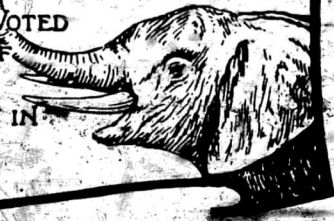


EAST AFRICA

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



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Kenya Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa.
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IDEAS OF A PRISON COMMISSIONER.

A COMPREHENSIVE memorandum on prison administration has been written by Mr. Paterson, M.C., one of His Majesty's Prison Commissioners of the Home Office, who does not appear to have had much, if any, experience of colonial prisons, but as his ideas and proposals for "improving" prison administration in the colonies have clearly made a deep impression on authorities at home, it may be useful to examine their nature. He would have the prison administration entirely divorced from the police; the two services should be separated and kept separate. He declares that in the colonies the dominant feature of prison is its deterrent effect—its use as a means of preventing crime by the detention of the criminal—whereas the British system aims at the moral improvement of the prisoner. It is therefore suggested that "vocational training" for prisoners should be developed, the punitive aspect being maintained by making prisoners work for longer hours than the average day's labour of the free man; that first offenders should be separated from habituals, and adolescent from adult offenders; that more attention should be paid to voluntary efforts in teaching and visiting prisoners; that some provision should be made for the discharged prisoner, private endeavour in this direction being encouraged and supplemented by assistance from colonial funds; and, finally, that officers in charge of prisons should attend the courses of study organised by the Prisons Commissioners of England and Wales.

We, of course, are concerned solely with East Africa and East African conditions, and Mr. Paterson's *dieta* make us wonder whether he has any notion of prisons and prison life in that not

us where the money is to come from for "separate classes of prisoners housed in separate institutions," or even for "something in the nature of a separate ward system," desirable though such provision may be theoretically. Much use is already made of vocational training in East African prisons, but how far prisoners would be impressed by longer hours of work as a deterrent is a matter of opinion. What may be called the "intensity" of prison labour bears but a small ratio to the work of a free man in East Africa: who has not had ocular evidence that it sometimes takes six prisoners to push a *hamali* cart which two free men can propel?

An important point which Mr. Paterson misses is the very uneven incidence of prison as a punishment on the various and psychologically different races which make up the population of the East African Dependencies. To many a Native prison is a home from home—"kutala bomani"—literally to sleep at the Government station—is his phrase for a spell as an involuntary guest of the Government, and it is just that to him. He has no worry as to the source of his next meal, he has a sound roof over his head, clean clothes, regular hours, free medical attendance, and kindly treatment; his improved physical condition at the end of his term is a speaking testimonial to the humanity of the prison administration; and he feels no loss of personal prestige. The wilder or really savage tribesman may have a very different outlook. To a Suk, for example, prison may be a strange and wonderful experience, though probably he has no idea why he is placed in confinement; his "crime" is likely to be no crime to him, who has obeyed tribal law. To the Pygmy imprisonment may mean nothing more nor less than a sentence of death. Perhaps colonial prison officials would profit by a course of study in England; equally, the Home Office might learn

MATTERS OF MOMENT

We have steadily endeavoured to keep our readers in touch with the activities of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the chief organ through which the League of Nations watches over the administration of the Mandated Territories. We reviewed at length Dr. Elizabeth van

Maanen-Helmer's book on "The Mandates System in Relation to Africa and the Pacific Islands," pointing out the tendency therein revealed, and applauded by the authoress, of the Commission to arrogate to itself ever increasing powers and authority; and we recently devoted considerable space to Lord Lugard's address to the Anti-Slavery Society, before which body, that great administrator expounded the real limits of the Commission and the efforts of the British representatives to keep it within those limits. The findings of the Commission on the recent disorders in Palestine are now published, and reveal severe criticism of the work of the British Government in Palestine; it is easy to be wise after the event. The importance to East Africa of this matter is that Tanganyika may at any time be the subject of an investigation by the Commission. Forces are at work, subtly and indefatigably, to cause such a development, and it needs but some untoward event—a local riot, an outbreak of disaffection, some calculated agitation, perhaps—to bring the Commission into the field and to drag the British Government to trial. It is well to be forewarned. "The Commission, like the League," writes *The Morning Post*, "claims an authority which it cannot exercise, and could not itself undertake the work which it pretends to depute. If our Colonial Office were to throw Palestine into the lap of the League it would be helpless either to govern that Territory or to arrange for its government." That is the bare fact, boldly put. The late Sir Eyre Crowe, an official whose foresight and judgment are yearly becoming more appreciated, hated the Mandate system, which he described as "a hypocritical compromise" which brought to the Mandatory all the responsibilities of government with none of its compensations. The pity is that the advice of such experienced men was swept aside by British politicians anxious to placate an American President whose ideas did not commend themselves even to his own countrymen.

East Africa generally and Kenya in particular may, we think, take comfort from the latest—the third—report of the Committee on Locust Control.* For a Government Paper it is unusually up-to-date; it is dated July, 1930, but it envisages the locust situation over the whole of the current year. It declares Tanganyika and Uganda to be clear of locusts, while the invasion of Kenya was less extensive than in 1929, though both flying swarms and local breeding continued throughout the winter and spring, mainly in the Northern Province. It is this tendency for locusts to go north which is so encouraging a sign. Tanganyika receives its invasions from Kenya, they being apparently an offshoot of the main trek northward. The invasions in Somali-

**LOCUST
RESEARCH
PLANS.**

land were bad, in the Sudan 700 tons of poison baits have been prepared for the expected swarm, in Sinai anti-locust work has had to be carried out on an unprecedented scale, while in all countries in Northern Africa the outbreaks of locusts during the winter of 1929 and the spring of 1930 were terrific; the insects even reached Syria, Turkey and Gibraltar. The Governments of the Colonial Empire have now sent to the Colonial Office their offers of help to carry out the scheme of locust research outlined in the second report of the Committee, which involves methods of control, location of possible permanent breeding areas and migration routes, and the study of the bionomics of the locust and the periodicity of its outbreaks. Money is forthcoming, indirect help in transport and supply is promised, so that a total of £3,750 per annum is in sight, to which it is hoped the Empire Marketing Board will contribute £ for £. The E.M.B. is also to be approached for £500 annually for headquarters expenses of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and for £1,000 for capital expenditure over five years. The actual work is to be in the hands of two entomologists from the Sudan Government staff, both of whom have exceptional experience and knowledge of the locust problem in Africa. We may say with Galileo, "Things do move."

We do not suppose that the annual report of the Overseas Nursing Association falls into the hands of many of the more vicious critics of the Kenya settler, so we draw their attention to a real "unsolicited testimonial," therein contained, to the care and consideration the British planter extends to his Native employees. A nursing sister writes to the Association: "In March I went up-country for a month's local leave, and had a most delightful time. I stayed with some friends on a coffee estate. They keep a medicine chest and a certain amount of dressings and do their best for all the labourers, men, women, and children, as there is not a doctor nearer than seven miles, and the fee for a visit is high, so he cannot be called in very often. I had a big clinic every morning, as they all came to see what I could do for them. I had all sorts of things, it was most interesting and I thoroughly enjoyed it, although it was a kind of busman's holiday. They are hoping to have a Government dispensary in that district, as it is badly needed." In the meanwhile it will be noted, the planter carries on, doing his best in default of Government aid.

At the moment of closing for press *East Africa* learns from a usually reliable source that Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is likely to succeed Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of Nigeria. Sir Graeme Thomson is on his way home from Nigeria on account of ill-health, and Sir Donald Cameron has planned to leave Dar es Salaam for London in a few weeks. Prior to his appointment as Governor of Tanganyika Sir Donald Cameron had served in Nigeria for sixteen years, latterly as Chief Secretary.

**SIR DONALD
CAMERON'S NEXT
APPOINTMENT.**

FURTHER IMPRESSIONS OF ZANZIBAR.
THE ISLAND'S ROAD, CLOVES, AND PERSONALITIES.

By Captain H. C. Druett,
 Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

In all that has been written about Zanzibar I recollect no reference to an aspect of the island which occurred to at least one Zanzibari, who, himself a bachelor, facetiously terms the land of his adoption "a Bachelor's Paradise." From a list of residents he had discovered that of the total European population of three hundred, ninety-four were married couples, thus leaving about a hundred and ten bachelors. Even taking his figures for granted, do the bachelors of Zanzibar deserve to be thus singled out from those of other East African towns? Surely there are other places in East Africa where the proportion of unmarried males is equally high, or perhaps higher.

Zanzibar possesses a network of really good motor roads, which radiate in all directions from the town itself. One of the newest, that running from Gulioni to Darajani, is named Hollis Road, after Sir Claud Hollis, who, during his tenure of office as British Resident did so much to develop the roads of the Protectorate. It was his view that the provision of roads had the added justification of lessening the moral debt to the agricultural classes, who in the past had contributed several millions of pounds to the revenue without receiving anything approaching an adequate return.

Motoring in the Island.

With such highways as now exist the visitor can see the picturesque interior of the island and the Native life with ease. Here and there fleeting glimpses of the sea can be had from the rich blue waters fringed with foam hardly whiter than the beach itself; the palaces of former Sultans—each of whom appears to have built a new palace for himself—are visible at different points. Clove plantations and coconut *shambas* are passed until a few miles beyond Bububu a right-hand road leads into



STREET SCENE IN ZANZIBAR.

the interior, along a switchback road and back to the outskirts of Zanzibar town, from which a drive down to Fumba can be taken. Here are one or two bungalows built on the shore overlooking the waters of the Indian Ocean. As a respite from the heat and noise of the town these bungalows are admirably placed, that belonging to Mr. Yusufali Karimjee, one of the leading merchants, being perched on the top of a cliff immediately above the water and furnished with every degree of comfort. Whereas in Zanzibar town the air was still and oppressive, at Fumba fresh and invigorating ocean breezes were to be felt.

Motoring in Zanzibar is not without its surprises. Chickens scampering across the road are always a nuisance to the East African motorist, but in Zanzibar these fowls seem to have particularly long legs, and, in the modern phrase, "get away with it." One cynical person told me that since motoring became so popular in the island the short-legged fowls had all disappeared, but whether the credit or discredit for this feat is accounted for by Zanzibar motorists I do not know. Another surprise I encountered took the form of monkeys, a troop of which started across the road ahead of us; as we drew nearer they moved faster and faster across the highway, the last member of the family sweeping his long tail clear just before the car drew level with him.

Zanzibar's Clove Plantations.

Not the least interesting part of this drive into the interior of the island were the clove plantations. Cloves have been cultivated in Zanzibar for the past hundred years, the great Sultan Seyyid Said having been responsible for the introduction of the tree. From the few plants he imported have grown the three and a half million bearing trees in Zanzibar and Pemba. The clove itself is merely the "bud" of a flower of a tropical tree, *Eugenia caryophyllata*, a member of the natural order *Myrtaceae* which contains several useful, aromatic and stimulating plants such as the *Eucalyptus* tree. It is a handsome tree which sometimes attains the height of sixty feet, and a spread of over twenty-five feet. Its leaves are a rich dark green, and the avenues which compose the clove plantations make an imposing garden landscape. All the parts of the tree are aromatic; the aroma is not overpowering, but is always pleasant to the sense of smell.

The clove tree is particular in its choice of soil.



it prefers a stiff red clay or heavy chocolate loam. It is very peculiar in one point—that it dislikes pruning. One year the trees bear heavily, but for the next three or four years they are almost barren. Another peculiarity is that the seed of the tree must be planted "green"—it will not keep its viability if dried, and many people have often wondered how Sultan Seyyid Said ever got his plants to the islands. Even now the plantations are renewed from seedlings which spring up naturally round the trees.

Behind the roadway can frequently be seen large open spaces with a house in the background. It is to these drying grounds that the labourers bring their baskets of picked cloves, which are laid out to dry in the sun in front of these buildings.

The story of the clove industry was seriously affected by the discovery in 1875 of artificial vanillin by a German chemist. The story goes that the professor who first made this compound was a pure scientist indifferent to commercial considerations—he belonged to the old school of German scientists—and that he was quite willing to leave the exploitation of his discovery to his two assistants, who had no scruples on the point. They found that artificial vanillin, a popular flavouring for many foods and drinks, and especially for confectionery, could best be made from eugenol, a derivative of clove oil rather than from coniferin, the original source. Clove oil can be obtained from all parts of the clove tree, and supplies the synthetic chemist with his raw material for the manufacture of vanillin—has done, at least, for it appears that the synthetic chemist is now by way of finding another and a cheaper source of raw material in guaiacol and safrol, which may put eugenol out of court.

The New Harbour Works

No article on Zanzibar would be complete without reference to the new port, the construction of which aroused so much controversy. The visitor will, however, be pleasantly surprised to find the port buildings so modern and so well equipped. The deep water berths are not sufficiently deep to allow big liners to come alongside, and passengers from such ships still go ashore in small boats. The docks consist of a reinforced concrete pile wharf 800 feet long, to which can be moored any vessel with a draught of not more than 20 feet; they are equipped with five electric cranes, one being a five-ton machine and the other four having a lifting capacity of 30 cwt. From the tourist's point of view the one drawback is that the docks are situated a good distance from the main part of the town. Whereas in bygone years passengers were brought ashore at a point near the main shopping centre, they now have to traverse the entire water-front before arriving at what may be called the European centre.

The Zanzibar Government maintains two steamers, the s.s. "Khalifa" and s.s. "Cupid," both of which voyage regularly between Pemba, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam. One vessel leaves Zanzibar for Dar es Salaam at 8 a.m. each Friday—and 8 means 8 in this instance, not 10 o'clock as it sometimes does in East Africa—arriving at the mainland port about 1 o'clock, though the hour of arrival may be somewhat elastic owing to weather conditions. Incidentally, these ships, which draw up alongside the quay in Zanzibar, are officered entirely by Indians. They are most comfortable and scrupulously clean, and the food is excellent.

Officialdom

The recently appointed British Resident, Mr. D. C. D. B. O. D., in the past has been

the esteem of the residents, European, Arab, Indian, and African. His Excellency first joined the Colonial service in Fiji thirty-six years ago, and served in various positions in the Western Pacific for many years; in 1919 and 1920 he visited India in connexion with the emigration of Indians to Fiji, and in the latter year was appointed Chief Secretary of Nyasaland. After acting as Governor on several occasions he was transferred to Uganda in 1927, and two years later was promoted to the British Residency in Zanzibar.

Among the officials I met was Mr. N. B. Cox, the general Treasurer, who has served in East Africa for the past twenty-one years, and was Chief of Customs in Zanzibar for three years before being appointed Treasurer in 1922. Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, private secretary to H.H. the Sultan, was also most helpful.

A newspaper man invariably drifts towards newspapers in his travels, and though Government Gazettes do not ordinarily come under the category of newspapers, an exception must be made in the case of Zanzibar, the Supplement to whose Gazette contains many news notes. At the time of my visit the editor was Mr. W. Addis, who has been in Zanzibar for the past six years. The Government Printing Press, then being conducted by Mr. C. H. Lewis, is equipped with the latest type of machinery for printing and bookbinding. Mr. J. T. Riches, whom I had previously met in London, was on leave, but Mr. Lewis kindly showed me over the building.

Talks With Business Leaders.

Zanzibar is the headquarters of one of the oldest trading concerns in East Africa—that of Messrs. Karimjee Jivanjee and Co., whose managing director, Mr. Yusufali Karimjee, told me that the firm was started over a hundred years ago by his great-grandfather. Now, besides handling a number of agencies, it operates many sisal and other plantations in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Yusufali has been in East Africa for the past thirty years. His fellow directors are Mr. Mohomedali Jivanjee and Mr. Tayabali Jivanjee.

Another of the old-established houses is that of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., established over fifty years ago in the island. Their offices open on to the sandy shore and are in the old British Consulate for so long the residence of Sir John Kirk. Although Zanzibar was for many years the headquarters of the firm, its head offices are now in Mombasa. In the old Zanzibar days romance was more frequently and obviously allied with commerce than is the case in the hurriedly twentieth century: from its Zanzibar office Stanley's *safari* in search of Emin Pasha was organised and equipped.

I also had the pleasure of a talk with Captain the Hon. W. Grazebrook, who has spent about eighteen years in Africa and has travelled extensively in Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ethiopia, and Somaliland; he served in the East African Campaign, was awarded the Military Cross, and was mentioned in dispatches. In 1923 he formed his present company, styled Grazebrook, Bartlett and Co., and since he went to Zanzibar he has taken the keenest interest in the public affairs in the Island. For several years he was President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, he took a close interest in the formation of the Dar es Salaam Chamber, and he is one of the unofficial members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council. A few years ago Capt. Grazebrook produced a useful book on the clove industry.

Mr. Bumpus, this year's Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and manager of one of the local

PROGRESS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

POINTS FROM THE 1929 REPORT.

The System of Native Administration.

THE system of Native Administration introduced into Tanganyika is of importance to all concerned for the future of the British East and Central African Dependencies, and we therefore quote the following passages from the Colonial Office Report on Tanganyika Territory for 1929 (published at 4s. 3d. by H.M. Stationery Office).

Democratic Nature of Bantu Institutions.

"In the Annual Report for 1927, it was stated that it had been possible to resuscitate paramount chiefships in certain areas, notably the Mwanza district. Two years' further experience has afforded interesting proof of the essentially democratic nature of Bantu institutions, for as these units have settled down it has become clear that the head or paramount chief in no way resembles what the term may possibly convey, that is, an autocratic individualistic authority. He is, in fact, the permanent head of an association or league of lesser chiefs, who deliberate with him in council and are largely guided by his advice, but who hold their own executive and judicial right and the will of their own people, and not as nominees of the head chief, retaining their executive authority and, generally, their judicial functions in their own areas. Moreover, both the head chief and the minor chiefs habitually consult their elders and other prominent men in the tribe in administrative matters, and are, as a rule, guided and controlled by their advice. In the courts they of course sit with elders, not as advisers or rulers.

"In principle, units of this nature and federations of chiefs differ in little more than the existence in the former of a permanent head, while in the latter one of the associate chiefs is chosen by the others, either for life or from time to time, to preside over the council. In either case the resulting instrument of local government rests on a broad foundation reaching right down into the villages and the will of the people.

"Federations or amalgamations are formed by grouping certain units as such, each unit brings with it whatever organisation it may possess, and persons who hold hereditary office do not lose it because their unit has joined with others, but continue to exercise their functions, subject only to such general limitations as they accept when they enter into association with their fellows. It may, of course, happen that divisions in a tribe are due to nothing more solid than the personal jealousies of members of a ruling family, and consequently that as those jealousies abate or disappear with the deaths of individuals, the divisions may give place to a tribe united again by mutual consent. Developments of this nature are generally cordially welcomed by the people.

No Rigidity of Constitution.

"No attempt has been made, or is intended, to stereotype the various Native Administrations and force them into one pattern or another. It suffices if, in each case, the Native Administration is in accordance with the wishes and traditions of the chief and people, and is adequate for the discharge of its functions. The precise definition of the relationship of a chief or headman to the council of which he is a member of them is not attempted, for difficulties do not occur in practice, and any rigidity of consti-

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"There is a greater measure of comprehension of the objects and methods of the Native Administrations among the members of other communities, and at a session of the Legislative Council at the end of the year the unofficial members unanimously gave expression to their confidence in the correctness of the policy of the Government, although doubt was expressed in some quarters in regard to the rate at which the policy was being applied. The tribes have been quiet and contented, and there has been no incident suggestive of unrest in any part of the Territory.

"The keystone of Native Administration is the traditional authority of the chiefs and elders, an essential part of that authority being the exercise of judicial functions by the chief and his council. In the eyes of the people there is no division of authority into executive and judicial functions, and the idea that there should be some other authority within the tribe, independent of the chief and his council, which could differ from the chief and whose views would prevail, would be surprising to them. Moreover, although under the Ordinance of 1920 an appeal lay from a Native Court to a subordinate or supervisory court and thence to the High Court, effective control of the Native Courts stopped, in practice, with the supervisory court. Machinery to establish real and close contact between a Native litigant and the High Court was, in fact, lacking and the High Court had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Native law or of receiving the necessary evidence.

Tsetse Reclamation.

"The value of tsetse reclamation measures in the fly-stricken areas of the Maswa and Kwimba district of the Mwanza Province and the Shinyanga district of the Tabora Province is fully realised by the Native population, and the economic benefits derived from the acquisition of a block of well-watered and fertile country in a densely populated and overstocked country have been demonstrated beyond doubt.

"The plan of campaign is to cut agencies, a mile or so wide, through the bush so as to open up the fly-free grazing lands which are so often separated from each other by dense thickets of bush carrying a large number of fly. Similarly access to water is obtained by driving a wedge through the bush, thus enabling Native herds of cattle to approach the river banks or water holes without danger of infection. The labour is entirely voluntary, and half the cost of feeding the labour is paid by the Native Administrations concerned, the remaining half being found by the Government. The work is supervised by the administrative staff, assisted by representatives of the Veterinary and Medical Departments.

"In the Shinyanga district it is estimated that sixty-four square miles had been cleared and a further seventy-seven square miles partially cleared from the inception of operations in 1923 to the end of 1928, while in 1929 a further twenty-four square miles were cleared. In the Maswa and Kwimba districts approximately thirty-four square miles had been cleared. In the Central Province tsetse reclamation has, so far, been limited to a survey of the areas in which clearing operations are likely to be profitable.

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"In the Shinyanga district it is estimated that sixty-four square miles had been cleared and a further seventy-seven square miles partially cleared from the inception of operations in 1923 to the end of 1928, while in 1929 a further twenty-four square miles were cleared. In the Maswa and Kwimba districts approximately thirty-four square miles had been cleared. In the Central Province tsetse reclamation has, so far, been limited to a survey of the areas in which clearing operations are likely to be profitable.

"Reclamation measures in the Mwanza Province afforded a striking example of tribal cohesion and

agreement. In 1928 the Wabinza of Maswa district whose territory extended on both sides of the river Simiyu, generously agreed to cede to the Wakwimba of a neighbouring district, who were suffering from some congestion, so much of their land on the left bank of the river as the Wakwimba could clear and settle. The two paramount chiefs signed in 1929 a formal agreement whereby the Wabinza ceded the whole of their territory on the left bank of the river some two hundred square miles, to the Wakwimba, who in return agreed to assist to clear in the Wabinza country an area equivalent to that which had been previously cleared by the Wabinza in the ceded territory.

The Wakwimba, who were in urgent need of fresh pastures for their cattle, displayed great energy in clearing their new land, and a large and fertile area was in a short time freed of tsetse fly, while the river Simiyu now forms a fine natural boundary between the two paramountcies in place of the previous undefined limits. African tribal authorities are peculiarly jealous of their territorial rights and, ordinarily, Natives of one tribe migrating to the territory of another would be required to place themselves under the authority of the place to which they migrated. A settlement of this kind, therefore, which has emanated entirely from the people themselves and involves the cession on the one side of a large strip of country, reflects the greatest credit on all concerned and is an indication of the value which is now attached by Natives of the Mwanza Province to the reclamation of tsetse-infested country.

Preservation of Game

Power was taken to prohibit the export of wild birds from the Territory except under licence. A considerable traffic had been growing up in the export of small birds, such as love-birds, to Europe, where, apparently, a ready market was found for them, and in some cases consignments of several thousands were sent out of the country. Although when opportunity offered the birds were inspected before their despatch by a representative of the Police Department or of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it appeared that they suffered severe mortality on the sea voyage and that on some occasions they had been housed so badly that they died from over-crowding. This trade has little to commend it and, except by those engaged in the business, its prohibition will be welcomed by all lovers of bird-life.

As regards the question of the preservation of game, the Government of Tanganyika holds the view that game and population are mutually exclusive and that the principle must be accepted that nowhere should game preservation be allowed to conflict with economic development, further, that if settlement and peasant cultivation are to extend in the Territory, the preservation of game must depend on reserves, as the wholesale or indiscriminate preservation of game is not compatible with agricultural development. Taking the situation as a whole, the game reserves in Tanganyika are generous and ample, and there is no danger of the extinction of the game so long as the reserves are maintained and the game laws are observed outside the reserves.

Some misunderstanding appeared to have occurred, however, on the part of those who contributed to the correspondence to the newspapers on the subject of the attitude of the Government towards the killing of game by Natives, and it was alleged that the Government intended to declare by legislative enactment that the game is the property of the Native. There is no foundation for this suggestion. The Native has been informed that he is permitted to kill game which is dangerous to his crops, putting him in the same position as other

agriculturalists, except that he does not possess weapons of precision, and Game Wardens and Administrative Officers have been instructed that Natives are not to be prosecuted if they kill game (with the exception of elephants) with their own rude weapons for food. But the killing of game by drives or in game pits or in any other cruel manner is strictly forbidden, and the Native Administrations are being taught to enforce this prohibition. They are responding to the teaching, and it should be manifest that it is only by enlisting their services that any measure of success in this respect can be hoped for.

Education of European Children

Statistics indicate that there are about 1,000 European children of different nationalities in the Territory, so that the language question is one of some complexity. Some nationalities desire a separate school for their community only and request Government assistance for such a proposal. But where a school for European children already exists in the locality the plea for separate community assisted schools cannot easily be justified. Very careful consideration is, however, being given to this complex problem, and there would appear to be every reason to hope that a solution of the multi-lingual difficulty will be found for the elementary stages, which will enable every child of whatever nationality to pass on from an elementary to a secondary school, in which the medium of instruction must be English, without undue handicap.

It is significant that the suggestions in this connexion submitted for the consideration of the Home authorities by this Government accord almost exactly with the findings of the recent Conference on Bilingualism in Luxembourg, and it is largely due to this fact that Government is confident that a mutually satisfactory compromise will be arrived at in the near future. The reference here is to assisted schools only: no question would arise if assistance from the State were not asked for by the community concerned.

The Government proposes to assist and control as far as possible the rapidly developing demand for increased facilities for the education of non-Native children, and now that the non-Native community have accepted the principle of an education tax of Shs. 30 per annum on all male adults, the Government will be in a position to make provision for secondary education and to make grants to elementary schools conducted on approved lines. It is proposed to commence the building of a large boarding school at Arusha for higher education next year. Assistance will also be given to the proposed Church Missionary Society European School at Dodoma and to the new Tangare Nairobi School in Moshi District.

IN DEFENCE OF THE WHITE RHINO.

In order to preserve the white rhinoceros, at present found only in limited numbers to the west of the Albert Nile, the Uganda Government has announced its intention of cancelling the game licence held by any person who kills or wounds a white rhinoceros, even though he may not have committed any offence under the Game Ordinance. Persons photographing this rare species, are warned that under the Uganda Game Ordinance any unnecessary act towards a protected animal calculated to disturb or terrify that animal is punishable by a fine of £100 and/or six months' imprisonment. Though instances have occurred in which persons hunting other game have killed white rhinoceros in self-defence, the animal is not normally aggressive, and a skilled hunter should have no difficulty in avoiding attack.

Bill on Leave.

No. 27.—Producing "East Africa."

BEFORE my (ahem!) journalistic *début* it was a never-ending source of mystification to me how newspapers were produced. Never, by any chance, are there any blank spaces, and every article always seems to fit, no matter whether the page is full of little bits or contains one or two long articles. Having learnt all about it during his leave, Uncle Bill will now lecture during his Children's Hour to all good little East African boys and girls on "How to Produce a Newspaper," taking as his example that well-known journal published weekly from 91, Great Titchfield Street, W.1.

First of all someone or other writes all the "stuff"—you see, I'm already biased. Don't think they just sit down and keep on churning it out until they wear out the typewriter ribbon or until it is time to go home. Staff stuff and regular outside contributions are written to a definite length. The editor looks at his mail in the morning—I think he must fetch it from the General Post Office himself, for I am told that no one has ever been at the offices early enough to see him. He looks at each article, whether it contains "stories" suitable for the next issue. Likely subjects are handled personally by him, or rationed out to a brilliant little band of writers, who are instructed to turn them into articles varying in length from one hundred to one thousand words each. An eleven hundred word article just fills a page—unless an advertisement has to be fitted in at the end of it, in which case the article has to be "cut," a process to which a budding journalist's artistic susceptibilities soon become indifferent. Thought of precious words and phrases having to be mutilated in order to accommodate some sordid commercial advertisement is at first most humiliating, but you get used to it, until eventually you don't care two hoots whether the result of your labours goes in this week or next, cut or uncut, so long as you are paid for it as soon as possible.

All Editors are like that!

Then, when all the matter has been most carefully written, Mr. Joelson gets hold of it and re-writes it—at least, if my experience is any criterion. This is no personal reflection either on the people who write or on him, all editors, I believe, are like that.

Everything being at last satisfactory to him, it goes to the printer to be "set." In the olden days type was set by hand, and the larger sizes of type, such as headings, still are, but nowadays the matter itself is set on a linotype, which is a sort of overgrown typewriter, the keys of which are tapped by the operator, and somehow or other the type is set automatically. Pardon my skating thus over thin ice.

Then a proof is "pulled" and given to the readers, who are paid to read it and mark any mistakes they find; as they seldom find more than half of them, I doubt their utility. I wish someone would pay me for reading things. The proof is returned to the linotype operator, who corrects his errors. Then the corrected version is sent down to the aforesaid brilliant journalists in *East Africa's* offices.

Next comes the "make-up" or the fitting together of the jigsaw puzzle of hundreds of pieces of "stuff" that must go into the pages—due care being taken that directly contradictory statements

are not placed together; for instance, in the "Personalia" pages it is advisable for "Mr. Smythe-Smythe, the Agricultural Officer, has returned to Kenya from leave" to be omitted until "Mr. Smythe-Smythe, the Agricultural Officer, arrived in London this week from Kenya" has been published a sufficiently long time for readers to have forgotten it.

A Delicate Operation.

When all the proofs for the week have been cut up into their respective lengths, the fitting together process begins. This is a very delicate operation, for no two people have ever been found to have identical ideas on the subject. So whatever way the sub-editor arranges things, the editor always thinks they should be reversed. For instance, in the "Letters to the Editor" page an artistically-minded member might think that an arrangement whereby the shortest letters should go first would look better than *vice versa*, and might support his view by saying that his knowledge of human nature is sufficiently great to know that no one will read more than two letters in any case; therefore he puts the short ones first. It is even money that the editor will change the order, saying that this week So-and-so's letter demands first place on account either of the prominence of the writer or the subject; it is also even money that the editor would change the order if his sub-editor had started with So-and-so's screed! I know something of editors!

Then the compositors—"comps," for short—take a hand. It is their job to find all the bits of proof that are pasted on to the pages, and to place them in the correct order as marked. How they find them I have never been able to ascertain. When they have, they mess about with them, making them fit exactly and fitting in bits of "furniture" and nice little borders and lines, so that there are no big blank spaces left. But the trouble comes when it is found that things won't fit, no matter how ingenious the compositor, and then something has to "go west." But it is extraordinary how much easier it is to "cut" stuff than you would think. First perusal of an article may give the impression that it is uncuttable, but there are few that cannot be cut in some way; indeed, they have to be.

So the merry process goes on. When the pages are ready, and have been passed as correct by the readers, they are encased, eight at a time, in a "forme" ready for printing; another eight are "backed up" on the original forme, and then more eights or fours, according to the ultimate size of the paper. Eventually all the sheets are placed together, folded, stitched, cut, and delivered.

An Opinion of Printers.

That is as brief and non-technical an explanation of the process as I am capable of producing. Any printer reading it will, no doubt, have lots to say. But I tell you that all printers are devils. To them "copy" of any sort, no matter how precious, is so much type, so much lead—and weighing a deuce of a lot when it has to be carried about. Another of their faults is that they are never up to time—especially when something sufficiently important happens to make the editor suddenly change his mind about a page and casually tell them to set something else of about that length and make it into a page when the paper is due to be printed in an hour! Then the happy relations normally existing give place to mutual recriminations. Printers are used even to that—but so are editors, and the pathetic complaints of printers fall on deaf ears. I wouldn't be a "comp." on *East Africa* for five thousand a year. I should go stark, staring mad in two weeks.

"At one time the Supreme Court of the Colony was held in a skating rink, and the Chief Justice had to sit with a helmet on top of his wig to protect himself from the rays of the sun, which came in through a hole directly over his head."—Mr. H. E. Goodship, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, at the annual dinner of the East Africa Institute of Architects.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NATIVE TELEPHONY OR SECOND SIGHT.

Headman's Vision of a Fight 250 Miles Away.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have been following the correspondence regarding Native telephony or second sight, which I think requires more serious research and consideration. Call it what we may, messages regarding vital occurrences are somehow conveyed long distances long before the white man is aware of the happening. May I give just one of many manifestations?

About thirty-five years ago I was stationed at the south end of Lake Tanganyika. One clear moonlight night I saw the figure of my headman Sulimani approach the door of the wattle and daub hut before which I was sitting. After mechanically saluting, he stood motionless, and I saw the glare of the moonlight reflected in his staring grey eyes. He seemed strange in manner and I at first thought he had been looking upon the *pombe* when it was strong. I broke the silence by asking what was his trouble. He replied tremblingly that he had just had a vision of a fight now going on between the white men and the Arabs away at the other end of the Tanganyika Plateau at a place near the north end of Lake Nyasa. He said the smell of blood was yet in his nostrils.

Now the distance between the two lakes is about 250 miles and there were no caravan routes or human connexion between these two points known to me or any of the villagers for several months prior thereto.

Shortly afterwards when my *safari* was nearing Lake Nyasa I came suddenly upon a body of Arabs hurrying towards what was then German territory. I gave the usual friendly salutation, but, instead of responding, they scowled as they hurried along. Only when we arrived at Karonga, a hamlet of the great fight that had taken place there between the Arabs and the handful of white men so gallantly led by Captain Lugard (now Lord Lugard); he had been asked by the African Lakes Corporation to come and help them fight the Arab Chief Mlozi, who had been carrying on slave-raiding and other inhuman atrocities in that region for a number of years. Before I arrived the fighting was finished and the Sultan Mlozi strung up on the nearest tree.

Is this case to be attributed to what I have called Native telephony or to second sight on the part of Sulimani? Or do Natives, or some of them, possess a psychic sense which the white man lacks?

Glasgow.

Yours faithfully,
J. NISBET WILLIAMS.

STRANGE MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULT.

A 33 to 1 Winner.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The result of the recent Nakuru Municipal Board election was that Mr. W. Jesse secured 33 votes and his opponent Mr. D. B. Campbell 1 vote. Surely Mr. Campbell ought to have been able to count on at least his proposer and seconder to record their votes in his favour, yet evidently one of them did not do so. That must surely be another Kenya record.

Yours faithfully,

"NOT ON THE REGISTER"

Chelmsford,
Essex.

ROAD AND RAIL COMPETITION.

Proposed Application of Toll Gates in Kenya.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I consider that General Hammond's suggestion that toll gates should be set up on trunk and other roads in Tanganyika Territory on which motors compete with the railway might with advantage be applied to Kenya Colony.

This proposal appears to be far more valuable than the proposal to classify and tax certain classes of commercial vehicles, in order to discourage them from competing with the railway, because the activities of such vehicles are not confined to work in competition with railways, but in many cases extend to the useful development of the Colony by the transport of produce and goods over feeder roads to and from the railway. Any such vehicle tax would soon be passed on to the producer and consumer, and the roads would not in any way benefit.

By the introduction of toll gates, however, commercial vehicles working in competition with the railway could be made to contribute their fair quota to the upkeep of the roads, the money so collected being spent on the road in question by the Government or local Council engineer; at the same time a certain amount of very necessary traffic control could be exercised at such gates. At present many commercial vehicles travel at speeds far in excess of those laid down in the Traffic Ordinance, and are loaded beyond the limits allowed under the Road Protection Ordinance, and consequently do extensive damage to earth and murrum surfaced roads—to the despair of the road engineer (who has insufficient funds at his disposal to repair the damage or make better roads) and to the detriment of all other road users.

I would go further and suggest that the adoption of the system of control gates, in vogue on the West Coast of Africa and the shutting out of heavy traffic from earth roads after heavy rains, has much to commend it. It makes it possible for the road engineer to give a better all-round road service, with very small outlay, than would otherwise be the case. When it is remembered that, in normal years, the bulk of the produce of the country can be transported during the dry season, it will be realised that this last suggested method of traffic control would not inconvenience the majority of road users to any great extent.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.4.

"SAWA-SAWA"

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILE.

Suggestions for its Opening.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—To commemorate the opening of the new Nile bridge at Jinja, I suggest that a special commemorative stamp should be issued. It would bring a good deal of revenue to Uganda, would be an excellent advertisement both for the Railway and the Protectorate, and would cost very little to produce.

At the same time may I suggest that a world-known personage should open the bridge?

Yours faithfully,

Farnborough.

"BWANA MDEGO"

Wilson Airways, Ltd., have arranged week-end trips by air from Nairobi to Mombasa. Special rates are quoted for parties of four.

THE SETTLER AND THE NATIVE.

Some Points for Critics to Note.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is an unfortunate tendency, when Native affairs, such as forced labour, taxation, education, etc., come up for public discussion, to force all persons interested into parties, usually referred to disparagingly by such terms as "settlers" on the one side and "politicians," "busybodies" or "ignorant philanthropists" on the other, so that no one can hear a statement or suggestion on such matters without at once condemning or approving it on account of its source, irrespective of its truth or merit.

Take the faction epithets! Philanthropists are often ignorant and some have little or no experience of Natives of Kenya. But their many "settlers" are ignorant of the Natives also, knowing them only as employees and not as men with homes, families and tribal life. "Politicians"! Well, Kenyans are too fond of politics themselves to use the term to taunt others on that score! "Settler" has become almost a term of abuse, and yet are not the inhabitants of Great Britain, whether Saxon, Norman or Celtic, also settlers of such long standing that their early misdeeds are fortunately hidden under the cloak of time? Why, the very Natives are, but settlers, having but recently ousted some other tribe.

Taxation of the Native is thought of by some as having been introduced by or for the "settler," whereas in reality it is the process of bringing a weaker people under the rule of a stronger Government, which has in recent times replaced the more drastic methods of military rule and even extermination. And this taxation was introduced in Kenya at a time when the government of East Africa was more directly controlled from England, and before such a thing as a "settler" was thought of.

Yet, on the other hand, one must admit that the incidence and application of taxes are often unfair. To hear the old men tell the tale of the first introduction of taxation is quite sad. They could not understand it, for their own Government required no taxes. Therefore they looked on the tax as the same sort of robbery as they practised themselves, when they made war on an enemy. And they still do to a great extent, for what indeed do they see for it? Little that they want, though perhaps a few things which we think they ought to want, or at least ought to have. Still, much of the taxation we pay even in England goes into channels we cannot all approve.

Forced labour sounds dreadful. But when one remembers that its amount and purpose are legislated for, fixing it at six days a quarter, and the work to be for the benefit of the Natives of the Reserve in which it is done, it does not seem any great hardship, especially as women are exempted.

Some will object to forced labour on principle merely because it is forced. But then most of the labour of the world is forced—forced by economic pressure, our wants. Again, forced labour is obviously very inefficient, for it is unwilling, having neither the incentive of gain nor of interest. But how would the Administration develop the Reserves without forced labour? Some might think by offering conditions of pay, food and housing comparable with those offered by the private employer. But this means money—and trouble. The money could be found from hut and poll tax, or, if not from that, from Native Trust Funds derived from shop site taxes, &c.

Forced labour as arranged for by law and under the best conditions might be tolerable. But in practice it is open to such abuses that those who have seen its workings from the inside must condemn it both on the ground of humanity and of expediency, for without

doubt there is hardly one other thing which may cause so much hardship on the one hand and on the other so much discontent with Government. (Collective punishment may be mentioned as a close second.)

There is no need here to go into the abuses, except to say that they are of two kinds. (1) Those in which the time, the persons, and the purpose of the work exceed what is specified by law. (2) The abuse of power by Government headmen, to whom it is left to obtain and to oversee the forced labour, who may resort to a variety of oppressive and dishonest methods. The people, being quite inarticulate and often ignorant of the law, have no means of redress (I speak only of the people I know and this may not apply perhaps to some of the tribes of Kenya). All those who know of these conditions, to whatever "party" they may belong, must surely demand the abolition of all forced labour.

Settlers as Interested Parties.—Mr. Buxton asserts that such forms of pressure react to the benefit of the "settler" in his obtaining labour, and objects to "settlers" having "too much influence" on Native administration because they are "interested parties."

The first assertion is undoubtedly true to a large extent, for if the conditions in a Reserve are oppressive, obviously the Natives will seek the farms, where the rule is less arbitrary, where headmen are under control, and where the highest authority is readily approachable and inclined to be sympathetic because it is his personal interest that all on his estate shall be contented.

As Mr. Buxton says, the "settler" is an "interested party." It is quite true, but, far from resenting the term, it must be hoped that his interest will increase and broaden. At present the beneficial results of this interest are largely confined to the "European areas" because the "settler" knows little of the life of the Native or what goes on in the Reserves, and short-sightedly thinks more of his immediate employees than of the future welfare of the country as a whole. At present one can hardly caviil at Mr. Buxton's objection to "settlers" having "too much influence" on Native administration—note "too much" only, not "any"—for as yet the majority of them know too little of Native life and thought to be competent in such matters.

But the same applies largely to Kenya officials and to a much greater extent to most of those in England who would determine conditions in the Reserves according to their own ideas without regard for those of the Natives, of whom they know at least no more than the "settler."

We must all admit our ignorance of the Natives' lives in their homes, and therefore of their TRUE needs and wants, which are so hard to ascertain. Let us then hasten to remedy this ignorance so that we may be in a position to guide the development of the Reserves in accordance with the needs of the people rather than with our own ideas of what they ought to want.

And, finally, is not England an "interested party" as regards Native administration? Just as the "settler" wishes to purchase the Native's work for cash, so England (or a number of people there) wishes to purchase the proceeds of the Native's labour in the form of raw materials, and wishes to teach him to spend his money on English manufactures. The object is the same in each case—to make a living through the help of other people. The Native alone, curiously enough, is to a large extent free from this necessity, for until we teach him to increase his wants he can supply them nearly all from within his own family and so is independent. But that appears not to suit the ideas either of the new settlers of Kenya or the ancient settlers of Britain.

One of the tribes of Kenya has a delightful saying that "Nobody is much better than anybody else."

Kericho,
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

IAN Q. ORCHARDSON.



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NYASALAND'S PRACTICAL WAR MEMORIAL.

The Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve Memorial, which takes the useful form of a modernly equipped X-ray building, has been formally opened at Blantyre by the Governor, who also unveiled a commemorative plaque. The Memorial is in the keeping of the Blantyre Mission.

NATIVE'S CRUELTY TO A DOG.

A Native found guilty of atrocious cruelty to a dog has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and eighteen lashes in Nairobi. The magistrate regarded it as a deliberate case of torture, committed by a Native of some intelligence, and said that such savage cruelty called for the infliction of physical pain on the perpetrator, in addition to imprisonment.

WILL THE B.B.C. OBLIGE?

From the booklet just issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation containing recommendations as to the pronunciation of some English place-names, the public learns that Grundisburgh—a name well-known to East Africans as the seat of Lord Cranworth—should be pronounced "Grundsburo," whereas Happisburgh becomes "Hayzburo." Does the B.B.C. favour "Kenya" or "Keenya"?

HEATHER FOR A LIVINGSTONE MONUMENT.

With the object of collecting the balance of £4,000 necessary to erect a monument on the banks of the Zambezi, near the Victoria Falls, the Federated Caledonian Society of South Africa intends to hold a "Heather Day" on November 29, the Saturday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, and for the purpose of appealing for parcels of real Scottish heather. Parcels should be addressed to Messrs. G. W. Morrison and Collins, 22 A.B.C. Chambers, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg.

BRINGING MBULU NEARER ARUSHA.

An Arusha subscriber informs us that £12,500 has been allocated by the Tanganyika Government for the building of a motor road to connect railhead at Arusha with Mbulu. The suggested alignment will leave the Arusha-Mbugwe road near Mbuyuni and traverse the southern foothills of the Edsimingor Mountains. The new settlements in the highlands south of Ol'Deani and the Ngorongoro Mountains will be considerably assisted by this new highway, which will bring Mbulu within 140 miles of Arusha, compared with the 230 miles of the present route.

POLICE OFFICER CENSURED.

It will be recalled that some three months ago great dissatisfaction was felt in Indian circles in Tanga at the action of a police official who was alleged to have entered a mosque. The report of Mr. J. H. G. McDougall, Senior Resident Magistrate, who was appointed by the Governor to inquire into the incident, now states that Mr. Muller, the police officer in charge at Tanga, had no right to force his way into the mosque and object to the noise, and that the undisciplined behaviour of certain police and prison warders reflected upon Mr. Muller, who, however, was not in a good state of health; he had in fact been recommended for sick leave, but had not had time to make arrangements for his departure. Mr. McDougall says that Mr. Muller gave his evidence in a straightforward manner and is entitled to credit for his candour and his admissions of error. Mr. Muller has been censured for his conduct and removed from his command at Tanga.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

7.—Mr. T. Campbell Black.



Copyright "East Africa."

When Mr. "Tom" Campbell Black was farming in Kenya his name was known only locally; within a few months it had become known throughout the English-speaking world. There can be few cases of a settler's name achieving such rapid prominence.

Born in 1867, and educated at Brighton College, Mr. Black served during the War with the R.N.A.S. and R.A.F. After flying a Handley-Page to Egypt, he and a brother took up land at Rongai, but he soon joined two other settlers in purchasing an aeroplane with which they gave "joy flights" in Nakuru. Becoming managing director of Wilson Airways, Ltd., a company formed in Kenya by Mrs. F. K. Wilson, of Nanyuki, Mr. Black has since flown repeatedly between Africa and Europe, and has done a great deal of pioneer flying throughout East Africa.

In 1929 he was awarded the Robinson Trophy for the most meritorious flight in East Africa during the year; he was the first to fly from Nairobi to Mombasa and back in a day, the first to land in Zanzibar, and the first to fly non-stop from Zanzibar to Nairobi and from Dar es Salaam to Nairobi. During the second visit of the Prince of Wales to East Africa Mr. Black acted as pilot to His Royal Highness whilst he was on "safari." His chief recreation is riding, and he is often seen in the saddle on Kenya racecourses and at polo.

PERSONALIA.

The Hon. C. J. Amin has left Uganda on a visit to India.

Mr. B. Wasserson has arrived home from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Bland are on their way back to Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Zachariades are shortly returning to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. E. C. Richards has assumed charge of the Bukoba Province of Tanganyika.

The Countess Elfriede Taveggi leaves Marseilles the day after to-morrow for Beira.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Beardsell and Mr. H. Matthiesen are on their way out to Tanga.

Mr. R. W. Forrester and Mrs. Booth recently won the Nanyuki tennis tournament.

Mr. J. L. Jarvis, of the Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., has arrived home on leave.

Dr. J. O. Shircore, Director of the Forests in Tanganyika, is on his way to London.

The new Catholic Church at Tanga has been opened by Bishop Gogerty of Kilimanjaro.

Mr. C. R. B. Draper, the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Commissioner, is at present on leave.

Dr. J. R. P. Spicer has arrived in Uganda to take up his appointment in the Medical Department.

Mr. W. F. Anderson, the Zanzibar manager of the African Mercantile Co., has arrived home on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. M. T. Boscawen leaves Marseilles on Saturday on his return to Tanga.

The Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa have been among the recent visitors of Dr. Welldon, Dean of Durham.

A new edition of Sir Ronald Ross's medieval romance, "The Revels of Orsera," has just been published.

Mr. S. S. Willis, of the Tanganyika Survey Department, has been transferred from Mufindi to Morogoro.

Mr. F. L. Williams, Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda, has been transferred from Masaka to Mbarara.

Mr. R. E. Fawkes has been appointed Acting General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.

Miss Winifred Spooner, who did a good deal of flying in East Africa some months ago, finished fourth in the air race round Italy.

Mr. Harold E. Henderson has been elected President of the East Africa Institute of Architects, in succession to Mr. C. Rand Overly.

Mr. S. G. Laws, of Uganda, addressed the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory Assistants' Association last week in Manchester.

Mr. George G. Rushby, the well-known big game hunter, has returned to Tanganyika with the object of taking up land in the Territory.

Her many friends in Kitale will be interested to learn that Mrs. T. Goodfellow was recently married in this country to Lieutenant P. Buttar, R.N.

Captain H. M. Tufnell, Superintendent of Conservancy and Executive Officer of the Kampala Township Authority, is shortly coming home.

Formal recognition has been accorded by the Kenya Government to Nobile Giuseppe Telesio dei Duchi di Torrito as Consul of Italy in Nairobi.

Captain R. Bower and Mr. R. Frank are recent passengers from Beira, Mr. C. Macarthy Kerr from Tanga, and Mr. J. Gabriel from Dar es Salaam.

Messrs. P. M. Huggins, E. A. Leakey, and G. A. Mitchell have assumed charge of the Kwimba, Kasulu, and Ufipa districts respectively of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. Mort, of the Blantyre-Limbe Section of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, recently won the Armed Forces Trophy in Nyasaland with a score of 118 points.

Some £85 was collected in Arusha by Mr. Ray K. Ulyate towards the expenses of the Tanganyika delegation to England in connexion with the Closer Union proposals.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Georgeson, of Wigan, are shortly leaving for Nyasaland, where they are taking up missionary work in connexion with the Churches of Christ.

The Rev. David and Mrs. Deekes, who spent some thirty-seven years in Tanganyika as missionaries, last week entertained the Bishop of Central Tanganyika at Drayton Rectory.

Mr. A. E. Adamson is expected to arrive home from Zanzibar towards the end of September. Previous to his transfer to Zanzibar in 1922 he had served in Kenya for eleven years.

Mr. A. Holden recently won the Mombasa Golf Championship, defeating Mr. A. H. Markus. Mr. Holden has thus secured three club championships during the past eighteen months.

Miss Betty Baker Smith, the young daughter of Mr. J. Baker Smith, the Arusha advocate, is making a good recovery from a recent operation. She is still in a Bournemouth nursing home.

The Duke of Connaught, as head of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, has appointed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be Grand Superintendent of Surrey.

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The marriage took place on August 27 at Eldoret of Mr. Geoffrey Archer Cockman, son of the late Arthur C. R. Cockman, F.I.A., and Mrs. Cockman, of Sarratt, Herts., to Miss Hanne Fox Maule, of Gentofte, Denmark.

Mr. P. W. Adshhead, Chief Accountant, Uganda Public Works Department, on leave, it will be recalled that his statistical work in connexion with the Uganda Cotton Commission of Inquiry earned general praise.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Vincent, of Nairobi, are leaving England on September 8 by the s.s. "Ubena" for Mombasa via South Africa. Mr. Vincent is managing director of The Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., of Nairobi; Nakuru, Eldoret, and Dar es Salaam.

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PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. Lewis A. Clarke, of Mombasa, was recently married in Zanzibar to Miss Violet van Driel, of Johannesburg.

Mr. Roger Gibb, the newly appointed Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, who leaves England for Rhodesia a month hence, joined the Great Western Railway in 1908, resigning a year later to read for the Bar, to which he was called in 1913. He rejoined the G.W.R. after having been employed in the Ministry of Labour, and in 1927 was appointed assistant to the assistant goods manager.

We regret to learn of the death at sea while on his way to England on leave of Mr. J. E. Williams, general manager of the Sudan Light and Power Co. Mr. Williams had been some twenty years in the Sudan, and previous to his appointment with the Light and Power Co. had been chief mechanical engineer in the Sudan Public Works Department. He was organist and choir master to Khartoum Cathedral.

Her Arusha friends will be interested to learn of the birth of a daughter in Edinburgh to Mrs. R. C. Speirs, who was a member of the "Sunderland" Concert Party which delighted the residents and visitors during the session of the Legislative Council held in the township in January. Dr. R. C. Speirs, who is a member of the Tanganyika Medical Service, is expected home towards the end of October.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has been formed in Tanga, with the Hon. Major W. Lead as Chairman, and Mr. J. V. Gray as Vice-Chairman. The Hon. Treasurer and Secretary are Messrs. H. Tanner and R. M. Saunders respectively, while the other members of the Committee are Messrs. Abdalla Karimjee, B. von Brandis, F. Reader, E. Menthakiis, Rabali Essaji Sachak, H. Gaedhe, and R. Scholvinck.

Among the "Madura's" passengers outward bound for Mombasa are Mr. F. G. Banks, Dr. Margery Cook, Mr. J. A. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Feild-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Holditch, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. M. Luckes, Mr. and Mrs. D. McWilliam, Dr. J. J. Mitchell, Major R. J. A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. M. Noad, The Rev. and Mrs. W. S. R. Russell, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. O. R. Sitwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sheldrake and Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Vint.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, to attend which H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester is leaving this country shortly, has been fixed for Sunday, November 2. The ceremony is to take place in the Cathedral of St. George, Addis Ababa, and will be conducted by the Coptic Bishop of Ethiopia, head of the Ethiopian Church. The new ruler, formerly Ras Tafari, will ascend the throne under the title of Haile Sillasse ("Power of Trinity"). He is a son of Ras Makonnen, who was a cousin of the Emperor Menelik.

A KENYA RECEPTION IN LONDON.

A KENYA Branch of the Overseas League has been formed. As there are some 500 members of the League living in the Colony, and many members in Great Britain with relations in Kenya, the purpose of the new branch is to unite these scattered members into groups.

A Kenya Reception is to be held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1, at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, September 17, when Lady Coryndon will act as hostess. All interested in Kenya, whether members of the League or not, are cordially invited to attend. Tickets of admission are available on application to the Reception Secretary of the League at the above address. No charge will be made to Kenya residents; to others the nominal charge is 1s.

THE KENYA SETTLER DELEGATION.

MR. W. MACLELLAN WILSON, one of the oldest, best known, and most trusted coffee planters in Kenya, is to accompany the settlers' delegation to London, in the place of Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Convention of Associations, who finds himself unable to come. It is officially announced that the terms of reference of the Kenya reputation are:—

- (1) To inform English opinion through members of Parliament and the Press, the Joint Committee, and other channels of the true facts of the broad political problems of Kenya;
- (2) To lay the same facts before any delegates to the Imperial Conference who may wish to hear them;
- (3) To enlist the support of the Prime Minister of South Africa and the Premier of Rhodesia in favour of the general policy on the main British African issues;
- (4) In the process of discharging these functions it will be necessary to explain why the present proposals are unacceptable and cannot form a basis of compromise.

Lady Eleanor Cole, who is at present in England, has been asked by the Council of the East Africa Women's League to collaborate with the deputation in placing the women's view before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH.

MR. ALFRED WIGGLESWORTH has been in Guernsey for the annual meetings of the Tanganyika sisal companies, of which he is a director, namely, Anbomi Estates, Ltd., Ruvi Estates, Ltd., and Kilewetu Sisal Estates, Ltd.—which, as *East Africa* stated in a recent leading article, are all registered in the Channel Islands, thus escaping the income tax to which they would be liable if they were registered in this country, as are the companies of all other East African business men resident in London and interested in Tanganyika sisal. Our leading article, it will be remembered, was caused by Mr. Wigglesworth's publicly expressed concern for the investment of British money in a non-British enterprise. Elsewhere in this issue we give particulars of the reports of two of the companies with which he is connected.

Several readers have inquired whether Mr. Wigglesworth has made any reply to the questions recently put to him in a leading article in this journal. Though almost a fortnight has now elapsed, no communication had been received by us from him up to the time of closing for press with this issue. We repeat that *East Africa's* columns are at Mr. Wigglesworth's disposal for any reply which he may care to make.



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Deep into the ground the pan-breaker's rigid shank is penetrating—shattering the hard subsoil of this Cape Province orchard. An enormous load that doesn't lighten—but this stout-hearted "Caterpillar" Twenty Tractor takes it steadily along day after day.

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Write the Distributor for your Territory for information about "Caterpillar" Tractors and Irrigated Fruit—or for any crop you raise.

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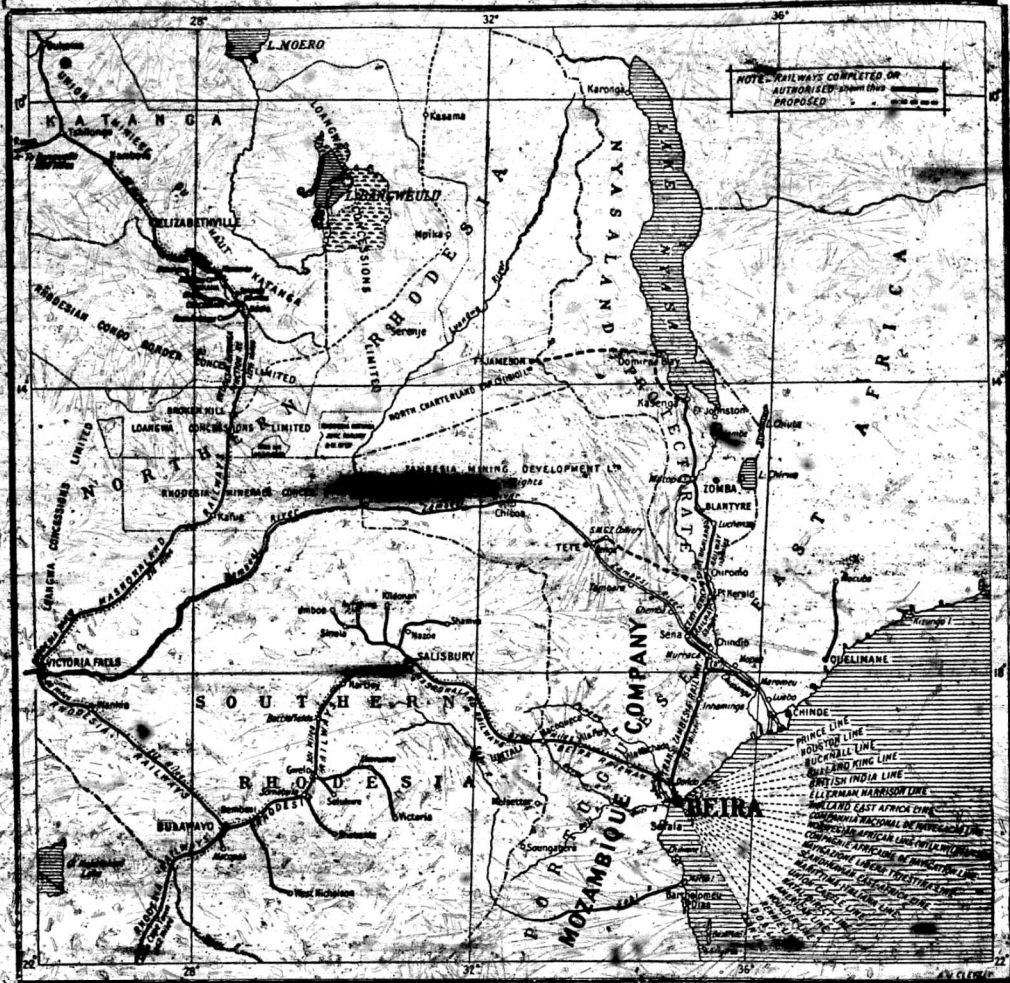
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The Value of the Transit Trade of the Hinterland passing through Beira is now over £12,000,000 a year.

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BISHOP LUCAS OF MASASI.

Career of a Popular Padre.

THE RT. REV. BISHOP LUCAS of Masasi, who came over for the Lambeth Conference, worked at Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset, for two and a half years after his ordination at Wells, and first went to Zanzibar in 1909; he spent two years at the Kiungani Training College for African Teachers, first as chaplain and latterly as Principal of the College. On his return to Africa at the end of 1911 he took charge at Masasi, remaining for two years, until he had again to return to England. He was passed to return to the East Coast in September, 1914, but the outbreak of the War delayed his departure from England until July, 1917. In the interval he helped various London parishes for short periods and did much deputation work for the Universities' Mission.

On arriving in Africa he was offered a chaplaincy with the Forces, and was actually gazetted as "Chaplain to Africans," an appointment he held for some fifteen months. Then, after a brief leave in the Kenya highlands, he went down *via* Lindi to take up his old work at Masasi. During his service with the troops Padre Lucas was mentioned in dispatches.

In 1922 the Bishop of Zanzibar appointed him a Canon of the Cathedral of Zanzibar and Provost and Sub-Dean of the College Church of Masasi. He remained at Masasi until the Archbishop of Canterbury asked him to become the first Bishop of Masasi, running it as a separate diocese cut out of that of Zanzibar. His consecration took place in England on Michaelmas Day, 1926.

THE TANGANYIKA RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Evidence from Official Sources.

THE Tanganyika Railway Commission over which Sir Sydney Henn is presiding, can at any rate not plead that, like some other Commissions, its witnesses are few. Whether they are all willing and helpful cannot yet be judged, but that their subjects range over a wide field is to be gleaned from an official list of papers to the reading of which the Commissioners have had to submit. Official addresses have been the following:—

Mr. R. W. Taylor, the Treasurer, on "Railway Development and its Relation to the Finances of the Territory"; Mr. G. E. Bell, late District Officer, Rungwé, on "The Effects of Railways on Native Development where the Probable Effects if a Railway were brought near the Rungwé District"; Mr. A. B. Chantler, Traffic Manager, on "Traffic Prospects on the Various Routes Proposed and Traffic Matters generally"; Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Secretary for Native Affairs, on (1) "Railway Development and its Effect on the African Population," and (2) "Railway Development in the Territory"; Mr. Alexander Greig, Land Officer, on "The Demand for Land for new Native Settlement"; Mr. P. Gethin, Director of Civil Aviation and Director of Surveys, on "The Development of Aviation and Air Surveys in connexion with Railway and Road Construction"; Colonel W. H. Franklin on "Imperial Trade and its Development by Railway Construction"; Mr. W. H. McLuckie, Acting Deputy Director of Public Works, on "Heavy Mechanical Transport Units"; and Captain J. W. Hayfield, Transport Officer, on "Mechanical Transport and Working Costs." Mr. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, has also addressed the Commission.

East Africa is telegraphically advised that a week ago £2,500 and £500 respectively had been subscribed in Kenya and Tanganyika for the purpose of sending delegates to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

LEPROSY IN EAST AFRICA.

"Every Hope of Recovery" if treated early.

Special to "East Africa."

"UGANDA is a well-run country," said Dr. Robert Cochrane, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, when interviewed by a representative of *East Africa* last week on his return from a tour through East Africa on behalf of his Association. "I felt that I had reached civilisation again when I entered it after my journey down the Nile. And the roads! I should say they are the best in Africa."

"Leprosy? I can tell you a curious feature of leprosy in Uganda. In the Eastern Province, where the chief tribe is the Teso, there is no fear of leprosy among the Natives. They associate with lepers, have no isolation of lepers, and if you ask to be shown cases they bring them out without any hesitation. And there are a lot of them. Now in Buganda itself there is a very different state of affairs. There leprosy is dreaded. Many are hidden away and it is very difficult to get the chiefs to disclose them. However, in Uganda I managed to examine over seven hundred cases in a short survey of three days in one area alone. The country is quite densely populated and susceptibility to the disease, frequent contact and diet are no doubt contributory causes.

Incidence of the Disease.

"In Kenya the incidence of leprosy is 'patchy'; the chief foci seem to be in the marshes towards Uganda and Abyssinia and the coastal belt. The disease may be said to be localised. The Government is building a fine leprosy hospital near Mombasa. In Zanzibar and Pemba the position is very hopeful. Provided that contacts are carefully watched, there is no reason why the disease should not be entirely stamped out in those islands. I travelled through the whole of Pemba on the new roads built by Sir Claud Hollis, and I saw very few cases indeed. Unfortunately I went down with malaria in Zanzibar and with pneumonia in Tanganyika Territory, so I had not too much time to investigate leprosy in the latter country. Round Mwanza I found one or more cases in almost every village I visited, so it is clear there must be a good deal in that district.

"As to cure," continued Dr. Cochrane in reply to a query, "I am convinced that there is every hope of a complete cure if cases are brought to treatment early enough. I have no hesitation in saying that personally I would sooner have to treat an early case of leprosy than an incipient case of tropical tuberculosis. I should have more hope of a cure.

"The trouble about leprosy is that in its early stages it is a benign disease. The patient finds a small patch on his skin which gives him no trouble, and he neglects it. He does not think it needs medical attention. If we could get the Native chiefs to insist on such cases, when discovered, going at once for treatment, success would surely follow. Early identification and treatment are the lines on which we must proceed, and for treatment we must rely at present mainly on the derivations of chaulmoogra oil. 'Protein shock' by injection of milk or other substance—a method employed in many other diseases—is not a routine treatment, but is useful in obstinate cases to stimulate the patient's powers of resistance."

Earth tremors occurred in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar last week.

East Africa in the Press.

A SETTLER VIEW OF TRUSTEESHIP.

MR. VAN JAARSVELD recently established a local paper in Arusha, under the title of *The Tanganyika Review*, with the object of catering for the news requirements of that enterprising area of the Territory. The first issues augur well, and we trust that the hard work which the founder must be devoting to this new enterprise will be sweetened by the hope of adequate reward in due time.

The current issue says:—

"The Imperial Government's claim that the trusteeship of the Natives is vested solely in them and that they cannot delegate its responsibility to a subordinate Government lays down a principle with which we have no quarrel, but we cannot overlook the omission of certain qualifications and the fact that settler communities have become executors under that trusteeship, and are expected by the Native inhabitants to confer upon them all the material benefits, so blithely admitted, but not conferred by, the Imperial Government.

"The settler communities being in closer touch, have therefore long since practised what the Imperial Government have only just begun to preach. They have carried out the side that is immediately beneficial to the Natives, the provision of work, money, and at the same time a certain training and education in agricultural and commercial activities. There is also a tremendously important benefit, that of free medical treatment, which implies in the power of the employer, and is paid for, without obligation, amounting to no insignificant sum; constantly conferred by settler communities on Natives with whom they come into touch.

"Thus the settler communities have gone far beyond the hypocritical platitudes expressed by the Imperial Government, who are apparently feeling tremendously satisfied that they have brought about a paper-and-ink metamorphosis of an unintellectual, weak and indolent, but otherwise harmless people; and to proceed even thus far, there has been an inordinate display of long-eared procrastination coupled with a pachyderm-like insensibility and a lack of knowledge of a subject on which they have pronounced conclusions.

"True progress of any people, black no less than white, can only be achieved by honest endeavour, of which manual labour must form the source, and when it lays down that 'the customary method of life' of an indolent people 'must not be changed,' the Imperial Government closes for ever the door to advancement, for which they have expressed a pious hope. There is little doubt, however, that underlying these platitudinous statements, there is a desire to prevent Natives from entering into employment with Europeans, or in other words, to divorce labour from capital, and without this interpretation the Memorandum on Native policy is a meaningless and hypocritical screed."

CLOVES AS A COSMETIC.

THE Cairo newspaper *El Falak*, in drawing attention to the value of cloves as a cosmetic, says:—

"The clove is the best and most useful application for eyebrows and eyelashes. It gives splendid beauty and its use is extremely easy. Our ladies have only to obtain, between their beautiful rose-coloured fingers a dried clove, burn it in the flame of a candle and apply it to the eye. If as a result they find their eyes burn the clove should be pulverised, a little glycerine added, and the mixture applied in the same way. It promotes the growth of the eyelash and the eyebrow."

When Commander E. C. Couldrey, founder and editor of the *Nakuru Weekly News*, recently spent a brief holiday on the coast, his usual notes, signed "Naughticus," did not appear; there were, however, notes by "Norticus"

SIR EDWARD GRIGG ATTACKED.

A VERY strong attack is made in *The Nation* on Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, who is reminded that:—

"He is a public servant of the people of this country; he accepts their wages, and, even on that ground alone, owes them some loyalty, even if he cannot understand another kind of loyalty which has been one of the redeeming features of the British public service for many generations. As a public servant, he is immediately responsible to and under the orders of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who himself is responsible to Parliament. Sir Edward Grigg has no right to turn himself into a representative of any particular part of the population of Kenya Colony; he has no right to pursue his own policy in Kenya Colony. His duty is loyally to interpret, defend, and execute the policy of His Majesty's Government as declared by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. If he disagrees with that policy, it is his right to say his duty—to inform the Secretary of State—along with him, press upon him an alternative policy. But if he is unable to convince the Secretary of State, then there are only two honourable alternatives for the Governor of a Colony—either loyally to carry out the policy laid down for him by his superior, the Secretary of State, or to resign. All this is very elementary—the A.B.C. of the rights and duties of a Civil Servant under our system. It is necessary to put it down here in black and white, because the Governor of Kenya does not seem to understand it."

FIRST SIGHT OF BUTIABA.

MR. J. Gale, of the Uganda Transport Department who was in charge of the transport in connexion with the Prince of Wales's recent trip through Uganda, describes his first sight of Butiaba in a letter published by *The Wiltshire Gazette*:—

"On reaching a point eight miles from Butiaba the earth seems to end abruptly and drop suddenly to a plain a thousand feet below. In the background is the lake. The atmosphere is so clear that distances are annihilated, the lake being a rich blue. The steamer at Butiaba appeared as a silver dot in the water, while in the distance the mountains in the Belgian Congo stood out clearly some 150 miles away."

TRIBUTE TO MOMBASA MERCHANTS.

MR. P. W. Scott, joint managing director of United Exporters Ltd., who recently returned to this country from a tour of East Africa, says, in the course of an interesting article, entitled "Round About Latitude 'O'," in the house magazine *Progress*:—

"Nowadays Mombasa's inhabitants offer to the visitor a welcome as warm as their surroundings—which is having a good deal. The brisk energy and efficiency of the business man in this busy little tropical spot, where everyone works hard and plays hard, gain one's respect at once."

MONSOL
The Safe Germkiller

MONSOL is a chemical discovery of great importance. MONSOL is a more powerful germ-killer than lysol or any similar antiseptic. MONSOL does not burn and is non-irritant.

For cuts, wounds, sores, stings and all dressings, use only MONSOL LIQUID GERMICIDE and MONSOL ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

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Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Eldoret, Jinja, Kampala, Kitale, Mombasa, Moshi, Nairobi, Nakuru, Tanga.



The best
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In 4 sizes
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Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure foiling mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.



Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.



**GAYMER'S
CYDER**
Champagne of England.

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE
Ask for it at the Club.

Representatives:—
THE KENYA AGENCY, LTD.,
P.O. Box No. 781,
NAIROBI.



I haven't touched
it since morning!

There is no need to! Just a little Anzora in the morning and the glossy neatness remains throughout the day. Being British, and originally the finest hair fixative, it still remains unequalled. Refuse all substitutes. Use Anzora Cream for greasy scalps. Anzora Viola is for dry scalps.

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MASTERS THE HAIR

Sold in 1/6 and 2/6 (double quantity) bottles by Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores.

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**READY TO
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High-class ENGLISH
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Head Office: YEOVIL, Somerset.
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Makers of
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CHEESE

SOLD ALL
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The Fortmason Tropical
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in wool Solaro 65/- cotton Solaro 27/6

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KENYA KONGONIS' THREE MORE MATCHES.

Touring side not at Top of its Form.

THE Kenya Kongonis have been very unfortunate in the weather which has marked their two series of fixtures in this country; the first matches were spoilt by rain, and the recent matches were played in rather cold weather, in which the visitors scarcely did themselves justice.

We are able to give the following scores:—

KENYA KONGONIS.

Brig. Gen. G. D. Rhodes, c Ratcliffe, b Clinging	3
Major A. H. Symes Thompson, c Wilkins, b Goddard	0
P. de V. Allen, b Clinging	36
J. A. Cairns, c Walker, b Goddard	16
J. R. C. Sim, c Nicholson, b Goddard	23
E. Watson, b Goddard	4
A. de V. Wade, c Wilkins, b Clinging	1
A. G. Baker, b Goddard	3
Captain B. W. L. Nicholson, lbw, b Goddard	7
C. V. Braimbridge, c Goddard, b Clinging	0
E. J. Potter, not out	0
Byes 6, no ball 2	8

DORKING.

Colonel F. Nicholson, c Wade, b Allen	11
Colonel O. Mathias, lbw, b Allen	5
W. F. Anning, c Nicholson, b Baker	16
G. E. Wilkins, c Braimbridge, b Baker	4
P. D. Walker, c Rhodes, b Baker	0
C. Ratcliffe, not out	24
E. Turner, c Cairns, b Allen	11
M. Arnold, lbw, b Allen	9
C. W. Goddard, c and b Allen	13
F. F. Clinging, c Cairns, b Allen	0
W. L. B. Taylor, c Allen, b Cairns	1
Byes 3, wides 2, no ball 1, leg bye	101

OCKLEY.

Colonel O. Mathias, c Cairns, b Allen	41
E. C. Putton, run out	40
A. Howland Jackson, b Allen	0
J. Worsfold, b Rhodes	51
Colonel F. Nicholson, c Sim, b Rhodes	4
G. S. Blake, c Cairns, b Allen	0
R. A. Ormiston, b Rhodes	13
A. Smith, lbw, b Rhodes	16
W. J. Henville, b Rhodes	0
C. Ratcliffe, c Potter, b Baker	6
B. Ansell, not out	9
Byes 2, leg byes 2	4

KENYA KONGONIS.

Brig. Gen. G. D. Rhodes, c Worsfold, b Ansell	31
Major A. H. Symes Thompson, b Smith	2
J. A. Cairns, st. Mathias, b Worsfold	26
P. de V. Allen, b Smith	14
J. R. C. Sim, c Nicholson, b Smith	33
E. Watson, run out	0
A. G. Baker, b Worsfold	2
A. de V. Wade, b Worsfold	18

C. V. Braimbridge, lbw, b Smith	0
E. J. Potter, c and b Smith	0
Captain B. W. L. Nicholson, not out	1
Byes 6, leg bye 1	7

134

In the match at St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, the St. Leonard's team put up a score of 315, as against a two innings' score of the Kenya Kongonis of 270 runs.

KENYA KONGONIS.

First Innings.

A. H. Symes Thompson, b Isherwood	0
P. de V. Allen, b E. R. Wilson	27
M. W. Walker, c Watson, b Isherwood	6
H. F. Hodge, b E. R. Wilson	43
G. D. Rhodes, lbw, b E. R. Wilson	4
J. A. Cairns, c Isherwood, b E. R. Wilson	13
C. L. Norman, b Quiney	3
P. W. G. McMaster, st. J. J. McGaw, b Quiney	5
B. W. L. Nicholson, c Middleton, b Isherwood	8
E. Watson, c Wreford Brown, b Isherwood	8
A. G. Baker, not out	0
C. V. Braimbridge, c J. J. McGaw, b E. R. Wilson	0
Byes 2, leg byes 2, wides 3, no ball 1	8

97

Second Innings.

A. H. Symes Thompson, c J. T. McGaw, b E. R. Wilson	25
P. de V. Allen, b E. R. Wilson	23
M. W. Walker, lbw, b E. R. Wilson	24
H. F. Hodge, c and b Isherwood	0
G. D. Rhodes, b Isherwood	0
J. A. Cairns, not out	61
C. L. Norman, b Isherwood	0
P. W. G. McMaster, c and b E. R. Wilson	0
B. W. L. Nicholson, st. J. J. McGaw, b E. R. Wilson	0
E. Watson, run out	21
A. G. Baker, b E. R. Wilson	6
C. V. Braimbridge, absent hurt	0
Byes 11, wide 1, no ball 1	13

173

ST. LEONARD'S FOREST.

Admiral C. L. Levin, b Hodge	10
Capt. L. C. R. Isherwood, b Hodge	112
R. J. McGaw, b Hodge	0
E. Snell, b Hodge	0
Colonel A. C. Watson, st. Nicholson, b Cairns	113
J. A. W. Gilliat, c McMaster, b Hodge	35
C. J. Quiney, c Nicholson, b Hodge	0
I. T. McGaw, lbw, b Hodge	1
A. J. Wreford Brown, b Hodge	30
E. R. Wilson, not out	3
J. T. McGaw, c Walter, b Hodge	0
R. M. Wilson, absent hurt	0
Byes 7, leg byes 3, wide 1	11

315

Mrs. Duke won the Van der Velde bowl in the recent Entebbe handicap golf competition for ladies.

The new swimming bath of the Blue Posts Hotel, Thika, was opened by a swimming carnival. The bath is 100 feet long by 50 feet wide.

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MOMBASA.

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Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
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LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.

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Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US

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 Ships Repairs, Turning, Welding,
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P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA,
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**GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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 CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US
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COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON, Ltd.
**EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER
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**COOPER'S IMPROVED CATTLE DIP
 COOPER'S TIXOL CATTLE DIP
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INVALUABLE TO FARMERS IN ERADICATING ALL PARASITES
 OF CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.
KUR MANGE: A perfectly safe remedy of great value in
 curing parasite mania in horses, dogs, cattle, and to eradicate
 lice and cure ringworm.
SOPEX: A Shampoo for curing lice and improving the coats
 in dogs.
SUYER: A powder for curing lice in horses, cattle, pigs
 and poultry.

ROSENBLUM, BULLOWS & ROY, LTD.,
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Come to Naivasha, in the heart of Kenya, and
 enjoy a quiet peaceful holiday, and stay at the

NAIVASHA HOTEL



Situated in delightful surroundings, on shores of Lake
 Naivasha, 6,600 feet above sea level. Fishing, Tennis,
 Billiards. Motor Trips arranged round Lake and the
 famous Longenot Crater. Garage attached to Hotel.

Proprietor: B. O. LEA

KENYA'S HOTEL DE LUXE
 YOU COULD NOT FIND MORE COMMODIOUS
 OR LUXURIOUS ACCOMMODATION THAN AT

**TORR'S HOTEL,
 NAIROBI.**

**THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN HOTEL
 IN EASTERN AFRICA.**

*The only Hotel IN AFRICA which provides
 music and dancing nightly throughout the year.*

Telegrams: TET, NAIROBI.

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya

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PALACE HOTEL, MOMBASA

P.O. Box 817. Telegrams—Palace. Phone 289.

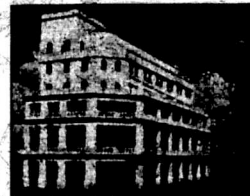
AVENUE HOTEL, NAIROBI

P.O. Box 971. Telegrams—Avenue. Phone 71.



**THIS IS WORTH YOUR
 CONSIDERATION.**

Visitors at the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to
 Nairobi and deciding to stay at the Hotel Avenue,
 Nairobi, will be allowed 10% off their Accounts for
 accommodation, at the Hotel Avenue, providing they
 stay there within one week of leaving Mombasa or
vice versa.



BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES, LIMITED.

Excellent Results of the Year.

NEW PREMISES ACQUIRED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of British Overseas Stores, Limited, was held on Tuesday, August 26, at Friars House, New Broad Street, London, E.C., Sir Henry F. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Chairman of the company, presiding.

The Secretary, Mr. J. P. Steacy, having read the notice and the auditor's report.

The Chairman said:

"Gentlemen, it has been my practice at our meetings to say something to you of the various businesses in which we are interested. I will refer first to that of Fletcher & Cartwrights, Ltd., of Cape Town. This company owns what is admittedly the leading general store in the Cape Province and occupies a commanding position on Adderley Street and Darling Street, Cape Town. Its balance sheet shows that the position of the company continues to be thoroughly satisfactory, and it has paid the same dividend of 0% upon its shares as for the previous two years. It has also put to reserve accounts over £13,000, as against £10,000 in the previous year. We have not received the full figures of the company to July 31 last, but the accounts for the eleven months ended June 30 show a similar turnover to that of the previous year. In view of the industrial depression throughout the world, and the lower prices of goods generally, your directors are well satisfied with this result, and we may hope that the profits of the business will be maintained.

Next on our list come the three companies, Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Leonard de Cordova, Ltd., and Robertson, Stott & Co., Ltd. These have all been able to pay us good dividends for the year and to increase their reserves substantially.

Allen, Wack and Shepherd, Ltd.

"Last but not least of our interests is the business of Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd., which shows a net profit of £35,420 for the year ended March 31, 1930, against a net profit for the nine months ended March 31, 1929, of £20,646, equal to £27,528 for a full year. This is a highly satisfactory increase, and our thanks for such excellent results are due to Mr. H. Rogholt, the managing director. The decision of His Majesty's Government to proceed at once with the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, on which work has already begun, is bound to have an important effect on the trade and communications of that region and particularly the port of Beira. The company has now secured premises for its operations at Ndola in the centre of the great copper producing area of Northern Rhodesia.

"Turning to our own report you will see that there is a balance of £27,336 to be dealt with, and your directors recommend the transfer to income tax reserve of £10,000, bringing that reserve up to £22,304, and the payment of a final dividend of 4% less tax, upon the Ordinary shares, making a total dividend of 7% less tax, for the year, and leaving £3,476 to be carried forward. This welcome addition to our income and the increase of the dividend by 7% is due to the satisfactory results of Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Limited, and to the inclusion of a dividend following twelve months' profits of that company, as against nine months in the previous year. Your directors believe that the profits of the subsidiary companies have been dealt with on a conservative basis."

Mr. Evan R. Campbell having addressed the meeting on his visit to the various concerns in South Africa, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend as above was declared.

THE LONDON COFFEE MARKET.

THE SWISS BANK CORPORATION has issued a booklet entitled "The Commodity Markets." Of the London coffee market it states:—

"London is only one of several important coffee markets. Auctions take place in the rooms two or three times a week, or what is known as spot terms, i.e., the sales represent coffee in London warehouses. Selling brokers issue catalogues of the lots entrusted to them for sale and exhibit samples in their own salerooms. Prospective buyers may take away portions of these samples for the purpose of roasting and preparing coffee for tasting. On the first Tuesday after the auction, buyers have to pay 1% deposit and the balance is payable on the 'prompt' day, about one month after the auction—in exchange for warrants. Transactions are also concluded for forward shipment from country of origin, say up to six months ahead.

"Dealing takes place on a considerable scale in Brazilian coffees on c.i.f. or c. & f. terms, almost entirely for shipment from the country of production to ports on the Continent of Europe. Santos c. & f. per cwt. used to serve as an indication for the movement of prices of coffees generally, but this is now true only in a very general way. Types, such as Extra Prime, Prime, Superior, Good, etc., form the basis. For mild coffees the general terms are f.a.o. (fair average quality of the season). All these contracts, which are made by private treaty, are subject to the usual arbitration in case the coffee does not, in the opinion of the buyer, conform to the standard called for. The market in futures has been closed for a considerable time.

"The Coffee Trade Association is mainly a body facilitating trade by publishing statistics and other information of interest to the trade."

Renewed protests are reaching us from Kenya regarding the procrastination of the Government in announcing its decision in regard to the Maragua-Bana scheme for the supply of cheap electric power.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted by "East Africa" for publication in this column at the PREPAID rate of 3s. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 15. 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 will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

BIRTH.

C. PEIRS. At 19, Walker Street, Edinburgh, on August 26, 1929, to Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Dr. E. C. Peirs, Tanganyika Medical Service, a daughter.

SHOTGUN FOR SALE.

WINCHESTER 12-bore repeating shotgun; makers just completely overhauled. Ideal for colonial use. Approval, £6 10s. BOUTON, Highfield, Westbury, Wilts.

TANGANYIKA ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRE ESTATE in Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika, for sale. Permanent river, healthy situation, easy access from coast. Land suitable for robusta coffee, kapok, etc. Local labour available. For price and further particulars apply Box 212, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

TO PARENTS.

MRS. WALROND SWEET (widow of C. of E. Padre and old Roedeanian) is now ready to receive a few small children into her comfortable Bungalow home in Dorset. Special care given to children whose parents are abroad. First lessons and every home care, Doctors' and other exceptional references. Write "Outreau," West Bay, Bridport, Dorset.

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NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE FROM KENYA AND UGANDA.

The refusal of the Kenya Government to grant an investigation into their proposals for secondary education in the Colony, particularly in regard to the Kabete School, has aroused considerable dissatisfaction in the Colony.

Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd., reports a loss of £3,411 on last year's working, due principally to reclamation expenditure on coffee areas. The rubber output totalled 276,008 lb. and realised an average price of 8½d. per lb. A debit balance of £3,041 is carried forward.

At the recent session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa stress was laid on the necessity for a clear definition of value for Customs purposes, fears being expressed that the working of the new Customs Ordinance would paralyse business. It was stated that the new Ordinance adds 10% to the duty. The Association held that the value of goods for the purpose of calculating duties should in no case exceed the proved cost to the importer at the port of origin.

According to a cable received from Nairobi by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, at the end of July there were 208,769 acres under maize in Kenya, compared with 244,560 on the corresponding date of last year, and 242,000 acres under wheat, compared with 68,250, and 9,250 acres under coffee, compared with 92,218. In the Nakuru area alone there are 19,000 acres less under maize. The maize output for 1930 is estimated at 1,750,000 bags, that of wheat at 275,000 bags, and of coffee at 12,500 tons.

SUNSET OVER KILIMANJARO.

It has been my good fortune to see the sun set in various Provinces in Tanganyika Territory, but never before have I seen anything quite so beautiful as Kilimanjaro last evening.

Looking towards Arusha, I noticed the sky bathed in delicate rose pink, the light being reflected from Kibo's snowy dome. Every second the colour seemed to vary, and I thought that life has its compensations after all. I live in the shadow of beautiful rugged Meru and from my house can see ever snow-capped Kibo. With Nature in all its magnificence to help, one can forget worries, and, perhaps momentarily, the present depression and struggle for existence. One cannot live on the beauty of Nature alone, but the sight of Kilimanjaro (aptly described as a kind mountain) and Meru, when the sun is setting, prevents one from becoming wholly mundane, keeps one from brooding, and makes one realise that as the span of life is but short, one should not neglect to drink to the full of Nature's grandeur.

Were I the author of "Kenya Mountain," I should not hesitate to attempt to do justice to these mountains, both of which he loved, but not having the God-sent gift of committing my thoughts to paper, I rest content in being able to feast my eyes on their beauty.

T. B. D.

THE ANTI-SETTLER COMPLEX.

A cabaret show was recently given at the New Arusha Hotel. It is to be hoped that no travelling publicist with the anti-settler complex was present, otherwise we shall shortly be told that coffee planters spend most of their time in such reprehensible diversions instead of getting on with their jobs.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS & STEAMERS

Plan your return to Europe via the Nile. Comfortable Steamers and Trains, an interesting journey and good Hotels, all under Railway Management.



Juba—Khartoum.
7 days by Steamer. Fare £30

Khartoum—Wadi Halfa.
24 hours by train.

Wadi Halfa—Shellal.
37 hours by Steamer.

Shellal—Cairo.
17 hours by train.

Fare, including Sleepers, £21

Catering Charges in the Sudan

Juba—Khartoum
15s. 5d. per diem.

Khartoum—Shellal
16s. 5d. per diem.

Officials of the KENYA, UGANDA, and TANGANYIKA Governments are entitled to REDUCED FARES on production of Warrants.

Full particulars from The General Manager, Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, ATBARA.

Motor Tours, Limited, KAMPALA, or any Travel Agency or Safariland Limited, NAIROBI.

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THE SURE CURE FOR MALARIA



Throughout the tropics Esanofele has proved itself during the past ten years to be the best remedy for malaria. It is both a prophylactic and a cure. East African doctors recommend and prescribe Esanofele, which is obtainable from any chemist.

Sole Distributors for East Africa

A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.

NAIROBI MOMBASA AND ELDORET.

"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.

Kenya's sisal exports during May are telegraphically returned at 804 tons.

The Kenya Farmers' Association recently exported 5,000 tons of maize to America.

The Kisinga Brick Works, operating in Tanganyika, have been voluntarily wound up.

The new Legislative Council Chamber and Central Government Offices in Nairobi are expected to cost £290,000.

The Kenya Legislative Council has approved a proposal for a subsidy of one shilling per bag of maize exported.

Mr. Russell Kettle has been appointed liquidator of the Foundation Co., Ltd., the engineering firm which at one time had offices in Nairobi.

Mr. Arthur D. S. Davis and Mr. Daniel J. Rooney, of Kitale, have dissolved partnership. The business is being carried on by Mr. D. J. Rooney.

What is the finest building in Northern Rhodesia? A Livingstone correspondent says that it is the new branch in that town of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Total imports into the Sudan during the first two months of this year were valued at £E1,171,939, or £E15,405 above the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

A wireless station is to be erected at Kelolo Hill near Kampala in connexion with the projected Cape-to-Cairo air service. A meteorological station will also be established.

The road mileage maintained in Uganda by the Public Works Department has increased from 760 miles in 1923 to 1,479 miles in 1929. A further 3,600 miles is maintained by the Native Administration.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Prisons in Tanganyika for 1929 states that 7,919 persons were committed to prison, compared with 7,426 in 1928. Fifty-two prisoners escaped from Tanganyika gaols last year.

Contracts for structural steel work for hangars at Kisumu and Broken Hill, to be used on the Cape-to-Cairo air service, have been placed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies with the Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., of Middlesbrough.

Goods to the value of £2,006,289 were imported into Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter of this year. 36% came from Great Britain, 13% from the U.S.A., 12% from India, 8% from Japan, 6% from Holland, and 5% from Germany.

The Imperial Government is officially stated to have spent some £4,300 during the year ended May 31 last on expenses of its advisers and employers' and workers' delegates attending sessions of the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

The partnership hitherto subsisting between Mr. Guy Redin Savory and Mr. Clarence Henry Mansell, carrying on business as commission agents, general dealers, etc., at Ndöla, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Mansell continues the business under his own name.

Discussions have recently taken place in Entebbe between representatives of the Tanganyika and Uganda Governments regarding the new port of Kabuera on the Kagera River. This port, which is of considerable importance to the development of the Western Province of Uganda, is situated in Tanganyika Territory.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has, we understand, advised the Colonial Office that the Tanga-Dar es Salaam road was opened to traffic on August 15. Much work must apparently have been done on it recently, for visitors to our offices who were in Tanga and Dar es Salaam a few weeks ago have held out no hope that the road would be ready so soon.

The Kampala water installation, which is to give a normal daily supply of 330,000 gallons, is expected to be ready in January. Apart from installations in private premises there are to be twelve public water stand-pipes, from which water may be purchased at a charge of two cents per tin. In addition to a general water rate, an internal supply rate will be levied on private houses, on a percentage basis of the annual value of the quantity used.

New annual licences for motor vehicles in the Sudan are announced as follows:—

Cars from 650 to 1,100 kgs. £E4; from 1,100 to 1,600 kgs. £E5; from 1,600 to 2,000 kgs. £E6; from 2,000 to 2,500 kgs. £E10; and over 2,500 kgs. £E20. In the case of lorries the tax is lower if the vehicle is fitted with pneumatic tires: for instance, whereas a lorry up to 650 kgs. pays £E375 if fitted with solid or cushion tires, the charge is only £E14 if fitted with pneumatic tires, while for a lorry over 2,500 kgs. the respective charges are £E25 and £E20.



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A sound linen of medium weight, beautifully soft, making up well into Ladies' and Children's garments. In a good range of newest colours. "Banmore" quality. 36in. wide. Per yard

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IRISH LINEN No. V. Pure Irish Linen Table Cloth—a sound, reliable quality for general use.

Size Yds. Each
14 x 11 7/8 13/6
14 x 12 15/6
14 x 13 16/6
14 x 14 17/6

TABLE CLOTHS
LINEN WAFKINS TO MATCH
22 x 22 in. Doz. 15/6

IRISH LINEN P. 2 Pure Irish Linen Huckaback Towel, Hemmed ready for use.

Size 24 x 36 in. **FACE TOWELS**
Per Doz. 15/6

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POWER!



There is no loss of power when 'Fort' motor covers are used. The deep triple stud tread grips firmly on any type of road surface, thus preventing any tendency of the wheels to slip.

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The Tyre of Rugged Strength

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED,
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London, S.W.1
Branches throughout the World.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE has been fair demand for East African coffees at the recent auctions, and prices generally are about steady, as follows:—

<i>Kenya</i> —	
"A" sizes	65s. od. to 92s. 6d.
"B" sizes	63s. od. to 68s. od.
"C" sizes	49s. od. to 59s. od.
"D" sizes	57s. od. to 113s. od.
Mixed, pale, brown and ungraded	22s. od. to 56s. od.
London cleaned—	
First size	70s. od.
Smalls and triage	33s. od.
<i>Uganda</i> —	
London cleaned—	
First size	75s. 6d.
Second size	55s. od.
Robusta	30s. od. to 34s. od.
<i>Tanganyika</i> —	
<i>Kilimanjaro</i> —	
London cleaned—	
First size greenish	67s. 6d.
<i>Moshi</i> —	
London cleaned—	
First size palish	60s. od.
Second size	55s. od.
<i>Usambara</i> —	
Peaberry, pale	46s. od.
<i>Belgian Congo</i> —	
<i>Ivory</i> —	
Palish, green	53s. od.
Country, damaged	47s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee totalled 59,373 bags, compared with 33,069 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Caster Seed.—Quiet, but a little higher at £14 7s. 6d. (The comparative quotation in both 1929 and 1928 was £16 10s.)

Chillies.—In the absence of business, 50s. is quoted.

Cloves.—The price remains at is. 0d. for spot, but no business is reported. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were 1s. 11d. and 10d.)

Copra.—Quiet, with the price stationary at £16 10s., compared with £21 5s. quoted last year.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand, and East African cotton prices have advanced slightly to 5d. to 6d. according to quality.

Cotton Seed.—The nominal price has increased to 5s. 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £8 10s. and £8 5s.)

Groundnuts.—There has been a further slight fall to £14 2s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £20 and £21 5s.)

Rubber and Shins.—No business is passing.

Rice.—On a quieter market No. 12 white flat East African is quoted at 23s. 6d. for October-November shipment. (The comparative quotation in both 1929 and 1928 was 37s.)

Sisal.—Business has been done at £14 10s., a slightly improved figure. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £20 10s. and £22 10s.)

Sisal.—The market is easier, with East African No. 1 good marks for September-November quoted at £22. F.a.g. has sold at £21 12s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £41 and £36 10s.)

Tea.—A small sale of 51 packages of Nyasaland tea last week realised 9d. per lb., compared with 10.9d. per lb. on the corresponding date last year.

Wheat.—There is no business passing in East African wheat, and all prices have fallen. Kenya Governor No. 1 to 32s. 6d., Marquis to 34s., Equator No. 1 to 34s., Equator No. 2 to 33s., and Durum to 31s. 6d.

SKIN DRESSING.

Any type of animal dressed, mounted, or made up ready for wear.

NATHAN COHEN & SONS, LTD.,
228, BOW ROAD, LONDON, E.S.

TANGANYIKA SISAL ESTATE RESULTS.

Results of Kikwetu and Ruvu Companies.

RUVU ESTATES, LTD.—of which the directors are Mr. A. G. Angier (Chairman), Mr. J. A. Findlay, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, and Mr. F. Stutz (managing director in East Africa) and the registered office of which is 10, Lefebvre Street, Guernsey—reports a net profit of £550 for the year ended March 31 last. £532 was brought forward, and as £1,875 is required to meet interest on the 7½% Seven Year Notes, and £1,901 had to be written off buildings and machinery for depreciation, £3,000 was transferred from the reserve funds, which are now reduced to £1,000. The production of sisal during the year was 566 tons, against 324 in the previous year, and an estimated output of 900 tons in the year to March, 1931. 5,287 acres are now under sisal. The issued capital is £50,000, and the issue of Seven Year Notes totalled £25,800; on the assets side of the balance sheet, properties, buildings, machinery, plant, tools, stores, and stocks of produce are given at a total of £86,762.

Of Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd., Mr. A. G. Angier is Chairman, his fellow directors being Mr. J. A. Findlay, Mr. W. Schoeller, and Mr. A. Wigglesworth. This company is also registered in Guernsey. For the year to March 31 it returns a profit of £13,578. £5,000 is placed to reserve, and after payment of a final dividend of 7½%, making 15% for the year, less tax, £2,026 is carried forward, subject to directors' commission. The production was 1,500 tons, compared with 1,240 in the previous year, and an estimated crop of 1,700 tons for the year to March next. 970 acres of new sisal were planted on the estate during the year, on which 8,540 acres are now under sisal. £15,000 of the amount standing to the credit of reserve fund was capitalised during the year, and issued to shareholders as fully paid £1 shares. The capital has been increased to £100,000 nominal (£54,063 paid up); 15,000 new shares having been offered to shareholders at par and fully subscribed. The net proceeds of estate produce are shown at £46,967. Against a paid-up capital of £54,063, properties, buildings, machinery, plant, furniture, tools, stores, cash and stocks of produce are given in the balance sheet at a total of £85,486.

COURSES IN MOSQUITO INSTRUCTION.

THE British Mosquito Control Institute, whose instructional two and three day courses have proved very popular with students and visitors from the tropics desiring a knowledge of anti-mosquito technique, is now, at the suggestion of the Zoological Department of Cambridge University, introducing a more advanced course intended for medical men, tropical engineers, and others. The first of these courses, comprising five days' work, will be held at the Institute from Sept. 23 to 27. The Mosquito Control Institute, we must add, is in no way connected with the College of Pestology, with which it is sometimes confused. The former is situated in Hayling Island; the latter has its office in London.

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.

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Should a fire start, it starts the "Grinnell." The sprinkler (as illustrated) or sprinklers nearest the outbreak immediately play upon the fire and ring a general alarm. Damage, if any, must therefore be slight.
You cannot write too soon for "Grinnell" information.

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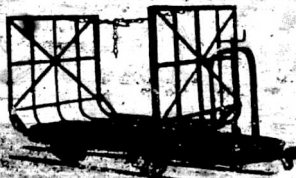
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A bar of Lowmoor Iron, bent cold.
A test that speaks for itself.

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photograph of a Hot Bend test made on
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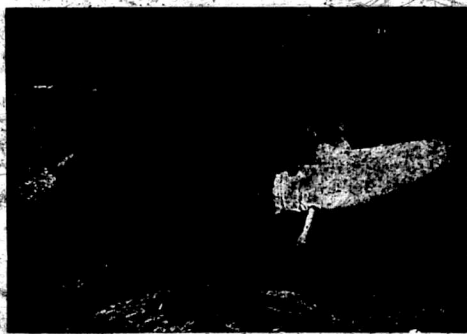
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A Monkey Winch pulled this big beech out by the roots. Frankly, it's exceptional, but it shows what this portable hand power machine will do when it comes to clearing land. It will cut your costs drastically and speed up your land clearing in a way that will please you greatly.

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or
GAILLY & ROBERTS, NAIROBI, KENYA.
BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYASALAND,
SAMUEL BAKER & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar es Salaam,
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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**PROTECT YOUR YOUNG COFFEE
PLANTS AGAINST CUT-WORMS.**

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Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.S.

Agents holding stock in Kenya:-

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

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE British-India liner "Madura," which left London on August 29 and is due to call at Marseilles on September 6, carries the following passengers:

Port Sudan.
Mrs. O. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. Robertson

Aden.
Mr. A. Palmer

Mombasa.
Mr. J. Abercrombie
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Buller
Master J. Buller
Master H. Buller
Master C. Buller
Master F. Buller
Miss M. M. Bamber
Miss Bartholomew
*Mr. G. J. Bone
Mr. F. G. Banks
Mr. D. K. Barrow
Mr. J. R. Bryant
Mr. E. G. Bucher
*Mrs. M. E. Congreve
*Mrs. & Mrs. J. Carmichael
Dr. Margery Cook
Mr. E. H. Crittenden
*Ms. Cameron
*Mrs. J. A. Cable
Mr. F. C. Curtis
L/Cpl. F. W. Chippington
*Mr. & Mrs. Paul Jones
Mr. W. B. F. Grigg
Mrs. D. B. Hoey
Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Holditch
Miss D. Holditch
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Hamilton
Mr. R. E. Holford
*Mr. W. Hurdle
Mr. & Mrs. D. Johanson
Mr. D. Kavanagh
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. M. Luckes
Mr. & Mrs. D. McWilliam
Miss Martin
Lieut. B. F. Montgomery
De J. J. Mitchell
*Major R. J. A. Macmillan
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. M. Noad
Mr. J. A. Orchardson
Mr. R. M. Phelan
Mr. A. H. Pringle
Mrs. A. E. Pringle
Mr. D. H. Payne-Fry
Rev. & Mrs. W. S. R. Russell
Mr. A. Rogers
Mrs. M. H. Somerville
Lieut. Comdr. & Mrs. O. R. Sitwell
Mr. & Mrs. D. Skinner
Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart

*Mr. H. B. Sharpe
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Sheldrake
Mr. S. R. Simms
Mr. S. L. Vincent
Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Vaughan
Dr. & Mrs. F. W. Vint
Mr. F. G. Vie
Mr. N. T. Wilmot
Mr. Wade
Mrs. Woodmore
Mr. E. C. Young

Tanga.
Miss W. E. Brooke
*Lieut. Col. the Hon. M. J. Boscawen
*Mrs. C. M. Baker
Mr. L. P. Leslie-Cooke
Capt. E. M. Nicholl
*Dr. H. H. Storey

Zanzibar.
Mr. W. P. Armistead
*Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Bland
*Mr. J. E. Baker
Miss M. A. McKie
*Mr. T. D. Rutter

Beira.
*Mr. & Mrs. Barnes
Mr. C. M. Baker
*Dr. P. A. Cleaskin
Mr. R. C. Ford
Mr. A. Farquharson
Mr. G. J. Frier
Mrs. P. Gower
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Hoyle
Miss E. M. Hoyle
Miss S. M. Hoyle
Mrs. W. Holman
*Miss M. Harvey-Clarke
*Miss G. Harvey-Clarke
Mr. C. A. Kay
Mr. J. S. Keegan
*Mr. B. Leechman
*Mr. & Mrs. R. MacDonald
Mr. J. W. Murray
Mr. W. R. MacPherson
Mr. C. E. Page
Mr. W. H. Percival
Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Rowe
Dr. & Mrs. C. F. Shelton
*Mr. D. Souter
Mr. H. R. Scott
Capt. & Mrs. C. B. Wilkins
Miss A. Wilson

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" left Mombasa homewards, August 30.
"Madura" leaves Marseilles for East Africa, Sept. 6.
"Modasa" arrived Mombasa from London, August 29.
"Karoa" arrived Durban from Bombay, Sept. 3.
"Karagola" left Mombasa for Bombay, August 27.
"Karapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, Sept. 3.
"Khandalla" arrived Bombay from Durban, August 30.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Rancher" left Aden for East Africa, August 20.
"City of Carlisle" left Birkenhead for East Africa, August 31.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nykerk" left Cape Town homewards, August 28.
"Ryperkerk" left Mombasa homewards, August 22.
"Meliskerk" left Lourenço Marques for East Africa, August 25.
"Giekerk" left Cape Town for East Africa, August 26.
"Klipfontein" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, August 25.
"Springfontein" left Mozambique for East Africa, August 21.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arrived Réunion from Marseilles, August 27.
"Explorateur Grandier" left Port Said for Mauritius, August 27.
"General Voyron" left Mombasa for Mauritius, August 27.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Durham Castle" arrived London, Sept. 3.
"Garth Castle" left Penicife for Beira, August 27.
"Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, August 29.
"Llandaff Castle" left Algoa Bay homewards, Sept. 1.
"Llangibby Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, August 30.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Mozambique for East Africa, August 31.
"Ripley Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Mauritius, August 26.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

September 4 per s.s. "Viceroy of India."
" " " s.s. "Morea."
" " " s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

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

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 8 by the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle," on September 13 by the s.s. "Ryperkerk," on September 19 by the s.s. "Ulanga," and on September 20 by the s.s. "Ranpura."

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co. have issued another booklet of their "Photography Simplified" series, this one being entitled "Printing and Toning." It deals with the best methods of obtaining good prints, and the use of stains and toners. A copy will be sent to any reader mentioning *East Africa* and applying to the company at Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

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

*Cornwall.—HOTEL TRYANION, Looe. Facing sea. H. and water in bedrooms. 3 to 48 gns.
*Bosser.—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Inclusive charge 10s. per day.
*Jersey.—FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Anns Port. An Ideal Resort.—Terms Moderate. Booklet.
*York.—GRYSTONES HOTEL, Runswick Bay. Sea and water. Tennis Court. Moderate terms.
LONDON.
*BRANDSBURY HOTEL, 17-19, Princess Square, W.P. Sing. fr. 25 gns. Dbl. fr. 45 gns., according to rooms.

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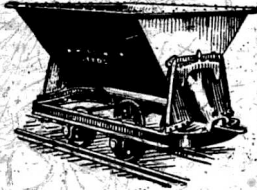
*GROVDON, Surrey.—High Court Hotel. Luxurious, quiet, ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Cars meet steamers, trains. 75s.1d. Addiscombe.
*KINGSLEY—Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. Bedroom and Breakfast from 8s.
*NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—A. Pembroke Gardens, W.3. Luxuriously furn. r. mt. Ann. Flats, Sing. fr. 25 gns. Dbl. 4 gns. inc. Bkfst., Bath, attend., Cen. Heat. Second Eng. and Cont. exp.

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*PORTMAN—Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1. Room & Breakfast from 1/6. Pension from 21 gns.
*SOUTH KENSINGTON—St. Bolton Gardens. First class Family Hotel. From 3 gns.
*WHITEHRESS—Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate. W.3. Rm. & Bkfst. from 1/6. Pension from 12 gns.

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WOVEN WIRE
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K.L.G. PLUGS**
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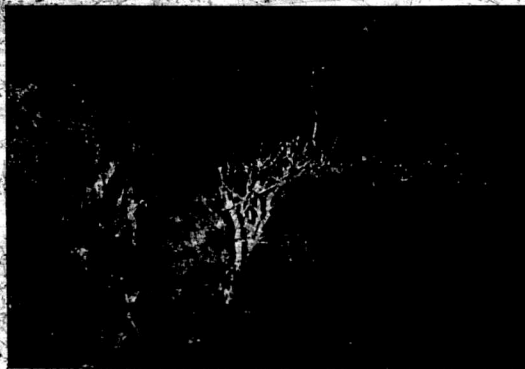
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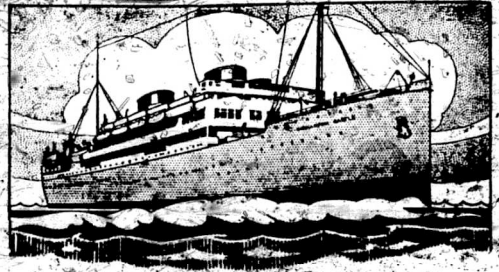
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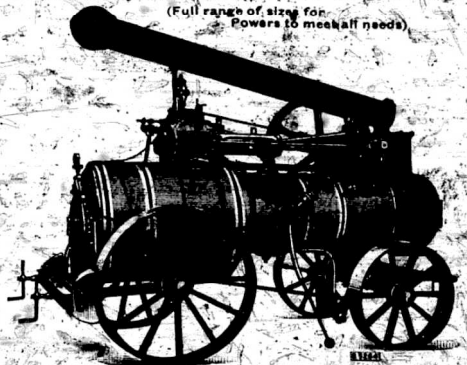
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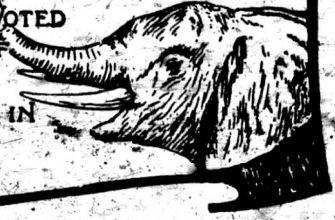
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THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

In certain quarters we shall, no doubt, be thought iconoclastic for commenting, in however restrained and circumspect a fashion, on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, for to some folk its composition, functions, procedure and actions are sacrosanct. Such people, and some others, tend to exalt the State almost to the degree of deification, and those whose duty takes them to certain public meetings have been forced to recognise a similar tendency towards the Permanent Mandates Commission among some sections of British opinion. There are good and well-meaning individuals who regard the Commission as an august body, far removed from human frailty, posed supremely upon an Olympian height at Geneva, and noting with an infallible eye the efforts of the atomies of the Mandatory Powers—Governors and such—as John Silver might put it—to carry out the terms of the contract imposed upon them; commenting, too, on those efforts and criticising with high and unimpeachable justice. It is unfortunate for those good people, but most fortunate for the mortals who are liable to be thus commented upon and criticised, that the Commission publishes its minutes in so full a form that the working of the machinery is revealed and its fallibility disclosed. Analysis proves that there is a good deal of human nature even in a Permanent Mandates Commission.

Of the seven Mandatory Powers—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—only the first four have nationals who are members of the Mandates Commission, of whose eleven members four hail from countries which have no colonies of their own, or practically none. The Commission welcomes the presence of "accredited representatives" of the Mandatory Powers, who answer any questions which may be put to them and explain the reports

submitted. So to one who reads the minutes the Commission at times assumes the aspect of a class sitting at the feet of Gamaliel, in the shape of the accredited representative, and learning from him. Having learned, the members proceed to make "observations" on the reports and verbal evidence, and then to submit their own report for the guidance of the League of Nations. The limitations of these observations are well illustrated by the extracts published elsewhere in this issue of *East Africa*; it will be noted that the Commission, having decided to its own satisfaction on the reason for the establishment of Native Courts in Tanganyika Territory, had to be corrected in writing by Mr. Jardine. It must be added that the Commission receives petitions from disgruntled individuals or organisations in Mandated Territories, and again proves its essential humanity by (in one case from South-west Africa) first admitting its incapacity to consider the petition and then proceeding to lecture the Mandatory on the ethics of its legal system! Some of these petitions, we notice, are founded on mere newspaper gossip, and one, backed by the Anti-Slavery Society, was dismissed by the Commission with the curt remark that the grievance submitted relates really to two separate incidents, of which one "is of no importance whatever" while the other is *sub judice*.

We should be the last to decry the work of the Mandates Commission, which is at present composed of obviously earnest and devoted members anxious to discharge arduous and delicate duties to the best of their ability; of that the presence of Lord Lugard is sufficient guarantee, and his enforced absence from some of the meetings may account for the lapses we have noted. Our point is that the Commission has its limitations both of ability and of function, and that its attitude towards Tanganyika Territory deserves our closest attention and our considered criticism.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The small but active and vocal band of female agitators who are trying to work up a campaign of sympathy with the "down-trodden, domestically enslaved women of Africa" will have a bad shock if its members happen to read the minutes of the eighteenth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Lord Lugard, evidently with a twinkle in his eye—for he has a sense of humour—asked Mr. Jardine whether he had anything to say upon the position of women in Africa: it has been asserted that they were held in a state of practical slavery and so on. He (Lord Lugard) was aware of the real facts, but would be glad to hear Mr. Jardine's view of their position in Tanganyika. The Chief Secretary replied he was glad to have an opportunity to make a statement on the subject. The suggestion that African women lived in a state of servitude and had no rights was quite fantastic so far as Tanganyika was concerned, or, for that matter, any other African country with which he was acquainted. It would, indeed, be more reasonable to argue in support of the view that they enjoyed so large a measure of freedom that it degenerated too easily into licence, and that their need was for more, and not fewer, restraints. The most casual visitor to Tanganyika would not fail to observe that they were, generally speaking, happy and contented, enjoying an assured position in the world in which they moved and had their being: that their physique compared very favourably with that of the men; that they had a status in Native law which was neither better nor worse than that of the men; and that they were protected from hunger, destitution and excessive bearing of children far more effectively than were the working-class women of England. Lord Lugard then drew attention to the fact that where there is a ready sale for grain, the women see to it that not too much is wasted in beer-making, and said that that confirmed what Mr. Jardine had stated about the women of Tanganyika. This yet another artificial "grievance" gets its deserts.

The remarkable preponderance of American motor lorries imported into East Africa is often excused by the statement that such machines are better suited to colonial conditions and do the work more efficiently than British makes. This statement is hardly borne out by the latest official report on Somaliland, wherein it is recorded that the Government possesses ten motor vehicles, six by a well-known American firm and four by an equally famous English maker. The total transport-mileage of these vehicles in 1929 was 47,923 for the four British and 26,431 by the six American cars, the comparative cost per ton-mile of transport working out at 6.71 annas for the British trucks and 10.65 annas for the American. Not only, therefore, did the four British cars do far more work than the six American, but their working costs were conspicuously less; they even beat camel transport, which cost 8 annas a ton-mile. On the same day that we received the Somaliland Report there came to hand the third Report of the Committee on Locust Control of the Economic Advisory Council, in which, in the capital expenditure for the proposed field research

on the desert locust, it is definitely stipulated that the one-ton truck required for the work shall be by the American company which supplied the trucks to Somaliland. Why should the Economic Advisory Council, appointed by a British government, thus go out of its way to boost, by name, an American make of motor lorry? Would the United States Government indent for British cars? Would Germany do it? And what has the Empire Marketing Board to say about it? If suitable British cars and lorries—and there are suitable vehicles of British manufacture—are not used for official purposes, the British manufacturer and salesman are not getting support on which they ought certainly to be able to count.

Missionaries in East Africa are in such constant and intimate touch with Native life that their opinions on all phases of that life are deserving of every attention, but it is with considerable surprise that we have read the statement in the current number of *The Nyasaland Diocesan Chronicle* that African children are slow to develop. The passage, which occurs under the Likoma notes, was evidently written by a British member of the staff, and reads, "Taking the slow development of African children, it seems as if thirteen is the right age for transferring school children from one department to the other. We should have thought it safer to say that African children develop quickly, both physically and mentally, but that in most cases that development suddenly stops when the age of puberty is reached. Who has not had house 'tots' of tender years who were as smart as paint, as the saying is, and has had the regret of watching their deterioration when they have reached what in the Native may be called the age of indiscretion? Perhaps the good padre of Likoma will elaborate his statement; we cannot have too much reliable information about the biology of the African Native."

We welcome the information that the Kenya Department of Agriculture is devoting increased attention to poultry. In adopting the Rhode Island Red as the standard bird, it has shown itself in entire agreement with the opinion of the experts whom East Africa consulted at the recent Poultry Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The Department is using poultry as its "educational stock": the Natives, it is to say, will note the improvement in their birds bred from the cockerels supplied by the Department, and from that will be led to understand the value of breeding from good class cattle and small stock. Already the demand for better birds is increasing rapidly. An ingenious plan is being put into practice to prevent interbreeding. Some twenty breeding pens of unrelated Rhode Island Reds are to be established, and the eggs from each pen will be numbered differently. A Native is issued, say, five eggs bearing different numbers, so that the chickens therefrom will be unrelated. As the Native does not usually eat eggs, it is more than likely that a rapid improvement in poultry in the Reserves up to a high standard will be achieved.

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WHAT TANGA SAYS AND DOES.

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR.

By Captain H. C. Druett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

"Who is the author of the Saa Sita stories? Isn't he one of us?"

Of all *East Africa's* anonymous but regular contributors there is apparently most inquisitiveness concerning the identity of the recorder of Saa Sita's comments. Dozens of readers in Tanganyika asked me about him during my tour. A certain portly and well-respected figure not unknown in Arusha had, I was told almost confidentially, been definitely identified as the author; in Tabora I learnt that a well-known local resident had been repeatedly taxed with the responsibility; and in Dar es Salaam three different people were at various times pointed out to me in the Club as having perpetrated the series!

Tanga, not to be outdone, had also persuaded itself that it knew the writer—though I was also assured at one time or another that he lived in Moshi, had an estate in the Usambaras, had no settled headquarters but was always on *safari*, and had never moved out of England since the War! Evidently the writer has covered his tracks fairly efficiently to occasion such confusion. To all inquirers I could only state that *East Africa*, in no circumstances departs from its rigid policy of never disclosing the name of any contributor, and that under a pen-name. One day I may write of my own meeting with Saa Sita—and not in Tanga!

Entering the Town.

The first feeling of the motorist entering Tanga from inland is of pleasure at driving on a beautifully tarred road along the front. What a contrast to hours of travel over and through the huge ruts made by heavy lorries on their way to the coast! Past the Golf Club—one of the prettiest in Tanganyika—with thousands of coconut palms on all sides, the visitor continues into Tanga. Before him is Tanga Bay; beyond the blue waters of the Indian Ocean.

Along the road running round the sea-front, past the offices of some of the best-known East African business houses, the traveller reaches the leading hotel, opposite which is the post office, and from which a road leads down to the landing stage and Customs houses. Still further on and off the main road is the Tanga Club, overlooking the Bay. The town is, indeed, fortunate in its provision of social amenities, for in addition to the Tanga Club, which has nearly 250 members, it has a Gymkhana Club providing recreation of all kinds. Sailing is also a popular recreation, for the indented coast-line offers many pleasant spots for picnics.

Altogether Tanga is an attractive little town situated on the shores of an almost land-locked bay, 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam, 80 miles south of Mombasa, and directly west of the island of Pemba, some 40 miles away. The entrance to the harbour is tortuous, but is now well buoyed and passable by large steamers. The Sigi River, a perennial stream, which rises in the East Usambara Mountains, and which, it has been suggested, should prove an invaluable source of water supply for Tanga, debouches into Tanga Bay.

Scene of a Fatal Blunder.

The town will always be remembered as the scene during the East African Campaign of a fatal blunder

by a British commander, who, instead of acting promptly on the expiry of his ultimatum, procrastinated seriously, with the result that the Germans were able to bring down trainloads of troops from Kilimanjaro and repulse the British with great loss of life. The story of the defeat of Tanga has never been fully told, and probably never will, but of the Englishmen who took part in it with whom I have spoken, every single one has been contemptuous of the British generalship—or lack of it—and wondrously proud of the gallantry of the white troops in a hopeless position.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, which bore the brunt of the action, was as cool as if on parade, and despite appalling losses from machine gun fire as it advanced across the open, did not falter. The more of the story I heard from those who had participated in the battle, the more was the impression forced upon me that, with a normally competent leadership the result would have been complete and practically bloodless victory, not defeat.

A Lion on the Steps of the Bank!

I was told that shortly after the War period lions were occasionally to be seen within the township boundaries, and that in one case three of these animals came into the Market Square, where one was actually seen sitting on the step of a bank building! Another strange animal incident was told me, namely, a donkey was once left tethered to a post not far from the old quarters of the Tanga Club, and was attacked and stung to death by bees.

Though the township is situated in the middle of a coconut belt, sisal is the main plantation product of the district; an idea of the tremendously increased interest shown in the fibre may be gleaned from the fact that whereas in 1920 only 5,000 tons were exported, last year the total worked out at some 26,500 tons. Mere figures, however, cannot convey an adequate impression of the vast amount of land under this culture. During my stay Mr. John V. Gray, the general manager of Messrs. Bird and Co.'s estates, was good enough to take me over two of the properties of that leading British African concern. On one plantation, the Geiglitz Estate, of over 12,000 acres, about half of the area had been planted up. Far as the eye could reach in any direction were sturdy sisal plants. Here, in company with Mr. W. H. Cochrane, who is interested in the engineering side of the industry, I learned much concerning sisal production. These jaundiced critics who are in the habit of asserting that East African employers treat their Native labour unfairly might well inspect such an estate, on which it was perfectly obvious from the manner in which they greeted their *kuana* that the men were perfectly happy in their jobs.

Biting Condemnation of Whom?

One striking and most pleasing aspect on these estates was that the machinery, locomotives, trucks, and practically all other equipment were of British manufacture—in striking contrast to some neighbouring estates, and, indeed, estates in other parts of the Territory. It is, of course, understandable that non-British companies should buy foreign equipment, but that companies with directors resident in London, and sometimes prominently associated with British public bodies, should persistently purchase alien machinery, and almost always ship in non-British vessels, is more than passing strange. *East Africa*, as its readers know, has been outspoken in its views of this inconsistency between the practices of such estates and the patriotically-phrased pleas of some of their directors.

In Tanga I heard such actions severely criticised—and bitter, biting words of condemnation for those responsible.

The Preparation of Sisal Fibre.

I had long wondered how the sisal leaf is converted into binder twine, string and rope. Let us briefly trace the proceeding. When the sisal leaves begin their growth they are practically upright, but gradually lower their tips towards the ground. After three or four years, according to local conditions, they are ready for cutting. The cut leaves are placed lengthwise in trucks, and drawn to the factory over the light railway, the track for which is portable, so that it can be moved to the area being cut from time to time.

At the factory the trucks are drawn up near the decorticating machine; boys stand at each side of an endless band on which the leaves are placed; and as they pass in front of the boys, so the shorter leaves—from which No. 2 sisal is produced—are extracted and thrown aside. The leaves are guided into the decorticator, in which are a number of revolving knives, and they emerge in strands, the juices and waste tissue being washed down various channels. The fibre is then thoroughly washed and taken to the drying lines close by, and there it remains until it is dry—a process usually taking a day. Then it passes to the baling shed, where it is inserted in a combing machine, from which it emerges a mass of white, silky threads, ready for baling and shipment.

Tanga Not Sufficiently Visited.

I found strong feeling in commercial circles in the town and district that an insufficient number of visits are paid to Tanga by the heads of the Government Departments, and that, despite the growth of the port and hinterland, they receive less than the attention they deserve from headquarters. I was repeatedly reminded of the attempt a few years ago definitely to eliminate it as a serious shipping centre by deviating up-country traffic to Mombasa; though that attempt failed, its memory has undoubtedly made Tanga people suspicious. Another point raised was the great delay in the provision of reasonably good roads and telephone communications northwards to Mombasa and southwards to Dar es Salaam.

Local officials are not personally concerned in this matter; on the contrary, I was told that the relations between the commercial community and the local Government authorities are most cordial. It is with what is regarded as the fixed policy of the Government that there is dissatisfaction. For instance, the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. D. L. Baines, is universally popular; of bright and breezy nature, he has won general esteem by his just dealing, strict impartiality, and prompt disposal of all matters brought to his notice. Mr. Baines, who served in Uganda for twelve years before his transfer to Tanganyika in 1916, has been a Provincial Commissioner in Tanga for the past three years.

Mr. W. A. Lea, who is in charge of the Public Works Department in the Tanga area, told me of the efforts of his Department towards the improvement of the roads outside the township—efforts which unfortunately are somewhat nullified during the rainy season by the action of heavy lorries making deep ruts in the highways. Mr. Lea was first appointed to the Colonial Service sixteen years ago, and served for a long while in British Guiana, being transferred from that Colony to Tanganyika just over a year ago.

Among the commercial community Mr. H. Beer, the Tanga manager of the British East Africa

Corporation, and the previous year's Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce, was helpful in supplying me with details concerning the trade of Tanga, as also was Mr. E. F. Body, the local manager of Twenche Overseas Trading Co., and the present Chairman of the Chamber. I am also indebted to Mr. H. Malcolm Ross, the energetic Secretary of the Chamber, who, in addition to his business as an estate agent, finds time to act in an honorary capacity for several public bodies.

MARAGUA-TANA SCHEME VETOED.

Why has the Secretary of State refused his Sanction?
Special to "East Africa"

East Africa is able to disclose that the Imperial Government has refused to sanction the Maragua-Tana power scheme, designed to provide cheaper electrical power for Nairobi and the surrounding areas. Some three years ago the East Africa Power and Lighting Co. applied for permission to inaugurate this scheme, which includes the construction of a dam in the Native Reserve near Fort Hall, and the flooding of between 1,000 and 2,000 acres.

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently declared that any scheme involving expropriation of Native Reserve lands might be allowed if in the general public interest, but stipulated that the Reserves should be maintained intact by a grant of land of at least equal value. To meet that condition the East Africa Power and Lighting Co. has definitely offered a considerably larger area than that required from the Natives. It is, therefore, difficult to understand on what grounds sanction has been refused, for, according to the evidence given six months ago in Nairobi before the Special Tribunal set up by the Kenya Government, this scheme would meet all demands for electricity in the Nairobi district for several years to come, and at a cost appreciably less than the comparatively high prices ruling to-day.

Project Strongly Supported in Kenya.

The development of water power has played an important part in colonial development, and Governments have on occasion subsidised private enterprise in order that this valuable source of cheap power might be utilised. In this instance, however, no charge upon public funds has been contemplated, on the contrary, Government, industry and the general public stand to benefit considerably by the scheme. Unfortunately, the veto now placed upon it means also that other schemes of a similar nature will have to be shelved. As an alternative it has been suggested that coal or oil fuel should be imported by the Power Company, but the high costs and freight involved would preclude the possibility of lower charges to consumers.

We recall that at the public inquiry the Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda—to whom the company has to submit its costs of operation for approval—was unequivocally in favour of the scheme; that the hydraulic engineer of the Public Works Department of Kenya who had visited a number of suggested sites thought that the cost of establishing the station at Maragua-Tana would be less than at other suggested points; and that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce considered the project to be in the public interest. Dr. Matthews, representing the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., maintained that the evidence had shown the Maragua-Tana scheme to be the cheapest for producing electric power in the Colony; that it would favourably affect Government revenue in that Government were large consumers; and that the Natives now resident in that part of the Reserve should not be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining more land and more valuable land than they now possessed.

Why has the Secretary of State vetoed a scheme so strongly supported by official and unofficial opinion in Kenya? The Colony will expect an early and sufficiently detailed explanation.

In a cricket match played in Nairobi between a team from H.M.S. "Enterprise" and the Kenya Kongonis, the latter won by an innings and 33 runs.

THE LEAGUE DISCUSSES TANGANYIKA.

Permanent Mandates Commission at Work.

MR. D. J. JARDINE'S FRANK EVIDENCE.

The function of the Permanent Mandates Commission is "to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council of the League of Nations on all matters relating to the observance of the Mandates." The official minutes of its eighteenth session, held from June 18 to July 1 last, have just reached East Africa.

The composition of the Commission at the present time is as follows:—

Marquis Theodoli (Italy), Chairman;
M. Van Rees (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman;
Mlle. Dannevig (Norway);
Lord Lugard (Great Britain);
M. Merlin (France);
M. Orts (Belgium);
M. Palacios (Spain);
Count de Penha Garcia (Portugal);
M. Rappard (Switzerland);
M. Ruppel (Germany);
M. Sakenobe (Japan);
M. V. Catastini (Secretary, Director of the Mandates Section).

The accredited representatives of Great Britain—Mr. D. J. Jardine, O.B.E., Chief-Secretary of Tanganyika, and Mr. G. L. M. Clausen, O.B.E., of the Colonial Office—having been "called to the table," Mr. Jardine made a statement on the general position of Tanganyika. Then cross-examination began. Lest its course remain uninteresting to Africans, we will draw back the veil.

Not Reported to the Governor.

Count Garcia drew attention to the paragraph in the annual report which said: "A serious food shortage occurred in Bukoba Province in the early part of the year and it is now stated that nearly five hundred persons died as a direct or indirect result of the shortage."

"He was somewhat astonished that an Administration that usually took such care of the Natives in its Mandated Territory should not have been able to foresee and avoid this unfortunate famine. The number of deaths was considerable. It was difficult to explain the powerlessness of the authorities in such an unfortunate event."

"Mr. Jardine agreed that it was a most unfortunate incident. It was most regrettable that the chiefs of the tribes had not reported the matter so that the necessary relief could be sent. Arrangements had been made for closer administration of that part of the Bukoba Province.

"If the plight of these people had been reported to the European officer at the time, he would have been in a position to assist them. The food shortage was unknown both to the Governor and to himself, owing to the fact that through some error in the Provincial Commissioner's office a report on the incident was never forwarded to the central authorities. They had been greatly surprised to find a reference to this incident in the Provincial Commissioner's contribution to the annual report. He agreed to give fuller information on the subject in next year's report."

Native Treasury Audits.

"Lord Lugard asked whether there was an adequate supervision of Native Treasury accounts, whether this was carried out solely by District Officers who were overpressed with other work, or whether there was any specially qualified officer who made inspections from time to time?"

"Mr. Jardine said that the position seemed to be misunderstood. The work of which the District Officers were being relieved was not connected with the Native

* The words within quotation marks are taken verbatim from the official Minutes of the Commission. Italics are those of East Africa, not of the official minutes.

administrations but with licences, probate, land titles and other similar routine work. The District Officer continued to be responsible for the supervision of the Native Treasuries, and such officers were, in his opinion, better qualified than professional auditors for such work, in view of their knowledge of the vernacular and the habits and customs of the people. All Administrative Officers went through a course of accountancy at an English University before going to Tanganyika, and, when they arrived in the territory, they were given further instruction. There was consequently no reason to suppose that they were not qualified to carry out the work."

The Case of Sultan Saidi.

M. Rappard and M. Orts having brought up the subject of the defalcations amounting to over £10,000, by ex-Sultan Saidi, Mr. Jardine said:—

"In the particular case of ex-chief Saidi the Administrative Officers concerned had been culpably negligent. They had reposed too great confidence in Saidi's integrity. He hoped that such carelessness would prove quite exceptional. Very detailed instructions had been issued to prevent a recurrence of such an incident. He agreed that this chief had got off lightly in the sense that he had escaped imprisonment, but in spite of that, he thought he had received very heavy punishment. As a chief he had at one time received tribute calculated at £8,000 a year. More recently he had been in receipt of a salary of £1,800 a year. He had lost both these sources of income, also his power and prestige, his medal as a first-class chief awarded to him by the Sovereign of the Mandatory Power, and he had been banished to the coast in dire disgrace. All that was a very heavy punishment, especially when one recalled the African's traditions, and the fact that Saidi did not use the money he misappropriated for his own aggrandisement or to satisfy a greed for money."

M. Merlin commented: "The indirect system of administration might undoubtedly have certain disadvantages. For instance, a chief unaccustomed to European methods had spent public money and had, in fact, thought he was free to spend it as he liked. He had spent it both on public works and on entertaining notables and by means of it he had partly supported his sixty wives. This was not necessarily due to lack of honesty according to European ideas. He had confused the Native methods, to which he had always been accustomed with our European conceptions. He had not fully understood the new system which had been established, and it was a good deal to expect of the Native chiefs that they should immediately conform to the severe rules of European public accountancy. A good government according to Western ideas could sometimes develop a deplorable policy from the colonial point of view."

Legislative Councils and Native Courts.

"M. Ruppel observed that there was apparently nothing to prevent a non-British subject from becoming a member of the Legislative Council, provided he was prepared to take the oath of allegiance."

"Mr. Jardine replied that the words of the oath were:—
"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors."

"M. Ruppel said that the report gave the reason for placing the Native courts under the supervision of the Administrative Officers in their administrative capacity instead of under the supervision of the High Court. Could the accredited representative tell the Commission how this reform was accepted by the Natives and how it worked during the short time which had elapsed since its promulgation? He had seen a letter by a former judge criticising it."

"Mr. Jardine could safely say that the reform was highly acceptable to the Natives themselves in whose interests it had been carried out. In the short time in which the Ordinance had been in operation it had worked successfully. It was not acceptable, however, to certain judges and other professional lawyers."

Slaughter on the Serengeti Plains.

M. Rappard having referred to the alleged indiscriminate slaughter of lions on the Serengeti Plains, Mr. Jardine admitted that it was true that the first intimation the Governor had received had been through the medium of an article in "The Times," although it was stated therein that the facts had been reported to the Game Department, but that Department had not passed on the information, either to the Governor or himself."

Medical Treatment of Indians.

M. Palacios referred to a statement in a local paper to the effect that "the Hindu portion of the population complained that it was being assimilated, in certain circumstances, to the indigenous population and not to the subjects of other States members of the League of Nations. Hindu opinion in Dar es Salaam considered that this policy was an infringement of the Mandate and threatened to have recourse to the League of Nations."

"Mr. Jardine replied that no discrimination of any kind was made against the Indians. The newspaper in question seemed to complain of the hospital accommodation at Dar es Salaam on the ground that Indians were treated in the same building as Natives. He pointed out that any scheme for a separate hospital for Indians would be impracticable on account of the high cost involved and their caste distinctions. He wished to add that the relations as between Europeans and Indians in Dar es Salaam were extremely happy; constant expressions of this goodwill were forthcoming both from European and Indian quarters. . . . There were three Indian members of the Council."

No Natives on the Legislative Council.

Count de Penha Garcia pointed out that there were no Natives on the Legislative Council.

Mr. Jardine replied "that there were no Natives on the Council for the reason that none of them knew sufficient English to understand or take part in the debates. The appointment of a European unofficial to represent the Natives would violate the principle that members of the Legislative Council should not represent definite races, localities or interests. In practice, the unofficial members on the Council had proved themselves solicitous of Native interests. In fact, he could recall no occasion on which, as a body, they had been unmindful of those interests."

Allegation Denied.

"M. Orts referred to a newspaper report that the Government was taking would be given permission to Tanganyika unless 5% of the capital employed were British. He desired to give the accredited representative an opportunity to deny the allegation."

"Mr. Jardine denied that this was the case and said that he could not imagine how such a statement came to be made."

What the Commission Misunderstood.

At its closing meetings the Commission made "Observations" on the reports, and among the Special Observations" was the following on Native courts.

"The Commission duly noted the information supplied regarding the Ordinance passed in 1929, in virtue of which the Native courts had been removed from the supervision of the judicial authorities—who were unable to exercise regular and prompt control—and placed under the Administrative Officers. It will watch the results of this new system with interest."

To this Mr. Jardine replied by letter that "it would appear that the Commission has misunderstood the reasons for which the Native courts have been removed from the supervision of the judicial authorities. The reason was not that those authorities were unable to exercise regular and prompt control of the courts, but that they were less acquainted with the everyday details of Native life, and therefore less favourably situated for supervising those courts, than the Administrative Officers to whom these duties have now been transferred. A further reason for the transfer of the control of the Native courts from the Judiciary to the Executive was the Native inability to understand the separation of judicial from executive functions."

As Mr. Jardine had said in his original report to the Commission: "An African smarting under a sense of injustice desires a personal appeal to someone whom he knows. He is never satisfied that he has been fairly treated by a remote and impersonal authority. On this score alone the new Ordinance marks a great advance."

"Government, whether at home or in the wider Imperial field, can make no better investment than by the engagement of the best scientific experts available. In respect of botany this has been attested by many well-known instances."—*Professor F. O. Bower, in his presidential address to the British Association.*

SIR ABE BAILEY'S SUPPORT.

For the Cause of White Settlement.

THROUGH the courtesy of the London editor of *The Rand Daily Mail* we are able to quote the following interview:—

Sir Abe Bailey informed me to-day he is going strongly to support the campaign which white settlers will shortly launch in London in support of their claim for the future administration of the East African territories. Lord Delamere is leaving for London, and though the fight will be a sharp one, Sir Abe has no doubt that the result will be the securing of the paramountcy of white rule over Native under the federation scheme.

"If this aim, as I confidently believe, is secured," said Sir Abe, "we shall see the opening up of homes for Britons in those great territories, whether from Great Britain itself or South Africa. We hear a great deal about the colour bar in the Union; what I want to do is to prevent in East Africa the colour bar which now exists in West Africa, namely, the colour bar against the white, and to withstand the attempts to prevent the white man from owning land. If the efforts of Lord Delamere and the white settlers in East Africa are thwarted, then we may be certain the agitation will extend to Nyasaland and Rhodesia, and will have serious repercussions in the relations between whites and blacks in the Union.

"It is nonsense to talk about these East African territories being unsuitable for white settlers in large numbers. I was a pioneer in Africa in the old days, and the same arguments about unsuitability from climatic and health standpoints which are now being used by those who are fighting white rights in East Africa could have been used against white settlers in Barberton and, indeed, Durban itself. There they forget what Rhodes accomplished; but these people are draped in theories and are anticipating conclusions."

Sir Abe strongly criticised the policy of the Colonial Office. What ought to be the aim of all those interested in the African Continent, as far as the British Empire is concerned, is federation and the freeing of the shackles imposed by the Colonial Office. Whenever there was a debate in the Commons on Colonial Office administration members walked out that was what the Commons thought of the Colonial Office.

"The Empire," said Sir Abe, in conclusion, "has been opened up by British men desire, and often in face of, the opposition of British Government departments, and the future of Africa, as far as the British whites are concerned, lies, I am convinced, in their ability to break away from the tutelage of the Colonial Office."

A STANDARD WORK ON COFFEE GROWING.

"MR. McDONALD may be congratulated on the production of a book of the greatest value to planters, and one which will undoubtedly and deservedly become a standard work on the coffee industry in this part of the Empire. As a handy, carefully-indexed work of reference its proper place is on the most accessible shelf of the planter's library." Thus does the *East African Standard*, of Nairobi, conclude a long review of our recently published "Coffee Growing" with special reference to East Africa. Our contemporary also writes:—

"In every way the book is one which will not only be of interest to coffee planters, but a necessity to them. Concisely, clearly, and emphatically (but not dogmatically) it lays down the latest information regarding their work. It is a book which with quiet insistence will teach everyone something, whether they are beginners or 'old hands' in East African coffee."

"A very valuable and practical book, written in a practical way, and using language understood by planters. It differs from many of its predecessors in the important respect that although it contains a very great deal of technical information, this is put in such a manner that the average planter can understand it and become absorbed in its study."

This indispensable textbook for all coffee planters will be dispatched by registered post to any address in the world on receipt of 21s. 10d. per copy by the publishers, *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FRANCE AND FORCED LABOUR.

HOW IS NATIVE NEWS TRANSMITTED?

Has the African a Special Sense?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The correspondence which has been appearing in *East Africa* concerning Native communication has been very interesting; but your correspondents seem to lay too much stress on the speed of the news transmission, instead of considering the method of its accomplishment.

It is common knowledge that a deaf, dumb, or blind man possesses another sense, or a highly intensified ordinary sense, to compensate him for the lack of one of the five senses. Is it possible, therefore, that the Native, lacking the brain power of the white man, has been given a sense of the mind that allows him to know of happenings taking place considerable distances from him? Has he, in fact, some sense resembling that which a spiritualist medium possesses?

I hope you will receive further correspondence from readers who have studied the *method* of transmission.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. WARD.

London, W. I.

FISH AND MOSQUITO LARVÆ.

An Appeal for the Views of Readers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—From a natural history account of the development of the *Lepidosteus*, or Bony Pike, I gather that at one period of its life it feeds on mosquito larvæ.

It would seem possible that by the introduction of these fish into streams, pools, and water-courses in malarial districts and allowing them to multiply, a useful reduction of malaria-spreading insects would result.

The views of your readers would be of interest.
Yours faithfully,

Tottenham, N. 17. W. ADAM WOODWARD.

Lepidosteus is a purely American fish, species of which grow to a length of eight or nine feet, allowing that they would become naturalised in African waters, their voracity would probably make them far more dangerous to edible African fish than to mosquito larvæ. East Africa already possesses members of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, tiny fish not more than a few centimetres long, which are known to feed on small water organisms, such as mosquito larvæ. "Barbados millions" are a variety which eats mosquito larvæ ravenously, and has been exported to other countries for anti-mosquito work. Two species of the *Cyprinodontid* genus *Haplochitus*, according to Mr. E. B. Worthington, are abundant in Lakes Victoria and Albert, and no doubt they do their share in keeping down mosquitoes, as they are found in reedy margins where mosquito larvæ thrive. It is quite likely that they would do well if transferred to "streams, pools and water-courses in malarial districts," and there carry on the good work.—Ed. "E. A." J.

TWO GOOD BOOKS ON KENYA.

Suggested Additions to our List.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of June 26 you ask whether your readers can add to a list of informative books with regard to Kenya Colony.

There are two books that ought to be included in any such list: one is the late Capt. Stigand's "The Land of Zinj," and the other a book written in collaboration by Cap. Stigand and Mr. D. G. Lyall on "Central African Game and Sport."

Yours faithfully,
A. C. ROSS.

Mombasa.

New Scheme to Confound Critics.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—According to reports which I have recently read in the Belgian Press, the French have hit upon a scheme for their colonies which is taking the wind out of the sails of the "forced labour analogous to slavery" fanatics.

As is well known, the French conscript Natives for military purposes in their colonies—not, of course, in their mandated territories—and they are adopting the following plan, especially in Madagascar. The conscripts of each year are divided into two halves: one is trained exclusively in military exercises and the other, under military discipline and officered by Frenchmen, receives technical instruction and practice in carpentry, masonry, blacksmith's work, bridge building, road making, railway construction, and organising lines of communication, so that when their term of service is over the men return to their villages trained in crafts which will be of real use to them.

This system is not only one which greatly facilitates the regular carrying out of public works but is a genuine method of education, a practical school of technology. It takes the place of a *corvée* at irregular periods and of an extremely variable number of men for the calling up for this service is annual and regular, and the inhabitants know in advance the date of it and its importance. The French Government takes the view that the calling up of these labourers is part of the national service of defence, and is therefore essentially military, and that the Labour Convention has nothing to do with

Yours faithfully,

London, W. I. "UN AMI DE LA FRANCE."

A MATTER OF LAUNDRY.

On a recent broiling hot day a well-known Kenya settler called upon the editor, and, wiping his brow, intimated that he wished he had donned a suit of white drill. "You are not the only East African who has confessed to finking it in London," we said in consolation, to be told: "I don't funk wearing it half as much as I funk the laundry bill. Do you know that in this country the laundries charge two shillings for washing a white coat and the same for a pair of white slacks? And I'm hanged if I'll pay twenty-eight bob a week for the pleasure of walking around in whites!"

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Bill on Leave.

No. 28.—Letters to the Editor.

I POKED my nose cautiously inside the doorway of *East Africa's* offices, prepared to find that my description of the preparation of the paper would have strained the happy relations hitherto existing. My presence in the outer precincts was noted, and word conveyed to the editor that I desired speech with him.

"Here, Bill," he opened, "you know all about producing newspapers. Have a look at these few sample letters, and try to turn them into language fit for publication. It'll keep you off another atrocity like that of last week."

I meekly took the bunch of manuscripts away, sworn to secrecy not to divulge to anyone the identity of any writer. I'll give newspapers full marks for preserving confidence, and I ought to know; I've tried several times to penetrate the disguise of Saa Sita's *buana*, for instance, but entirely without success. Say casually to the editor, "What did you say was the name of your correspondent in Kituru?" and he is as frigid as icy politeness will permit; your smile, however disarming, and your matter-of-fact manner avail you nothing. Anyhow, I took away the bundle. The first ran:—

"Dear Sir,—Last week you published a letter by that old fool Sir Benjamin Thunder. His career in East Africa, as everyone knows, consisted of a series of ghastly blunders, which took his juniors all their time and tact to clear up whilst he was on leave. For his part, the present economic position in Nyasanyika is so poor a class of local settler is so much rot—but not more so than anyone would expect from him. I am, etc., 'Disgusted'."

"P.S.—My name is Smith, and I spent six months in the F.W.D. in Nyasanyika, so I know what I'm talking about."

I sighed, placed a sheet of paper in my typewriter, and re-wrote the effusion thus:—

"Sir,—Whilst admitting the authority of Sir Benjamin Thunder on questions affecting Nyasanyika, I trust you will allow me space to differ from him in one or two directions. My own experience is that all the settlers I have met in Nyasanyika are the best type available, and for Sir Benjamin to state that the present economic difficulties of the country are attributable to them I consider hardly fair. I enclose my card. Yours, etc., 'Fair Play.'"

Greatly Daring.

Then, greatly daring, I added, as tho' I were the real professional "Ed":—

"*East Africa's* readers will welcome further views on this interesting topic.—Ed., 'E.A.'"

Satisfied with my obvious success, I picked up the next, a long statement covering four sides of foolscap, single spaced. Even to my amateur mind it seemed to libel quite a few people. It started with:—

"I know you are subsidised by the East African Governments and kept quiet by all the big business houses, and that you dare not stand up for the small man, but I would draw your attention to the fact that the local District Commissioner, Mr. Smythe Browne, has been threatening all the headmen in my district with imprisonment if they allow any boys to work for me. I have proof of this, and if you think it worth your while to send me my fare, I am prepared to come to England and show it to you. And that is a business proposition for you, for while over there I should float a very fine thing, I am on into a big company and would let you in on the ground floor."

Then followed some tempting stuff. Did I know the man, I wondered. I looked to see—discover that Ed., to maintain his correspondent's absolute

confidence, had cut off the signature and the place from which the letter was written!

"Sir," I wrote, "May I encroach upon your space to point out the discrepancy in the attitude of various District Commissioners in questions affecting labour? The D.C. of my own district, whilst perhaps an efficient administrator, has seen fit to influence local Natives from working on my *shamba*. I have proof of this, as one boy told me so. May I take the opportunity of asking if any of your readers would be interested in a gold proposition on my farm? I have no doubt as to the richness of the reef, but require further capital. If an attractive proposition is offered, I am willing to come to England to discuss the matter."

Vigorous Retorts.

The remainder of the correspondence consisted mainly of vigorous retorts to a previously published letter in which someone signing himself "Quite Happy at Home" had complacently compared things in England with conditions in Kenya.

"Dear Sir," ran the first, "Your correspondent doesn't know what he is talking about. When I was a young man if I had voiced such sympathies, I should have been severely spanked and put to bed. Present-day England is only fit for people like 'Quite Happy At Home,' and it is better for Kenya if they stay in England. I am, etc., George Fireater-Blood (Lt.-Colonel, *reid*)."

Smiling at his indignation, and having sympathy, I tried to put a bit of "pép" into the translation. It emerged thus:—

"Sir,—The reader whose letter you published last week is evidently not the type of settler required in East Africa. It is obvious from his words that he is far better suited to the complacency of life in England than to the more strenuous, but undoubtedly far better, life in East Africa. East Africa wants men who are prepared to work and who will stick it, no matter what conditions they have to put up with. We don't want pessimists like him. I agree that he is no doubt not only 'Quite Happy At Home,' but better there, too."

There were others in a similar strain. Then I came upon a strange missive containing page upon page of anecdote in the worst handwriting I have ever seen. Determined really to get to the bottom of it, I lit a cigarette and perused the letter painfully but conscientiously. Twenty minutes later I got his meaning, after wading through several very dull and quite irrelevant stories. All that really mattered was given in my interpretation, which ran:—

"Sir,—My son, who is in Kenya, complains of the shortage of labour in his district, as what labour is available has been commandeered for road-making. Can nothing be done to stop this practice?"

Chagrined.

Next day I entered the editorial office with my literary trophies. The editor glanced through them, indicated faulty spelling, commiserated with me on my notions of punctuation, and pronounced his verdict. "Can't use these things on the correspondence page." Of the fifteen or twenty letters you seem to have picked out the least interesting. Look at our Letters to the Editor page for a few weeks past and tell me whether you really think your selection from the bag is up to standard."

I admitted that I thought little of them. "So do I," commented the editor further. "Sorry I can't give space to them; they are not worth it—at least, not elsewhere than on Bill's page! I get some pretty variable stuff on that."

And that is how this article came to be written.

East Africa is able to state that Colonel Arthur Fawcus, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Maxwell, of McMillan Estates, Nairobi, and Mrs. Silver are learning to fly at Hanworth, and have by now, we believe, secured their private pilot's licences. Mr. Norman Turner, the Naro-Moru farmer, is now doing his night-flying tests for his "B" licence; he has shipped his Puss-Moth machine to the Nairobi hangars of Wilson Airways.

GERMAN GOOSE-STEPPING IN TANGA.

Further Amazing Particulars of the "Karlsruhe" Incident.

Special to "East Africa."

East Africa's correspondent in Tanga has sent by mail further particulars of the march-past of German marines from the cruiser "Karlsruhe" during her visit to Tanga. The particulars already published by certain organs of the British Press—for some unfathomable reason the affair was entirely ignored by many newspapers, and scantily noticed by others—had made it clear that the incident was either a calculated and callously insulting piece of anti-British propaganda, or an instance of that almost incredible stupidity of which German officialdom every now and then shows itself capable.

The information from the spot which we have now received lends force to the view that the incident was far from unintentional: That it was definitely planned is indicated by the fact, which we are able to reveal, that a German—whose name is in our possession—sent messages to the estates in the neighbourhood, prior to the arrival of the cruiser, telling Natives who had served as German "askaris" during the Campaign to come to Tanga to see the battleship; that the rally was properly organised is evident from the circumstances that on one estate alone nearly one hundred Natives applied for an advance of wages to pay their train fare!

A Huge Surprise.

Entirely unaware of the ruse, they, the British residents of Tanga had planned to make the so-called "unofficial" visit of the cruiser as pleasant as possible. When she arrived on the morning of July 26, the German commander visited the Provincial Commissioner—who later returned the call—being accorded a salute of seven guns. The German Consul-General was also accorded a salute of five guns, which honour, we are told, was not given to him in Mombasa.

A dance given in the evening at the Tanga Hotel was attended by practically every European in Tanga. Arrangements had been made to receive, at least 200 ratings, seats having been placed on the open space opposite the hotel. Thus far events had proceeded smoothly. Then came the German Consul's speech from the steps of the hotel. It is alleged to have been of an inflammatory nature, and to have included a reminder that the Territory was German and that Germany was a nation which could not be kept down.

At the close of the speech a party of thirty-eight ratings in uniform, under the command of a lieutenant, and headed by the ship's band, marched past the commander of the vessel, who stood taking the salute. The very large numbers of local Natives who were present were obviously surprised at this military display by Germans on British territory—so much so, indeed, that we are informed that this somewhat grotesque form of marching has since been introduced by them into their own rehearsals.

In our leading article of August 14 we said that for the credit of Great Britain, and in the interests of the loyal population, European and Native, of Tanganyika, the matter must not be allowed to remain as it is, and that Germany, which still seeks to prevent Closer Union of the British East African Territories, should be made officially to disavow the incident and apologise for it. The further facts which East Africa is now able to reveal make the whole matter graver than it at first appeared.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

7.—Mr. Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote, M.A.



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Not many men in British Africa, having remained in one territory for twenty-four years, have reached the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government. Such was the record in Kenya of Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, who is still spoken of as one of the most painstaking, impartial, and popular officials whom the Colony has known. That reputation won in Kenya was enhanced during the two years he spent in Northern Rhodesia as Chief Secretary, and the Gold Coast Colony, in which he now exercises similar responsibilities, is to be congratulated on gaining so well tried and well proved an administrator.

Mr. Northcote, son of Canon the Hon. Arthur Francis Northcote, was born in 1881 and educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford. He first went to the East Africa Protectorate in 1904 as an Assistant Collector, and spent six years in South Kavirondo, during which time he served as Political Officer with the Kisii Patrol and the Sleeping Sickness Commission, and was the first European to acquire a knowledge of Nilotic Kavirondo. He was promoted District Commissioner in 1909, and in 1910 was transferred to the Kikuyu Province. Ten years later he was promoted to be Assistant Colonial Secretary, and while in that post was for long periods Acting Colonial Secretary, before being transferred to Northern Rhodesia at the beginning of 1927 as Chief Secretary.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. W. H. Sylvester recently died in Tabora.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. Green have arrived from Kenya.

Mr. T. Mayne, of Ruiru, is on his way back to Kenya.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond have returned from Venice.

Mr. Eric and Lady Bettie Walker are on their way back to Nyeri.

Major C. L. Walsh left London for Geneva at the end of last week.

The Bishop of Zanzibar sails next week on his return to East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley have been spending a brief holiday in Tanganyika.

Archbishop Hinsley recently arrived in Kenya as Apostolic Delegate in British Africa.

Congratulations to Count and Countess de Serra, of Tabora, on the birth of a son in Paris.

Mr. B. F. C. Childs-Clarke, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. M. A. F. Bocking, the well-known motor agent of Tanga, has arrived in this country.

The Kenya St. Leger was recently won in Nairobi by Mr. E. P. Danby's colt "King's Messenger."

Mr. E. E. Lord has been gazetted Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. E. Crewe Reed, Provincial Commissioner at Nakuru, is shortly leaving the Colony on retirement.

Mr. C. H. White has arrived home from Fort Jameson, where he has been engaged in prospecting work.

Mr. Warren Wright, the Mombasa advocate, arrived in England a few days ago en route to Ireland.

Captain C. S. Wagstaff has been appointed Superintendent of Police in the Northern Province of Uganda.

Mr. H. G. Stichel has been elected President of the Tabora Club, with Mr. Lloyd-Davies as Vice-President.

Dr. A. L. Meek, who has recently been transferred from Tabora to Mwanza, has served in Tanganyika since 1922.

Mr. N. A. Bennett has been appointed a Senior Assistant Engineer in the Tanganyika Public Works Department.

Mr. R. E. G. Russell has recently opened a Nakuru branch of Messrs. Russell & Green, the Eldoret firm of solicitors.

Mr. Harold Thackrah, who leaves England on September 26 to return to Nakuru, is at present on the Continent.

Mr. E. A. Leakey, who recently returned to Tanganyika from leave, has assumed charge of the Kasulu district.

Mr. Ronald Donald, formerly Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya Colony, died at Ealing last week at the age of sixty-three.

Mr. A. H. Le Geyt, Assistant District Officer, has assumed charge of the Ufipa district of Tanganyika on transfer from Kasulu.

The Rev. H. B. Lewin, who went out to Uganda on behalf of the Church Missionary Society in 1894, is now vicar of Enstone, Oxford.

Mr. T. S. W. Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, officially opened the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Show at Salisbury last month.

Mr. W. H. S. Byng, of the Shell Co.'s headquarter office in East Africa, has been conducting an aerial tour of the company's local branches.

Mr. W. M. Lynde, Assistant Director of Public Works in Kenya, who is on leave, has served in Africa for the past twenty years.

Mr. F. E. Balmer, Chief Accountant of the Kenya Posts and Telegraphs Department, who is on leave, has served in Kenya for the past eleven years.

We regret to learn of the death at Eldoret of Mr. Frank Judge, following an accident in a football match. He had been married only six months.

Captain J. N. Fox, M.C., is leaving shortly for Kenya. He has spent most of his life in New Zealand, and intends farming near Hoey's Bridge.

Sir Robert Shaw, M.C., was a delegate of the Kenya Convention of Associations at the recent Tanganyika Congress of Associations held in Dar es Salaam last month.



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rich, tasty gravies; adds
flavour and strength to
all made dishes.

**Bovril is the Cook's best
Friend and true economist
in the Kitchen.**

*A 4 oz. Bottle of Bovril makes 128
delicious Sandwiches (size 3" x 3" x 4").*

Mr. O. R. Arnell, of Kitale, who has been in Kenya for the last ten years and has taken a deep interest in public work, leaves England this week to return to East Africa.

Mr. Raymond Carr, of Messrs. Carr, Lawson & Co., who has for a long time past been keenly interested in flying in East Africa, hopes very shortly to obtain his pilot's certificate.

Mr. Edward J. Smith, of the Uganda P.W.D., who for the past two years has been in charge of the maintenance of the Kampala Fort Portal road, is spending his leave in Sussex.

Mr. A. M. Champion, who has just been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Turkana Province of Kenya, has served in the Colony for the past twenty-one years.

Mr. Charles Udall, the present Mayor of Nairobi, has been nominated for the Central Ward seat on the Municipal Council. He is being opposed by Mr. James Riddell, an ex-Mayor.

"The Kitale Players," a theatrical party consisting of Captain and Mrs. E. L. Pharezyn, Miss L. Robinson, and Mr. R. B. Tugman, all of Kitale, are touring several towns in East Africa.

Mr. John B. Llewellyn, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Uganda, has just returned to London from a tour of the West Indies and a visit to the United States.

Bishop Chambers, of Central Tanganyika, has appealed for an airman willing to act as pilot in his diocese, stating that he will find an aeroplane somewhere if he can get into touch with the right man.

Mr. H. Bargman, managing director of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Bargman have left this country for Durban, in which they intend to spend about a month before returning to Kenya.

The following are among those recently arrived in England from Nyasaland: Mr. and Mrs. R. Bromfrow, Mr. C. Phillips, Captain M. W. Huish, Major Fowle, Mr. A. D. Drysdale, and Mr. R. G. G. Harvey.

Mr. R. H. Murray, who has served in Nyasaland for the past seven years, and who two years ago was promoted Provincial Commissioner, has arrived home on leave. Another Nyasaland arrival is Mr. W. L. Ozanne, Superintendent of Police.

Miss F. E. Sharp, a nurse on the staff of the U.M.C.A., who has arrived home from Tanganyika, was for some eighteen months in the leper camp at Lulindi, in the Masahi diocese, and more recently stationed at Chidya.

We regret to learn of the death in Blantyre of Mr. R. Campbell Miles, following serious injuries in a motor-cycle accident. Mr. Miles had been in Nyasaland for the past ten years, and was to have been married early next year.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Crawford Maxwell have returned to town after a stay in Harrogate. They will sail for South Africa in the "Windsor Castle" on September 19.

The marriage took place on September 6 at Great Amwell, Herts., between Ralph Sidney Bromhead, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bromhead, of Nairobi, to Peggy Glanville Grieve, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Grieve, of Ware, Herts.

Dr. Leslie Dennard, of Kampala, only son of the late Mr. David Dennard and Mrs. Dennard, of Dublin, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Roslin Hett, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Roslin Hett, of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Mr. C. Rand Overy, the well-known Nairobi architect, has arrived home. He has been in East Africa for the past twenty-six years, was President last year of the East Africa Institute of Architects, and has been a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council.

We learn of the engagement of Mr. L. L. R. Buckland, of the P.W.D. Tanganyika Territory, to Miss Wilhelmina Mary ("Billie") Franklin, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Franklin. The marriage is to take place in Dar es Salaam in November.

Mr. F. S. Eckerstey has now taken up his duties as Town Clerk of Nairobi. After being articled to a Southport firm of solicitors, he passed his final examination in 1912 and three years later was called to the Bar. For some years past he has been Clerk to the Ilkley Urban District Council.

Last week-end the Prince of Wales showed his East African films at Balmoral Castle to the King and Queen, their guests, the members of the Royal household, and the Castle staff. He worked the apparatus himself, assisted by the Duke of Gloucester, and lectured on the films.

Miss Margaret Joyce Waddington, daughter of Mr. W. F. Waddington, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, was recently married in Nairobi to Mr. John Kamble Ramsden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden, of Sheffield. The bride is a niece of Mr. T. A. Wood, one of Nairobi's oldest residents.

A Tanganyika Hellenic Association has been formed to foster the interests of Greek citizens in the Territory. Mr. M. A. Plinthopoulos has been appointed Chairman, the other officers being Messrs. E. Anagnostopoulos, E. Cayaffas, L. Horn, M. Kazamias, H. Papazoglakis, and G. Progoulis.

In the last fortnight or so several East African aviators have been staying in the south of France, Commander Glen Kidston, Mr. Campbell Black, Captain Harold White and Major Jack Coates at Antibes, Mr. and Mrs. John Carberry at Frejus Plage, while Mrs. Jane Silver recently flew to Juan-les-Pins.

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. G. F. Bell, who has served in Tanganyika for the past fourteen years, recently as District Officer at Iringa, has left the Territory on leave. Previous to his appointment in Tanganyika Mr. Bell was for fourteen years in South Africa. During the War he served with the South African Expeditionary Force.

Mr. J. E. M. Noad, of the Kenya and Uganda Railways staff, who is on his way back to Kenya, served in the Royal Navy for several years before the War, and during the War with the R.N.V.R. He was interned in Holland from the fall of Antwerp until the Armistice. He went to East Africa ten years ago.

The marriage between Lieutenant Somerled (Jock) Macdonald, R.N., grandson of the late Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and Mary, only daughter of the late Dr. A. C. N. McHattie, Medical Officer of Health in Zanzibar, and Mrs. McHattie, of Weymouth, will take place in Weymouth on September 22.

Mrs. W. H. Franklin, wife of Colonel Franklin, Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, and her son, Mr. George K. Franklin, who for the past couple of years has been on the Dar es Salaam staff of Messrs. Samuel Baker (London and Africa), Ltd., are recent arrivals in this country from East Africa via the Cape.

Major R. S. Mounstephen, of Messrs. Mounstephen, Speed and Co., the London agents of the *Standard* group of newspapers, leaves England on Thursday of next week for Genoa to join the "Grantully Castle" for East Africa. This is the first visit to East Africa of Major Mounstephen, who intends to spend some two months in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Mr. R. G. Stone, a Senior Commissioner in Kenya, who has arrived home on leave, was first appointed to East Africa twenty-four years ago as Assistant Paymaster to the 1st King's African Rifles. Five years later he was appointed Assistant District Commissioner, and just over a year ago was promoted to Senior Commissioner. He has recently served in the Eldama Ravine district.

Mr. R. W. Taylor, O.B.E., Treasurer of Tanganyika, has left the Territory on leave. He served in Somaliland from 1906 to 1910, being then transferred to Uganda. Four years later he returned to Somaliland as Assistant Treasurer, remaining there until he was appointed Deputy Treasurer in Tanganyika in 1920. During 1927 he acted as Chief Secretary. He was married in March last in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. R. D. Hamilton, the well-known East African manufacturers' representative, who first went out to Kenya in 1907, is on his way back to the Colony from leave in this country. At the outbreak of war he enlisted as a private in the East Africa Regiment, gained a commission in the field, and when, with the rank of Captain, he was invalided out in December, 1918, he was Assistant Director of Military Labour on Lines of Communication.

Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, whose retirement from the Uganda Administrative Service has just been announced, first went to the Protectorate as Assistant Treasurer in 1907. After occupying various offices in Kampala and Entebbe, he was appointed Assistant District Commissioner, Kampala, at the end of 1913. In 1914 he became second-in-command of the Baganda Rifles (formerly the Uganda Armed Levies), and during 1915 and 1916 acted as senior Assistant District Commissioner in Kampala. In 1918 he was promoted District Commissioner in Bunyoro.

At a private conference organised by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and held at Dedsbury, near Manchester, last week, the following representatives from East Africa were present: Uganda, Dr. W. S. Martins (Chemist), Mr. A. B. Killick (Cotton Botanist), and Mr. G. Steadman Davies (Agricultural Officer); Nyasaland, Dr. W. Small (Director of Agriculture); Tanganyika, Mr. E. A. Harrison (Director of Agriculture), Mr. A. H. Ritchie (Entomologist), and Mr. W. Nowell (Director of the Amani Institute). Much profitable debate arose between the field men from the Colonies and the cotton technologists of the Institute.

FLYING BACK TO EAST AFRICA.

Mr. T. Campbell Black, the well-known East African airman, and managing director of Wilson Airways, Ltd., expects to leave St. Raphael, on the Riviera, within a few days for Kenya Colony, carrying as passengers Major Jack Coates and Captain Harold ("Babe") White, who last year undertook a long expedition in Ethiopia. Captain White, the leader of the Chicago-Field Museum Expedition to Abyssinia, returned from East Africa to Europe by air with Mr. Black, who had contracted in Nairobi to land him in St. Raphael by noon on a certain date, at which exact hour he alighted on the aerodrome. His new Avro six-seater has been named "Knight Templar."

EAST AFRICAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

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

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Assistant Auditor, Mr. F. P. Uttley.

UGANDA.—Medical Officers, Mr. G. Holmes, Mr. C. R. C. Rainsford, Mr. J. R. C. Spicer; Bio-Chemist, Institute of Human Trypanosomiasis, Mr. A. Wormald.

ZANZIBAR.—Nursing Sister, Miss A. M. Brewster; Medical Officer, Mr. T. C. Findlay.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—

Mr. P. E. Collisson, O.B.E., Auditor, Uganda, to be Auditor, Hong Kong.

Mr. P. C. M. Watson, Senior Assistant Treasurer, Kenya, to be Principal Assistant Treasurer.

Our Weekly Cartoons.

The artist's original sketches, approximately three times as large as the printed reproduction, are available for sale. Applications should be made to The Secretary, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

AGRICULTURE IN KENYA.

An Encouraging Report.

THE report for 1929 of the Director of Agriculture of Kenya gives ground for satisfaction in the present and encouragement for the future. At last the organisation of the Department seems to have been put on a sound basis, with a proper appreciation of the function of research and a realisation that agricultural shows are not its main *raison d'être*. In past years *East Africa* has felt it a duty to criticise the Department, mainly for its lack of foresight and intelligent anticipation of events, and justification for that criticism is to be found in this report, which admits that "much leeway remains to be made up against the period when the staff was quite inadequate to pursue investigations which should have been carried out in advance of the need."

The staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of five assistant agricultural officers (one temporary), one assistant entomologist and four coffee inspectors. For 1930 additional new appointments and services have been sanctioned, comprising provision for an experiment station on the coast with an agricultural officer in charge; locust research; a campaign against *Striga* weed; cytological research on East Coast Fever; sea fisheries investigation; one assistant to Director, one senior agricultural officer, two agricultural officers, one assistant ditto, one agricultural economist, one assistant mycologist, one soil chemist, one entomologist for "coffee mealy bug" research, one entomologist for tick investigations and three veterinary assistants.

Competent Men hard to find.

That difficulty is being experienced in services and finding competent men to fill the appointments is natural—foresight might have avoided so precipitate and wholesale a demand—but the Department will eventually be fully equipped to deal with the manifold and pressing problems which face it as the body mainly responsible for the prosperity of Kenya. Particularly pleasing is the appreciation of team work.

"In the discharge of Departmental services," writes Mr. Holm, "particularly in research and experimental work, more than one branch is not infrequently involved. Steps have accordingly been taken for informal discussions to take place frequently between the responsible officers concerned and the Director, in order to secure collaboration and co-operation and that 'team' work which alone can achieve satisfactory results, also to make decisions on important issues."

We cannot go far wrong in attributing some, at least, of this improved tone to the Agricultural Commission which sat under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall, whose report certainly gave guidance in essentially useful directions. Now it remains for settlers and farmers to take advantage of the developed Department and to use it to the full.

The gross expenditure of the Department was £209,213, or £53,827 in excess of the estimate sanctioned; savings were effected on appointments not filled, but £54,024 had to be spent on locust destruction. The veterinary section spent £90,478, which was £3,122 above their estimate, and it is noteworthy that expenditure on veterinary research work is allotted £38,161, which is still far more than that for agricultural research. Allowing for revenue, the agricultural services net expenditure was £55,180, the veterinary, £53,954, making a total of £109,134.

The rainfall during the year having been generally above the average, good crop yields, particularly of cereals, were the rule. The season, however, was late, and excessive rains occurred in some districts in December. Coffee should feel the benefit of restored vigour next year. The crops of 1929 reached, as a whole, a record volume, but the heavy falls in values in 1930 are preventing the

Colony from reaping the full benefit. Drought and locusts in 1928 necessitated control of foodstuffs, with diminished exports; the embargo was raised in September. Special issues of seed to the value of Shs. 1,057,065.83 were made, and 30,350 bags of maize were imported from South Africa.

European Settlement.

The total area allotted for occupation by Europeans is approximately 6,720,080 acres, and in addition an area of about 952,320 acres is still available for alienation. Of the area allotted, 5,000,648 acres are under occupation, showing an increase of 104,242 acres compared with 1928. The number of European occupiers is 2,635, a net increase of 64 over 1928, but changes of occupiers—79—makes the number of new occupiers 143. The number of Europeans employed on agricultural holdings, inclusive of the 2,035 occupiers, is 2,882, an increase of 75. Nineteen holdings were vacated, apparently owing to drought and only temporarily. The total area under cultivation is 635,500 acres, giving an average of 232 acres per occupier. For stock farming the average per occupier is 1,300 acres. In addition, considerable areas of farms are occupied by Native squatters and employees.

Main Crops: Acres.

	July 31, 1929.		Increase Decrease	
	1928	1929	%	%
Maize	245,807	215,060	13.8	—
Wheat	66,080	88,420	—	25.3
Barley	14,543	5,033	145.1	—
Coffee	90,205	84,075	7.3	—
Sisal	100,375	91,009	18.8	—
Tea	5,593	4,809	16.3	—
Coconuts	3,868	7,094	7.3	—
Sugar Cane	11,161	9,408	18.6	—
Miscellaneous	28,543	24,384	17.1	—
Total acreage of crops grown	579,884	532,809	8.8	—
Less catch crops	9,711	7,478	29.9	—
Net area under crops	570,173	525,331	8.5	—

The decrease in wheat is due partly to a change over to maize and barley—an export trade in the latter having been established—but is more apparent than real; it is known that considerable wheat areas have been planted recently. The cultivation is being promoted by companies possessing experience and the necessary financial backing and further extension is projected.

Under "Miscellaneous" wattle shows great progress, and a second factory for the manufacture of extract is being erected. Extensive areas of the Kikuyu Province, particularly in the higher altitudes of the Native Reserves, are admirably suited to wattle growing, and much of the bark now comes from Native sources. The tree provides shelter round the huts, poles for house building, fuel, and cash by sale of the bark.

A market for Kenya potatoes has grown up in Bombay, 80% of the 1929 exports of the tuber having gone to India. It is mainly a Native crop. Here again the official grading system has been the mainstay of the market. Although "essential oils" are mentioned, no details are given of the cultivation, which it is understood is being taken up seriously by more than one enterprising planter.

Farmers are now receiving Shs. 3/9d. net for a bag of maize, at which price it is absolutely impossible to avoid serious loss.—Colonel C. G. Griffiths, Managing Director of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Is it not the paradox of Kenya politics that one half of our time is given over to cursing Government for the utterly incompetent and grossly extravagant manner in which it administers the affairs already under its control, and the other half is directed to trying to persuade Government to take over the administration of such of our affairs as it does not already control? In an age of transition fixed principles are at times a difficulty, but must one be a chameleon to represent public opinion?—The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, writing in his business-house organ.

GEOGRAPHER ON WHITE SETTLEMENT.

A Plea for more Knowledge.

In his presidential address to the geographical section of the British Association on Friday, Professor P. M. Roxby asked:—

Do we yet know enough about the effects of a high plateau climate in equatorial latitudes on peoples of North European stock? Even if it be granted that satisfactory acclimatisation of such peoples in the Kenya Highlands can be achieved, are the conditions of the plateau belt as a whole intervening between them and "temperate" South-Africa sufficiently similar to warrant the prospects of an equally good adjustment? The tentative generalisation has been made that, from the standpoint of the success of white plantations, there is a vital difference between the 5,500-6,000 ft. altitude of the Kenya Highlands and other smaller mountainous "islands" to the south and the 3,500 ft. level which seems to characterise most of Tanganyika.

Or again, what are the prospects of making the "fly belt" suitable for white settlement? Or, granted favourable climatic and other physical conditions, have the economic relations likely to be established between the proposed white settlers and the Bantu tribes been sufficiently considered from the point of view of the uses which the two groups, in the light of their race characters, antecedents, and needs, are likely to make of the land? It is not cartographical surveys alone—although these are vital and the basis of all others—which need to be made before such questions can be answered.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS ON THE EMPIRE.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, who was for many years in the East African Administrative service, and latterly British Resident in Zanzibar, is now Governor of Trinidad. Addressing a recent meeting in that island, he said:—

"The British Empire is not an empire in the true sense of the term. The word 'Empire' suggests a large system of Government, the essence of which is despotic rule. With the British Empire it is otherwise. No part of the British Empire pays tribute or taxes in any form to the British Government. Indeed, the reverse is often the case, and it is not uncommon to find the revenues of the colonies supplemented by grants from the British Treasury. The British Empire is a world organisation owning so little armed force that it would collapse in a day if force were the power that made it one.

"It is like the banyan tree, which started its growth like any other tree, with a slender stem. As it drew strength from the soil, the stem grew in circumference, but it threw out tiny roots. In course of time the tendrils became stems themselves, and the sap flowed upwards to support the branches and assist the parent tree. So it has been with the British Empire during the past century. Originally the Dominions and Colonies drew their sustenance from the parent stem. Now they draw it from their own soil."

60,000 SAVED FROM FAMINE.

The official organ of the White Fathers in Africa estimates that the recent famine in Ruanda-Urundi has cost the lives of from 35,000 to 45,000 Natives, but that, had the Belgian Government not intervened, more than 100,000 would have died. About 70,000 to 80,000 Natives have emigrated, many to Uganda—only temporarily, it is expected.

A curious, and, we are afraid, a very informing reply was given by a settler who was asked why the companies in Ruanda-Urundi did not extend their plantations of foodstuffs. "No, thanks," he said. "In most of the districts plantations seem to be made only to be pillaged by the local Natives without any fear of punishment. When the Natives learn that a company is planting foodstuffs, they grow nothing themselves, knowing quite well that they will be able to live at the expense of the newcomers."

NORTH CHARTERLAND DISPUTE.

A CIRCULAR issued to the shareholders of the North Charterland Exploration Company says:—

"The Crown alleged in its answer and plea to the petition of right that your company stood by and allowed the Secretary of State to enter into the agreement with the British South Africa Company of September 20, 1923, and that the Secretary of State entered into the agreement on the footing that the British South Africa Company as your managers and secretaries had authority to agree terms which would be binding on your company.

"The British South Africa Company were not your managers, and your directors were totally unaware of the confidential negotiations that were being carried on between the Colonial Office and the British South Africa Company. Furthermore, your late secretaries never had authority to enter into any such agreement.

"The inquiries we now have on foot concern, firstly, the ground for the assertion that your board were aware of the negotiations. Secondly, the evidence upon which the British South Africa Company was assumed to have authority to bind your company, and, thirdly, what consideration was paid the British South Africa Company for the right to reserve land out of your concession. When they receive this information your board will be able to advise shareholders as to the further proceedings which should be taken."

For this reason the directors are deferring the holding of the annual meeting of shareholders.

The new Tanga-Dar es Salaam road, which, as announced in a recent issue of *East Africa*, is now open for traffic, is 169 miles long. Including the waiting time at the three ferries en route, the distance can be covered in about ten hours, according to Mr. L. D. Galton Fenzi, Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A. The mileages on the new route are: Tanga-Pangani, 29 miles; Pangani-Sadami, 53 miles; Sadami-Bagamoyo, 43 miles; and Bagamoyo-Dar es Salaam, 44 miles. Petrol can be obtained at Pangani and Bagamoyo.



Bedtime Stories

Slumber-time comes all too quickly for a healthy, happy child. A bedtime story from mother—a cup of "Ovaltine"—and then comes that blissful drowsiness which quickly passes into sweet, untroubled sleep of childhood.

This is Nature's opportunity to restore spent energies, to build up brain and nerve and body. Let Nature have all the material necessary for these purposes. Give the children that regular cup of fragrant, easily digested "Ovaltine" which they love. This delicious beverage is brimful of energy-creating and health-giving nourishment.

Prepared from malt, milk and eggs, "Ovaltine" is invaluable to growing children. It ensures sturdy limbs, sound nerves, and cheeks aglow with glorious health.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire
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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

A WOMAN ON SAFARI.

"Moonlight, Giraffes and Frying-pans."

MRS. SELMA WHITEHOUSE has chosen a strange, and certainly an unattractive, title for her book—"Moonlight, Giraffes and Frying-pans" (The Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.)—but the text is better than the title. She and a party of four started from Johannesburg in a seven-seater car and travelled by road through the Rhodesias to Lake Tanganyika and the mining districts—a well-beaten road for readers of *East Africa*—and she describes her trip with all the *verve* and freshness of the new chum. It is all very amusing and innocent, if a trifle shallow. The best part is the account of an expedition to the Low Veld in search of lions. None of the party—it was another party—got any lions, but she heard plenty, and also some lion stories from the professional hunters which are good reading. One she was told at Kasama seems a variant of an old tale:—

"A friend of his was sleeping in his tent one night, his right arm hanging down over his camp-bed. The tent flap was open because of the intense heat. The poor devil was awakened suddenly and in an agony of mind, indescribable, he realised a lion was squatting at his side gnawing his arm. His gun lay on the side where the lion was chewing his hand. With wonderful courage, he very quietly pulled his right hand away, and very gently gave his left to the lion to chew. Then with his right, he stretched out for his gun, but, oh horror, there were no fingers left to close on the gun. In agony he lay wondering what to do next. At that moment his Native servant came in and shot the lion dead. The man still lives with two pitiful stumps in place of hands. I tell the story of that night's terror."

Some short quotations will give some idea of the authoress's fresh and happy style:—

"We were now in baobab country, that strange tree which looks as if it had been made immediately after the Creator had made the elephant and the rhinoceros."

"These wayside hotels are the curse of Africa, still I suppose, it's a little unreasonable to expect a Ritz where the inhabitants number ten at most and the traveller is as rare a bird as the fabled Phoenix."

And this, of the Kruger National Park:—

"We were received by Mr. (Ranger) and Mrs. Coetzer and given tea. They are Dutch people, and since the Nationalist Government has come in almost all the Rangers are Dutchmen as a matter of course; but Stephenson Hamilton still remains their chief."

That throws a side-light on South African politics which is very instructive.

Mrs. Whitehouse has the true African spirit—gay and plucky and cheerful. She evidently enjoyed herself, and her readers will share her enjoyment. It is a jolly and entertaining book. A. L.

CHILDREN IN THE TROPICS.

How to Care for them from Birth.

DR. E. C. SPAAR, who is an M.D. of London University and Physician to the General Hospital, Colombo, has had great experience of the care of children at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, and the Children's Fever Hospital, Hampstead. He is, moreover, lecturer on the diseases of children at the Ceylon Medical College, so his book, "The Care of Children in the Tropics, in Health and Disease," (Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 7s. 6d.), comes with a full weight of authority. Dr. Spaar is quite optimistic about the prospects of young European children in hot countries; and provided that the all-important question of proper feeding is understood and practised, and modern tropical sanitation is enforced, he sees no reason why a change to a temperate climate is essential, before the age of five years at least.

His object is to give knowledge and simple direction to those who need it, whereby children may be brought up from the cradle to enjoy vigorous health; and he certainly achieves it. The book should be of especial value to British mothers in East Africa; and to those matrons in the Highlands of East Africa who are doing their utmost to bring up a new branch of the British race. Dr. Spaar's experience and advice will both simplify their task and furnish them with an armoury of weapons for the fight. It will be found indispensable in every East African nursery.

A. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Travel.

"By Way of the Sahara," by Owen Tweedy (Duckworth, 12s. 6d.).

"Moonlight, Giraffes and Frying-pans," by Mrs. Selma Whitehouse (The Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.).

Scientific.

"The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa: Bushmen and Hottentots," by I. Schapera (Routledge, 31s. 6d.).

"Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad, Series B, No. 2," by E. J. Maskell and T. G. Mason (Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 2s. 6d.).

Economic.

"The Future of Empire Trade," by J. E. Ray (Pitman, 2s.).

"Empire Stock-taking," by L. St. C. Grondona (Simpkin, 10s. 6d.).

Biographical.

"Memories and Adventures," by A. Conan Doyle (Murray, 7s. 6d.).

"An African Savage's Own Story," by Lobagola (Knopf, 10s. 6d.).

Fiction.

"Dear Loved One," by Margaret Peterson (Benn, 7s. 6d.).

"Lover's Luck," by Mrs. H. Tremlett (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.).

"Voodoo," by J. Esteven (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.).

Historical.

"The Romance of a Colonial Parliament," by R. Kilpin (Longmans, 8s. 6d.).

Official.

"Nyasaland Protectorate Blue Book, 1929," (Government Printer, Zomba, 5s.).

"Legislative Council Debates, Kenya, 1925 and 1929," (Government Printer, Nairobi).

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East Africa in the Press.

HOW SHOULD NATIVES BE EDUCATED?

MR. W. BRYANT MUMFORD, of the Department of Education of Tanganyika Territory, contributes to the current issue of *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, an unusually interesting article on the Malangali School, which he has established on the basis of Native customs. The underlying principle is that each group of tribes should be encouraged to develop along individual cultural lines, and that there is no universal standard of social or political organisation, culture or ethics.

"Certain social, political, and economic forms, such as monogamy, the ballot-box, individualism, and machinery, may be taken as representative of European culture; on the other hand, polygamy, patriarchal rule, corporate activity, and craftsmanship may be taken as representative of East African culture. Both are working systems, and there can be no question of one being better than the other. Of the two cultures, one unfortunately belongs to a dominating race, and in the process of intermingling which is taking place today there is danger of the culture of the dominant race displacing that of the weaker. Intermingling must take place and new adjustments must be made. The question is how far one culture should be allowed to predominate to the detriment of the other. Thus arise two schools of thought—those who emphasise the importance of the super-imposition of European forms so that the Native may take his place in a Europeanised environment; and those who would have the Native culture and be wary of Europeanisation, and so far as they are necessary and can be harmoniously absorbed.

"Mr. Lacey of Tabora, is an able protagonist of the first school of thought, and attacks the Malangali therefrom its postulates upwards. He maintains that the unhappiness of Native peoples in contact with Europe is not due to the super-imposition of culture, but to the inevitable influences, already described. At Tabora he has built an excellent and efficient reproduction of a British public school adapted to African needs. He attempts to train his boys to think in European ways, and to inculcate them with British ideals of justice, honesty, and morality. He realises the enormity of his task and the difficulties and setbacks which will prevent his boys of this generation reaching the ideal which he has set. He has 'hitched his wagon to the stars,' and his school represents a very big step from Native to European culture. To quote his own words, he has no objection to Europeanisation as long as it is gradual. Ultimately he would see his boys, whilst preserving a pride of race, as an integral part of the British Empire, living according to the best traditions of European codes of ethics, cleanliness, and culture. He can, however, and does only expect a small number of successes in this generation, but those he hopes will prove able leaders to guide their country into wider fields and to the advancement of Africa.

"Malangali on the other hand, attempts to reproduce the atmosphere of the tribe and to interweave necessary elements of European culture. The emphasis is on sound foundations of indigenous custom, and to encourage the development of their racial arts, and philosophy. The need for Europeanisation up to a point is fully realised: the Native in contact with the European must accustom himself to the new ways just as much as the European in contact with the Native should accustom himself to Native ways; European teaching is not therefore neglected. The steps in this adjustment to contact with Europe are reduced to a minimum, and made simple and continuous with Native tradition. Hence, in contradistinction to Tabora, Malangali expects a large number of successes, albeit the development will be small. There is no attempt to visualise an ultimate ideal for the African, though 'benevolent patriarchy with agricultural tastes' would seem to give the general direction. It is felt that any clear vision of the more distant future is difficult at this stage. It will gradually evolve itself as the century passes and the intermingling of cultures takes a more stable form. The part of education is to give Bantu Tropical Africa the opportunity gradually to crystallise

a new culture out of this intermingling and diffusion, and to safeguard their racial individuality."

The practical details given by Mr. Mumford of the steps taken to develop Native institutions will be found useful by educationists elsewhere in Tropical Africa, and his incidental comments on Native character and practice are calculated to interest all East Africans, to whose attention we commend the original paper. He says, *inter alia*—

"The result of much school teaching in Africa, unknowingly, often sends pupils home despising the customs of their 'uneducated' elders, parents, and chiefs. In this way the school tends to become a destructive rather than a constructive agency. The attempt at Malangali is to develop its constructive power by cultivating the spirit of the tribe and maintaining mutual appreciation of youth for elders, and of elders for youth."

KAVIRONDO LEGEND OF THE CREATION.

In the course of a brief article in *The Kenya Church Review*, Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, says:—

"All the Luo clans trace back their origin to a fabled ancestor, Ramogi, the son of Podho, whom Nyasaye (God) first created. The tradition of the creation of Podho is worth recording, for it goes on to talk of a fall. When Nyasaye created Podho, he presented him with a wonderful hoe, which required no arm to wield it, but hoed by itself, ordering Podho at the same time never to attempt to use the hoe himself, for on the day that he did so, the hoe would lose its virtue and nevermore work without an arm to wield it. But Podho was wifeless till he found a maiden named Mihaha. (Accounts vary of her origin. Some say Nyasaye produced her, some give no account, like Cain's wife.) To her Podho committed the care of the hoe, warning her of the command of Nyasaye, and the penalty which would follow disobedience. All went well for a time, till one day curiosity overcame Mihaha, and she felt that she must feel what it was like to hoe. So she lifted the hoe and dug, and then, alarmed, dropped it and fled home, saying nothing to Podho. But in the evening when she went to bring the hoe home, she found it where she had dropped it. It had done no work, and Nyasaye spoke saying that as they now understood the use of the hoe, disobeying the command not to wield it, it should henceforth cease to work for them. So to this day Mihaha is remembered as the one through whose disobedience the toil of hoeing is the portion of the sons and daughters of Podho."

THANKS TO THE WHITE SETTLER.

MR. F. H. MELLAND, who recently retired after many years' service in Northern Rhodesia, has drawn attention in *The Nation* to an instance of European enterprise which anti-settler publicists might well note. He says:—

"In Northern Rhodesia lies the Kaleya Valley, considered by some to be the most fertile valley in the whole of Southern Africa. Every acre of it is owned, and most of it is filled, by Europeans. Is this a case of Naboth's vineyard? It looks like it, does it not? Yet what are the facts? There are proofs that not an acre of this fertile valley was ever occupied by Natives of Africa. The Kaleya is not a perennial stream; there is no surface water; and it is only by European occupation, by sinking of boreholes, and erection of windmills that this wonderful valley has been made to produce not two blades of grass where one grew before, but tons of maize, etc., where nothing ever grew before."

The Kenya Police Review, that always-interesting departmental organ, gives the following list of officials who are particularly appropriately named: Mr. H. M. Gardner, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. J. Brushwood, Forest Surveyor; Mr. H. S. Land, Agricultural Department; Messrs. E. K. Laws and L. Sharp, of the Kenya Police; and Mr. A. B. Tyte, of the Uganda Police.

A POOR ADVERTISEMENT FOR NYASALAND.

MR. E. W. DAVY, Assistant Director of Agriculture of Nyasaland, and Acting Director for the last fifteen months, is reported by the Pretoria correspondent of *The Johannesburg Star* to have given utterance to some amazing statements as he recently passed through that town en route to England. We have seen no denial by Mr. Davy of the accuracy of the two columns purporting to give his views, and therefore assume them to be correctly interpreted.

According to our Johannesburg contemporary, he declared that Nyasaland, "is not entirely suited for producing Virginia tobacco; the soil is good, and labour is cheap, but the climatic conditions are not always favourable. In Southern Rhodesia on the other hand, conditions are much more favourable, except that labour is much more expensive. The Native gets as much as 9d. to 10d. per lb. for his best tobacco—sometimes more than the European grower obtains."

Mr. Davy is then reported as stating that, taking the long view, the chances of European settlement in Nyasaland are small. Ultimately the territory would be left to the Native to develop, subject, of course, to a certain amount of European supervision.

"The pioneer settlers were thrifty Scots in many cases, and later settlers have unconsciously picked up their very independent attitude," continued Mr. Davy. "The unfortunate result has been that genuine co-operation as between settler and settler, or between settlers and Government is the exception rather than the rule. But it is to be hoped that the depressing times through which all are passing will at least teach them to recognise that their success depends very much upon the other man's success as well."

"As Nyasaland is already handicapped by a disproportionately heavy transport charges on her exports, a percentage of European grown annual crops may become less and less. Apart from a few perennial crops, such as tea, sisal, and rubber, which require considerable capital outlay, the territory may become to all intents and purposes a Native one. Some people have always held that it should be an exclusively Native territory, the white farmer serving a useful purpose at first as an educator of the Native. There are pessimists who assert that, in a temporarily mixed agricultural community the actual result is that the Native does not advance, while the European gradually sinks his standard of estate management to that practised by the worst of the Native cultivators!"

The enunciation of such sweeping statements by a man charged with the duty of assisting the agricultural production of Europeans as well as Natives is more than surprising, and we imagine that settler representatives will demand an explanation. There is, we feel, good reason for responsible Government officials to tell the Press from time to time of progress in their own Dependencies, but sensationalism in such interviews is strongly to be deprecated.

Nyasaland, for instance, may well complain that a man whom she employs to assist her tobacco production should adversely compare the country which pays him with the neighbouring State of Southern Rhodesia, and that he should declare genuine co-operation between settlers and Government to be the exception rather than the rule. There have admittedly been cases in the past when co-operation might have been much more effective, but the growth of confidence and goodwill is certainly not likely to be assisted by public denunciation of the settler by a senior official.

Nor is it judicious, to say the least, of the Assistant Director to prejudice the future of European agricultural enterprise in the country when Mr. Thomas, the energetic and far-sighted Governor, is exercising every effort to procure the establishment of experimental stations to discover suitable new crops. The whole tone of the interview is defeatist from the white settlement standpoint. It can do no possible good, and may do much harm.

IN PRAISE OF MR W. P. HOLLAND.

OF Mr. William Penngfather Holland, His Majesty's Consul for South-Western Abyssinia, whose death at Maji from fever we recently reported, a friend writes to *The Times*:—

"After some years of service in the outlying districts of Kenya and the Sudan, Holland was appointed to Maji in December, 1927. He remained at his post for two years, then came home for a few months of leave and passed through Khartoum on his way to Maji last summer. It must have been soon after his return that he fell ill, but in all probability the circumstances will never be exactly known. Very few Europeans have ever penetrated to the remote outpost where Holland met his end, far from the world's beaten highways, in one of the very darkest corners of darkest Africa. For months the place is cut off by torrential rains at one time, by drought at another, from communication with the outside world; the conditions of life are marked by a pristine feudalism, and the battle of life is only to the strong."

"The full story of Holland's single-handed achievements will never be recorded, for there are only his very modest reports to give an inkling of the position he was able to achieve by sheer personality. Reading between the lines, one is struck above all by the sheer unabated courage of the man, and his unquenchable idealism. For the local Abyssinian Governor, who was appointed last year, he had a genuine liking and respect, but there was no one of his own kin to whom he could look for help or advice or human companionship in dealing with a state of affairs which he was determined, for the good name of England, to remedy so far as in him lay. He was in the prime of life, and it may well be that his magnificent physique and striking appearance impressed the savages with whom he was in daily contact, but only a character of obvious sincerity, simplicity, and bravery could have given him the prestige which enabled him, for instance, successfully to champion the cause of the enslaved and to induce, as he did, some hundreds of demoralised brigands and ivory-poachers to quit their hunting grounds in Maji and on the Boma Plateau to follow him and settle peaceably in British territory. The story of Holland's life is one of such romance and heroism as are seldom known in modern days."

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DEPUTATIONS ON THEIR WAY HOME.

Lord Delamere on White Settler Views.

THE Kenya deputation to England left Nairobi on September 5, and expects to leave on board the "Llanstephan Castle" the three delegates from Tanganyika. Before leaving, Lord Delamere was nominated for his old seat on the Legislative Council, the Rift Valley, and he will therefore represent the Colony as a member of the Legislature. The public have subscribed over £3,000 for the expenses of the delegation.

Speaking at a complimentary dinner on Thursday, Lord Delamere replied to criticisms of the attitude of the white settlers. He said that forced labour, which was directly controlled by the Secretary of State, was applied by the Government only for public purposes and was in no sense used for private purposes. The settlers were willing to see the abolition of the practice to-morrow, yet any unbiassed reader of newspaper articles would gain the impression that forced labour was introduced into Kenya by the Government under pressure from the Colonists. It was cynicism for the British Government to sit with Abyssinia on the League of Nations and yet talk to the Kenya settlers about slavery and forced labour. As to the suggestion that taxation was used in Kenya to exert pressure upon the Natives in connexion with labour, Lord Delamere declared that the average Native could pay his direct taxation by selling half a dozen chickens or a few dozen eggs.

The Settler and The Native.

Kenya had made the most provision to give the Natives adequate land, and this in fact made the argument that the Native was a wage slave farcical. The Masai, numbering 43,000, held 9,500,000 acres, equal to 220 acres per individual, with 70 cattle per family. The Kikuyu had about one acre per family of Africa's richest land. Excluding the desert areas of the Colony the Natives of Kenya owned over 30,000,000 acres. As to the political future of the Natives, Lord Delamere said there was ample scope for such development within the limits of the Reserves without bringing the Native within the field of the white man's politics. He maintained that history showed that, despite centuries of contact with civilisation, Africans were unable to stand alone.

He believed that if Europeans were successfully to resist the downward pull of a lower civilization they must keep apart and aloof from the Native peoples, especially if their influence was to be any use in uplifting Africans. Kenya must be left free to consider locally any proposals affecting her own future. He did not believe in banging doors, but he sincerely believed no sane man could continue to advise or encourage, directly or indirectly, the risks of federation after reading the 1930 "White Papers." That in the circumstances the deputation must not take part in any discussions of federation had his whole-hearted support.

Mr. O'Shea, another member of the deputation, denied the accusation that settlers were demanding complete control of the Government. The settlers' only desire was to be associated more closely with the Imperial Government in discharging their responsibilities to the Natives.—*Times* telegram.

INDIANS CRITICISE KENYA GOVERNOR.

His Speech to the Legislative Council.

THE Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress has protested by telegraph to the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies and also to the Governments of India and Kenya against the speech of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, at the opening of the Legislature at Mombasa, says *The Times*.

The Committee declares that the speech was irreconcilable with Sir Edward's position as Governor, in view of his responsibility to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government impartially, and that the tone of his speech was more becoming that of a European settler expressing opposition to Government policy.

The Executive Committee also expresses the view that the recent assurance given by the Kenya Government to elected members that no change in the Native policy arising out of the White Paper would

be made without reference to the Legislative Council is opposed to the principles of Crown Colony government, and the instructions issued by the Imperial Government. The resolution requests the Secretary of State to give special instructions to the Governor of Kenya to apply the principles of Native policy contained in the Memorandum and hopes that no deviation will be allowed as a result of the "unconstitutional assurance of the Kenya Government."—*Times* telegram.

N. RHODESIA OPPOSES "PARAMOUNTCY."

ACCORDING to telegrams received in London at the beginning of this week, the elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a memorandum expressing their views on the two recent White Papers. They state that the trusteeship of the Natives has been honourably exercised by the white settlers of Northern Rhodesia, and that "interference directed by an uninformed or misinformed authority thousands of miles away" would only lead to resentment and might force the colonists to seek sympathy from neighboring British States enjoying freer constitutions and more equitable opportunities. The doctrine of the "paramountcy" of Native interests is emphatically condemned as incompatible with justice. The memorandum further states: "Should it become evident that the Imperial determination is not to be modified, those who still desire to remain in this territory will contemplate other political relations under which equality of treatment of whites with Natives will be justly maintained."



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

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

A Municipal Council is proposed for Arusha and district.

The new Standard Bank building in Kisumu is now open.

Excellent crop prospects for the current year are reported from Tanganyika.

Messrs. Casasco & Sons, of Kampala, are opening out as auctioneers in that town.

Girl Guides from Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda have been in camp at Nyali, near Mombasa.

Biscuits for Native consumption are now being manufactured in the Usambara district of Tanganyika.

The golf championship of the Njoro Country Club is to be played on September 27 and following days.

About ten thousand tons of cotton are expected to be produced this year by Natives in the Belgian Congo.

A new Salvation Army Officers' rest house has been opened at Likoni, on the mainland opposite Mombasa.

The new Ruttanjee Dorabjee Dinshaw Parsee Sports Club, Zanzibar, has been opened by His Highness the Sultan.

Wireless installations have been erected at Mufulira, Chambishi, and the Roan Antelope Mine in Northern Rhodesia.

A representative of Messrs. Lever Bros. has been touring Uganda to investigate the possibilities of the cultivation of oil palm.

Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd. have reduced their scale of charges from shs. 1.50 per mile to shs. 1.25 per mile for a return journey.

Duties on alcoholic beverages, boots, mixed cotton, silk goods and enamelware entering Mozambique have been increased.

Alterations to the public gardens in front of the new Law Courts in Kampala include the removal of the War Memorial to the top terrace.

Certain important European tobacco growers in Nyasaland are, we understand, reducing their acreage to 25% of the cultivated last year.

Considerable geological work is being carried out by the Rhodesian Selection Trust in the Chambishi Mufulira, and Muliashi basins of Northern Rhodesia.

The output of gold in Tanganyika during July totalled 1,058 ounces, valued at £3,967; that of diamonds amounted to 424 metric carats, valued at £1,411.

Two exclusive prospecting licences held by Messrs. J. G. Hay and J. S. Kangeroto in the Chamkuguta Karagwe district in the Bukoba Province have been abandoned.

The domestic export trade of Kenya during the first four months of this year increased to £1,355,355, compared with £1,149,759 during the corresponding period of 1929.

Kampala's new Courts of Justice were formally opened by the Acting Governor on August 2. The building, which has taken the P.W.D. two and a half years to construct, has cost £42,000.

Motor Tours, Ltd., of Nairobi, have published an illustrated guide to various tours in East Africa. A useful feature is that the prices are given in East African, English, and American currency.

Total imports of merchandise into Northern Rhodesia have risen from £639,355 in 1920 to £3,062,417 in 1929, whilst total exports (excluding specie) have risen from £599,371 in 1922 to £800,736 in 1929.

A subscriber in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, criticises the conditions under which plots of land are offered for sale by the Government, one result being that at the recent sales no offers were made for plots in the township. In one instance a plot offered at an upset price of £170 had to have erected on it a building to the value of £1,000 within two years; while an annual rental of £40 16s. was to be charged throughout the ninety-nine years' lease.

In their current monthly review the Standard Bank of South Africa gives the following details:

Kenya.—There is a slight indication of the tension reducing a little, though improvement to any marked extent can come only from increased prices for produce. A decided improvement in weather conditions has brightened the outlook in the Nairobi and Nyeri districts.

Tanganyika Territory.—With the near advent of the produce season an optimistic tone prevails throughout the Territory. The coffee crop of Moshi and Arusha is being picked, and a large crop of good quality is expected. The groundnut crop at Mwanza is estimated at 100,000 bags.


Nyasaland.—Business has been active and is expected to remain satisfactory during the next few months. The tobacco season has ended and though results have been fairly satisfactory the crop has not proved so good as that of last year, and a considerable quantity of unmarketable tobacco is believed to be left unsold.

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 floods out, and kills the myriads of tooth-enemies you can't brush out. That is how Kolyynos Dental Cream preserves teeth.
 Kolyynos does MORE - It stimulates the gums, helping to prevent pyorrhoea. It washes away that cloudy grey coating that dims the teeth - leaving them lustrously white. Then there is still the important fact that Kolyynos goes twice as far as any other dentifrice. Only half an inch is required on the brush for a thorough cleansing.
KOLYNYOS DENTAL CREAM



THE NEW SPALDING MULTIDOT
EASIER TO HIT because the dots indicate more accurately the part of the ball which should be struck.
EASIER TO FIND because the dots are brightly contrasted with the ball and surroundings.
EASIER TO IDENTIFY because it's the only ball with 686 scientifically placed dots.
KRO-FLITE GOLF BALL
 "LASTS TILL ITS LOST"
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (British), LTD., Export Dept., 78, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

COFFEE.
THE demand at the auctions last week was rather regular, but prices do not show much change.

"I don't know the difference between primary and secondary education. It is a sort of jargon with which people play and use as a sort of dice or counter."—*The Director of Education of Kenya, speaking in the Legislative Council.*

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	64s. od. to 80s. od.
"B" "	55s. od. to 67s. od.
"C" "	45s. od. to 60s. od.
Peaberry	64s. od. to 116s. od.
Brown and pale	37s. 6d. to 46s. od.

"It is well known that no matter how constantly cattle are dipped, the bont tick is very hard to kill. Solignum mixed with equal parts of old oil or paraffin will kill the bont tick and will not burn your cattle."—*A correspondent of the South African Farmers' Weekly.*

Uganda:—
Robusta 34s. od. to 34s. 6d.

Tanganyika:—
Usambara:—
Palish 59s. od.

Belgian Congo:—
Bold greenish 78s. od.

"The future of coffee planting in the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia is full of promise, and the prices realised compare favourably with those obtained by Kenya."—*Mr. C. H. Dobree, C.B.E., Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking at the Kafue Show.*

London stocks of East African coffees on September 3 totalled 47,176 bags, compared with 35,519 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

"The name *robusta* does not mean that the plant (*Coffea robusta*) is so robust that it will put up with all sorts of conditions of climate and soil. Actually the reverse is the case. Neither does it mean that the species is peculiarly resistant to all the pests and diseases of coffee that occur. It is admittedly resistant to leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*). It is, moreover, resistant to several insect pests of coffee and some other diseases when it is grown under suitable conditions. There is just as much danger in giving *robusta* coffee unfavourable conditions as there is with Arabian coffee."—*Mr. A. E. Haarer, Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.*

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—Quiet. Forward shipments are quoted at 97s. 6d.

Castor Seed.—No business is passing, but £14 per ton is quoted. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £17 12s. 6d. and £16 10s.)

Chilies.—Quiet, with spot sellers at 45s. Forward positions are quoted at 36s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was 80s.)

Cloves.—There has been less demand during the past week at 1s. 0d. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were 1s. 0d. and 11d.)

Copra.—The market is steady at £17. (£21 5s. was quoted last year.)

Cotton.—Fair business has been passing at from 5s. 10d. to 8.03d. per lb., according to quality.

Cotton Seed.—The nominal quotation is £5 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £8 10s. and £8 5s.)

Groundnuts.—Very quiet at £13 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £20 10s. and £21 5s.)

Hides and Skins.—There is practically no business passing in East Africa.

Guine.—The price for No. 2 white flax East African remains at 24s. 0d. on a very quiet market. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were 24s. 0d. and 30s.)

Simsim.—White and/or yellow has been quiet, and the price has fallen slightly to £14 5s. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £21 15s. and £21 10s.)

Sisal.—Quiet and steady at 7s. 11d. for good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya 300, September-November shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1928 were £10 10s. and £5 6s.)

Tea.—The 300 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 3.66d. per lb. There were no offerings in the corresponding weeks of 1929 and 1928.

Wheat.—There has been no change in prices, Kenya Governor No. 1 being at 23s. 6d., Marquis at 24s., Equator No. 1 at 24s., Equator No. 2 at 23s., and Durum at 21s. 6d.

LUGAZI SUGAR OUTPUT.

An unofficial, but reliable, report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London states: "The reduction of Customs duty on sugar has affected the sales of Lugazi sugar in such places as Tanganyika, where the local article from Uganda cannot compete with the imported article. The estimated monthly production of white plantation sugar from the Lugazi sugar factory is roughly 7,000 bags of 2 cwt. each, and Uganda's requirements at present are roughly only 3,000 bags. As a means of disposing of the large stocks of sugar now held, it is proposed to popularise purchases amongst Natives by sending out touring vans with small bags of sugar for sale at a low price."

HERCULES & AJAX CHESTS

FOR

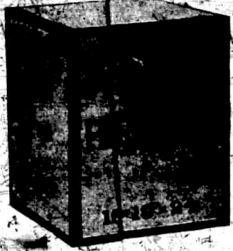
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ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI.

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AND DIPS**

(Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use)

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms and General Household Use.

HYCOL No. 1.—Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid: A magnificent Sheep Dip at dilutions 1:100 to 1:160. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

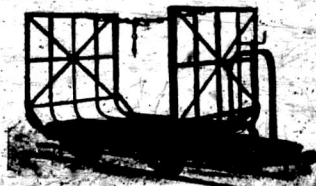
HYCOL No. 2.—Similar to above but less highly concentrated. Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.

Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda:
The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY, LTD.
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3

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LONDON, BREWSTER, BRISTOL



**LIGHT RAILWAY
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES**

FOR RIBAL, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES.

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Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI

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in Tropical Conditions.

Durability twice other canvases.

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Other varieties: Brown, Green, White,
suitable for all requirements, and
with same properties.

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HIGHLANDS WRITE TO

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS

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ESTABLISHED 1920.

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS,
GOVERNMENT VALUERS,
LIVE-STOCK SPECIALISTS.

□ □ □ □ □

Mr. Chettle, who is now in England on leave, and may be addressed c/o East Africa, will be pleased to meet any prospective settlers, who may rest assured that it will not be his endeavour to sell them farms. His experience is gladly at their disposal without obligation of any kind.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER
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ROSENBLUM, BULLOWS & ROY, LTD.,
NAIROBI.



PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Natrana," which left Beira on July 25 and has now reached England, brought the following homeward passengers to

<i>Marseilles.</i>	Mrs. & Miss Cunninghame Dr. A. R. Esler Major & Mrs. Fink Mr. George Miss M. B. Guthrie Miss Hamilton Mrs. J. T. Hardy Mr. C. T. Jackson Miss Jeffrey
<i>Guindi</i>	Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Lester Mr. W. F. E. Lewis Mr. H. Lowles Mr. & Mrs. J. E. McCann Mr. & Mrs. F. A. McKay Mr. P. O. Maillet Mrs. R. H. Mahners Mr. & Mrs. C. P. J. Manger
<i>London.</i>	Mrs. A. D. T. Montague Mr. R. M. Maynard Mr. M. J. Norton Miss D. Poole Mr. G. H. Postlethwaite Mr. V. G. Revington Mr. W. Sherwood Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Smout Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Taylor Mr. & Mrs. J. West Mrs. Woodforde-Booth
Mrs. & Miss C. J. Bagenal	
Mrs. Barraclough	
Mr. A. K. Bate	
Mr. S. F. Brown	
Mr. W. G. Buckingham	
Lieut. P. U. Campbell	
Mrs. J. L. Campbell	
Mr. & Mrs. J. Carter	
Lieut. C. W. D. Chads	
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Cotton	

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Ubena," which left Southampton on Monday, carries the following East African passengers:

<i>Durban.</i>	Mr. J. Swenson
Mr. & Mrs. Bargman	Mrs. L. Swenson
<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Miss Jane French	Mr. & Mrs. Lunn
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Quist	Mr. J. E. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Swenson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Vincent

The P. and O. liner "Mongolia," which left London on September 5, and is due to call at Marseilles to-day, carries for

<i>Port Sudan.</i>	Mr. T. W. Thorburn
Miss I. E. Ellis	Mr. J. Williams
Lieut. Col. S. L. Milligan	

L'Essor Colonial et Maritime reports that there are twenty-two Boy Scout troops in the Belgian Congo, twenty of which are Native and two European. It is notable that outside the Congo schools, scouting is the first organisation which has been created for the betterment and education of the blacks. An English commissioner who visited the Elisabethville troops reported that in a short time the troops would soon rival those of Europe.

SHOTGUN FOR SALE.

WINCHESTER 12-bore repeating shotgun, makers just completely overhauled. Ideal for colonial use. Approval £6 10s. Boulton, Highfield, Westbury, Wilts.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

INDIA.

"Malda" passed Perin homewards, September 5.
"Madura" arrived Maseilles for East Africa, Sept. 6.
"Medasa" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, September 6.
"Khandalla" left Bombay for Durban, September 10.
"Karapara" left Seychelles for Bombay, September 6.
"Karagala" left Mozambique for Durban, Sept. 10.
"Karea" left Durban for Bombay, September 8.

CLAN-ELLEMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Ranald" arrived Mombasa, August 31.
"Rancher" arrived Mombasa, September 6.
"City of Carlisle" left Birkenhead for East Africa, August 31.
"Clan Grant" left Newport for East Africa, Sept. 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Billiton" arrived Durban from East Africa, August 31.
"Randfontein" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, August 20.
"Nieuwerkerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, August 28.
"Nias" left Antwerp for East Africa, September 1.
"Meliskerk" left Beira for East Africa, September 2.
"Giekerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, August 31.
"Sumatra" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, September 2.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Marseilles, September 5.
"Chambord" arrived Mombasa homewards, Sept. 5.
"General Voyron" arrived Diego Suarez, Sept. 3.
"General Duchesne" left Marseilles for Mauritius, September 5.
"Explorateur Granddidier" left Djibouti for Mauritius, September 2.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dunluce Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Sept. 5.
"Garth Castle" left Ascension for Beira, Sept. 4.
"Guildford Castle" arrived Natal for Lourenço Marques, September 6.
"Llandaf Castle" left Cape Town for Southampton, September 3.
"Langibby Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, September 7.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa homewards, September 6.

EAST AFRICAN MAELS.

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

September 11	per s.s. "Morga."
" "	16 " s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."
" "	25 " s.s. "Narkunda."
October 1	per s.s. "Leconte de Lisle."
" "	5 " s.s. "Rajputana."

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 September 13 by the s.s. "Ryperkerk," on September 19 by the s.s. "Ulanga," and on September 20 by the s.s. "Ranpara."

Six British air liners of the latest type have been ordered by the Belgian Government for air lines in the Belgian Congo. They will accommodate five passengers, a pilot, and navigator. The machines selected can fly with any one of their three engines out of action.

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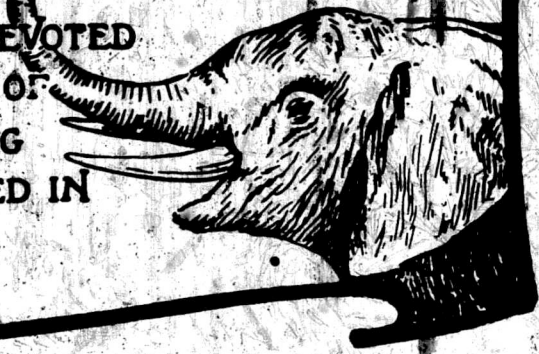
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



VOL. 16

6

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