disastrous nature. Lacking proper education and experience, such people will readily listen to the wildest propaganda, and may well become inflamed with ideas which will be equally calamitous to all concerned. Again, demoralising and anti-social practices and customs will readily find acceptance in a community which lacks traditions and rules of behaviour either inherited or acquired. This danger is already widely recognised, and the Belgian Labour Commission in the Congo emphasised the risks of *déracination*."

In a later passage he writes :—

"Various influences bear upon the line of advance in the different countries, and the real difficulty of the problems involved results in the creation of curious bed-fellows. Trade Unionism of African growth supports the early view that it is best for all concerned for the black man to be employed only on a restricted scale, in certain forms of work; this opinion is opposed by the bulk of the Christian Churches, by European Trade Unionism, and by Communism—and this last named must not be forgotten in its influence, as the shell-holed walls of some Johannesburg streets still bear witness."

ARUSHA IN NORTHERN RHODESIA!

THE geographical ignorance of some residents of the British Isles, where Africa is concerned, is, as we know, abysmal, but it is not often that a paper of the standing of *The Graphic* is caught napping. Its issue of February 15 makes a choice "bloomer." Here is an extract :—

"The Prince of Wales has put the cares of State behind him, and is revisiting that marvellous game preserve in Northern Rhodesia which he had scarcely time to explore last year. For six glorious weeks he will wear the rough, easy-fitting kit of the hunter, snatching his meals where and how he can, returning at night to sit beside the camp fire, and swap yarns with guides who know each bush track as we might know the by-ways of Surrey. To us the name 'Arusha' means nothing, to the African hunter it spells Paradise. Here is a little settlement surrounded by sisal plantations, and growing a profusion of sub-tropical plants and fruit, which is within easy distance of some of the finest shooting Africa can offer. Dominated by the volcanic crater of Ngorongoro lie miles of bush where countless herds of gnu, hartebeeste, and Grant's gazelle are preyed upon by lion and leopard."

Taking territories hundreds of miles broad in his stride, the writer goes on to tell a story of "when this country was still part of German East Africa"! Arusha in Northern Rhodesia, indeed! And since when has Arusha been "surrounded by sisal plantations"? The coffee planters of that delightful district have brought it to its present prosperity, sisal being quite a new crop. As to being overshadowed by Ngorongoro, this mountain is some seventy-five miles from the township.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Southern Rhodesia has every reason to be proud of the fact that she returns to the United Kingdom in purchases for Home goods no less than 15s. out of every £1 she receives in payment of Rhodesian produce.

The First Genekuk in Europe.

Photographs of a genekuk now in the Frankfort Zoo, said to be the first to be seen in Europe, have been recently featured in the London Press. The animal is in a characteristic attitude—on its hind legs with its fore legs stretched out and its long neck raised, just as it stands when feeding on its natural food, the leaves of trees. It certainly makes a striking picture, but there is no need to exaggerate its value. "A very rare variety," is one statement; "the giraffe-gazelle" is another description. After all, the genekuk ranges from Kilimanjaro to Somaliland, and is fairly common in East Africa, whatever it may be in Europe.

The Correct Terms of Venery.

"I notice," writes A.N.G., "in a book on African big game that the author writes of 'a pride of lions.' That struck me as erudite, and I wondered how he had hit on the term. From correspondence in a London paper I can add, for the information of your readers, some more of the terms appropriate in venery to collections of animals. Thus it is right to say 'a lepe of leopards,' 'a herd of bucks,' 'a bevy of roes,' 'a sounder of wild swine' (but everyone knows that), 'a tribe of goats,' 'a cldower of cats,' and 'a shrewdness of apes.' Dame Juliana Berners, in her 'Boke of St. Albans' (1486) has, for a mob of youngsters, the delightful term, 'a Rascall of Boyes'—which to my mind is exceedingly happy."

African Girls and their Bicycles.

How ubiquitous is the bicycle among Natives in East Africa is demonstrated (though quite unconsciously) by a little book, "Beyond the Night," written by Mrs. Cicely Hooper, of the Church Missionary Society. When a C.M.S. missionary tells a story of Native life, one may be sure that the "local colour" is correct and that the incidents related are true to life. In this tale a Native boy leaves his village and comes to Nairobi, and the first person he meets is an old friend of his from the same village, a girl, who "rode up to him on a bicycle." It will, no doubt, come as a surprise to people at Home that Natives ride bicycles at all; they will be amazed that Native girls do so. But such is the fact—and it is a comfort to know that practically all the cycles in use in East Africa are of British make.

The Golden Gum.

Months ago *East Africa* reported exclusively that gold had been found in a sample of gum from Somaliland. Now the first Agricultural Report issued by that Protectorate confirms the news. Mr. R. A. Farquharson, the Director, supplied some samples of gum to a great confectionery company, whose analysts reported, in delightfully casual fashion, that the insoluble residue of the gum contained gold, an assay showing 10.2 grains to the ton. The problem presented was intriguing, and Mr. Farquharson, who is also Government Geologist, was definitely intrigued. Anxious to find how the gold got into the gum, he inspected the trees, ascertained how the gum was collected (which was in baskets), traced its voyage in bags from the tapping grounds to the port of Heis, and, still finding no trace of gold, prospected the areas where the trees grew. Still he found no "colour," and the problem of the golden gum remains unsolved. Had the story come from the Arabian Nights none would have been surprised, but as it appears in a cold-blooded official report, it is obviously true. As an illustration of the romance which may at any moment lighten the routine work of Colonial officers, it is encouraging.

East African Trade in the Early Days.

It is of some little interest to remember that East Africa has had trade relations with the outside world for very many years and to note that the character of that trade has not altered so very much, in essentials, at least. The earliest written record of the trade is to be found in the famous "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea," by a Greek author and dating from about A.D. 60. Therein it is stated that the exports from East Africa were chiefly ivory—in quantity—rhinoceros horn, tortoise-shell, and a little palm-oil; the imports were lances made at Mocha especially for this trade, hatchets, daggers and awls, and various kinds of glass; while the merchants brought with them wine and wheat "to win the goodwill of the savages." The importation of alcoholic liquors according to our modern notions, a most immoral proceeding; but the ancient trading firms evidently knew human nature.

It is curious that in the "Periplus" neither slaves nor gold are mentioned as exports; in the later days of Persian and Arab traders these two commodities were very prominent. Chinese fleets made regular annual voyages to East Africa, the latest on record being a visit by them to Mogadishu in 1430, and they took back with them the usual products, but especially rhinoceros horns, which even to-day are in great demand among the Chinese for making "medicine." By the way, the reputation of rhinoceros horn as a detector of poison, which made it so valuable in mediæval times, has not yet completely faded in some parts of the world.

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NATIVE LIFE IN THE SUDAN.

Major C. Court-Treatt's film "Stampede."

FILMS of African life and big game have been so numerous in recent years that many people overlook the tremendous difficulties under which such productions are undertaken. Apologies, however, are not necessary for Major Court-Treatt's "Stampede," now being shown at the Polytechnic.

The story describes the adventures of a nomadic Sudan tribe, chosen because it was neither too civilised nor too barbaric to be true to type; the characters are, in fact, ordinary people living an ordinary life in tropical Africa. The scenario is well constructed; the story pursues its way without the lack of continuity so often apparent in such productions; the photography is excellent, and the general deportment of the tribe shows once more that the African is a born actor. It is claimed that the heroine, Loweno, knew not the meaning of the little clicking camera, but her performance and that of the two heroes, Boru and Nikitu, are splendid.

Bush Fires and Cinematography.

One scene, however, raises the question of future film productions in Africa. It is the bush fire which gives the film its title and which shows numbers of wild animals being driven into the eye of the camera. Perhaps only a narrow strip of bush was fired, but if future expeditions show an inclination to go about the countryside burning the bush in an endeavour to photograph herds of terrified game, local Administrations will have to ban such practices.

Presumably the film will shortly be shown at other London theatres. "Stampede" is a faithful and interesting replica of African tribal life, which East Africans at present in London are certain to enjoy.

ASIATICS BUY OUT EUROPEAN GINNERS.

AN unofficial but reliable report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London contains the following statement:

There have been numerous sales of ginneries during the last few weeks, and briefly it may be summed up that Europeans are giving further place to Indians. Teso district, which hitherto has been peculiarly European as far as ginning interests were concerned, is now changing over. The following sales have been reported during the last few weeks, and although I am not able to vouch for total accuracy, they may be taken as substantially correct.

The British East Africa Corporation have sold their six ginneries in the Eastern Province for £10,000 each to Messrs. Chunilal Damodar & Co., in which firm Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta is supposed to be interested. This means that the British East Africa Corporation have ceased to have any ginning interests in Uganda.

The control of the Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd., with their eight ginneries in the Eastern Province, has passed to Messrs. C. Parakh & Co. The Uganda Co., Ltd., have leased their six Eastern Province ginneries to the Kampala General Agency, all of which are in the Teso district. Four of the Bombay Uganda Co.'s ginneries are in Teso.

The Budaka ginnery belonging to an Indian firm has now changed hands to Mr. M. Parakh for £12,500. The European-owned ginnery at Salama has gone to an Indian firm for £8,500, payment £500 down and £2,000 for four years. The European partner in the Degeya ginnery in Bulemazi has liquidated his share in his Indian partner, the total value of the ginnery being taken at £16,250.

The British Cotton Growing Association have sold their Kaliro ginnery to Messrs. Parakh & Co. for £18,000, Dabani to Messrs. Kaderbhoj & Co. for £7,000, and Malakisi in Kenya to Messrs. Vithaldas Haridas for £5,500. They still retain their other ginneries: One of the Bunyoro ginneries of Messrs. Margach and Margach has been leased for one year by Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta for £500.

RESOLUTIONS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

AMONG the resolutions adopted at the recent half-yearly session in Eldoret of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa were the following:—

East African Office in London.—That it be an instruction to the Executive to keep in touch with the situation and report progress at the next session.

Central Government Offices.—That this Chamber records its opinion that when the time is ripe for the erection of the Central Government Offices of this Colony, such Central Offices must be erected within the area named by the Nairobi Town Planning Authority as the City Square.

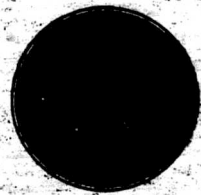
Weekly Payment of Salaries.—Because the Association is concerned with the apparent lack of thrift amongst the employee class, and by reason of the fact that it considers the inculcation of this quality to be of first importance, the attention of constituent Chambers is called to the suggested weekly payment of salaries to subordinate staff, and asks that suggestions in regard to this question be sent to the Executive.

Hypothecation of Crops.—That an act on the lines of the New South Wales Government Lien on Crops Act No. 7 of 1898 would be highly beneficial to the progress of commerce in Eastern Africa, and that the Executive be instructed to approach the Government with a view to having a bill on similar lines introduced in the Legislative Council at an early date, provided always that the mortgagee's consent must first be obtained before the lien is registered.

Newspaper Postage Rates.—That this Association considers that the same rate of postage for newspapers posted within Kenya to Kenyan destinations should apply to newspapers posted in Kenya addressed to Tanganyika addresses.

That in view of the importance of the newspaper as a useful and necessary institution for the free expression of public opinion, the part it plays in forming such opinion and educating people for public work, and the contribution it makes towards the growth, development, and progress of a new country, this Association is of the opinion that postage on all Kenya newspapers should be reduced to five cents per copy.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Work under the Colonial Development Act.

In the House of Commons on Monday Dr. Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said the total cost of the projects recommended by the Colonial Development Fund Committee since its inception in August last and approved by the Colonial Office and the Treasury was about £5,600,000. The total assistance to be provided over a period of five years for which approval had so far been obtained was about £1,362,000, comprising loans amounting to £588,000 and free grants amounting to £774,000. In some cases the capital cost of the schemes in East Africa to be assisted from the fund would be met by the Governments of the Colonies from the loans raised under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, as amended by the Colonial Development Act, 1929. The value of those schemes was about £3,950,000.

The Zambesi Bridge.

With regard to the scheme for the Zambesi bridge, and the improvement of transport facilities in Nyasaland, the total expenditure was estimated at about £3,000,000. Of this sum, contracts placed in this country would represent about £1,000,000, and would offer employment equivalent to something over 4,000 man-years. Negotiations with the interests concerned were proceeding satisfactorily; tenders for the bridge were being invited; and it was hoped to place the contract during May. Assistance from the fund had made possible the immediate carrying out of a number of transport schemes in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Amery said that the statement showed that at an expenditure of £1,300,000 by this country we had arranged for a total expenditure of some £5,000,000, which, even though it had been carried out in other parts of the world, would give 7,600 man-years of employment in this country. The Lord Privy Seal had said that £1,000,000 expended on public works in this country gave about 2,000 man-years employment and another 2,000 indirectly. He imagined, therefore, that the 7,600 man-years referred to would be accompanied by another 7,600 indirectly. That was a justification of the policy of the Colonial Development Fund. (Cheers.)

Sir E. Hilton Young said that the finances of Nyasaland were on an irrational basis. Elsewhere the State provided for every £1 that was provided in Nyasaland there was the preposterous provision that out of every penny that was raised the Treasury took a half under a railway guarantee. He hoped that there would be a tidying up of all that was irrational and out of date in the relationships between the Treasury at home and the Colonial Treasuries.

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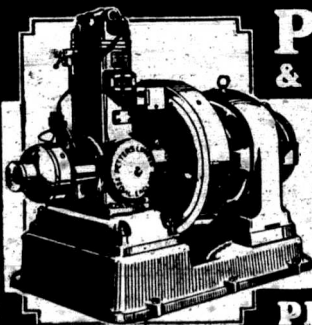
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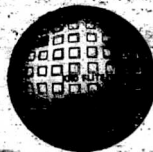
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till
it's
lost"*

The
**SPALDING
MULTIDOT**



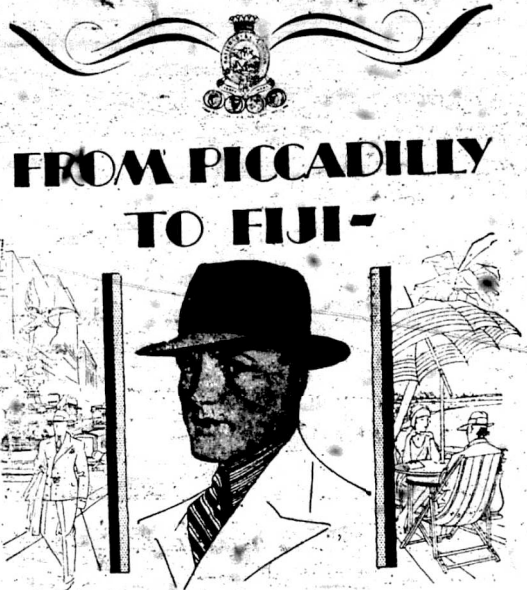
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BATTERSBY
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choice amongst well-
dressed men through-
out the world.

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caters fully for overseas
needs. The faultless style,
fitting comfort and inherent
quality of each model, give
lasting satisfaction to the
wearer.

For over sixty years the name
"Battersby" has stood for all
that is best in men's headwear,
and to-day, these famous hats enjoy
a reputation which has spread to the
farthest corners of the world.

In every principal town there is a
Battersby agent at your service.

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HATS

Actual Makers:

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The distinction you can afford

CHARTERED
DIVIDEND
MISLEADING
PRESS HEADLINES

MINING, MEN, AND MATTERS

DIAMOND
PROSPECTS
IN ZAMBESIA
THE
COPPER TRUST

SHAREHOLDERS of "Chartered's" are considerably elated over the increased dividend of 1s. 3d., with 9d. bonus, per share, and the record profit disclosed for 1929. Whilst this is all very well, the optimists should realise that this cannot go on for ever, for a goodly percentage of the profit was made out of underwriting and selling shares. Of a net profit of £853,897, more than half originated in Throgmorton Street, instead of from the usual source, Rhodesia. Moreover, agricultural operations during 1929 resulted in a loss of nearly £20,000, against a profit of £34,500 during 1927-28. Pig farming, in other words, is not so lucrative as underwriting and dabbling in the stock market. It is very pleasing, however, to notice that the directors are looking after the interests of their shareholders, for they have already disposed of a goodly percentage of their holdings in Northern Rhodesian copper stocks; it is to be hoped that they will dispose of still more "while the going is good."

CITY editors of the London dailies appear to be so hard up for news that whenever there is any sort of move in the market they must needs "splash" it next morning in large headlines. This is a tendency which should be checked, for it may have many an untought-of effect on those of their readers who live in places far removed from the Stock Exchange, or its immediate influence, and who regard the financial page of their morning newspaper as a faithful echo of current events.

For instance, during the last few weeks there has been literally "nothing doing" on the Stock Exchange, excepting, to a small extent, in Northern Rhodesians. Normally this would not call for comment, but, news being scarce, each morning sees a headline announcing that Northern Rhodesians are "active," or that Congo Borders are "in demand."

That this gives a false impression is undoubted, for normally readers would be justified in thinking that thousands upon thousands of shares were changing hands. This is not so, and, in the case of Congo Borders, relatively few shares are being sold. The reason for this is that there are few to sell, and any move from the larger holders would immediately put the price down. The same applies to other stocks, for the Hatry business has so shaken the faith of investors that they are holding back any business until the long-looked-for reforms in Stock Exchange transactions are forthcoming. When this will be nobody seems to know.

THE owners of N'changa and Bwana M'kubwa shares have recently been making a somewhat vain attempt to ride into the market on the back of Congo Borders; and I notice that in the "Street" each evening, when brokers gather together for any late business that may be offering, there is invariably an attempt to make a market in them. Prices have undoubtedly been affected a little by the Congo Border ramp—chiefly N'changa's this time—but investors are becoming tired of a general move in the whole nest of Northern Rhodesians just because

one property comes out with a few more "encouraging developments." Last year the infection went even as far as Broken Hill, for no other reason than that it happened to be in Northern Rhodesia!

A SURVEY has been made of the alleged alluvial diamond deposits near Caia, in the Mozambique Territory, and, from all accounts, prospects are very satisfactory. Mr. Greenburg, reporting for Messrs. Lewis and Marks, the well-known Johannesburg mining house, states that he found gravel after digging only twelve feet, and that he has tested an area of over 2,000 acres. In his opinion the ground possesses all the requirements of an alluvial field, and compares favourably with Grasfontein, Transvaal, the richest alluvial field in the world. Whilst wishing them all success, one cannot but feel apprehensive of yet more diamond fields coming into existence, for even now there is a tremendous glut of diamonds on the market, in spite of the efforts of the Diamond Syndicate to bolster up prices.

After a period of pessimistic uncertainty as to the diamond outlook in the Shinyanga district, interest is again being awakened. One claim holder, apparently, whose claims were under option to the Central Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd. when they finally decided to abandon their options, has restarted work and is now reported to have found a continuation of the diamondiferous deposit, which was thought to be exhausted, as well as what are thought to be Kimberlite intrusions carrying diamonds. He is being financed locally.

The Copper Trust, formed by the world's leading copper producers some four years ago, with the avowed intention of "keeping prices at a stable and economical level," appears to have succeeded in at least one of its ambitions. The price of copper is now about £75 a ton, and has been "stabilised" at that price for some time. When the Trust was formed the price was in the neighbourhood of £50 a ton—but then, of course, interpretation of the word "economical" depends largely on whether one is buying or selling.

Advertisers get good results from East Africa. They tell us so; and that is why our advertising revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

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

Please make a point of quoting East Africa. Thank you!

"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.

A new hotel is to be built in Kericho.

A National Roll of Buyers of British Goods has been inaugurated.

Mr. W. J. Tame, the well-known Tanga business man, is at present on leave.

The African Mercantile Company, Ltd., has opened a branch in Eldoret.

A new railway station is to be built in Beira, work commencing within a few months.

The wages of European artisans in Northern Rhodesia vary from £45 to £60 per month.

Mr. E. Watson, of Jinja, has been appointed liquidator of Messrs. J. R. Farley & Company, Ltd.

The Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) have asked for a European ward at Morogoro Hospital.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during November totalled £447,785, against exports valued at £459,919.

A Nakuru correspondent reports that Keringet Farm, of 26,000 acres, has been purchased by Mr. Vincinzini, an Italian.

The headquarters of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department have now been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Mpwapwa.

Setanan Estate, Koro, reaped over 6,500 bags of maize off 321 acres last year. This is believed to be a record for Kenya.

A new vessel, 195 ft. long, and 32 ft. beam, has been launched for service between Butiaba and Kasenye, on Lake Albert.

Buhemba Gold Mines Ltd., incorporated in Tanganyika Territory, has been struck off the register of joint stock companies.

We have received from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours the new 1930 time-tables for their railway and steamship services.

Now that the territories of the Nyassa Company have been taken over by the Portuguese Government, the company's stamps are superseded.

Kenya's coffee outlook for 1930 is extraordinarily good, and the crop is expected to show very great advance in quantity over last season's figures.

Unofficial opinion in the mining districts of Northern Rhodesia is strongly in favour of the introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

The growth of the bazaar area of Arusha has been so great in the last year or so that it now contains about 100 buildings in stone, cement blocks, and iron.

The New Cinema, Dar es Salaam, has been fined 40s. for showing to Indian and Native children a film passed by the censor for exhibition to adults only.

We greatly regret to learn of the death of Mr. R. B. Duncan, the well-known Nairobi grocer, and of Mr. A. W. Bone, the Nairobi builder and contractor.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa is endeavouring to arrange for Kenya coffee to be exhibited at all large agricultural shows in South Africa during the current year.

The reports received on a commercial sample of mulberry silk cocoons reared at the Entomological Laboratory, Morogoro, indicate that Tanganyika silk is entirely suitable to the needs of silk spinners in this country.

Mr. R. W. [redacted] manager for Mr. W. H. Hooker, the doyen of London shippers to East Africa, is on his way out to Dar es Salaam. Letters should be addressed to him c/o the Post Office, Dar es Salaam, until the middle of April when he will leave Tanganyika Territory for Uganda and Kenya.

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Can be erected on steel towers or at ground level, in sizes from 220 to over 2 million gallons.

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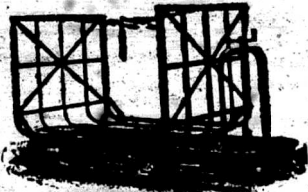
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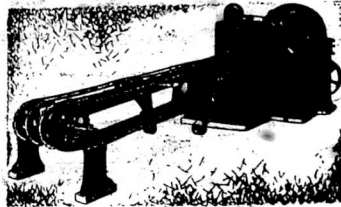
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SISAL OUTPUT: WHAT IS THE RECORD?

COFFEE.
DEMAND has been slow during the past week, and prices are slightly lower for all grades.

Kenya:—

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| "A" sizes | 124s. od. to 134s. od. |
| "B" sizes | 94s. od. to 107s. od. |
| "C" sizes | 60s. od. to 77s. od. |
| Peaberry | 110s. od. to 135s. 6d. |
| London graded:— | |
| First sizes | 95s. od. to 130s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 84s. 6d. to 99s. od. |
| Third sizes | 54s. od. to 66s. od. |
| Peaberry | 80s. od. to 130s. 6d. |
| Ungraded | 54s. od. to 63s. 6d. |

Uganda:—

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| First sizes | 65s. od. |
| Second sizes | 55s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 39s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 51s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. |
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 74s. 6d. to 86s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 58s. od. to 67s. od. |
| Third sizes | 40s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 68s. 6d. to 85s. od. |

Togo:—

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 73s. od. |
| Second sizes | 59s. od. |
| Third sizes | 40s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 70s. 6d. |

Tanganyika:—

Arusha:—

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 82s. od. to 130s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 66s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 35s. od. to 60s. od. |
| Peaberry | 75s. od. to 106s. od. |

Kilimanjaro:—

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 84s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 65s. od. to 93s. od. |
| Third sizes | 38s. od. to 60s. od. |
| Peaberry | 83s. od. to 124s. 6d. |

Usambara:—

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 128s. od. |
| Second sizes | 105s. od. |
| Third sizes | 74s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 114s. 6d. |

Tukuyu:—

| | |
|------|----------|
| Pale | 53s. od. |
|------|----------|

London stocks of East African coffees on February 10 totalled 36,176 bags, as compared with 39,783 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—The market is very dull, and prices are rather lower at £15 10s. for March-April shipment.

Chillies.—The price for East African has fallen, being now about 6s. The market is dull.

Cloves.—The market is firmer at 91d. per lb. for spot, and buyers of January-March parcels at 94d. c.i.f.

Cotton.—Good business has been done in East African descriptions at between 6.25d. and 10.17d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—No business is reported and quotations are down to £6 5s.

Groundnuts.—The market is still dull, with quotations at £10 5s. for May-June shipment.

Hides and Skins.—East African skins are again lower, with unbailed Abyssinians 10 to 14 lb. 4s 45/10% realising 7d. per lb. c.i.f.

Maize.—The market in East African maize is very dull. Nominal prices for No. 2 white flat are about 27s. 10 27s. 6d.

Simsim.—The market has been very neglected, and quotations are unchanged at £16.

Sisal.—Dull, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £35 10s.

Tea.—51 packages of tea from the Esperanza Estate, Nyasaland, have realised 7.79d. per lb.

WHAT is the greatest output in any one month by an East African sisal estate? The query is raised by a correspondent recently in Tanganyika, who writes: "Conversation here turns frequently to the output which can reasonably be expected from a sisal factory, and I have heard of one estate which produced the extraordinary output of 172 tons of fibre in November and 176 tons in December." I add the good news that the machinery is British, being a five-year-old Robey decorticator, driven by a 110 h.p. Robey crude oil engine. These figures were given me as the largest output in Tanganyika from any one decorticator. Can any of *East Africa's* readers cite equal or better figures?

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business conditions are satisfactory, with the exception of Fort Jameson. Good rains have fallen, and the agricultural outlook is favourable. The Government is reported to be undertaking extensive building operations at Broken Hill, Lusaka, Ndola, and Livingstone.

Southern Rhodesia.—The building and allied trades are brisk.

Nyasaland.—Trade conditions are listless, but the coming tobacco crop is expected to be good.

Kenya Colony.—There is a feeling of greater confidence in the future, but monetary conditions are still stringent.

Tanganyika Territory.—Trade dull, owing to the heavy floods.

Uganda.—Wholesale trade brisk, but the quality of cotton brought to the market, which opened on January 27, has been adversely affected by disease and unfavourable weather conditions.

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THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

At the moment of closing for press *East Africa* learns on reliable authority that the East African Dependencies are, after all, to be represented at the Antwerp Exhibition.



PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," which arrived at Marseilles on February 20, brought the following passengers from

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Mombasa.</i> | Mr. and Mrs. Deprez |
| Mr. A. G. Anderson | Mr. Gassien |
| Mr. K. J. Damji | Mr. and Mrs. Ghislain |
| Mr. Forster | Mrs. Gundry |
| Mr. J. C. Godley | Mr. and Mrs. Jacob |
| Mr. Gough | Mr. and Mrs. Jandin |
| Mrs. Taylor | Mr. Lechien |
| <i>Dar es Salaam.</i> | Mr. Linchamps |
| Mr. Bequin | Mr. Sloste |
| Mrs. Charpentier | Mr. Verleyen |
| Mr. Dankerwoolke | Mr. and Mrs. Viertraete |
| | Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield |

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Modasa" passed Perim homewards, February 22.
 "Matiapa" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Feb. 19.
 "Madura" left Dar es Salaam for the Cape, Feb. 21.
 "Ellora" left Mombasa for Bombay, February 26.
 "Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, February 26.
 "Kana" left Mozambique for Durban, February 26.
 "Karapara" left Lourenço Marques for Mombasa, February 25.
 "Karagola" left Bombay for Mombasa, February 26.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Haliartus" arrived Mombasa, February 11.
 "Author" arrived Port Sudan for East Africa, Feb. 10.
 "City of Dunkirk" left Birkenhead for East Africa, February 25.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Billiton" arrived Hamburg, February 17.
 "Sumatra" left Dar es Salaam for Cape ports, February 17.
 "Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Feb. 17.
 "Nykerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, February 18.
 "Nieuwerkerk" arrived East London for further Cape ports, February 17.
 "Springfontein" arrived Hamburg for Cape and East African ports, February 17.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Ville de Strasbourg" left Majunga for Mauritius, February 27.
 "Chambord" left Diego Suarez homewards, Feb. 22.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" will leave Mauritius for Marseilles, February 28.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Port Said outwards, February 20.

UNION CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" arrived East London for Beira, February 22.
 "Carlow Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques for Natal, February 21.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Natal for Beira, February 23.
 "Garth Castle" left Beira for London, February 22.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Plymouth for Lourenço Marques, February 21.
 "Guildford Castle" left Marseilles for London, Feb. 22.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Aden for East Africa, Feb. 21.
 "Llandovey Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, February 20.
 "Sandown Castle" left Cape Town for London, February 18.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

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

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| February 27 | per s.s. "Razmak." |
| March 6 | "s.s. "Ranchi." |
| " 12 | "s.s. "Leconte de Lisle." |
| " 13 | "s.s. "Mooltan." |
| " 20 | "s.s. "Morea." |
| " 27 | "s.s. "Razmak." |
| " 31 | "s.s. "Chambord." |

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 March 8 per the s.s. "General Voyron," and on March 15 per the s.s. "Maloja."

SOME LATE NEWS ITEMS.

There was practically no rain in Kenya last week. Conferences are proceeding in Abyssinia regarding the use of the waters of Lake Tana.

The R.A.F. and South African Air Force flights arrived at Cairo from the Cape on Monday.

From early April the Holland-Africa Line will run a new four-weekly quick service of steamers to the Cape and Beira.

The s.s. "Robert Coryndon," of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine, was launched last week at Butiaba, Lake Albert.

The Aero Club of East Africa now has a total membership of 80 service members, 168 ordinary members, and six honorary members.

The Uganda Government has proclaimed a gorilla sanctuary in the south-west corner of the Protectorate near Sabino Mountain and the Belgian Congo border.

Work has been begun on clearing the ground for the extension of the Mozambique Railway beyond Nampula, some 100 miles westward of Mozambique. Several thousand men are being employed.

H.M.S. "Etingham," flagship on the East Indies station, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday for refit and recommission, is due back at Seychelles on May 7, to meet the "Enterprise," in which Rear-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton is now flying his flag. The two ships will then enter upon an East African cruise.

What are your interests?

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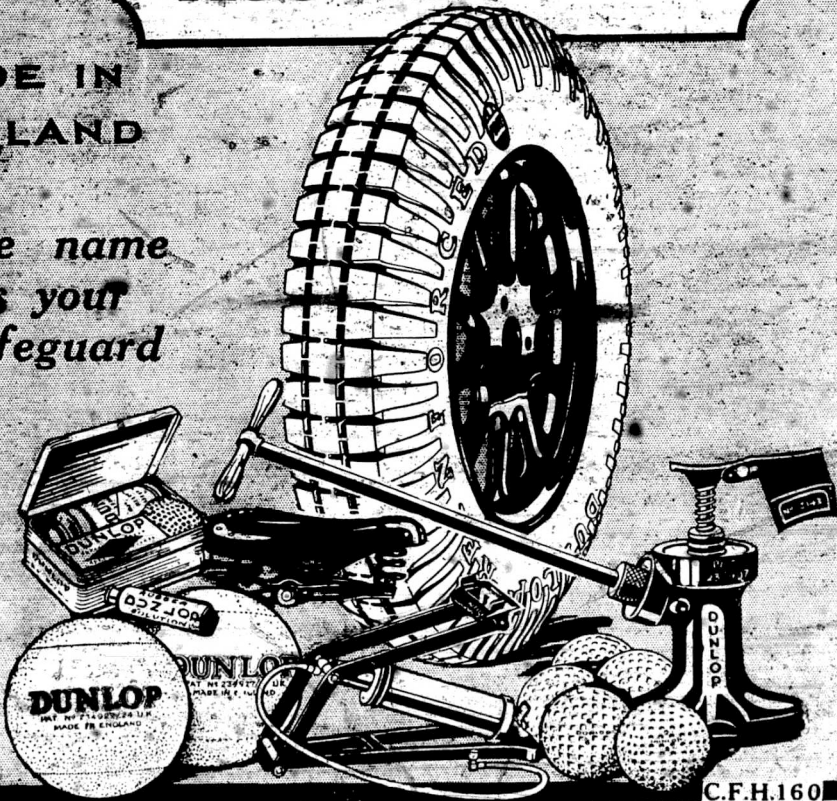
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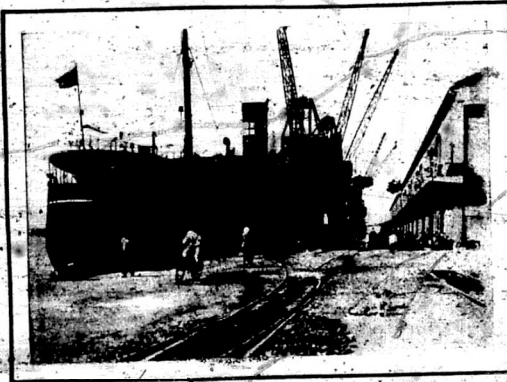
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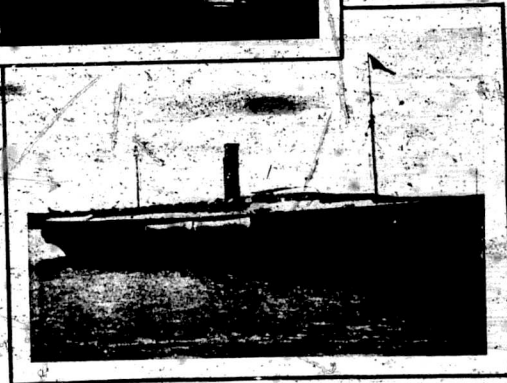


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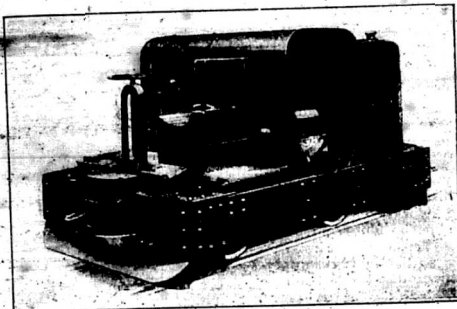


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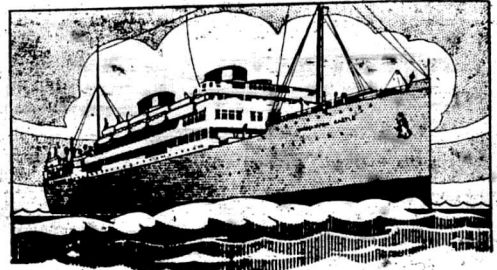
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

It is difficult to reconcile the statement made in the House of Commons last week by Dr. Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the **NYASALAND'S** Colonies, that the total cost of the **TRANSPORT** bezi Bridge scheme and the **FACILITIES** improvement of transport facilities in Nyasaland will cost about £3,000,000 with the Report of the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee that those works, including improvement of the present railways, construction of the northern extension line, Lake services, and road construction can be carried out for £2,488,355. It is difficult to account for the difference of £500,000, for the Report gives no hint of any such further sum being spent in Nyasaland. It may be that this additional half million sterling has been recommended recently by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, but if that be the case the Under-Secretary might have said so; even then, it would be interesting to know how this extra sum is to be spent. Nyasaland needs considerable funds for improved transport facilities, and we are glad that the Imperial Government has at long last decided to help in the matter. We trust that a comprehensive statement will be made in Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

Strong support of our comment on Dr. James's Report on anti-malarial measures in Kenya and Uganda has been supplied by the leading article in which *The Lancet* reviewed that document. It will be remembered that the *British Medical Journal* saw fit, in somewhat contemptuous terms, to condemn us for contending that screening, as at present carried out in East Africa, is unsuccessful, and that Dr. James was wrong in maintaining that settlers should not bring out their families to East Africa until a perfectly screened house was available for them. *The Lancet* remarks: "Not that screening can be firmly trusted; inside all the screened houses of Government officials with whom he stayed Colonel James caught mosquitoes, and it is specially significant that medical officers living in these same screened houses saw to it that they and their families wore mosquito nets after dark, and slept under curtains. Since then, whether from faulty workmanship or from the carelessness or laziness of servants, screened houses are not in practice mosquito-proof, it is only by constant watchfulness that even Europeans can escape malaria until such time as steady, sanitary education of all races has done its slow work." We went rather more into detail of this "watchfulness," advising attention to water supply, drainage, quinine prophylaxis, mosquito curtains, and mosquito boots. The divergent views of technical experts are notorious, and it is a comfort to a mere lay journal like *East Africa* to find a famous medical contemporary taking exactly our own view of the screening question in East Africa.

Sir Andrew Balfour, Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine—no mean authority—evidently does not believe, like the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, that screening only a portion **SCREENING HOUSES IN THE TROPICS** of a veranda instead of a whole house generally means regular exposure to the dangerous anopheles and protection against the

merely annoying culicine." On the contrary, in showing a cinema film on malaria and its control in the lecture theatre of the School last Thursday, he indicated, when pictures of elaborately screened American houses were displayed, that screening was both costly to instal and expensive to maintain, and that screening a portion of a veranda was both widely and wisely adopted by many people in the tropics and the system was a thoroughly sound one. He pointed out, too, that even in the American houses mistakes were made and were actually perpetrated in a model sent to the School: the doors, for example, opened inwards, which was a mistake; so that it was evident that screening—the "real screening" of the editor of the *B.M.J.*—requires to be planned by an expert to be effective; and it has not yet been suggested that an expert in screening should be sent to Kenya to instruct the settlers in building their houses to the specification of Dr. S. P. James. As for screening in practice, Sir Andrew showed typical examples, with the screens in holes and rents, and doors "through which a bat could fly." He added that old-timers on the West Coast would not have screening at any price, because of the "stiffness" of the air within the screened houses—an argument he clearly thought had weight, and which is endorsed by Professor Leonard Hill's contention that the great enemy of white folk in the tropics is heat—moist, clammy, and enervating.

When a distinguished scientist, like Professor Leonard Hill, assures us that he has a scheme to make life in the tropics more comfortable, a scheme so feasible that it will be eagerly taken up by Americans unless **COOL HOUSES IN THE TROPICS** we first exploit it, we are intrigued.

The Professor, who has made a great reputation in the physiology of commercial processes, starts with the undeniable premiss that the great enemy of Europeans in the tropics is heat—moist, clammy, and enervating. How can heat in houses be combated? There are two ways, he says: one, to keep the house cool, and the other, to cool and purify the air within the house. The former may be attained by having walls and roof so thick that heat cannot penetrate, or by having an air space between double walls. Here comes in his first idea: the outer wall should be very light; it need not be waterproof, but it must be ant (termite?) proof and white to reflect the sun's rays. "It should be possible," he declares, "for our manufacturers to produce a light wire netting impregnated with some material that would resist the weather and ants. Marketed in rolls, so that it could be easily handled, it would meet with an overwhelming demand throughout the tropics. I am sure there is a very big opening here, and unless our manufacturers seize the chance they will find themselves forestalled by the Americans." Perhaps that is enough to begin with. His other idea, of plant (of which no details are given) to clean and cool the air of the house, seems to be on the same plane as Dr. James's "real screening"—very nice, but at present idealistic. The Professor seems so sure of his scheme, and so satisfied that "it will mean more employment at home and happier lives for thousands in the tropics," that we hesitate to suggest that the matter is not so simple as it sounds.

The account published elsewhere in this issue of Dr. R. W. Thompson's paper on the biological control of injurious insects and weeds may seem at first sight too technical to interest the average East African planter, who considers himself, and rightly, a practical man; but, as a matter of fact, the research therein outlined has a very practical bearing on the subject. Although the formulæ arrived at by mathematical analysis may look formidable, it is easy, by substituting for the different symbols numerical values actually determined in particular cases, to arrive at results which are extremely useful as guides to experiment and to the solution of biological control. Moreover, in Dr. Thompson's paper he emphasised the essential for an economic biologist to be economic in the monetary value of his research.

He is no dreamy theorist. On the paper is a lesson to the planter, for some idea of the recondite lines upon which his research into his problems is proceeding. The respondent who supplied the account is impressed with the character of the personalities of the eminent scientists, with their breadth of view, and the force of their comments and remarks.

The complexity of the problems involved is enormous; the evaluation of the factors is a work which is taking, and will take, the highest quality of trained minds to achieve, time and the patient collection of a vast mass of detailed results are required; but it is impossible not to believe that success will crown the efforts of the devoted workers who are engaged on the task. Their attitude is so eminently scientific; there are no exaggerated claims to a precocious solution. Above all, more than one speaker decried the idea, encouraged in certain quarters, that before long "the whole of the insect pests of the world will be controlled by natural means." Chemical treatment is still important—will, probably, always be important, for no line of attack can be neglected. The army of Science which is organised to protect the planter and his crops has, and must always have, many branches, each with its specialised function. Biological control is one, and one steadily improving in technique and efficiency; and it is such meetings as this which Dr. Thompson addressed that give the agriculturist a glimpse of the good work being done quietly, persistently, but unobtrusively behind the scenes, and encourage him in his often heart-breaking task of wringing a living from the soil.

In recent months the world has heard much of Dr. Leo Frobenius, the "eminent German archaeologist," who has been wandering about Central Africa with a band of assistants, ostensibly "probing the mystery of the Zimbabwe ruins" and the cultures of Africa. Now, according to a Johannesburg interview, he has declared that "it is a thing which no Native Commissioner will ever admit, but my investigations have proved definitely that human sacrifices are carried out to this very day in the secret places of Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa. We are still investigating, and hope soon to learn the secrets of the sacrificial ceremony." Dr. Frobenius, it may be recalled, recently delivered himself of the statement that no less than 14,000 tons of bronze were "exported back" from Central Africa to Arabia by his

theoretical "Sumerian-Babylonians"—a statement which a competent mining authority has curtly dismissed as "nonsense." Some of our readers may be inclined to apply a much more pungent term to his assertion of human sacrifices in present-day Northern Rhodesia. Anyhow, it is his obvious duty to submit his "definite proofs" to the Northern Rhodesian Government. The next move, no doubt, will be for some German propagandist to argue that Great Britain's incapacity to rule Northern Rhodesia has been scientifically "proved" by Dr. Frobenius.

As the intriguing problem of the Nandi bear is being discussed, and a definite claim has been made by a responsible scientific authority that the matter is settled, our own attitude to the question of African "mystery animals" may be defined. We admit that Mr. R. I. Pocock is quite justified in contending that, on the material evidence submitted to him in the form of actual specimens, the Nandi bear is merely the spotted hyena. But to our mind that evidence is poor in quality and inadequate in presentation. To send a hyena skin and a leopard skull as portions of the same animal is to invite sarcastic comment from South Kensington. We do not attach importance to Native yarns of "fearsome beasts" such as the *ikimisi* or *kibambangwe* of the lava caves of Bufumbira, which is said to have "short ears" and "blue-black markings." To credit Natives with the ability to distinguish such a tint as "blue-black" at once, in our opinion, throws doubt on the story. In our experience, most raw Natives cannot even distinguish blue from black and are almost colour-blind from a European point of view. But definite evidence from responsible and experienced Europeans is another matter. We may remind our readers of the very interesting account given by Major A. Braithwaite and Mr. C. Kenneth Archer of their encounter in October, 1917, with what was possibly a Nandi bear (*East Africa*, December 8, 1927). Their notes, made at the time, were strikingly confirmed by two young Dutchmen who saw the beast at thirty yards and innocently said "they did not know there were bears in this country." We believe that home-keeping museum authorities do not really envisage the immense size and the almost infinite possibilities of Africa. We recall the gorilla of du Chailly, the human pygmies of Stanley, the okapi, the "Komodo dragon," the giant forest hog, the white rhinoceros said confidently to be extinct but since re-discovered, the pygmy hippopotamus and the pygmy elephant of the Congo—and we feel that dogmatic assertion is both dangerous and impossible. For us, the open mind and the belief that so much recorded smoke must connote fire.

AFRICAN MYSTERY ANIMALS.

THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain the Chief Guests.

East Africa is able to announce that this year's dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club will take place on Wednesday, June 25, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, and that the chief guests of the evening will be the Rt. Hon. Neville and Mrs. Chamberlain, who are now on their way back from East Africa, and who have cabled their acceptance of an invitation wirelessly to them. Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, regrets his inability to attend since the Colonial Office Conference opens two days earlier and makes it very difficult for him to accept outside invitations.

HUMAN SACRIFICES DEFINITELY PROVED.

MR. R. I. POCKOCK AND THE NANDI BEAR.

Capt. Pitman deceived by a Leopard Skull.

In a most interesting paper published in *The Natural History Magazine* Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., deals with "The Story of the Nandi Bear."

"From the evidence set forth in this paper, founded upon the specimens and notes kindly sent to the Museum, it will be admitted, I think, on all hands that Capt. Tracy Philipps and Capt. C. R. S. Pitman have successfully and finally cleared up the mystery that hitherto enshrouded the "Nandi Bear" with its numerous Native aliases; and everyone will agree with Capt. Pitman that the *Chemosit*, *Kaleit*, and *Gereit* of the Mau Escarpment and Nandi country; the *Sabruku* of the Bagishu and Sabai of Mt. Elgon; the *Engargiya* of Buganda and parts of Bunyoro; the *Entarago* of Kigezi and *Agak* and particularly of the escarpment and forests east of Lake Edward; the *Kabiriro* of Toro and the *Ondularwo* of Southern Lado, evidently refer to the same creature."

In short, all the material sent in to the Museum as "Nandi Bear" spoil, with the exception of one leopard skull (of which more later) has proved to be nothing but spotted hyena.

The "Evidence."

The first evidence, other than hearsay reports, is a sketch, made by a veterinary surgeon, of a footprint showing the impression of six toe-pads. This was published in *The Field* some years ago, and was declared by Mr. Pocock to be a composite track, made by the marks of two toe-pads of another foot of the same animal superposed on the normal four-toed spoor.

The second item of evidence is an entire skin from Nyasaland. This was determined as spotted hyena, but a red variety, of "eremitic origin," not uncommon in arid districts further north.

In the summer and autumn of 1929 Capt. Tracy Philipps and Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, both of Uganda, sent in much material to the Museum accompanied by "copious notes," which are summarised by Mr. Pocock. Among this material, apparently, was the skin of a "strange and fearsome beast" known to the Bagishu and Sabai of Mt. Elgon as the *Sabruku*, and the skull and greater part of the skeleton of an adult specimen—both secured by Mr. G. W. Foster, an Honorary Game Ranger. The skull was identified by Capt. Pitman as that of a spotted hyena, but the skin puzzled both him and Mr. Foster:—

"Its coat is long and shaggy, the colour is blackish, mottled and clouded with white on the body, fading gradually over the withers and nape into dirty white on the face, and passing into uniform blackish-brown on the belly and legs."

"This," writes Mr. Pocock, "was correctly determined by Miss St. Leger as a spotted hyena. It is the skin of a half-grown representative of the species, which goes through remarkable colour-changes with growth."

Mystery Animal that killed 100 People.

In July, 1929, Capt. Philipps obtained in the lower Ntungwe Valley, Edward Nyanza, the skin and skull of a mystery animal known as the *Mushegga* or *Ruturagga*, which is said to be "found in the fly-forest areas of the Lake Edward plains, whence it comes up the valleys into the highlands of Kinkizi and Ruzhumbura, chiefly by the valleys of the Ishasha and Ntungwe, in which are ample small game to support it." According to Capt. Philipps this beast killed about 100 people in the Kinkizi country in 1916.

The skin and the skull were posted to the Museum, after having been examined by Capt. Pitman, who wrote:—

"The animal is locally known as *En-tar-ar-go*; the skin appears to be that of an immense spotted hyena, but

the skull has little similarity. The most striking difference is in the dentition, the great fangs (canines) resembling those of a lion, while the molars are narrow and pointed. . . . It is possible that a great deal of the mystery which surrounds the animal lies in the fact of its skin being almost identical with that of the spotted hyena, though the actual creature is half as large again and possesses a different skull, while the dentition is distinctive. . . . I really think that Capt. Tracy Philipps may have solved the mystery of one mythical beast to which allusions have been made in the annual reports of this Department from the years 1925 to 1928."

Mr. Pocock's Deductions.

This material was evidently considered crucial, and Mr. Pocock publishes excellent photographs of the skin and of the skull. He writes:—

"It does not seem to have occurred either to Capt. Philipps or to Capt. Pitman to doubt the testimony of the collector, presumably a Native, that the skin and skull were taken from the same animal. The skin is a spotted-hyena's and may be described as quite normal. . . . But whether it was a large hyena or not cannot be judged from the striped and possibly stretched skin. The skull would have told, but it has no skull. The skull associated with it is most emphatically a male leopard's. It is a big one and, if complete, would probably have exceeded by a few millimetres the longest leopard skull in the collection of the British Museum."

In support of his determination, Mr. Pocock figures this leopard's skull below that of the alleged *Entarago*; and certainly proves his point.

It is clear that Mr. Pocock, on the material submitted to him, is justified in saying that, so far, all the spoil of the "Nandi Bear" is referable to the spotted hyena; his article also suggests that neither Capt. Philipps nor Capt. Pitman has any idea of what conclusive evidence is, knows nothing of the life-history of the hyena, or is any judge of animal skulls. The last two points are confirmed by Mr. Pocock:—

"Another skull which interested and puzzled Capt. Pitman was obtained by Mr. Temple Perkins, District Commissioner of Ankole, who shot this animal a few years ago but threw away the skin, thinking it was a spotted hyena's and of no interest. About this skull Capt. Pitman wrote to Miss St. Leger: 'It is most certainly not that of a normal hyena; being more of the jackal or dog type.'"

The skull, declares Mr. Pocock, is that of a spotted hyena pup which had just cut its permanent teeth. It is admittedly very unlike the skull of an adult hyena on account of the complete absence of the muscular crests and constrictions which characterise the cranium of the full-grown beast.

What has Captain Pitman to say?

It must be admitted that Mr. Pocock's article shows the Game Warden in a very unfavourable light; he appears, as Mr. Pocock says, to have presumed that the skull and skin of the critical specimen were from the same animal—a vital point—and he failed to recognise a palpable leopard skull when he saw it. Game Wardens in East Africa are men of wide experience of the fauna of the country, which they, naturally, have both time and opportunity to study; their reports are among the most interesting received on this side; and they are the last people in the world one would expect to be deceived either by Native superstitions, fables, or reports. We have in this review carefully confined ourselves to the material evidence submitted to Mr. Pocock and Miss St. Leger, and have avoided reports unsupported by specimens, such as that of the *Ikimisi* or *Kibambangwe* of the lava caves of Ruanda, mentioned by Mr. Pocock, and the striking account by Major A. Braithwaite and Mr. C. K. Archer published in *East Africa* of December 8, 1927.

But what has Captain Pitman to say about it?

WATER PROBLEMS IN KENYA.

The Northern Frontier Province.

THE report of Messrs. A. Beeby Thompson and Partners, on "Kenya Water Problems" (summarised in *East Africa* on February 20) contains an appendix on the potentialities of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, which is of very great interest, for it refutes the general view that that part of the Colony is no more than a barren waste.

Mr. Beeby Thompson, who travelled some 1,600 miles by car through the Northern Province in search of data, makes it clear that many millions of gallons of subterranean water are going to waste annually in this territory. The geological technicalities with which he prefaces his remarks need not be quoted, but the following will be of interest:—

"The alluvial deposits of this (Eil Wak and Ramu) district are likely to prove useful sources of water supply in some places. At many places animals were being watered from holes scooped in the sand, and where the deposit of sand was small there was often a surface flow. At Muddo Gashi shafts were carried to a depth of about 12 ft. in coarse sands and gravel, and ample water was obtained to water large herds of animals.

"Perhaps the most interesting deposits of this nature are in the neighbourhood of the Uaso Nyiro, where a wide belt of sands follows a broad, grassy, black cotton-soil plain of great fertility. The extent and nature of the beds of this Lorian Swamp will never be known until tested by the drill, but considering the wide belt of crystalline rocks drained, and the great quantity of sands which must be carried into this swamp by the various *khors*, there must be considerable thicknesses of sandy material, at least, in parts."

He goes on to say that sandy beds may underlie the cotton-soil plain to the south, in which case valuable use might be made of this rich piece of land, not only capable of supporting cattle, but also of growing almost anything in years when the rainfall is sufficient. Another potential source of supply, says Mr. Beeby Thompson, is in the Daua River district, where at no great cost perennial supplies of water might be obtained at many points.

Watering Native Herds.

It is, however, to the present unsatisfactory conditions that he specially draws attention. Beyond the Kinna River, in the fly belt, watering arrangements meet with his censure, and he states definitely that Government action is not only necessary, but that better water conditions could be obtained almost at once, and at no great expense.

At present large herds of cattle have to be watered at comparatively few wells, and, naturally, the grazing grounds have been reduced to nil for many miles around them. Also the congestion of so great a number of animals, and the lax methods of hygiene employed by Natives, make for indescribable filth and pollution of the water supply. In their natural anxiety to avoid unnecessary labour all wells have been sunk at the most depressed points, and all filth, including cattle dung, is now washed back into the wells by spilt water or by rainfall. Mr. Thompson says:—

"The simplest expedients designed to safeguard pollution are often neglected by the Native element. A number of abandoned wells have been filled with drift dirt and filth, instead of being filled up with soil, if not wanted. At Eil Wak and Buna, where the water is deep, 60 ft. to 80 ft. perhaps, it is lifted by a laborious process of handing leather vessels up by relays of men and women stationed on supports at intervals in crooked wells. Fourteen to seventeen men and women are employed in a narrow, badly ventilated shaft, passing up and down the filled and empty vessels to the time of a song. At the surface hundreds of thirsty and impatient animals awaited their turn for a drink so tediously drawn."

Very rightly the expert urges the development of more well centres, rather than the encouragement

of the concentration of animals at certain existing stations. Congestion at a few points naturally leads to great discomfort to the animals, and to the total extinction of grazing for miles around. Water, he says, could certainly be obtained in the Daua and Lugga River sources at selected points. He advocates the building of wells, lined with some form of masonry and protruding at the top to avoid any dirty water running back, at as many points as possible, and that the water be obtained by simple Native methods in preference to mechanical devices where this is possible.

Hopeful Prospects.

The prospects of finding sub-soil water in the Northern Frontier Province are distinctly hopeful, and as a potential field for partial developments it offers considerable scope.

"Large areas of ungrazed land were crossed," we read, "at the very end of the dry season, and the conditions closely resemble those characterising vast areas of the Sudan where schemes of water development are now in progress."

Conversations with local officials led Mr. Thompson to believe that discontent is felt by local Natives at repeated failures to fulfil promises, and it is suggested that as a preliminary to imposing taxation, a useful display of the Government's intentions be made at such a place as Eil Wak, where any water scheme would be seen by many Natives and appreciated.

The writer urges that the use of windmills should not be underrated, since, once erected, they are economical to maintain and are not as subject to the vagaries of climate, as has been sometimes stated; those in the Sudan are performing their normal functions in spite of storms and severe gales. The English-made mill is, says Mr. Thompson, superior to any other, and, even though they cost a little more than those of foreign make, the extra expense soon justifies itself by a saving in running costs. Wood is plentiful in most parts of the Northern Frontier Province, and consequently where power is needed, steam is indicated, for not only is this the most economical under the circumstances, but is also the most "fool-proof."

In conclusion Mr. Beeby Thompson writes:—

"Some reluctance is felt in submitting definite proposals regarding a scheme of development, as purely domestic circumstances must necessarily dictate policy. A show of interest in Native affairs would certainly result from attention to Eil Wak and Wajir, and a few experiments with the wells at the points indicated would be inexpensive and useful for future guidance. A deeper well should be sunk at Wajir to test lower strata, and at Eil Wak a bore should be sunk to prove the value and thickness of the limestone. Doubtless views will be held as to the best course of following up a programme of drilling; whether by working southwards from the Abyssinian frontier to attract pastoralists from that direction or working northwards from some spot like the Lorian Swamp region, or even further south to tempt a population northwards. Probably it is unknown to what extent the Natives are likely to abandon their nomadic habits and settle their families if permanent water is found at many points."

The whole report is hopeful in tone, and it is to be trusted that the Kenya Administration will put into operation at the earliest possible moment some such scheme for opening up the Northern Frontier Province.

"East Africa is as interesting as ever. I wonder how you manage to get such valuable and up-to-date information together."—A *Khartoum* Subscriber.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A REGISTER OF PATRIOTIC SISAL ESTATES.

Sir Neville Pearson's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I have for some time been an interested and grateful reader of your paper. It continually calls the attention of those who are interested in East Africa to matters of importance in all those territories, and saves us all a considerable amount of time.

Your "Matters of Moment" pages in this week's issue provide much food for thought, and I should like to comply with your request in connection with "Patriotic Sisal Estates" to point out the possible disadvantages of your policy. It is excellent that Government Departments should use Empire sisal, but the brand of Empire should be enough.

Some of the most efficient sisal growers in Kenya are of Scandinavian origin. They have settled in our Colony. They have expended many thousands of pounds of foreign capital in its development. By their energy and economy they make good profits. These for the most part are expended in importing articles on which Kenya levies a heavy duty for revenue purposes. These profits are also used for further development. This in its turn is good for the Colony and strengthens the resources of our Empire. They probably use German machinery. This they do because they have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that it is more efficient, although I believe it actually costs more than British machinery.

Why should these people, who are undoubtedly good, hard-working, progressive citizens of the country of their adoption, be penalised in the sale of their products because they have either imported foreign capital to help in its development, or else they have used foreign machinery because they found it more efficient?

You were good enough to publish a letter which I contributed to *The Times* some weeks ago on this subject. The English manufacturers of sisal machinery saw it, and in case they had not seen it, our excellent and painstaking East African Dependencies Office sent them a copy of it. In spite of that I had to write to them to ask them to quote for my order.

I have not put them into direct competition with a German firm, and whoever can show me the greater efficiency and the better value will get the order. If through lack of skill and enterprise on the part of a British firm this order goes oversea, I do not expect to be penalised by the British Government when I come to sell my product because I take the trouble to produce it efficiently.

Our manufacturers do not only want molly-coddling, they want stimulating as well. Your paragraph on "Not at Home to Guests" bears this out. Furthermore, our Colonies all need more capital. You would be retarding their development if you frightened away that which comes from foreign sources by interfering with its legitimate earning capacity.

In your paragraph on "Trade within the Empire" you call attention to the fact that since 1913 our inter-Imperial trade had increased by 27%, but that merchandise passing between our Oversea Empire and foreign countries was three times greater in 1927 than merchandise passing between Empire countries.

This emphasises the importance of extra-Imperial trade to our Oversea Empire. Why then suggest

that it is inadvisable for East Africa to be represented at the Antwerp exhibition, where it would not only remind the world that our Empire has goods to sell, but, as demonstrated by Sir Humphrey Leggett and by Mr. Wigglesworth, would also considerably benefit East African trade?

By all means encourage East Africa to spend more in advertising in this country, but let us not forget also "to tell the world."

Henrietta Street,
London, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE PEARSON.

[We are very glad to publish this letter from Sir Neville Pearson, who, like ourselves, is anxious to see British trade with East Africa increased. After giving full consideration to his arguments we still think there is justification for our suggestion that a register of patriotic sisal estates should be established, and that British Government purchases of East African sisal should be restricted to the output of such estates. It must be remembered that the application for a definite preference by British Government Departments in purchasing Empire-grown sisal was first made by the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, all of whose members are in business in London, and who between them represent the great bulk of East Africa's sisal output. There are undeniably some most efficient sisal-growers of Scandinavian origin in Kenya and of other non-British nationalities in Tanganyika, but they would surely have no valid reason to complain if the Imperial Government determined to restrict its sisal purchases to fibre from British estates, using British machinery, and employing British staff.

That non-British planters should often purchase non-British plant is understandable, but, as will have been evident to many of our readers, what we particularly wished to emphasise was that some people in this country—of whom Sir Neville Pearson is not one—who have pleaded loudly for preference from the British Government, are so closely allied with Continental finance and connexions that the companies with which they are associated have made their main purchases of machinery abroad, have engaged considerable numbers of foreigners, have exhibited a marked tendency to use foreign shipping, and, while still paying lip service to patriotism, are in some cases registered out of Great Britain in order to avoid the payment of British income tax. We felt, and still feel, that such quasi-British and pseudo-patriotic estates would have no just cause for complaint if they were debarred from the benefit of the British Government preference. The very threat of exclusion would be likely to exercise a beneficial influence; indeed, we already know that our paragraphs on this subject in recent weeks have not been without their influence. It also seems that the British Government preference in question would be of less importance to any estate from the financial than from the moral standpoint, for the price paid by Government Departments would assuredly not be above the market value of the fibre. Thus from the revenue standpoint such foreign estates as are mentioned by Sir Neville Pearson would be no better off than they are to-day.

As to the comparative efficiency of various articles made by British and foreign manufacturers, *East Africa* has seldom allowed many weeks to pass without urging greater energy and enterprise on the part of this country, and our enlarged British Industries Fair Number of last week was especially designed to encourage British concentration on the great opportunities offered by the East and Central African Dependencies. If the reports from various quarters which we have received in recent months are reliable—and we have every reason to believe them to be so—the sisal industry is one in which Great Britain can to-day hold her own with manufacturers of any other country.

We are thoroughly alive to the importance to the Oversea Empire of extra-Imperial trade, and our attitude to East African participation in the Antwerp Colonial Exhibition has been dictated simply and solely by the belief that if the Dependencies can find the £3,000 or £4,000 necessary for an adequate display, that sum would have yielded far greater returns if devoted to propaganda purposes in this country, where the sentimental preference must obviously be an important factor. As we announced last week, it has now been definitely decided that the British East African territories shall be represented at Antwerp, and, that decision having been made, *East Africa* will do everything in its power to contribute to the success of British East African participation. No one will be better pleased than we shall if the results are shown thoroughly to justify the expenditure.—Ed. "E.A."]

IS A BLOOD DIET ESSENTIAL TO TSETSE?

Dr. J. B. Davey's Reply.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

It is difficult to imagine what evidence as to the diet of a small insect, such as a tsetse fly, will satisfy Mr. Lyell. To the scientific observers—of whom Mr. Lyell writes with such pitying contempt—it appeared that the best way to decide the question was to look inside the insect's alimentary tract and see what it contained. The results of hundreds of such observations may be seen in Prof. Newstead's book.

I can only conclude that Mr. Lyell thinks that the investigators were unable to recognise blood or that he has some explanation for the presence of blood in the fly which did not occur to them. Perhaps Mr. Lyell would tell me which is the correct conclusion, and, if the second, what his own explanation is.

Those who are at such pains to assert that the fly is independent of a blood diet frequently state that fly is found where there is "little or no game." If they mean no game whatever within ten miles, the locality would be worth investigating. Personally, after many years' travelling in tropical Africa, I know of no such place. If they mean that game is scarce, my reply is "Enough is as good as a feast."

As to fly always following the game, why should they? Do lions follow game when their stomachs are full of meat? Are they too, vegetable feeders?

Mr. Lyell's remark about "circumstantial evidence on the spot" is, perhaps, calculated to give your readers the impression that the evidence upon which scientific observers rely was not obtained on the spot. It may, then, be as well to mention that Prof. Newstead himself, and the other observers quoted by him, spent months in the fly areas, observing the fly both in its natural state and in captivity.

Their only object was to seek out the truth. Any unbiased person who will take the trouble to read Prof. Newstead's book will, I think, agree that they have done so. Unfortunately, the truth is not palatable to everyone. For Mr. Lyell the statement "hunters know that one often sees the fly where there is little or no game" settles the question.

I will leave your readers to draw their own conclusions. Sir Alfred Sharpe's anecdote about the Resident of the Upper Shire District (*East Africa*, February 20, page 737) may assist them.

Yours faithfully,

Cheltenham.

J. B. DAVEY

TSETSE FOND OF THE WART HOG.

Important Observations of a Tsetse Investigator.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Having read Mr. D. Lyell's letter I feel that I must support Professor Newstead's statement that "there can be no doubt that in nature *G. morsitans* feeds chiefly on mammals." I have studied *G. morsitans* intensively in the field, and my following remarks are made from actual field observations.

Mr. Lyell points out that one often sees "fly" where there is little or no game. From this he concludes that "fly" must be vegetable feeders. I also have found "fly" in places where game seemed exceedingly scarce; however, closer investigation showed that, though the larger antelope were entirely absent, inconspicuous mammals such as wart hog, duiker, dik-dik, and baboons were present. If a wart hog was shot in such a fly belt, quite a number of "fly" were found to be feeding on it. Even in places where game abounds, wart hog seem to be

one of the animals most favoured by *G. morsitans*.

Tsetse research workers in many parts of Africa have dissected the alimentary canals of various species of freshly caught *Glossina*, and have never described the finding of any plant juices in the gut. They have only found mammalian, avian and reptilian blood. Despite many months of observation in the bush, I have never observed fly to probe plant tissues... They have invariably been resting on vegetation in the shade, or digesting a recent meal of blood.

It should be remembered that the distribution of tsetse does not depend solely upon the quantity of game present, but also to a large extent upon the type of vegetation, as well as many other factors. Fly do not always follow the big game, because the game may migrate to an area where the environment is not suitable for a tsetse habitat. In such cases tsetse will remain in their belt, subsisting on the small mammals that permanently frequent the district, until such time as the big game return.

Yours faithfully,

"ENTOMOLOGIST."

Tanganyika Territory.

THE TSETSE DOES NOT LAY EGGS.

Why Grass Fires are not Fatal to the Fly.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Mr. Bainbridge Ritchie's supposition, relative to the destruction of tsetse flies, published in your last issue, that a wave of grass-fire flame would not only destroy the mature insects but addle their eggs is unfortunately based upon a misapprehension.

Unhappily for the desirable results which this method of destruction would appear to promise, the tsetse does not lay eggs. The perfect larva is extruded entire from the oviduct of the female fly, falls to the earth in a shady, crumbly spot, rapidly darkens in doubtless protective colouring, and loses no time in wriggling its way beneath the surface of the soil.

In these circumstances it is doubtful if the heat of the short-lived flame of a fire rapidly passing over the expanses of quickly consumed *Stipa* grass, with which much of the area of the Elephant Marsh at Chiromo is covered, would be of sufficient intensity to prove fatal to the well concealed grubs.

Your obedient servant,

Long Melford,
Suffolk.

R. C. F. MAUGHAM.

THE HOUSING SHORTAGE IN DAR ES SALAAM.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Housing shortage is still as bad as ever. The Government scheme for building a series of quarters north of the Msimbazi Creek will open up a whole new district. But having alienated hundreds of acres of land for sisal growing and (crowning folly!) an excellent headland for a salt factory, they now refuse to reserve any building sites for non-officials in that area. Practically the whole of the available sea frontage has been secured for Government quarters, and the unfortunate commercial companies are forced to occupy stuffy flats in the town. One prominent Arab landowner is taking advantage of the Government attitude to sell off building plots from a coconut plantation at Upanga at the price of £1,400 per acre. 'Tis an ill wind, as the proverb saith.

Yours faithfully,

Dar es Salaam.

"HESABU."

THE MASAI AND MALARIA.

And a few Notes on Tsetse Fly.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your correspondent "Amophetophobe" suggests I am mistaken in writing that the Masai of East Africa knew long before our medical men that malaria was caused by mosquitoes. Mr. A. Blayne Percival, an excellent authority, mentions the fact in his interesting volume, "A Game Ranger's Note Book." The fact that Burton writes of the Somalis having the same idea is interesting and shows it is widespread.

In his letter on tsetse, in the same issue of your paper, Mr. G. B. Ritchie, in mentioning grass fires destroying the "eggs" of tsetse has evidently forgotten that these flies deposit larvæ, not eggs! When the late Major C. H. Stigand and myself were after buffalo in Portuguese territory, some fifty miles from Fort Manning in 1904, we came on fresh and hot buffalo droppings, and saw quite twenty tsetse (*G. morsitans*) deposit their larvæ on the dung. At first the progeny are dropped in a round egg-shaped form, and in a second or two this develops into an oblong maggot or grub. After a fly had completed this act it immediately left to fly back into the shade of a bush. We spent some time observing this interesting function; but later I saw the same thing on several other occasions, so it is an undoubted fact that tsetse do deposit their larvæ (not eggs) on animal excreta, though I have sometimes seen this denied.

Yours faithfully,

DENIS D. LYELL.

Belmont,
Moffat, N.B.

THE CAMEL AND THE ELEPHANT.

"Credo quia incredibile."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your correspondent who gave the advice to calm a rabid elephant by getting a camel to bite its ear is evidently a direct lineal descendant of the ancient who recommended catching birds by putting salt on their tails. Camels and elephants are what a pharmaceutical chemist would call "incompatibles," like horses and bears. In the old days when performing bears were not uncommon in London, a whiff of bear scent would set a whole streetful of carriage and cart horses wild. The effect of a camel on an elephant is worse.

I am intrigued, too, by Mr. D. D. Lyell's statement in his book on African game spoor that "Like all herds, when alarmed, buffaloes may run directly towards the hunter and his men. The best thing to do is to get out of sight and when they are near show oneself, when they will almost invariably split up and pass to either side." The italics are mine!

Yours faithfully,

Watford. "NOT A SCARECROW FOR BUFFALO."

Replies from local Chambers of Commerce as to their attitude toward the proposed new Criminal Code for East Africa are: Uganda: New Code inadvisable, or disastrous; Nairobi: Opinion unfavourable; Eldoret: In favour; if given adaption to local needs; Moshi: Opinion divided; Mombasa: Criminal Code condemned, but thought that Procedure Code could apply with present law; Tanga: Not in position to form opinion; Eastern Province of Uganda and Arusha Chambers: Indian Penal Code favoured.

RETIRED COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

The Views of One of Them.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

As one of the "far too few" retired Colonial officials whose service in East Africa dates back to twenty-five years ago, I was naturally much interested in the Matter of Moment paragraph published in your issue of January 30 on Mr. Frank Hives's book, "Ju-ju and Justice in Nigeria."

While the quotation from the book describing the general lot of the precursors of the rising generation of officials is, alas! only too accurate, that of the too few who "are reaping their reward and taking their well-earned rest" would seem to require some qualification. Unfortunately, the reward reaped by too many of these "far too few" certainly does not allow them to take much rest sitting in summer sunshine or by winter fires.

Recently Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., publicly reproached anyone in receipt of a pension for continuing in employment. But what, one wonders, would he himself do if, at an age all too near fifty, he was in receipt of a pension of very little more than £200 a year (the reward of over twenty-five years' public service), from which is deducted income tax at unearned (save the mark!) increment rate, and a further one-fifth of the gross amount for a contribution to a Widows' and Orphans' Fund (which is considered voluntary on retirement, but nevertheless remains obligatory), and from the balance had to make provision for the education of two or more children and upkeep of the home, mother and father, accustomed for so long to more or less comfortable living in a furnished house, free of rent, and waited upon by some half-dozen servants?

Only the last year or two has seen the introduction of the very much more equitable, in fact the only proper, arrangement, whereby most Colonies now "group" and thus enable officials transferred from one to another really to reap their full reward.

While one cannot but envy them this new condition of service, one sincerely hopes that it will ensure that they will never have the present-day experience of their predecessors, which is a very great deal more onerous, and even risky to health and, consequently, life, than the circumstances under which they built up "the present-day prosperous and happy conditions" of their successors.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.B. "ONE OF THE FEW"

BUFFALO RUNNING WITH DOMESTIC CATTLE.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

A case somewhat similar to that mentioned in your Camp Fire Comments of February 13 came to my notice when I was visiting Sierra Leone early in 1925. It was in the southern part of the country where the chiefs own herds of cattle which wander about much as they please. One of the chiefs told me that not long before a bull buffalo had joined up with his herd. It fought and killed all the domestic bulls and annexed the cows to itself. There were two or three crosses noted in due time, and these cross-bred animals, when sufficiently grown, left the herd and went into the bush, presumably joining the buffaloes. They were described to me as having horns like a buffalo but "a face like a cow."

As to the storage of water in baobab trees, this is also found in the Western Sudan, in the sub-desert region of the Niger Bend.

Yours faithfully,

Worthing.

F. W. H. MIFGOD.

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Sir Andrew Balfour's Interesting Lecture.

AN urgent, almost passionate, appeal for instruction in the essentials of tropical hygiene was made by Sir Andrew Balfour, K.C.M.G., Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in an address delivered by him in the fine lecture theatre of the School last Thursday. He spoke from experience of youngsters coming out to the tropics and suffering from ignorance of the dangers inherent in the climate and the pitfalls of tropical life.

Particularly he instanced the case of three Frenchmen—one of them alleged to be a Paris millionaire—who went out to Kenya Colony to grow sugar. They chose a swamp as a site for their concern, and, though warned of their danger and advised to drain the ground before living there, answered that they had to get a return in money before they could start other operations. Crop first, was their slogan; in six months all three were dead of blackwater fever. The swamp is now drained, said Sir Andrew, and houses have been built on the rising ground; but three graves are there which need not have been.

He quoted from the Kenya medical report the experience of a settler who, before sending, in 1928, his *Madigo* labourers for treatment for hookworm, found that they could weed and clear only 450 square yards per man per day, and that with difficulty. "The men were sulky," he wrote, "and appeared to me to be unfit to do a fair day's work." After treatment for ankylostomiasis, he reported: "At the present time these same labourers are doing a task of 1,000 square yards in heavier grass and bush, and are doing it cheerfully." He had seen a white missionary sitting in the smudge of a fire like any naked Native to save himself from mosquito bites because he had not realised that in certain parts of Africa life after sunset is unendurable without a net.

The Responsibility of Employers.

"What is one to say," he continued, "of the tragic case of the foolish youth who finds in the company of some Native woman a relief from loneliness and an outlet for his passions and lives to regret for ever his lack of comprehension as to what this kind of cohabitation may mean both morally and physically?"

"On employers there seems to me to rest a serious responsibility, while in any case a policy of neglecting to take advantage of any means whereby the health of an employee may be conserved is beyond question short-sighted. If the first wealth be health in this part of the world, still more does health spell money in countries where the resident is in any case somewhat handicapped and where even minor maladies are apt to assume dimensions to which they are strangers in more favoured climes.

"In the lectures given at this School that fact is borne in mind and the tropics are considered from several angles. Then the student is warned how to prepare for his journey and for life in a hot country. He is advised as to outfit and various matters of prophylaxis, both before quitting England and during the voyage. Thereafter personal hygiene in the tropics is considered in all its bearings and he is given many tips, the outcome of experience which cannot fail to be useful to him wherever he may happen to be stationed. Some of the commoner diseases of the tropics, especially those from which he may himself suffer, are then expounded and general measures of protection against tropical diseases are fully explained, including those which must be taken when camping out. A section deals with insects and other pests and the price of failure to cope with malign climatic conditions and disease is indicated in no uncertain terms. Finally, simple and explicit instructions in prevention and in first aid complete a course carefully adapted to the needs of the layman and calculated both to interest and benefit him."

Witty Comments.

Sir Andrew then acted as "talkie" to a cinematograph film depicting the ravages of malaria and hookworm, and the control of these diseases. His comments, explanatory and descriptive, were both

clever and witty, and were immensely enjoyed by the large audience. He pointed out the difficulties and defects of screening houses (referred to in a Matter of Moment paragraph in this issue); criticised the pictures as they appeared—the doctor who took a blood slide from a patient relied on the first drop of blood instead of the second, as he should have done; and stated that a Californian he knew was a much better "shiverer" than the Georgian who was actually seen in the "cold stage" of malaria. When a map of the world was projected, and a black "blot" crept over the picture and covered those parts of the world where malaria is prevalent (which, by the by, included the whole of the south of England—a typically American touch!) an old lady was heard quite distinctly to exclaim, "That's the malaria parasite, is it? I had no idea it looked like that!"

It was the note of humour which, perhaps, put the audience in good fettle to accept the film, which, it must be admitted, was a poor one and quite out of keeping with Sir Andrew's forcible and appealing address. He stated that the British Colonial Empire extends over 1,840,000 square miles of tropical lands, with a population of 48,000,000; and it seemed strange to at least one of the audience that the School should have had to utilise an old, fragmentary and apparently rejected American film to illustrate a lecture on the tropical diseases of the British Empire.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE IN JUNE.

FOLLOWING on the success of the first Colonial Office Conference, which was held in May, 1927, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to summon a second Conference with similar objects and constituted on similar lines. The Conference will meet on June 23 next, and will sit for about three weeks. It will be attended by one representative each from as many of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories with which the Colonial Office deals as is practicable. It is hoped that in a large number of cases the Governor will be able to act as the representative of his territory; in other cases some senior official of the territory will be deputed.

The work of the Conference will fall under three main headings: (1) Colonial development (under which is included the very important question of the working and application of the Colonial Development Fund); (2) the administration of the scientific and technical services; (3) the problems of Colonial administration in general.

The proceedings of the Conference will not be public, but a summary of them will be printed and presented to Parliament, as was done in the case of the previous Conference.

BIOLOGICAL POSTS IN AFRICA.

Dr. Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, addressing the Royal Society of Arts last week, said it was largely due to Lord Lovat, Mr. Amery, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore that recent research into the biological problems of tropical Africa had been possible. Governmental aid for such institutions as Amani had, he stated, helped considerably, but still more financial aid was required. The lack of suitable personnel for posts in biological research work was the chief problem confronting them, as few young men could be persuaded to take up this science, owing, largely, to the relatively low salaries possible at this juncture.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PESTS.

The Practical Side of Theoretical Research.

From a Special Correspondent.

"I SEE," said the Editor of *East Africa*, opening Mr. J. H. McDonald's book on "Coffee Growing" at page 112, "that it says here—

"Briefly put, biological control means hastening the advent of beneficial insects which prey upon a particular pest so that it may be destroyed before it does too much damage, and taking precautions that any further attack can be made only against a very strong position and in very difficult conditions for the pest. . . . In the present state of our knowledge, biological control alone is too dependent on climatic and other natural conditions which at any time may temporarily put it out of action as an effective fighting force."

"Now Dr. R. W. Thompson, who is in charge of the Research Station at Farnham Royal, is lecturing to the Association of Economic Biologists on 'Biological Control of Injurious Insects and Weeds' at the Imperial College of Science this afternoon: Cover it; he will give us the latest on the subject."

He did. Down in a small and crowded lecture theatre in the Botany School behind the Albert Hall, Dr. Thompson faced an audience which included as representative an assembly of economic biologists as London can produce. Behind him was a huge blackboard covered with mathematical symbols and equations.

Equations for Planters.

To me this was a surprise, for I did not associate insects with mathematics, or biology which is life—with the summation of series. It was a new experience to see the lecturer calmly diving off, like an otter, into a flood of symbols and coming up with this sort of fish in his mouth:

$$H_t = nh^t - ps \left(\frac{st - h^{t-1}}{s - h} \right)$$

where "n" represents the number of individuals of the host, "p" the numbers of the parasite, "h" the progeny of the host, and "s" the progeny of the parasite. The equation gives the number of generations of the host which will elapse before the parasite gains the upper hand. Maths. was never my strong point, but it has new uses if it can solve such strange puzzles.

East African coffee planters are interested in biological control of pests; ladybirds are introduced to control mealy-bug, and the aid of the little wasp *Prorops nasuta* is being invoked to keep down that dangerous pest, *Stephanoderes hampei*. But, as Dr. Thompson pointed out, biological control has its special difficulties; it is not, like spraying, a simple process. Beneficial organisms introduced from abroad to fight local pests represent a new and original experiment which cannot be repeated. Once introduced, environmental and other factors come into play; and the problem becomes complicated.

Valuable Formulae Discovered.

Parasites are both male and female, and the proportions may vary, affecting the rate of propagation; more than one parasite may attack each host; parasites differ in the eagerness with which they seek out their hosts—the "death-factor" of Dr. Muir; the larger the rate of egg-laying by the parasite, the less the effective attack rate; hyperparasites may attack the primary parasite; and these attacks may overlap. It was in an endeavour to find a rational basis for the work—to simplify it—that Dr. Thompson worked out the mathematical treatment which was the subject of his lecture. And in doing so, he found that, however complicated the case, the formulae reached were of the same type. To

give one instance: when the sexes of parasite and host are considered, the formula reads:

$$\log \left\{ \frac{nla - nl - pfa}{pfa} \right\} = \log a$$

which is of essentially the same form as that already given for a simpler case.

What practical results can be deduced from these forbidding formulae? The equations can be used in two ways: (i), to guide experimental investigations, and (ii), to map out the broad phases of biological control. Dr. Thompson insisted that the economic biologist has to be very careful about the hypotheses he adopts and those he practises, for they may have a boomerang effect. The results may not be commensurate with the money expended; and then he gets into trouble. It is just in the saving of money that his mathematical analysis is proving its value.

Importing Parasites.

For example, if parasites—say ladybirds for coffee mealy-bug—are introduced at the rate of 7,000 a year, will it pay to import that number year after year, or will the limit of efficiency be reached in a definite number of years? The answer deduced from the formula may be that after about five years' importation no longer pays, and all the trouble and expense of catching and dispatching the ladybirds can be saved without detracting from the efficiency of the control. Or again: if 200 parasites kill 2,000 hosts in ten years, will 2,000 parasites do the work in one year? On the face of it that seems obvious, but when all the factors are considered and the necessary substitutions made in the equation, it may be found that the answer is very different from that expected, and that the practical work can be modified with considerable economy in money or in time—which is money.

Dr. Thompson's method, then, is, in the hands of an expert, a very practical and money-saving one. It is only at the beginning of its usefulness, for not all the factors involved in a special case may as yet be fully evaluated. Where, as with the parasites of the gipsy moth in the U.S.A., detailed observations extending over many years are available, the mathematical results are more definitely valuable, but in other cases the method is eminently useful. And experimental results encouragingly confirm the theoretical indications.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE KIKUYU.

THE Governor of Kenya, who last week held the first of a series of *barazas* in the Kikuyu Reserve, said that the Kikuyu were never more loyal and contented, though some of the younger members of the tribe have been trying to stir up trouble. Some of them, said His Excellency, had been singing songs ridiculing the Governor and his officials, the chiefs, and some missionaries, but he was glad to hear that the chiefs were suppressing such performances. The Government was taking steps against those who refused allegiance to their chiefs and elders and transferring it to such associations as the Kikuyu Central. The Native Authority Ordinance was being strengthened to stop the collection of money by Natives without permission, which would be given only when the Government and the tribal authorities were sure that the money was intended to be spent for the good of the tribes.

The thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the British South Africa Company was held last week.

TREATING BLACKWATER FEVER.

A Simple but Successful Method.

EAST AFRICANS will, we believe, be greatly interested in a paper on the treatment of blackwater fever contributed by Dr. J. Forbes to the *Kenya and East African Medical Journal*. Moreover, the Editor of that technical publication remarks:—

"The new mixture advocated by Dr. Forbes depends for its alkalisng action on the heavy magnesium carbonate, and it is to be hoped that we shall have a drug which can be relied on to cure blackwater fever in at least the majority of cases provided they are seen early. To the traveller and the dwellers on isolated farms such a therapeutic measure, devoid of danger even in the hands of the unskilled, is a boon which only those who have lived or are living in such conditions can appreciate. It is important therefore that this treatment should receive a thorough trial and that the results thereof should be made known to the medical profession as soon as possible."

That is a weighty pronouncement, and justifies a detailed consideration of the methods of Dr. Forbes, who is District Surgeon at Eldoret. He has had much experience of blackwater fever, and in the course of his practice noted that an extremely acid urine was a feature of the disease. Further, as all his cases had a source of infection somewhere in the body—bad pyorrhoea, acute abscess, middle ear disease, or carious teeth—he was led to believe that the factor causing the destruction of the red blood corpuscle—"haemolysis"—arose in this septic infection.

"In treatment, then," he writes, "there may be two ways of attack in the future, i.e., by breaking the chain, either by directly rendering the hæmolytic ferment inert, or by neutralising the acid toxin. At present I am using only the latter method."

Details of the Treatment.

The following are the details of the treatment as set out by Dr. Forbes himself:—

"As soon as hæmoglobinuria is observed all food of every description is immediately stopped. Nothing but boiled water is given until the urine is clear for three days and alkaline in reaction. This can be carried on for fourteen days or more. Alkali is given according to the formula taken from Professor MacLean's paper:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sodium bicarbonate | 24 oz. |
| Calcium carbonate | 5 oz. |
| Magnesium carbonate (Heavy) | 5 oz. |
| Bismuth oxy-carbonate | 10 drachms. (14 oz.) |

Dose: One flat teaspoonful every two hours in water from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., when a double dose is given. (The dose is about 36 grains.)

"Boiled water is given freely, and a nurse must see that some is taken every half hour. In a bad case the nurse should never leave the patient. Absolute rest is essential. I order the arms to be kept under the blankets and the patient is warned to lie like a log. The windows must be wide open to ensure pure air, as much of the blood is destroyed and its oxygen-carrying capacity thus reduced. It is often of advantage to have the patient's bed moved outside on to the veranda. Air hunger in a really severe case is most distressing to the patient and his relatives.

Three or four doses of calomel, about 1 grain at intervals of half an hour, are very useful. Often they cause a preliminary vomiting of bile which is all to the good, if it does not last too long. An enema of soap and water is given at the outset and enemata of a weak solution of potassium permanganate are administered with advantage twice daily. Antiphlogistine over the kidneys relieves the pain, which is often intense.

"The urine is examined for acidity every time it is passed and samples are kept for comparison. After some experience nurses get very enthusiastic and the necessary increase of the dose of alkali can safely be left to them if the urine gets more acid. After a day or two, if the case is going well, the pulse drops in frequency, the urine gets less acid or neutral, and as this occurs a smaller quantity of the powder is given, but the frequency of administration should remain the same right through the illness, till the urine is free from albumen, and distinctly alkaline. If a relapse occurs, full doses of alkali

must be started again; occasionally one may suspect that a relapse is coming and the alkali may then be increased beforehand.

"If the temperature comes down and remains down, no quinine is given at all. Gradually as the patient improves a careful start with milk can be made, and here I always begin with one part milk to three parts of water. When the reaction of the urine is neutral or fairly alkaline, the increase in the milk can be fairly rapid. After a few days of milk, jelly is given and fruit juice, and then a little oatmeal porridge. Champagne I have absolutely discarded. It increases the acidity of the urine immediately, and in no case have I seen any advantage from its use."

Dr. Forbes concludes with the assurance that the feeling of anxiety customary when treating these cases disappears and cases are approached with a confidence which inspires hope in the patient, a mental attitude which helps greatly to induce recovery.

SMART POLICE WORK IN KENYA.

Tribute to Native Constables.

MR. EDGAR WALLACE must look to his laurels. He has popularised police work and has certainly given the public a better and more intimate understanding of the devoted labours of the guardians of law and order, but Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Police Commissioner in Kenya, seems determined to try to emulate so good an example. In the Report on his department for 1928 he has lightened official detail with stirring incident and true tales of crime which rival the detective novel. Thus we have *The Murder in the Darkened Duka*, *The Strange Case of Lord Delamere's Clothes*, *The Mysterious Cave*, or *Who Stole the Beef?*; *The Dead Man's Thumb* (which convicted his murderer), and several others, each of which might be worked up into quite a good short story.

In lighter vein we are introduced to Corporal Sula Orikinko, a Masai, who, in 1926, won the silver-mounted swagger cane as the best all-round recruit of his squad, was promoted within sixteen months to Second Grade Constable, and in 1928, in spite of his short service, was specially selected in view of his outstanding efficiency for promotion to corporal. Yet there are those who say the Masai are not amenable to military discipline!

Two of the police—one an Mkamba, the other an Mtende—trailed forty or fifty Karamoja who had raided over six hundred cattle from the Suk, and in spite of a "hostile demonstration" by the raiders when they were overtaken in Karamoja territory, put up a bluff, by firing their rifles, which routed the raiders and recovered nearly all the stolen cattle.

A Somali policeman, one Omar Gulaid, pursued single-handed a Native, named Tsutsu, wanted for cattle theft and for stabbing a constable, and after a two-days' chase wounded him in the foot, set on fire the hut in which his quarry had taken refuge, and though shot at twice with arrows by Tsutsu, "plugged" him once more, this time in the shoulder, arrested him, and marched him off to Mombasa. Stout work!

In one case five cattle stolen from the pot-wallopers of northern Laikipia were tracked by the police fifty-five miles into the Samburu country and recovered. A Kavirondo constable gave first aid to an Arab stabbed in a quarrel, and saved his life by treating a cut artery in his forearm and moving him to hospital, where the M.O. in charge declared that the first aid was "very good indeed."

"A sick policeman," writes the Commissioner, "is useless. He must be fit and ready at all times to answer the call of crime in any weather, fair or foul." It looks as if the Force under his command is living up to that high ideal.

PERSONALIA.

Captain F. H. Bustard left London last week for Zanzibar.

Lord and Lady Forester were in Khartoum during mail week.

The Earl of Lovelace is at present hunting in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Kenneth Crossley, B.Sc., is on the water for the Cape *via* the East Coast.

Miss E. M. Pratt, Matron of the European Hospital, Kampala, has retired.

Mr. Eric Martin has resigned from *The African World* to join the staff of *The Daily Herald*.

Sir Algernon and Lady Firth and Lady Willoughby de Broke were recent arrivals at Wadi Halfa.

Madame Cominx, the Swiss traveller, and her party are on their way by car from Kenya to Nigeria.

The appointment of Monsieur Malet as Consul for Belgium in Zanzibar has been officially approved.

The marriage of Mr. Harold McNab and Miss Kathleen Pickford took place recently at Lumbwa.

Mr. A. J. Storey sailed by the "Grantully Castle" on Friday last on his way back to Nyasaland.

Mr. A. A. Legat, O.B.E., the well-known Kenya banker, is expected to arrive in London within a few days.

Colonel Wilkinson, O.C. Troops in Kenya, has assumed command of the Northern Brigade of the K.A.R.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ruggles-Brise, accompanied by Miss A. M. Ruggles-Brise, are on their way back to Dar es Salaam.

The engagement is announced between Captain J. R. B. Armstrong, of Kiambu, and Miss Kathleen Napier, of Nairobi.

Mr. Norbert Jacques, a German novelist and journalist, is touring East and Central Africa on behalf of German newspapers.

Lady de Lisle, the Hon. J. MacLay, and Brigadier-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason have been visiting Khartoum.

The engagement is announced between Mr. I. C. Rafflesath, of Nakuru, Kenya Colony, and Miss Mary Baker, of New Zealand.

Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, Chief Secretary of Uganda, has just left Entebbe for Zanzibar to take up his appointment as British Resident.

Mr. Charles Forster has been sworn as an official member of the Uganda Legislative Council during the absence of Dr. Hunter on leave.

Mr. Ralph Bone recently addressed the Brighton and Hove Rotary Club on the subject of Zanzibar, of which Protectorate he is Crown Counsel.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have left England for the South of France, Egypt and the Sudan, and do not expect to return until April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beazeley, the Sudan manager of the Air Survey Co., Ltd., has been staying in Khartoum while convalescing from paratyphoid.

Mr. R. K. Lloyd, electrical engineer at the Selukwe Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has reached Kenya on his motor trip through Central Africa.

Major Thompson has been elected President of the Trans-Nzoia Farmers' Association for 1930, with Major Dempster as hon. secretary and treasurer.

Mr. T. Campbell Black has been awarded the Mansfield Robinson Gold Trophy for 1929 for his flight from Nairobi to Mombasa and back in one day.

Mr. R. English, until recently Deputy Government Printer in Tanganyika Territory, has left England to take up his appointment as Government Printer in Sierra Leone.

East African Freemasons will learn with interest that £56,892 was collected last week at the eighty-eighth annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Professor Julian Huxley, the zoologist, who recently returned to England from East Africa, has published an account of his adventures amongst the Virunga volcanoes.

Mr. Marius Maxwell, the well-known Kenya settler and big game photographer, left England last week to spend a little while on the Riviera before returning to East Africa.

The East African Mountain Club has been formed under the presidency of Mr. R. O. R. Reusch, and with headquarters at Marangu, Tanganyika Territory. The annual subscription is 10s.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond and Lady Diana Gibb have arrived at Arusha, Tanganyika, and are staying with the Earl of Lovelace, en route for Salisbury, Rhodesia. They expect to be away for about eight weeks.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Kenya, gave high praise at the recent annual dinner of the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association to Dr. T. Farnworth Anderson for his work in the Trans-Nzoia during 1929.

Among those outward-bound by the "Llangibby Castle" are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hayden, Mr. H. T. Martip, Mr. S. H. Ramsey, Capt. H. E. Rydon, Mr. E. R. Sullivan-Taitfour, Mr. N. H. Vicars-Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waterman.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has elected the following officers: Chairman, Mr. S. H. Sayer, vice-chairman, Mr. F. Strange; secretaries, Messrs. Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd.; auditors, Messrs. Gill and Johnson; committee, Messrs. Menkin, Hobbs, and White.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, is visiting Cairo to confer with the High Commissioner prior to the departure of Sir Percy Lorraine for England, in connection with the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which, of course, also concern the Sudan.

Miss Joan Mary Margaret Charlesworth, only daughter of Dr. Francis Charlesworth, M.B., formerly of Zanzibar, and now of 7, Moreton Gardens, S.W. 5, and the late Mrs. Charlesworth, was married last week in London to Mr. Stanworth W. Adey, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Adey, of Cheam House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

The following officers have been elected by the Convention of Associations of Kenya Colony: Chairman, Mr. J. F. H. Harper; vice-chairmen, Mr. C. K. Archer and Captain Patmore; hon. treasurer, Captain H. E. Schwartz; executive, Major Ashford, Sir Robert Shaw, and Messrs. Wright, Murray, Weller, Dunn, and Joyce.

Among the passengers who arrived on Monday by the R.M.S. "Windsor-Castle" from the Cape and who have visited East or Central Africa in the past we recognise the names of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Davis, Admiral Ellison, the Earl of Sefton, Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter, and Mr. and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton.

The following delegates attended the half-yearly session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Eldoret: Nairobi, Messrs. T. A. Wood and W. Tyson; Mombasa, Messrs. P. H. Clarke and Kettles-Roy; Jinja, Messrs. Farley and Aratoon; Eldoret, Messrs. McNab, Mundell, T. J. O'Shea, and Adam. Mr. G. Kemp and Colonel R. B. Turner also attended.

Muthaiga Golf Club has elected the following office bearers for 1930: President, Lord Delamere; vice-presidents, Mr. E. K. Figgis and Mr. W. Wynne; captain, Mr. R. D. England; committee, Major R. W. Milligan, Colonel W. K. Tucker, and Messrs. H. E. Schwartz, E. B. Gill, P. M. Johnstone, W. C. Hunter, F. Moss, E. Gear, C. P. Hirst, E. N. Bergson, J. H. Odum, and A. Holmes.

Among those now on the water for East Africa are Capt. H. E. Eckstein, Mr. G. A. Eckstein, Mrs. J. A. Edmonston, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. I. Fernandes, Mr. G. R. D. Hewson, Mr. D. L. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Leigh, Mrs. J. R. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Purtell, Miss J. Stannell, Mr. G. A. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. W. White, and Mr. D. L. Wright.

THE PRINCE DOWN WITH MALARIA.

His Experiences in the Masai Reserve.

Nairobi, March 2.

THE Prince of Wales and his whole party returned unexpectedly to Nairobi last night by train. Their return is explained by the fact that the Prince is slightly indisposed. The following bulletin was issued from Government House this afternoon: "The Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of subtropical malaria, and has returned to Nairobi in consequence. The fever is following its normal course, and it is anticipated that His Royal Highness will be quite well in a few days.

The aeroplane has been playing an increasingly useful part in the Prince's holiday. It has enabled him to spend many enjoyable hours flying over the game-stocked country of the Masai Reserve. Captain Campbell Black, managing director of the Wilson Airways, on Wednesday took the Moth machine "Knight of the Mist" to the Prince's camp at his request. The bush near the camp was cleared to provide a temporary landing ground.

The first day Captain Black, accompanied by Baron von Blixen, carried out an aerial survey over the Voi area, nearly two hundred miles away, where a second landing ground had been made in the heart of a sisal plantation. While flying the airmen saw one of the largest herds of buffalo ever known in Baron von Blixen's experience. The first indication was a lone bull standing in a clearing. When the animal was disturbed by the sound of the aeroplane's engine there gathered around it hundreds of buffaloes. The airmen reported this experience on their return to camp, and the Prince was much disappointed that he had missed it.

The Prince files with Capt. Campbell Black.

On Friday morning the Prince went up at an early hour, flying through a thick cloudbank. When the machine emerged into the sunlight several thousand feet over the camp the Prince was rewarded with a wonderful view of the snow-covered peaks of Kilimanjaro, rising from the flat upper surface of the white cloudbanks. He said that his only regret was that he had forgotten to take his camera with him.

In the daytime the Prince trekked miles through the bush, seeking tripping for his cinema camera. He planted his stand in the likeliest spots, carefully selecting cover, and exposed hundreds of feet of film unworried by the presence of animals. With Captain Finch-Hatton and Baron von Blixen, the Prince is reported to have obtained some fine pictures of lions and other big game. It is stated that the Prince declined to shoot anything at the Kiu camp owing to the fact that he was in a game reserve, refusing to take advantage of his privileged position.—Times telegram.

A Masai Lion Hunt Filmed.

Last Friday the Prince filmed a lion hunt by Masai. Four lions were surrounded in a shallow donga near Kiu; two broke the circle and escaped, but the other two, including a fine black-maned animal, were killed by spear thrusts. His Royal Highness congratulated the warriors, who pressed the Royal visitor to accept the skins, but the Prince declined, saying he never accepted trophies which were not the result of his own efforts.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that the Prince continues to improve from the attack of malaria, that no complications have occurred, and that his complete recovery is expected at an early date. He intends to proceed to Uganda next Sunday.

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Camp Fire Comments.

A Nine-Foot Mamba.

A farmer in the Northern Transvaal states that while driving his tractor with a disc harrow behind, a black mamba invaded the machine. Afraid to jump off because of the harrow, the farmer climbed on to the tractor seat; but the snake, coming into contact with some hot metal, fell off and was "spificated" by the harrow. The snake measured 9 ft. 3 in. in length, which is a good size for this breed of snake.

The Six Toes of the Nandi Bear.

That the notorious Nandi bear has six toes is by now quite an article of faith, though zoology is without record of any mammal having, normally, six digits. Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., quashes quite decisively but kindly two of the Nandi bear records. The first, a six-toed spoor, he exposes as a "composite impression," two toes of the same foot of a hyena having become superposed on the normal four-toed impress; the other, a skin obtained at 6,000 feet in the Ntungwe valley and determined in London as that of a young spotted hyena, had the plantar pad bisected so that when the skin was flattened two toe-like projections, an outer and an inner, were brought into serial alignment with the four normal digits. Another good tale gone West!

Breeding African Animals in Confinement.

Any East Africans who think of starting a private Zoo when they retire—like that of Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake—will be interested in the prospect of breeding African animals in confinement. Mr. D. Seth-Smith, the Curator of Mammals at Regent's Park, finds that monkeys and apes will occasionally produce young and rear them successfully; lions are the most easily bred but need refreshing with wild stock from time to time; the hardier species of antelopes breed in captivity and the progeny can be disposed of, but the smaller are somewhat susceptible to cold and have to be kept in warmed houses, in which conditions breeding is uncertain; zebras, giraffes, and hippos will breed (so that Horace, Horatia, and their little one need not be absent from a well-conducted private menagerie); but civet cats, mongooses, and hyenas are sterile in captivity.

Locust Exhibition at the Natural History Museum.

The locust menace has been so serious recently in East Africa that East Africans home on leave will do well to pay a visit to the Natural History Museum in the Cromwell Road; S.W. 7, where a new case has been placed on exhibition in the Central Hall to illustrate the locust plague and the agencies, natural and artificial, by which it is to some extent controlled. Examples of various kinds of swarming locusts are

exhibited, and drawings and specimens to show the life-history of a typical species. Photographs of the devastation caused by the scourge and of operations for combating it are included, and also specimens or representations of some of the numerous birds, insects, and other natural enemies of the pest. One of these, a hunting wasp (*Sphex aegyptius*), is seen in the act of dragging to its burrow, as food for its future grub, a locust which it has paralysed with its sting.

African Rivers which run both Ways.

If a traveller, just returned from Central Africa, were to tell an average British audience that certain African rivers reverse the direction of their stream, that though proceeding in the same direction he was going up-stream one day and down-stream the next, and that the course of the river depended on the locality of the rainfall, it is probable that they would be incredulous and call it a "Nandi bear story." Travel, however, does expand the mind, and Africa can be relied upon to produce something strange and new.

No less an authority than General Jan Smuts publicly declared in his lecture, "Livingstone afd After," that the whole region between the Zambezi and Kwando rivers "is so flat that in the rainy season one can go backwards and forwards from one river to the other by innumerable channels, and the direction of the flow depends on the locality where the rain happens to fall, so that there is the confusing appearance of the water flowing in one direction at one time and in the opposite direction at another."

Shooting Increases Lions' Fertility.

"React" is a very popular word just now; it is the fashion to talk of "reactions" to various influences and stimuli, and of all reactions those of wild African animals are of great interest to East Africans. Some of them are surprising. Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, the Warden for so many years of the Kruger National Park, vouches for the fact that the more lions are shot the greater their fertility! In a paper on the management of a National Park in Africa he states that for many years it was the custom in the Sabi Reserve, which afterwards became the Kruger Park, to keep down the lions and leopards by hunting on the part of the white staff. It was found that a bag of about two hundred lions *per annum* kept the species to a more or less mean level. But a very interesting natural compensation was discovered. The more the lions were kept down in numbers and the less competition there was among the survivors for food, the more reproductive they became. Lionesses not only bred more frequently than ordinarily, but produced and reared at least twice as many cubs as under strictly natural conditions. No one can dispute the statement of so able and experienced a Game Warden as Colonel Hamilton, and the factor he thus reveals must in the future always be taken into account when the "reactions" of African *fera natura* to artificial conditions are discussed.

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

MR. ORMSBY-GORE'S WORK FOR THE EMPIRE.

"ALL East Africans owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, regarding whom the following paragraph appeared in *The Times* of Friday last:—

"Additional interest was lent to Mr. Ormsby-Gore's speech to his constituents last night by the knowledge that an attempt had been made to persuade the Unionist agent in the division to transfer his allegiance to Lord Beaverbrook's new organisation. Similar attempts, no doubt, are being made in other parts of the country, but the case of Mr. Ormsby-Gore affords a peculiarly clear test of the sincerity of those who profess to be working impartially for the Imperial cause. No man in recent years has done more devoted and practical work for the development and consolidation of the Empire, and more particularly of the Crown Colonies, on which (in the absence of any enthusiasm for free trade in the Dominions) Lord Beaverbrook has fallen back for support. If Mr. Ormsby-Gore, of all people, is to be undermined in his own constituency; there must be an end of all pretence that the real purpose of the United Empire Party bears the remotest relation to its name."

Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere have since stated that they have made no attempt to persuade Mr. Ormsby-Gore's agent to transfer his allegiance to their new party.

INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA.

In the course of an article on indirect rule in East Africa contributed to the current number of *The Empire Review*, Mr. J. de G. Delmege, who served for twenty years in Uganda, writes:—

"The District Commissioner (in Buganda), fresh from a non-treaty province where his word is law, is prone to chafe bitterly on finding his benevolently autocratic intentions countered politely but firmly by the overriding orders of the Native authorities at the centre. These, on their part, are not unnaturally suspicious of a remote white official whose very efficiency but stresses centrifugal tendencies in a kingdom the unity of which they feel it their bounden duty to their monarch to emphasise.

"The appointments to lesser district chieftainships often provide good examples of this friction. The District Commissioner has his eye on a good local candidate, possibly an erstwhile interpreter, trained in his office, well acquainted with modern methods, intelligent, quick, and likely to 'get a move on.' He finds to his indignation that the Native Government prefers to nominate someone else, maybe from another district, maybe of an older and less progressive type. But it is a firm principle of administration that the Protectorate Government limits its powers to the approval or rejection of the nominee put forward by the Native Government. We do not initiate. Friendly persuasion is another matter."

ON THE SLOPES OF MOUNT KENYA.

WRITING in *The Glasgow Herald* on the subject of Mount Kenya, Mr. Allan V. Insloe says:—

"A belt, miles deep, of impenetrable bamboos rings this wonderful and little-known area right round, excepting in the north, where the climate is dry. Myriads of bamboos grow all close together, like the walls of a stockade, and man can only pass with the aid of axe and bush-knife—slow progress, like the white ants building a tunnel. The elephants have their own Imperial Highways from north to south and east to west.

"These bamboos do not penetrate little by little into the forest which lies below, but cease to grow suddenly, as if planted by man. There is some natural, silent barrier which prevents them spreading, for they can be transplanted and grow well even in Nairobi.

"Excepting where there are paths, and there are but two or three in a hundred miles or more, a white man cannot enter the forests of Mount Kenya without a Native guide or a knife to mark his path. Only one who has been lost unarmed amidst the camphor trees can fully realise the helplessness of man without his brain-invented tools. The daintiest lady in all England could not walk through those tree ferns or begonia bushes without informing all the unseen animals for miles exactly where she was, but the clumsy forest rhino with his immense horn can come and go without a sound, and track a man for hours through the trees."

A NATIVE ON NATIVE CUSTOMS.

A LETTER written by Johnstone Kenyatta, Secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, to *The Manchester Guardian*, contains the following statements:—

"The wearing of anklets of polished iron wire is in no way the result of orders from the men, but is considered as an ornament by the (African) women and girls themselves, in the same way that English ladies wear heavy fur coats. I agree that these articles of adornment are unnecessarily cumbersome; but what can mere man do in the matter if woman has set her heart on the wearing of them? One of the chief differences between the women of Africa and the women of Europe is that the more educated the African woman becomes the more she dispenses with unnecessary ornaments; whereas with her European sister the reverse process takes place, and in this country the more educated and cultured a woman is the more she will weigh herself down with diamond tiaras, bangles, pendants, and whatnot, often to the detriment of her husband's bank balance.

"Nor does a great fallacy exist than that our girls are sold as goods and chattels. No self-respecting father in either England or Kenya wants his daughter to be espoused to a pauper; and it is as earnest of his good intentions and social integrity that the African bridegroom-to-be presents his future father-in-law with some cattle or sheep. Moreover, the father realises that a man who is prepared to part with what is often a substantial slice of his capital on his betrothed's behalf is more likely to love and cherish her than a man who makes no sacrifice on her account."

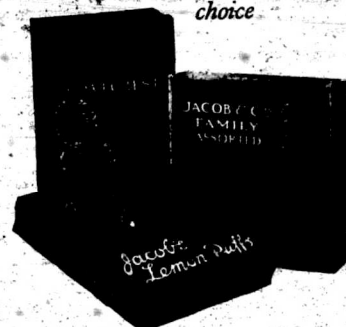
Which may sound more convincing to readers in England than to readers in Africa.

MR. W. B. MUMFORD ON NATIVE EDUCATION.

AN interesting lecture was given at Victoria League House, London, on Monday, by Mr. W. B. Mumford, Principal of the Maligali Native School, Tanganyika Territory. Mrs. Amery, wife of the late Secretary of State, was in the chair. Mr. Mumford showed numerous slides depicting Native life in Tanganyika, and explained the system by which Natives are now being taught subjects more befitting their future mode of life; previously, he recalled, they were taught subjects which often were of no use in after life. Sir Benjamin Robertson said he was glad to notice that Tanganyika was taking to heart the lesson learnt by India, which was now overcrowded with clerks, to the detriment and shortage of skilled artisans.

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£6,680,000 FOR EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Guaranteed Loan Committee.

THE Report of the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee just issued by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 3494, 4d.) covers the period from July, 1926, to September, 1929, and makes interesting reading; the functions of the Loan Committee have now been taken over by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

From the figures and recommendations given in detail below it will be seen that a wide discrepancy exists between the amount recommended by the Loan Committee for railway, road, and lake service development in Nyasaland, and the statement made in the House of Commons last week. As published by *East Africa*, Dr. Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated that approximately £3,000,000 would be needed for the Zambezi Bridge, while the recommendations of the Loan Committee allow for a total of less than £2,500,000 for that and other works. This point is dealt with in greater detail elsewhere in this issue.

With regard to Tanganyika road development the Report states *inter alia*—

“Since our last report was presented (in 1926) definite surveys of the routes of the proposed roads from Iringa to Tukuyu, and from Dodoma to Arusha have been carried out. Definite allocations have been made of £68,500 for the Iringa-Tukuyu road, and of £60,250 for the Dodoma-Arusha road, plus £12,000 for a bridge to carry the former road over the Ruaha River. In addition, the allocation for various roads has been increased to £82,078, and an allocation of £27,950 has been made to cover the cost of the staff and plant required for the roads financed from Loan Funds.”

The present total allocation for this purpose is, therefore, £251,678.

Eventual Grant of over £9,400,000.

Total allocations recommended for the whole of East Africa reach £6,680,020, with provisional reservation for a further amount of £1,589,844, bringing the sum total to £8,269,864. It is added that since the Development Advisory Committee took over the Loan Committee's work, other allocations have been recommended of a substantial amount so that the eventual total will considerably surpass the original estimate and recommendation of £9,438,836.

SCHEDULE OF ALLOCATIONS.

A.—RAILWAYS.

| | Amount recommended or reserved in Report of July, 1926 | Amount recommended by Committee to date | Total requirements so far as can be foreseen; approximate only |
|---|--|---|--|
| KENYA-UGANDA RAILWAY. | | | |
| <i>(a) Uganda.</i> | | | |
| 1. Soroti-Lira Extension | 700,000 | — | 700,000 |
| It is understood that this project has been abandoned for the present, but a provisional allocation has been retained to meet possible railway development in this or other directions. | | | |
| 2. Jinja-Kampala | 700,000 | 493,178 | 493,178 |
| <i>(b) Uganda and Kenya.</i> | | | |
| 3. General Improvements | 1,400,000 | — | — |
| The whole of this sum has been found from revenue or from the proceeds of the 1927-28 Kenya Loan. | | | |

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

| | £ | £ | £ |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| 4. Tabora-Mwanza | 700,000 | 697,000 | 697,000 |
| 5. Moshi-Arusha | 280,000 | 323,000 | 323,000 |
| 6. Iramba Plateau (formerly Itigi-Mkalama) | 660,000 | 576,000 | 576,000 |
| 7. Surveys | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| 8. General Railway Improvements | 634,708 | 778,656 | 1,200,000 |
| The whole of the £778,656 will have been spent by April, 1930. Plans of further expenditure have been formulated. | | | |
| 9. Relaying Tanga line | — | 147,500 | 147,500 |
| The work should be completed shortly. | | | |
| NYASALAND. | | | |
| 10. Zambezi Bridge and connected schemes | 1,500,000 | 2,286,980 | 2,286,980 |
| See also items 17 and 31. The Committee recommended the allocation of this sum, but it is understood that subsequent estimates involve so substantial an alteration of the total cost that it has been necessary for the Colonial Development Advisory Committee to reconsider the whole scheme. | | | |
| 11. Surveys. | | | |
| (a) Railway Extension | £24,039 | | |
| (b) General Economic | £8,500 | 45,539 | 45,539 |
| (c) Zambezi Bridge Technical | £13,000 | | |
| | £45,539 | | |
| Total Railways | £6,620,708 | £5,393,853 | £6,515,197 |

B.—PORTS AND HARBOURS.

| | £ | £ | £ |
|---|------------|----------|----------|
| KENYA. | | | |
| 12. Kilindj | 1,800,000 | | |
| Nothing will be required. | | | |
| TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. | | | |
| 13. Dar es Salaam Harbour | 475,000 | 222,500 | 475,000 |
| It is not proposed to proceed at present with more than the expenditure of £222,500. Further expenditure will, however, be required eventually. | | | |
| 14. Improvements to existing wharfage | 85,000 | 93,868 | 93,868 |
| Work nearly completed. | | | |
| 15. Mwanza Port Improvements | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Completed. | | | |
| NORTHERN RHODESIA. | | | |
| 16. Musende Port Improvements | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Completed. | | | |
| NYASALAND. | | | |
| 17. Lake Service | | 96,375 | 96,375 |
| See also items 10 and 31. | | | |
| Total Ports and Harbours | £2,365,500 | £418,243 | £670,743 |



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| Windsor Magazine | .. 0 15 0 | Modern Pictorial | .. 1 10 0 | | |
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C.—ROADS, WATERWAYS, RESEARCH, EXPENSES OF ISSUE, &c., &c.

| | £ | £ | £ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| UGANDA. | | | |
| 18. Kampala Water Supply | | 106,000 | 106,000 |
| Work in progress. | | | |
| TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. | | | |
| 19. Various roads proposed | 73,128 | 82,978 | 82,978 |
| 20. Iringa-Tukuyu road | | 68,500 | 68,500 |
| 21. Dodoma-Arusha road | | 60,250 | 60,250 |
| £47,000 will have been spent by the end of the current year. | | | |
| 22. Ruaha Bridge | 150,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Work should be completed shortly. | | | |
| 23. Road construction staff and plant | | 27,950 | 27,950 |
| 24. Geological Survey | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 25. Tsetse Fly Research | | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| The money is being spent on a five-year programme. | | | |
| 26. Amani | 4,000 | | |
| This will be found from revenue. | | | |
| 27. Expenses of £2,000,000 Loan | | 53,746 | 53,746 |
| NORTHERN RHODESIA. | | | |
| 28. Various roads | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Work nearing completion. | | | |
| 29. Survey of Upper Zambezi | 5,000 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| 30. Mazabuka Research Station | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| NYASALAND. | | | |
| 31. Road Construction. See under items 10 and 17. | | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| VARIOUS. | | | |
| 32. Expenses of issue of loans for £8,000,000 (approximately) | | | 216,000 |
| Total Roads, Research, Expenses of Issue, &c. | £452,128 | £867,924 | £1,083,924 |
| GRAND TOTALS. | | | |
| A. Railways | 6,620,708 | 5,393,853 | 6,515,197 |
| B. Ports and Harbours | 2,366,000 | 418,243 | 520,743 |
| C. Roads, Research, Expenses of Issue, &c. | 452,128 | 867,924 | 1,083,924 |
| | £9,438,836 | £6,680,020 | £8,269,864 |

It is interesting to note that the amounts shown in the second Schedule to the Act were £6,500,000, £2,500,000, and £1,000,000, respectively, under these three heads.

THE ANTWERP COLONIAL EXHIBITION.
British East African Participation.

As we announced last week, arrangements have now been made for the British East African Dependencies to be represented at the Antwerp Colonial Exhibition. About half of the space available will, we understand, be devoted to a coffee demonstration.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, will be glad to hear from any fluent French-speaking East Africans who will be on leave between April and October, and who will be able to spare some time to assist at Antwerp.

PROPOSED EAST AFRICAN AMALGAMATION.
Pourparlers between four Belgian Companies.

East Africa is authorised to state that the Belgian Compagnie du Kivu and its three sister companies, the East African General Mining Company, the Societe de Plantations et d'Elevage du Kivu, and the Societe Miniere Agricole et Forestiere du Tanganyika, are considering amalgamation in one company, which would operate in the Kivu district of the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, and in Tanganyika Territory, and extend its activities to mining, planting, ranching, transport, and general commerce.

THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO ROUTE.

THE 48-page supplement to *The Illustrated London News* entitled "The Cape-to-Cairo Route" is a fine piece of Empire propaganda and a practical demonstration of the gradual fulfilment of Rhodes's dream. The supplement has been prepared by Mr. Leo Weintal, editor of *The African World*, and among the contributions are special articles by General Smuts, Lord Baden-Powell, the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, Sir Abe and Lady Bailey, Sir Otto Beit, Sir Louis Franck, Mr. L. E. Boxall, Mr. G. H. Lepper, and others. The printing is excellent and the many illustrations are beautifully reproduced. A criticism, however, that may be made with justification is the scant treatment of Kenya and Uganda and the omission of an article on Tanganyika Territory, though Abyssinia is given a page and the Sudan two pages.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received an official cable from the Tanganyika Railway authorities stating that through running of goods trains has now been resumed on the Central Railway.

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WHAT SHOULD A TYPIST BE PAID?

What minimum salary should be paid to a typist in Nairobi? From a recent debate in the Municipal Council it appears that £20 per month is considered by most of the Councillors to be the least which should be offered to a competent person.

ELEPHANTS KILLED ON THE LINE.

Four elephants are reported to have been killed by a train between Caia and Inhamatange, in the Mozambique Territory. Have similar accidents occurred on British East African railways? Rhinos and smaller animals have been killed fairly frequently, but we do not recall a case of elephant suffering death on the line.

DR. SCHNEE AGAIN.

Dr. Schnee, the ex-Governor of German East Africa, declared in the Reichstag last week that British methods of dealing with German private property seized during the War were a gross infraction of the Treaty of Versailles. It would be very interesting to hear Dr. Schnee's views of the seizure of British private property by the Germans in what was then German East Africa.

ZANZIBAR'S TRADE IN 1929.

An official statement of the trade of Zanzibar during 1929 shows that trade imports amounted to 168,99,895 rupees, an increase of 451,884 rupees over the total for the previous twelve months. Domestic exports, at 156,64,688 rupees, were 1,796,913 rupees higher than in 1928. 155,139 cwt. of cloves were exported, as against 151,557 cwt. in 1928, and 319,272 cwt. of copra as against 305,772 cwt. in 1928.

TO RESTRICT CREDIT TERMS.

The time is becoming ripe, says a report issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, for Oversea interest more fully to support local efforts to restrict absurd credit terms. The general tone of East African trade has considerably improved, and is still on the up-grade, a particularly good sign being that the agricultural implement firms in Kenya all report increased business. There is greater confidence in the future outlook, and capital investment is again on the increase.

MONKEYS AND BILHARZIA.

Dr. T. W. M. Cameron, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who has been on a visit to the West Indies, made, while in St. Kitts, the notable discovery that the wild monkeys are natural reservoirs, for infection with intestinal bilharziosis, which occurs not infrequently in the inhabitants of that island. This discovery will, no doubt, have an important bearing on the problem of bilharziosis in tropical Africa, in some parts of which, especially the Sudan, it is one of the most disabling of diseases.

TANGANYIKA'S £10,800,000 OF TRADE IN 1929.

The Governor of Tanganyika has notified the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the total value of the trade of the Territory during 1929 was £10,805,522, of which £4,285,952 represents the value of imports, £3,988,365 the value of exports, and £2,531,205 the value of transit trade, chiefly with the Belgian Congo. As compared with the figures for 1928, the value of imports and of the transit trade increased by 14.7% and 22.8% respectively, but the value of exports fell by 3.9%. The decrease was due to drought and the depredations of locusts, which necessitated the prohibition of the export of grain for three months of the year in the interests of the Natives.

BREVITIES.

The London Zoo is to be open to visitors until 11 p.m. on Thursdays during June, July, and August. A fund has been opened for making a road from Chitambo to Dr. Livingstone's grave, forty miles away.

A Dar es Salaam Arab has been fined £15 for ill-treating a hippopotamus, which had been starved to death.

The number of children who used the Lady Northey Home, Nairobi, during 1929 averaged from fifteen to thirty per month.

The chief engineer of the East African Power and Lighting Co. stated at a Nairobi inquest that Natives are peculiarly susceptible to electric shocks.

A protocol defining the frontier between the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia was signed in Brussels.

"Dated Coffee" is being sold and advertised in the United States, so that buyers may be sure of obtaining coffee roasted during the week of purchase.

The annual report of the Oversea Section of the Forum Club, under the chairmanship of Lady Moore-Guggisberg, shows a large increase in membership.

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THE Northern Rhodesian mining market has all the characteristics of a toy balloon, with a leak in it. Someone gives it a good blow, and the balloon fills with (hot) air. Having been tied up securely at the mouthpiece (i.e., the affiliated Anglo-American Minerals Separation-Selection Trust interests), the balloon floats gaily. Soon, however, it is noticed that there is a gradual deflation, and the balloon comes down to earth again; then the process is repeated. However, the leak becomes larger as each successive strain is placed upon it, and eventually there comes a day when the balloon is incapable of holding any more air, and is discarded—a broken and useless toy.

During February the Congo Border balloon soared to the skies, carrying with it, to a lesser degree, the dead weight of Byanga, M'kubwa and N'changa. The leak is now plainly visible, prices sink slowly and definitely, and unless some new form of financial puncture patch is forthcoming, they will continue to drop. Nothing can avoid the eventual flight of small investors (if any) and speculators from these stocks in the course of time, and the sooner prices find a genuine level the better it will be for everybody. If one of these companies suddenly startled the world by declaring a dividend it would become obvious how much the future had been discounted—over-discounted—and prices would consequently flop with the rapidity of an omelette on a cold plate. There must be few genuine investors in these companies, apart from the associated interests, who are forced to hold large blocks of shares, or American metal interests, who have been forced to purchase millions of pounds worth in an endeavour to have some sort of a "say" in the control of the world's future copper production.

THE quarterly progress report of the Rhodesian Selection Trust is to hand, and is conspicuous for the attention paid to Mufulira. A large map accompanies the report, showing numerous black dots, which represent borsholes. The values of these are given in detail at the foot of the map. The directors of this company certainly cannot be said to waste time, but their publicity efforts obviously pre-empt a preparatory barrage to the public issue of Mufulira shares in the near future. Only a fortnight ago the announcement was made, on this page, of the formation of a £600,000 company to take over Mufulira, that all the 2s. shares had been taken up "privately," and that these would be issued to the public "at a later date"—no doubt at a heavy premium. The directors of the Rhodesian Selection Trust have their sensitive fingers on the financial pulse of London, and so these shares may be expected to make their appearance at the appropriate moment. Further publicity is needed, however, to "encourage developments" before a real scoop can be made, and added interest would be lent if these varied in tone from previous ones. What about finding a high gold content in the ore, as well as copper?

AT the Chartered Company's meeting on February 25 Sir Edmund Davis was asked to stand up and say a few kind words on behalf of Northern Rhod-

esia. A sheaf of statistics was trotted out, and the usual line of argument taken, but one distinctly new note must have caused many a listener to gasp with astonishment. Broken Hill, said Sir Edmund, "is amply provided with funds," and needs no reconstruction or further capital! Perhaps Broken Hill has followed the example of the Chartered Company and has been having a little flutter on the Stock Exchange. At any rate, with their knowledge this would probably be more profitable than working a zinc mine on the greater tonnage greater loss principle.

THE fifty-sixth edition of "The Stock Exchange Year Book," published by Thomas Skinner and Co. at 50s., contains, as usual, comprehensive and accurate data relating to every public company registered on the London Stock Exchange, with details of its activities, directorate, management, capital, and past dividends. It is a common mistake for business men residing abroad to imagine that this book is of use only in England, but many a business in East Africa, or elsewhere, trading with England, will find in this volume essential information difficult to obtain elsewhere. The field covered represents Government securities and loans, banks, railways, mining, and, in fact, every form of commerce undertaken by companies registered in Great Britain, no matter in what country their operations lie. If the price asked for the book appears high, it must be remembered that there are no less than three thousand five hundred pages within its covers.

Options held over the zinc mine in Northern Rhodesia are, I hear, likely to be exercised. This little mine has proved a veritable Golconda to the fortunate proprietors. It is not stated, in my *communiqué*, who the option holders are, but it is safe to say that if the Broken Hill interests had not "turned down" this proposition when it was put to them some two or three years ago, they would have been able to buy a very valuable property at a price greatly below what will have to be paid for it now.

Rhodesian Broken Hill report that their progress is still slow, but outputs have been on the higher side during the last few months. Vanadium production has again been commenced, and it is hoped that a substantial revenue will be earned from this source. We have heard this before, and there has always been a quite justifiable reason why they have not; but there should be no insuperable difficulties in finding a suitable market, and at a suitable price.

Inyaminga Petroleum, Ltd., have restarted drilling operations, after their recent inactivity, and the directors state that developments are progressing, and intensifying in interest. This, unfortunately, appears to be a stock phrase, for although drilling has been going on for some years now, there seems little immediate prospect of encountering oil.

MAKE your weighing PROFITABLE

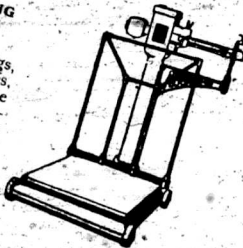
Install the Avery 282 Platform Weigher for quicker, more accurate, more reliable service. Like all Avery products, the 282 Platform Weigher is built to last. It will stand up to hard use—plenty of it—but should a breakage occur the broken part can easily be replaced. All the components of the 282 Platform Weigher are made to gauge.



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SOHO FOUNDRY
BIRMINGHAM.

PROFITABLE POINTS THE SELF-ADJUSTING BEARINGS

The hardened steel bearings which carry the Knife edges are self-adjusting and—like the Knife edges themselves—can easily be replaced in case of accident. To further eliminate friction on the Knife edges, hardened renewable friction buttons take any side thrust.



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PETROLEUM
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 "PETROCINE"

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POMADES AND PERFUMES for BAZAAR AND DUKA TRADE.

"PETROCINE" PETROLEUM JELLY,
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 PLANTS AGAINST CUT-WORMS.**

Recommended by Director of Agriculture.

Samples on application to—

The DUX CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS Co. Ltd.,
 Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.3.

Agents holding stock in Kenya—

J. W. MILLIGAN & Co., Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

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EARTH BORER

Drills holes in any, including stony, soil to 100 ft. length, at any angle. Indispensable to Rubber, Tea, Coffee, etc. Plantations, Fencing, Dock and Harbour, etc. Contractors, Nurserymen, Farmers, etc. Well-borers, Railway, Telegraph, Telephone, etc. Mining, Prospecting, Sanitary, Civil Engineers, Golf Clubs, etc.

Prices of complete Outfits, 2 1/2" diam. :—
 80ft. 214/6s. 50ft. 219/6s. 75ft. 226/6s.
 100ft. 232/6s.

4ft. long—2in. 29/-, 3in. 35/-, 4in. 48/-, 5in. 46/-,
 6in. 47/-, 10in. 48/-, 12in. 49/-, 14in. 55/-, 16in. 55/-,
 18in. 105/-, 20in. 115/-, 22in. 125/-, 24in. 135/-,
 Steel Extension Rods, 36in. long—For 2-12in.
 Bore: 15/-; for 14-24in. 25/-.

**LANG LONDON, LEM
 GARAGE BUILDING, LONDON, E.C.1**
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(BRITISH)

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Head Office: 80, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
 Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI.

"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.

Sixty-one aeroplanes landed at Wady Halfa, Sudan, during December.

Kenya is making efforts to open up markets for cheese in India and Egypt.

Tanganyika has now a night letter telegram service at a rate of 2s. for fifty words.

The Shell Co. of East Africa, Ltd., is to erect a new building in Nairobi at a cost of £75,000.

Mr. Middleton, a director of Armstrong, Whitworth, Ltd., was in Kampala during mail week.

Kivu coffee planters have decided in principle to participate at the Antwerp Colonial Exhibition.

142,386 tons of produce, valued at 884,977,000 frs., were imported by Belgium from the Congo during 1929.

Traffic returns from the Mombasa-Dar es Salaam telephone line are stated to have fallen short of expectations.

A recent traffic census taken in Nairobi showed that over 2,000 motor cars entered the town between 7 and 9 a.m.

Sudan imports in 1929 totalled £5,915,203. The exports were valued at £6,314,410, of which Great Britain absorbed 81.6%.

Prospecting on Lakes Eyasi, Manyara, Balanga, and Singida, where salt deposits exist, is prohibited by the Tanganyika Administration.

The East Africa and Uganda Land and Development Company, Ltd., and Majani, Ltd., have been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies.

Ndola is apparently no longer in the running as a site for the future capital of Northern Rhodesia, owing to inadequate water supply and general health reasons.

The Kenya Cost of Living Commission reported that the cost of imported articles is 78%, of local produce 42%, and of bread 147% higher than in England.

The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways has intimated that sufficient money to rebuild Mombasa station will be provided in the 1931 Estimates.

The new telephone line from Nairobi to Nakuru will be in operation by June, whilst the Nairobi-Limuru line is expected to be ready in January next, and the Nairobi-Mombasa line to be started in June.

According to a telegram received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Kenya's domestic exports during 1929 were valued at £2,745,909, and those of Uganda at £4,274,755.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory during November totalled £459,919, against imports totalling £447,785. Belgium was the largest buyer of sisal, and Germany the largest sender of printed cotton goods.

The Coffee Planters Union recently entertained the South African Students Rugby Team to afternoon coffee, instead of tea. Each guest was presented with a 10 lb. bag of Kenya coffee as a souvenir of the visit.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques reports that the Purchases Commission of the local Government Treasury is calling for tenders, to be presented in Lourenço Marques by May 15, for the supply of chemicals, drugs, dressings, chemical and laboratory apparatus for Public Health Service. Firms desirous of offering material of British manufacture can obtain further particulars of this call for tenders upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number B.X. 6193 should be quoted.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 5s. per insertion; three consecutive insertions for the price of two. For Box No. advertisements there is an additional charge of 1s. per insertion towards cost of forwarding replies. Advertisements reaching "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning 11 a.m. will appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

HOUSE TO LET.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Furnished house, four bedrooms, dining room, lounge hall, garage, and tennis court, to be let. Moderate terms to good tenant. Apply Box No. 195, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRE Freehold Agricultural and Dairy FARM. 600 acres cultivated. Excellent dairy business. Situated near the largest mining and commercial centres of N. Rhodesia, Bwana M'kubwa and Ndola. Full particulars Box 13, Bwana M'kubwa, N. Rhodesia.

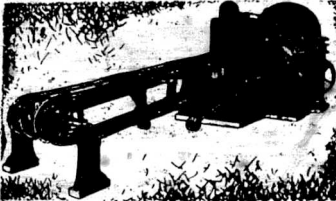
POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

MAN, 27, good birth, experience Native labour, proficient Swahili, extensive knowledge dog and poultry breeding, secretarial qualifications, desires post with prospects; willing work for keep at commencement. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 202, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

ESTATES MANAGEMENT POSITION WANTED.

SCOTSMAN seeks CHANGE. Abstainer. Experienced in CATTLE RANCHING, FIBRE GROWING (hemp and flax), OIL SEEDS, including TUNG OIL, COFFEE, CEREALS and SORGHUMS. Thorough knowledge of Company work, including ACCOUNTANCY. Languages, Portuguese and Spanish. Married. Responsible position sought, and open to consider a proposition which includes salary and share in results.
Write Box M 557, c/o DAWSON'S ADVERTISING SERVICE, 118, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

THE ROBEY SUPERDECOR



THE Robey Superdecor embodies many important developments suggested by an expert whom we recently sent to East Africa to make a special study of present day conditions. The re-designed machine embodies improvements for gripping the leaf nearer the butt end, and a wider drum and concave for dealing with this part of the leaf. This results in a much gentler treatment and a higher percentage of fibre extraction. Another important new feature is that a special arrangement of concave clearance adjustment as developed by Major Notcutt is fitted, enabling easy and frequent adjustment to be made while running. An illustrated booklet, containing specification, will gladly be sent on request.

Enquiries are also invited for Oil Engines and Steam Engines for use as prime movers. As makers of all classes of engines to meet the requirements of various countries, we are always able to supply the type most suited to local conditions.

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ROBEY & Co., Ltd.

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Spare parts stocked.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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ESTABLISHED over 80 YEARS.

Successfully withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa.

PERMANENT COLOURS.

EFFICIENT PROTECTION.

PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GALVANIZED IRON.

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Works: -Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England.

CLIMAX MADE IN ENGLAND. CLINKER

ANY JOB PAINT CHAIN CRAMP

NEW MODEL

CRAMPTON BROTHERS LTD PIN & HOLE ADJUSTING WASH CRAMP

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STEEL SLIDING PARALLEL VICE

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CRAMPTON BROTHERS LTD, HOLLIS CROFT.
ESTD 1850
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

CLIMAX SHEFFIELD ENGLAND CLINKER

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THE demand at the auctions this week was irregular, and steady prices were obtained for good to fine qualities, but the medium and lower grades are rather easier.

Kenya.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| "A" sizes | 92s. od. to 138s. od. |
| "B" " | 80s. od. to 113s. 6d. |
| "C" " | 49s. od. to 82s. od. |
| Peaberry | 85s. od. to 145s. od. |
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 125s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 99s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 54s. od. to 58s. od. |
| Peaberry | 113s. 6d. to 120s. od. |
| Ungraded | 52s. od. to 67s. od. |

Uganda.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| "A" sizes | 62s. 6d. to 72s. od. |
| "B" " | 50s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 56s. od. to 75s. od. |
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 67s. od. |
| Second sizes | 61s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 45s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 68 od. |
| Robusta | 48s. od. to 50s. 6d. |

Toro.

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| First sizes | 72s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 62s. 6d. to 64s. od. |
| Third sizes | 52s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 61s. od. |

Tanganyika.

Arusha.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 100s. od. to 110s. od. |
| Second sizes | 55s. od. to 76s. od. |
| Third sizes | 39s. od. to 60s. od. |
| Peaberry | 90s. od. to 100s. od. |

Kilimanjaro.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| First sizes | 105s. od. to 134s. 6d. |
| Second sizes | 70s. od. to 87s. od. |
| Third sizes | 35s. od. to 65s. od. |
| Peaberry | 71s. od. to 128s. od. |

Usambara.

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| London cleaned:— | |
| Third sizes | 42s. od. |

Ituri.

| | |
|-------|----------|
| Small | 39s. 6d. |
|-------|----------|

London stocks of East African coffees on February 26 totalled 40,244 bags, compared with 45,238 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—Prices have depreciated further on account of small demand, and are now at about £14 10s. per ton.

Chillies.—The market is very dull, quotations being lower at 60s. for spot.

Cocoa.—Steady, with old quoted for spot and old c.i.f. for March-May shipments. Stock, 3,022 bales, against 6,067 bales a year ago.

Copra.—East African realised £19 17s. 6d. last week.

Cotton.—East African cotton has been in good demand, prices being from 6d. to 10.05d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—The market is dull, prices being down further to £5 10s.

Groundnuts.—Quotations have improved recently, and are now around £16 per ton.

Hides and Skins.—The market for East African hides is quiet. Unbathed Addis Ababa are quoted at 61d. per lb. for 14 lb. up, and 61d. per lb. for 8-12 lb.

Maize.—In the absence of buyers nominal quotations for No. 2 white flat East African are between 27s. and 27s. 6d.

Simsim.—Market very dull, with prices slightly lower. White and/or yellow is quoted at £15 15s. and mixed, over 15% coloured grains, at £15 5s. per ton.

Sisal.—Easier, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya sold at £34 10s. for March-May shipment. There are sellers of f.a.q. at £34 c.i.f.

Tea.—476 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at last week's London auctions at an average price of 8.61d. per lb.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Modasa" arrived Suez homewards, February 28.
 "Madura" left Beira homewards, March 5.
 "Matiana" left Suez for East Africa, March 1.
 "Ellora" left Mombasa for Bombay, February 26.
 "Khandalla" arrived Bombay, March 1.
 "Karapara" left Dar es Salaam for Bombay, March 4.
 "Karoo" arrived Durban, March 5.
 "Karagola" left Seychelles for Durban, March 4.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Author" arrived Aden for East Africa, February 27.
 "City of Dunkirk" left Birkenhead for East Africa, February 27.
 "Harmonides" arrived Newport, March 2.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Meliskerk" arrived Antwerp from East Africa, February 25.
 "Sumatra" arrived Beira for Cape ports, February 24.
 "Grypskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, Feb. 24.
 "Heemskerk" left Port Elizabeth for East Africa, February 24.
 "Springfontein" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, February 24.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Duchesne" left Marseilles for Mauritius, February 28.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Djibouti outwards, February 26.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Réunion homewards, March 1.
 "General Voyron" arrived Port Said homewards, March 1.
 "Chambord" left Zanzibar for Marseilles, March 3.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Natal for Beira, March 2.
 "Carlow Castle" arrived Natal from East Africa, February 25.
 "Dunluce Castle" left Beira for London, March 1.
 "Garth Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, March 2.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Las Palmas for Lourenço Marques, February 26.
 "Grantully Castle" left London for Beira, Feb. 27.
 "Guildford Castle" arrived London from East Africa, March 2.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, March 1.
 "Llandovery Castle" arrived East London for Beira, March 3.
 "Llangibby Castle" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, March 3.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Mather & Platt Ltd. report a net profit for 1929 of £228,308, against £200,610 in the previous year. The Ordinary dividend is unchanged at 15% free of tax.

Work is proceeding apace on the Zambezi Bridge. Tipping waggons and light railway stock used in the construction has been supplied by Messrs. Robert Hudson, of Leeds.

The profits of Bovril, Ltd., for 1929 reached £390,717, against £366,897 in the previous year. At the annual meeting Lord Luke said that Major Court Treatt had taken Bovril with him to the Sudan, and had written that he found it excellent, unaffected by climatic conditions, and invaluable in cases of sickness or debility after fevers.

ASK for and INSIST upon obtaining CHAMBERS' Empire Cedar Pencils. F. Chambers & Co., Ltd., are the only Pencil Manufacturers using Empire Cedar exclusively. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Chambers' Pencils write direct to the Garden Pencil Works, Stapleford, Notts.



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE M.V. "Llangibby Castle," which left London on Thursday, February 27, for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Marseilles to Port Sudan.</i> | <i>Genoa to Mombasa.</i> |
| Mrs. Wallace | Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Koenig |
| | Capt. H. E. Rydon |
| <i>Mombasa.</i> | |
| Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Abbott | <i>Port Said to Mombasa</i> |
| Miss Abbott | Miss H. S. Duckworth |
| Mr. W. Barnes | Miss Stuart |
| Mr. H. T. Barrett | |
| Mr. G. H. Bell | <i>Tanga.</i> |
| Mrs. F. B. L. Butler | Mr. C. V. Nicolle |
| Master R. A. Butler | |
| Mr. H. Cronly | <i>Zanzibar.</i> |
| M.R.C.V.S. D.V.S.M. | Capt. F. H. Bustard |
| Mr. and Mrs. Dixon | <i>Dar es Salaam.</i> |
| Miss K. M. Enzer | Mr. C. O. R. Briggs |
| Rt. Hon. Earl of Erroll | Mrs. K. Bathurst Brown |
| Countess of Erroll | Miss G. M. Bathurst Brown |
| Mrs. P. Field | Mr. C. V. Curtis |
| Mrs. D. L. Gaddum | Mr. W. M. Donaldson |
| Mrs. M. Green | Mr. Goodall |
| Mrs. Griffiths | Mr. J. P. Hamilton |
| Miss Griffiths | Mr. and Mrs. D. B. B. Harris |
| Mr. N. Hamer | Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Harris |
| Mrs. E. O. Holden | Mr. H. R. Hone, M.C. |
| Mr. C. W. Holmes | Mr. R. N. Lissett |
| Miss Holmes | Mrs. L. M. E. Loader |
| Miss B. A. Hunt | Mrs. A. E. M. Pethick |
| Mrs. F. L. Kinsey | Mr. S. H. Ramsey |
| Miss J. Kinsey | Mr. N. H. Vicars-Harris |
| Miss G. Macnaughton | |
| Mr. G. Y. Main | <i>Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.</i> |
| Mr. H. T. Martin | Mr. C. H. Gormley |
| Miss E. Parkes | Mr. O. S. Hopkin |
| Miss J. Pennington | Mr. R. W. Varian |
| Miss L. G. Pickford | Mr. F. Wilson |
| Mr. H. G. Pike | |
| Mr. A. Poskitt | <i>Beira.</i> |
| Mrs. Robbins | Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown |
| Mr. G. J. Robbins | Miss E. E. Donnelly |
| Mr. E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. | Mrs. E. M. Gosling |
| Mr. A. A. Seldon | Mr. H. W. Hollidge |
| Mrs. A. L. Shipley | Major C. P. Raikes |
| Mr. J. E. Smith | Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Tasker |
| Mr. W. H. Taylor | Mrs. A. Van Coller |
| Mr. H. F. Thomas | Miss W. Ward |
| Mr. H. D. C. Turner | |
| Mrs. A. Walker | <i>Marseilles to Beira.</i> |
| Master N. A. Walker | Mr. Briscoe |
| | Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Shacklock |
| | Mr. R. Starkey |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Marseilles to Mombasa.</i> | <i>Port Said to Beira.</i> |
| Mr. R. G. Benthall | Mrs. C. Duxbury |
| Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bungey | Miss K. M. Duxbury |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hayden | <i>Suez to Beira.</i> |
| Mr. H. Shields | Mrs. T. C. Frampton |
| Mr. E. R. Sullivan | |
| Mr. T. R. Walton | |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waterman | |

THE S.S. "Grantully Castle," which left London on February 27 for the Cape, carries the following passengers for

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Beira.</i> | Mr. W. D. Paterson |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Adams | <i>Dar es Salaam.</i> |
| Miss Adams | Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ruggles-Brise |
| Mrs. D. M. Cole | Miss A. M. Ruggles-Brise |
| Miss Cole | <i>Mombasa.</i> |
| Master Cole | Mrs. W. Eustace |
| Mr. C. L. L. Cole | Mr. J. A. Sweeney |
| Mrs. A. D. Collins | |
| Miss I. Collins | |
| Mr. and Mrs. N. Karpoff | |

THE S.S. "General Duchesne," which left Marseilles for East Africa on February 28, carried the following passengers to

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Mombasa.</i> | Mr. W. G. Ockenden |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Haley | Mr. J. E. Samuels |
| | <i>Dar es Salaam.</i> |
| Mr. C. T. Hunt | General A. V. Olsen |
| Mr. E. H. Leeke | |

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

| |
|---------------------------------|
| March 6 per s.s. "Razmak." |
| " 12 " s.s. "Leconte de Lisle." |
| " 13 " s.s. "Mooltan." |
| " 20 " s.s. "Morea." |

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 March 8 per the s.s. "General Voyron," on March 15 per the s.s. "Maloja," and on March 24 per the s.s. "Chambord."

EAST AFRICAN FREIGHTS REDUCED.

East Africa is authorised to state that the Conference lines have reduced the ocean-freight on cotton seed from Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam to the U.K. by 5s. to 35s. per ton measuring not over 90 cubic feet per ton. Maize, practically all of which is shipped under contract, is likewise accorded a lower rate, the contract figure of 25s. having been reduced to 22s. 6d. from East Africa to any one named berth port, though it remains at 25s. for the usual option ports. Applications have been made for reductions on cotton and sisal, but no decisions have yet been made.


Build your Tanks of flanged sectional STANDARD plates

With unskilled labour — watertight tanks of any size and shape.

Standard Cast Iron Tank Plates are machined dead true, are light and enduring. Specially packed for export. May we send you booklet S.T. 90?

Mather & Platt

PARK WORKS, 14, Gt. Smith St. MANCHESTER LONDON, E.W.1.



EAST AFRICAN LANDS & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.


Registered Office: 19 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

About 130,000 acres, on Freehold tenure from the Crown, in the best proved dairying district of the Kenya Highlands. Block out into farms, well watered and roaded. Available for sale in convenient areas to bona fide settlers. Instalment terms arranged.

Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, Gilgil, Kenya Colony.

HUDSON LIGHT RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

BRITISH-BUILT CANE CARS



SUGAR CANE AND ESTATE CARS, PLATFORM AND
TIMBER WAGONS, TIPPING WAGONS, TRACK AND
ACCESSORIES, PARAFFIN RAIL TRACTORS,
DIESEL AND STEAM LOCOMOTIVES.

Write for Catalogue to the nearest Agents.

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HEAD OFFICE: 38 BOND STREET, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

WORKS: GILDERBOME FOUNDRY, Near LEEDS.
LONDON: Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Also at: Johannesburg, Durban, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Harare, Lourenco
Marques, Lobito, Mauritius, Singapore, Cairo,
and Calcutta.

Cables: Ralstrux.

PERFORATED METAL

Steel, Brass, Copper, Bronze, &c.

Any size or style of Perforation for
Mining, Quarrying, Coal Screening,
Coffee Hulling, Tea Drying, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue L450 sent on request.

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD.

WOOLWICH RD., LONDON, S.E. 7.

for unruly hair

"Vaseline" Pomade
adds charm and beauty
to the hair. Used daily,
even stiff unruly hair
soon becomes soft,
smooth and glossy.
"Vaseline" Pomade
also helps the hair stay
in place.

Insist upon receiving genu-
ine "Vaseline" Pomade.
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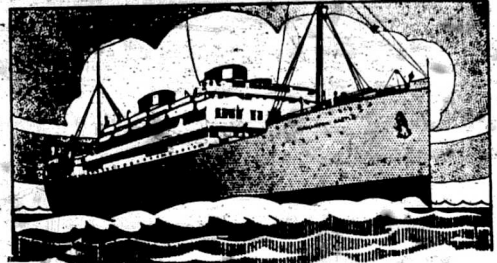
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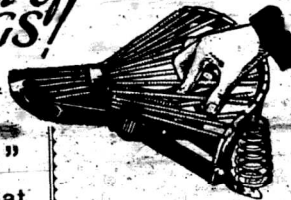
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