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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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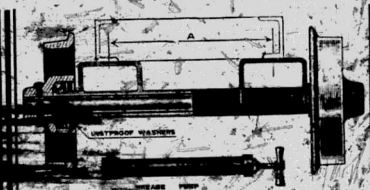
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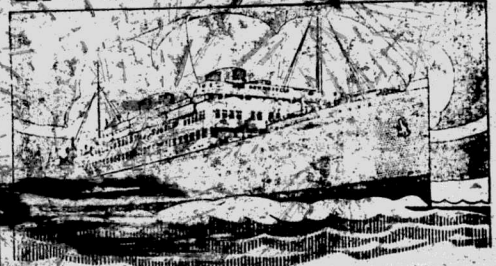
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THE DUTY OF AN EDITOR

"Any news we get in future we shall publish," declares *The Uganda Herald* in its indignation that *East Africa* and its Kenya contemporaries have often "scooped" news which the Kampala newspaper claims to have received first, but under the seal of confidence. "Tired of playing second fiddle, and letting our contemporaries get the plum of the news pie," and considering "our first duty is to our readers, and not to listen to pleading platitudes from various bigwigs," the Uganda newspaper has apparently determined to publish whatever news it receives, irrespective of its source and of the desirability of publication from the general standpoint. It may therefore be appropriate for us to state that any information reaching us in confidence will be as strictly respected as in the past, and that we shall continue to withhold publication of any news which it is in our opinion of greater public importance not to publish than to publish. The duty of an editor, as we see it, is not to attempt the physically impossible task of publishing all the news, but with a due sense of proportion to decide what news shall be published. The suppression of many items being inevitable, the concern of the conscientious editor is not to suppress without good reason, and certainly not from motives of favouritism or in pursuance of the private interests of his newspaper or himself. We have constantly given space in our news and correspondence pages to reports and opinions with which we disagreed editorially, and we shall never depart from the principle enunciated by the late Mr. C. P. Scott that "opinion is free, but news is sacred."

The good journalist, knowing that a certain matter of public importance has happened or is likely to happen, and that interested parties may endeavour to silence him for their own ends, must from time to time refuse to accept the confidences of those who

would give him not for his guidance or for the public good, but for the sole and express purpose of preventing publication. In such a case it is no more incumbent upon a journalist than it is upon a private individual to listen to confidences which do not concern him or of which he prefers to hear nothing. Even at a public meeting when a speaker has begun, "As to so-and-so, I can say in confidence..." we have had to inform the Chairman that what the speaker had in mind was already known to us from other sources, and that, in what seemed the public interest, we had therefore no intention of regarding it as confidential; on the other hand, we are constantly treating as confidential statements not so designated when they were made, but the public knowledge of which would probably have unfortunate effects.

In short, the problem which every journalist has to face and solve is mainly one of principle; and when once the public is convinced that a newspaper will hold inviolate the confidences entrusted to it, and that the staff of that newspaper will not do as journalists what they would not do as men of honour, then the difficulty very largely disappears, first, because people get to know that they cannot undermine the independence of the journalist, and, secondly, because, knowing that their confidence will be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter, their suspicions are assuaged and their readiness encouraged to help the newspaper to the limit of their power. *East Africa* can look back on an existence of almost eight years in which there has not been a single complaint that we have reported a word uttered in confidence, and it is our hope that we shall never give anyone cause to complain of such an action, however unwitting it might be. We are naturally anxious to obtain as many "scoops" of the right kind as we can, and are frankly proud of the numerous occasions on which we have been the first East African newspaper to convey important news to the public, but we are far less concerned with "scoops" than with the general accuracy of our news and with the maintenance of public confidence in our independence and honesty of purpose.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It is a very long time since East Africa suffered such tragic losses by death within a week as since our last issue was published. In that **A WEEK OF MOURNING.** short period we have to mourn the passing of Mr. Percy Perryman, Mr. Eustace Montgomery, and Professor J. W. Gregory, all of whom had made important contributions to the development of the territories, and each of whom was outstandingly prominent in his own sphere. In whatever part of the world fate might have called upon him to work, each would have retained his deep interest in East Africa and would have made opportunities of forwarding its advancement. On another page we attempt some account of their achievements.

In our last issue we published an appeal from Sir Morris Carter that persons now resident in this country who are in possession of facts relevant to the problems to be investigated by the Kenya Land Commission, of which he is Chairman, should communicate with him at 25, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 1, in order that he may have an opportunity of hearing such evidence before he sails for East Africa on July 1. That request should not be allowed to fall on deaf ears, for there must be in Great Britain many retired settlers, missionaries and officials who could place at the disposal of the Commission well established facts within their own cognizance. Facts are what Sir Morris needs, not mere hearsay. The Colonial Office will, of course, supply the names of former officials who might be in possession of useful information, and the missionary societies will assuredly be glad to consult their records for the names of past members, but in the case of ex-settlers the compilation of a list is much more difficult. The names of such men as Lord Cranworth, Mr. Campbell Hausberg, Mr. Powys Cobb, and Mr. J. F. H. Harper spring to the mind as those of competent witnesses with experience of early days in Kenya, but there must be others of whom Sir Morris Carter should be advised.

Though Lij Yasu, the ex-Emperor, has been recaptured in the mountainous Gojjam Province to which he escaped a fortnight ago from Fiche, some sixty miles north of Addis Ababa, the present Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, is still faced with a difficult and dangerous situation. It has been growing increasing evident that his reforming zeal has outstripped the patience of his subjects, and some experienced observers have for months predicted that he would end by sharing the fate of Amanullah of Afghanistan. The situation is still serious, for Lij Yasu—whose dissolute conduct whilst on the throne, and still more his leanings towards Muhammadanism, left him few friends in the country—was an enemy of lesser calibre than Ras Kassa and Ras Hailu, two of the most important Ethiopian chiefs, both of whom have withdrawn their support from the King of Kings, and both of whom possessed large private armies. If the forces of

reform are personified in the Emperor, those of reaction are centred in the great territorial princes, and both classes have already lost some, and fear the deprivation of more, of their feudal powers as a result of the policy of centralisation in Addis Ababa. Whether the arrest of Lij Yasu and Ras Hailu, the King of Gojjam, will nip the rebellion in the bud cannot yet be said; if other leading-provincial nobles are deeply implicated a bitter and protracted internecine struggle may yet be seen.

As a man is known by the company he keeps or by the kind of books which adorn his library shelves, so the progress in "civilisation" of the African is often indicated **THE FIRST NATIVE WIRELESS PIRATE.** most luminously by fragmentary statements in Government reports, not least by those dealing with the "crimes" he commits. We have noted the cunning with which the Native burglar sears his fingers to destroy finger-prints and how he operates in heavy rain which drowns the noise of his forced entry; now the Annual Report of 1931 of the Post and Telegraphs Department of Kenya and Uganda records that an African was convicted in Nakuru for using an unlicensed wireless receiving set. No doubt he was very wrong, though he was only imitating the thousands of "wireless pirates" who are to be found in the metropolis of the Empire; but his "crime" shows such an eager desire to be up-to-date and to take advantage of the very latest amenities of civilisation that we confess to a hope that justice was tempered with much mercy. The case argues an acquaintance with delicate mechanism which deserved a better fate.

Why, asked Colonel Haywood at the last meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, are "dwarf" animals common in West Africa but do not occur in East Africa, and why are the herds of game small in the West compared to those in the East? To the latter query he suggested the answer that it was due to persistent poaching and "community hunting" by the Natives; to the former he could only suggest that as human pygmies occur in the Ituri Forest of the Central Congo, there may be some factors in forest environment which bring about "dwarfism" among the wild game of the forest belt of the West Coast. The facts are certainly interesting; the pygmy hippo is known only from the West; the water chevrotain is small, and the royal antelope, also common to the West Coast, is absolutely the smallest of ruminants, standing only ten inches high. Then there are rumours of real dwarf elephants in the West, though professional zoologists are more than doubtful of their existence; a miniature breed, only three feet high, has long been a known fossil in Malta. Why a forest environment should have the effect postulated is not very clear, and Colonel Haywood's tentative explanation leaves us unsatisfied. We should like to hear the opinions of those of our readers who have had hunting experience both in East and West Africa.

In view of the immense importance of motor transport in East Africa, we have consistently endeavoured to keep our readers in the NEW MOTOR ROAD UNIT. formed of developments in vehicles designed to carry heavy loads across country. We recall the tests we attended last year at Brooklands when Mr. F. H. Ireland tried out on what he had appropriately named a "colonial course," a number of chassis; it had to be confessed that the results were disappointing, for even six-wheelers which satisfied War Office requirements failed to cope with some of the obstacles, though these, as Mr. Ireland maintained and as we were able to confirm, were not a bit more "impossible" than traversing patches of black cotton soil during the East African wet season. The Oversea Mechanical Transport Directing Committee has been steadily experimenting on these lines since 1928; and at the Aldershot Tattoo this year visitors are shown a new transport unit of which much is hoped. It is an eight-wheeled tractor hauling two eight-wheeled trailers, each carrying six tons, so that with the three tons on the tractor the total load is fifteen tons; when fully loaded no axle of the unit bears more than two and three-quarter tons, and with the large-section pneumatic tires provided, the pressure per square inch on the road is only forty pounds, or less than that normally imposed by the average thirty-hundredweight lorry. The speed is governed down to twenty miles an hour, still further reducing the wear and tear on the average earth road. More improvements are projected, particularly a thirty-ton unit driven by a heavy oil engine and with four tons as the maximum axle load, which could probably be operated at less cost than the fifteen-ton unit, and the price of which should, with the latest improvements, not exceed £2,500. Motor vehicles must increasingly become feeders of the railways of Eastern Africa, and all such developments are therefore of importance.

We always welcome frank criticism of East Africa, and as it is probable that our friend "Nyanza," whose letter we gladly publish in this issue, is voicing thoughts which have struck other readers, we seize the opportunity of referring to two points of policy on which he differs from us: he complains of the multiplicity of "fancy" Departments in the East African Governments, and he objects to our having advocated the extension of tours of service for Government officers. On the first point we maintain that specialisation is the very essence of progress. In the early days of British rule in East Africa the Administrative Officers conducted practically the whole of the business of the country; they "surprised-in themselves" all the functions of Government, and if "Nyanza" is logical he would like to see the police, the Agricultural Department, and every single thing from the Judiciary downwards absorbed by the District Officers. That is impossible, for with the growth of a young colony special Departments to deal expertly with special functions become essential. Even the Game Department, the particular object of his attack, becomes necessary, and there are many men of wide experience who would argue that the specialised branches are the last in which retrenchment should be made. The principle of specialisation is inherent in all organisms, as General Smuts has abundantly proved in his treatise on "Holism"—a work we commend to our correspondent's perusal. The *Amoeba*, one of the lowest forms of animal life, manages to get along, though performing all its vital functions within the confines of a single cell; but it is "without form and void." As we rise higher in the scale

of evolution, specialisation becomes more and more evident. There is, we fear, no escape for our correspondent from the fundamental principle that progress involves specialisation, and that specialisation is progress.

As for his second point, every official very naturally dislikes the thought of reduced salary, less frequent leave, or interference with other existing privileges, but our "attack" on these things has been, we believe, moderate and justified by exceptional circumstances. The very last thing we should like to see would be the reduction in status of officials in East Africa to a level either of standing or of payment which would fail to attract really good men; at the same time, it cannot be denied that the present conditions of service are almost exactly those obtaining thirty or more years ago—except that salaries and amenities have been tremendously improved in the meantime. In the immensely better conditions of to-day there is no reason whatever why an official should not do a tour of three, four or more years in good stations in East Africa; in Ceylon, considered the pick of the Colonial Service, but an island in which there are plenty of stations as unhealthy as any in East Africa, every official has to serve not less than four years before being qualified for leave. In many stations in some of the districts in East Africa, a man needs frequent leave, but there ought to be more discrimination than has existed hitherto.

We have not overlooked the fact that some of the banks, oil companies, and other large commercial organisations pay their men extraordinarily well and treat them very generously in the matter of leave and accommodation, but it would be a bad thing for the public service if Governments were to vie with the leaders of industry and commerce in offering financial rewards as their main attractions. As the City of London has many appointments which far outweigh those attainable by the most brilliant men in the Civil Service, it must be expected that some business men in East Africa will enjoy emoluments and other advantages which appear extraordinarily attractive to their fellows—whether in or out of the public service. But perhaps the favoured few are not so secure in their privileges as "Nyanza" believes, for we have reason to know that the subject has been under consideration in certain quarters, and that reduction to a permanently lower level has been urged as a means of bringing down East African costs as a whole. Finally, to officials inclined to resent the loss of some of the old privileges we would say that we know more than a few officials who, having been "promoted" to other spheres of activity, at once discovered that the conditions of Government service in East Africa are far superior to those obtaining elsewhere. While we are certainly not "anti-official" in any sense, we believe that the costs of government in East Africa must be drastically reduced, as the costs of production in all other lines of activity have been.

British Manufacturers and Exporters are greatly advantaged in the East African markets by the devaluation of sterling, and they will be serving the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with the territories. East Africa will be only too glad to assist them in any way possible.

SECRETARY OF STATE ON PROBLEMS OF THE COLONIES.

TRADE AND FINANCE IN THE DEPENDENCIES.

"The Right Type of Treasury Mind."

In conformity with the custom that the Secretary of State for the Colonies shall preside over, I make the only speech at the annual dinner of the Corona Club, which is confined to members of the Colonial Service. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister took the chair at last week's gathering at the Connaught Rooms. In the course of a long speech he said—

"Like many other great Imperial ideas, the Corona Club was founded by that great practical idealist, Joseph Chamberlain, whose purpose was to achieve intimate contact between the men at the centre and the men on the spot. You cannot have an efficient service unless the personnel at the centre and on the spot are interchangeable. I know how much this Club is appreciated by its members, who now number nearly 3,000, over one hundred of whom having joined in the past year. That is a great tribute to the value of the Club, and not least to its admirable Secretary, Mr. C. J. Jeffries.

"This stage of the function is a little like speech-day at a public school. The headmaster is called upon to make a speech. I really do not know why the sixth form should not perform themselves (laughter), but they must have their honourable mention."

Tribute to the Service.

And the Secretary of State referred briefly to Sir James Maxwell's retirement from Northern Rhodesia, where he is to be succeeded as Governor by Sir Ronald Stairs; to Sir Shenton Thomas's return from Nyasaland to the Gold Coast; to Sir Henry Bourdillon's appointment to Uganda; to Sir Harold Kittermaster's promotion from British Somaliland to British Honduras, adding, "when I trouble I like someone about six foot ten inches to come along" (laughter); and to the promotion to the governorship of Nyasaland of Sir Hubert Young, "whose family seems to need itself into the service." (Laughter.)

"In asking Sir William Cowley, on his retirement from Uganda, to become Chief Crown Agent, I was anxious to carry out the principle of contact between the centre and the men on the spot. For I thought it would be very valuable to have in that position a man with the exceptional knowledge and experience of what is wanted and of administration in the Colonies." (Applause.)

"I have been long enough at the Colonial Office to know that in a very difficult time there could not be a Service which is facing its difficulties with more grit and determination. Economies have hit practically the whole Service personally, but they have been accepted with readiness; what has been as much, perhaps more, felt than the personal sacrifice in their own income is the sacrifice, cherished service, of the development of services, on which their hearts were set. Men who had looked forward with comparative security to a permanent career found that career cut short by the retrenchment which has had to be made. We are making the terms as easy as we can. It is a horrid job, unpleasant at the centre, and I know how difficult it must be for the Governors on the spot to choose between this service and that, between this man and that. Here, though it is not retrenchment in that sense, I must refer with extreme regret to the retirement on the grounds of ill-health of Mr. Percy Ferriman of Uganda."

A United Service.

"It is particularly hard that the crisis should have come at a time when we had on foot our plans for the establishment of a unified service throughout the Empire. I know that is the right system—to get a unified service with standardised terms. If finance must postpone continuation of that work, as it must, we can prepare for it. In order to show how much I was in sympathy with that project, and how determined I was that it should go through in principle now, I thought it right to take the step of forming the Colonial Administrative Service; other branches will be dealt with in the same way and on the same lines, so that the process of recruitment by selection shall be extended to the whole Service." (Applause.)

"Perhaps because I am not a double first myself, perhaps because one of my colleagues once said that I had

a second-class brain, I have never had an exaggerated idea of the value of written examinations as proving what a man can do in practice. It is most instructive that the Civil Service Commissioners, with a tradition of a century behind them, and having had experience of both methods, have come to regard the process of selection as the right one. It is now established throughout the whole Service.

"Finance and trade are the urgent problems in every part of the Colonial Empire. All other problems hang upon them. The whole future is bound up with trade. In our economic and financial policy, in planning estimates, we have to take a longer view than in the past. In our view of an expanding future, we find it is in our interests to realise that we have to take account of the needs of the dependent islands. We have to face it probably over a

Requirements of Governors.

"I think we want you will shudder—the right type of Treasury mind. (Laughter.) By that I mean a strict control of and the wise planning of expenditure. You have got to ask: 'What can my Colony afford, and what economic policy can I follow to lead to the best trade development?' The Colonial Office cannot take estimates from Colony after Colony and expect them and plan their policy. It can try and help everybody to have the right ideas. The work has to be done by the man on the spot. It is not the work of an accountant. I venture to say that the sort of conception that you can have as a Treasurer who is an accounting officer, and that that is the finance side, is quite impossible to-day. Finance, trade, the proper economic policy—that is the really important function of the Governor and of the whole of his Secretariat. Go wrong on that, and there is no chance for anything else."

"The first requirement is a balanced budget, for you cannot live on reserves which rapidly exhaust themselves. It involves the taxation—always unpopular—but those further ahead will bear in mind the taxation and economies which have been imposed in this country. (Applause.) Taxation and economy have to go together. It is impossible to put on emergency taxation without showing that you are going to effect great economies."

"In economic policy, you must first be sure that there is a market and the preference which this country has granted is invaluable in giving the Colonies a secure market. The coffee exports of Kenya and Uganda have risen from 174,000 cwt. to 316,000 cwt. within a few years, and the price has been relatively well maintained, simply and solely because of that preference. Or take tea. I was a member of the Government that abolished the tax on tea, and it was one of the silliest things we ever did. (Applause.) Coffee, tea and sugar show how preference has provided and developed a market."

"The object of preference is to give an effective turn of the market, though some people seem to think it is to enable everyone to produce at a profit. No Government can do that. Preference is to give security of market; much wider conditions apply to governing prices, which no one country can control. The last thing I want to see as a result of preference is that people should sit down with satisfaction, and think that they can make some money by selling whatever they produce. That would be fatal (applause); and it will get no encouragement from me, or what is more important, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That is not the way in which we are dealing with our own industries in this country. We want to see a prosperous steel industry, but the condition of protection is complete reorganisation and effective conduct of the industry. All who have their preference in the Colonial Empire should realise that it is not an encouragement to sit still, but an incentive to improve production in every way."

Opportunities of Agricultural Departments.

"There is a tremendous opportunity for the research work of the Agricultural Departments, which are well equipped in every way. It is enormously important for our Empire to carry out research in difficult times, but we must direct research and its application into the most valuable channels. The functions of our Agricultural Departments to-day are to fight against disease, to find the best types of crops to grow, and, perhaps the most important, grading and marketing. The fight against disease is going ahead; we are tackling yellow disease in tea, and Professor Truop was sent from Oxford to investigate cloves in Trinidad. In grading and marketing there is co-operation in the matter of tobacco, cotton, and so on."

"Take timber of which we have not made nearly enough use. I know from experience that timber farms in this country are only too anxious to buy Empire timber which will suit their requirements. It is not only good sentiment, but good business, for there is a 10% duty on foreign timber, and where the treasure is, there will the heart be also. You have timber in West Africa, East

Africa and Malaya. I have suggested to Governors that they should send to this country for a quick course forest officers well trained in the technique of forestry, but with knowledge of what this country wants. I have been in the selling end of a business and realise that you must know what your buyers want. It would pay the timber countries to send a man to do a month or two at Princes Risborough, join a timber firm for a while, and then return to his Colony.

"I want to see Ottawa carrying on the spirit of the work of the Canadian West India Agreement. The Colonies want to give this country everything they can in return, and preference is given in every Colony which has a tariff and which is free to give it. Where we are bound by treaty; the day Great Britain, in our own name, decides to denounce those treaties, that day a preference will be accorded in every country of the Colonial Empire that is free to accord it. (Loud applause.) We don't need any conference for that. We are working at it day by day; the whole time the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade are seeing how we can adjust this or that tariff so as to keep the revenue and yet make the preference more effective.

"The solution of the problems which confront us is equally in the interests of the Natives, the traders and the settlers in the Colonies. I am a bigoted hearer. This or that critic says 'This is the white man's interest, and that is a Native interest; there is a conflict here and a conflict there.' The conflict is nothing like so great as the community of interests. You have to hunt to find the conflict; the unity of interest stands out all the time. (Applause.) Unless we can pay our way, everyone, settlers, traders, and Natives, will go down; the common things that unite us are the things that matter.

"I am convinced that the great Colonial Service will be as successful in dealing with the difficult problems of trade and finance to-day as it ever has been in dealing with the administrative problems of the past."

East Africans Present

Those present with East African interests included — Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Mr. W. D. F. Alcock, Mr. D. L. Baines, Mr. G. S. Bateman, Mr. A. Bevis, Sir Cecil Bottomley, Mr. E. B. Boyd, Mr. H. A. Brassey-Edwards, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. J. A. Calder, Dr. G. D. H. Carpenter, Sir Morris Carter, Sir John Chancellor, Dr. F. Charlesworth, Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. H. W. Glaxton, Mr. E. F. Colvile, Mr. W. W. R. Crosse-Crasse, Mr. C. K. Dain, Sir Edward Davson, Sir Edward Denham, Mr. C. W. G. Eden, Mr. P. H. Ezekiel, Major R. D. Furse, Major G. E. J. Genl. Commander R. George, Mr. G. Gibbs, Mr. H. J. Godson, Mr. H. E. Goodship, Sir William Gowers, Mr. R. C. Gowthorpe, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Sir Robert Hammon, Mr. H. C. N. Hill, Mr. J. W. Hinds, Mr. G. Howe, Mr. G. J. Jeffries, Commander F. M. Jenkins, Mr. J. A. Johnson, Mr. J. L. Keith, Mr. R. J. Lambart, Sir Henry Lambert, Mr. G. C. Latham, Sir Brian Logan, Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, Major R. J. A. Macmillan, Mr. S. B. McElerry, Mr. J. G. McQuade, Mr. J. W. Marriott, Commander A. F. Marsh, Captain E. J. Mather, Mr. L. A. Mathias, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mr. E. W. Miller, Mr. J. James Miller, Mr. Norman Moore, Mr. E. Munday, Major W. G. A. Omsby-Gore, Colonel J. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson, Mr. G. H. Pattison, Mr. H. C. Ratts, Captain J. P. R. Ratts, Sir W. P. R. Potts, Mr. R. J. R. Potts, Sir William Prout.

Sir Herbert Read, Mr. Haythorne Reed, Captain H. P. Rice, Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. G. St. C. Rideal, Captain J. S. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. J. S. Ross, Mr. J. N. Russell, Mr. H. L. Sargent, Mr. P. Sheldon, Mr. S. Simpson, Dr. A. T. Stanton, Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Mr. J. C. R. Sturrock, Mr. G. H. S. Sufivan, Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, Sir Shenton Thomas, Mr. D. G. Tomlins, Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Dr. C. R. Wallace, Mr. G. L. Maitland Waine, Major J. Corbet Ward, Mr. R. M. G. Wetherall, Mr. G. Williams, Sir Samuel Wilson, and Mr. W. E. Woods.

Vice-Admiral E. J. A. Fullerton hauled down his flag in the cruiser "Effingham" on Monday on relinquishing the post of Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, which he has held for the past two and a half years. His successor, Rear-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B., is the youngest Commander-in-Chief in the Navy, being only forty-nine years of age. The "Effingham" is due at Mombasa, June 20-21; Zanzibar, July 6-11; Dar es Salaam, July 11-18; Seychelles, July 22-26; Colombo, August 2.

NEXT WEEK'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby to Preside.
COLONEL C. PONSONBY, Vice-President of the Dinner Club, will preside over next Wednesday's East Africa Dinner in London, Sir Charles Bowring having resigned the Presidency.

Heavy bookings have already been made, and East Africans in and near London who have postponed their applications for tickets are urged to communicate immediately with the Secretary, Major Ponsonby, O.B.E., c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Exchange Buildings, 25 Spurl Street, S.W.1. Last year a number of those who postponed their applications until the last moment were disappointed to find that all accommodation had been allocated, and we therefore remind our readers of the advisability of writing immediately. The cost of the tickets is 16s. each to members of the Dinner Club and 18s. 6d. to non-members.

LORD MOYNE TO ADDRESS EAST AFRICANS

At Overseas Club on July 5.

LORD MOYNE, who recently returned from a financial mission to East Africa undertaken at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and whose report is expected to be published shortly, has promised to address the East African Branch of the Overseas League at Vernon House, Park Place, Grosvenor Street, on Tuesday, July 5.

East Africans on leave and those now resident in or near London might note this engagement for the first Tuesday afternoon in July, and remember that similar meetings will be held on the third Thursday of September and each subsequent month. These friendly gatherings of East Africans have already become very popular, for they afford an opportunity not merely of meeting old friends and making new ones, but of hearing interesting addresses from leading public men interested in the territories. Tea is served at 4 o'clock, the address begins at 4.30, questions and comments are invited, and there is then an opportunity of social intercourse.

EAST AFRICANS ADDRESS ADVERTISERS.

SIR RENNELL RODD, who was British Agent in Zanzibar in 1893, says in a message to the Advertising Association, which is holding a Convention in Liverpool this week:—

"I have long had in mind the advantage of instituting a bureau where a British house should be able at any time to find a man of education with a thorough knowledge of languages and sufficient training, ready to start like a King's Messenger at any moment for any country. The firm would be saved the cost of maintaining permanent travellers of their own, who could not expect at very high cost to be of the right calibre. These would be most carefully chosen, as personality is all-important in dealing with certain countries. Commissions on the work obtained would be apportioned between the agent and the institute. Men of the type required can readily be found to-day. Nor should a very large capital be required to start such an organisation."

"Old ideas of thrift have given place to the modern desire for change, so that it is no longer the same valuable recommendation for goods that they will last for years," said Sir John Sandeman Allen, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, in an address to the Convention. "We must in a more systematic and thorough manner find out what style of goods are most desired by those with whom we trade; we need better salesmanship, and whose strength of character and sympathetic disposition should be considered as much as education and other refinements in securing a salesman. If our people will only be more alive to the imperative necessity of adapting themselves to changed world conditions, the British character will triumph over all the difficulties."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CRITICISM OF "EAST AFRICA."

Have Our Views been Sound?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In sending you my renewed subscription, may I tell you how immensely I look forward to and enjoy *East Africa*? Of course, occasionally you may go astray—but that is understandable. I must say that you appear to have a lot of well-informed contributors, for you are very seldom out at all in regard to local information.

When I say you go astray I do not mean it offensively; there are always two sides at least to every question. As, for instance, when you "went off" recently at the Tanganyika Government for cutting down its Labour Department. In Uganda we have done the same. Now, hardly anybody in Uganda who is conversant with the full facts of the case will agree with your attitude. Many of us, non-officials as well as officials, never agreed with the establishment of such departments. What are the District Officers doing? As the welfare of Native labour is one of their most important functions, why have a separate Labour Department? The fact that some District Officers might not do it properly is no argument; they should be made to do it. The creation of separate departments, such as the Labour and Game Departments, all take away from other officers their proper work for which they are paid.

Why, for instance, have a Game Department? Many of us consider it is an unnecessary expense. Certainly, we should agree with it if the country had a few millions to spend, and was hard up for ideas as to how to spend it. But what happened before the Game Department came along? The police and District Officers did the work between them. Much is said about the "enormous revenue" of the Game Department. Yet the District Officers collected it all before there ever was such a Department—and if the department were disbanded tomorrow they would again collect it. It would be just the same as employing a Collector of Taxes, taking his work from the District Commissioner, who does it all, and then justifying the former's existence by saying "Look at the enormous revenue he has produced," though the District Commissioner might have been doing it for twenty years or more. Dozens of officials have told me that they feel sore at seeing money spent on these "fancy" departments which is badly wanted for other—usually their own—departments.

While I am complaining, may I tell you another thing that puts up the back of Government servants? I refer to your continual howl for the reduction of salaries and the abolition of sundry emoluments, such as medical attendance, free quarters, and passages. Has it never struck you that every reputable firm gives its employees all these additions to their salary? It is only the *cheap* ones who do not want to do it. Amidst all the outcry for the reduction of official salaries, I have failed to see one against these big commercial firms, many of whom treat their employees in the same way as, and sometimes better than, the Government. In fact, many such firms supply a butchalo, complete with furniture, table linen and all sorts of extras. To the suggestion that Government should follow the commercial practice I would ask: "What commercial practice—the customary one or that obtaining in the smaller firms?"

With my best wishes to *East Africa*, in which I regret that for obvious reasons, I must on this

occasion write under a pseudonym—if you see fit to publish my letter, which you may well decide not to do.

Uganda.

Yours faithfully,

"NKANZA."

[Our reply to this letter will be found under Matters of Moment in this issue.—Ed. "E.A."]

CONDITIONS ON KENYA'S GOLDFIELD.

Editor from Kakamega.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Mining Ordinance has been brought into force. It has not been flawless and by its omissions and commissions has caused chaos and confusion, averted only by the very able senior Government officers at Kakamega in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Miners' Association, who have obtained numerous and vital guarantees of amendment. The Colony in general and the miners in particular owe a deep debt of gratitude to this tactful, firm, and clear-headed official, without whose guiding hand trouble amounting to violence might easily have arisen.

Considerable numbers of miners have returned temporarily to their farms for the planting season, to return as soon as the operation is finished. The present number of European miners resident for the rainy season is unlikely to exceed three hundred.

Labour is plentiful but is largely from the tribes immediately adjoining the Kakamega, the latter appearing to have embarked on a career of idleness and disdain of work coupled with a well-conducted system of petty larceny which gives the miner great annoyance and the hard-worked police much worry.

No longer need the general public be sceptical of the gold-bearing area around Kakamega. It is an actuality, but time must elapse before its potentialities are disclosed.

Kakamega.

Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully,

"DIGGER."

THE OMNIVOROUS MONGOOSE.

On His Best Behaviour in East Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Africa has more than one species of mongoose, but I have never heard of their becoming anything like a "pest." If they do occasionally take a chicken which appears to them to be roosting uncomfortably, their reputation for destroying poisonous snakes is urged in their favour. Transplant them, however, and a very different story may result.

One of your daily contemporaries has had an interesting little correspondence on the subject, from which it appears that in Jamaica and Trinidad, into which they—mongooses, mongeese, or whatever the plural may be—were introduced to keep down cane-rats, they have proved most destructive on account of their "omnivorous" habits; they have been known to destroy young pigs, lambs, kittens, puppies, poultry, birds of all kinds which nest near or on the ground, and their eggs, turtle eggs, land crabs, harmless and useful snakes, ground lizards, insects, ticks, frogs and toads.

Why should the mongoose behave so well in Africa that his character is never impugned, and yet earn—or suffer from—so unsatisfactory a reputation elsewhere?

Gewa.

Italy.

Yours faithfully,

A. L. LANE.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER CRITICISED.

"Maize Rust" and "Bacteria."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has already established a considerable and, I believe, a deserved reputation as Secretary of State for the Colonies, but to judge by his speech to the African Society he must be a better administrator than public speaker.

It is particularly surprising to learn that he says that Kenya is devoting much research to the problem of rust in maize; I imagined—and you will correct me if I am wrong—that it is the various rusts of wheat which are exercising the brains and occupying the time of the Kenya agricultural experts. And how does one "manufacture plague bacilli"? Surely it must be the manufacture of anti-plague serum that Sir Philip meant?

These may be small points, but they appear to me to detract considerably from the weight of authority which should be inherent in the public utterances of a most important Minister of the Crown.

Yours faithfully,

K. S. SIMPSON.

Westminster S.W.1.

AFRICAN GOVERNORS FOR AFRICA.

Our Suggestions Opposed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Your cautiously worded Matter of Moment entitled "Can Tropical Africa now provide itself with Governors?" raises a question which has been a burning one in many tropical Colonies and even in the Dominions, and although you "tread delicately" I believe that you are on very dangerous ground.

In my experience—and I have lived in many parts of the Empire—the "parochialism" you so rightly condemn is the characteristic feature of life in the Colonies, and the smaller the Colony the worse the feature. . . . Everywhere you will find that on the completion of a Governor's tour there springs up an agitation for some favourite to take his place. The arguments used are just those you put forward; that a man with local experience of the place and people is the proper man to rule over them. Australia is a case in point, for local protests were so successful there that a local man, Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, is now Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

I have not read the newspapers, but I venture the statement that the local Press in Trinidad and British Guiana was vocal with protest when Sir Horace Byatt, Sir Claud Helks, and Sir E. B. Denham were transferred from East Africa to the West Indies, whose inhabitants are convinced that Governors with African experience are the very worst rulers of the Negro populations of the West. Experience does not confirm this opinion in the least to the unbiased mind, but you would be surprised at the amount of wire-pulling which goes on whenever a change of Governor is imminent—and not only in the case of Governors but of other highly placed officials as well. The slogan attributed to Aberdeen—"We keep our ain fish-guts for our ain seamens"—is nowhere more popular than in the Colonies generally.

The Colonial Office is in the best position to take the wide and long view, and, I imagine, is exceedingly well informed as to local conditions when

making its gubernatorial appointments. I could quote instances had I not already trespassed too much on your space. An able Governor from the Far or Near East (as you mention those localities) is able to bring new ideas and a fresh breeze of policy to his new post which is all for the good of local problems. And, after all, the Governor is not alone—he has a large staff of experienced local men to advise him, both in his Executive Council and his Legislature, to say nothing of his permanent staff.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. HARRISON.

The correspondent appears to have misunderstood our suggestion which was not that "a man with local experience" was the proper man to rule a Colony, but that Tropical Africa ought to be able to supply its own Governors, not only though chiefly because it appears desirable on general principles that an East African Governor should have had previous experience of African peoples and conditions, but that to bring, say, one of the Empire's leading orientalist to Central Africa is to move him from the sphere in which he can render the greatest service to the national cause. We hoped that our paragraph had made quite clear our belief in the wisdom of the interchange between Colony and Colony of able officials in their younger and more susceptible years, since that practice brings new ideas and a wider experience to the discharge of their duties; but as a general rule—though there will of course, have to be exceptional breaches of it—we should like to see vacant Governorships in East, Central and West Africa filled by men with considerable African experience. The above correspondent is the only one who has so far opposed our suggestions, which have met with commendations from a number of our readers in this country, including some who have held important gubernatorial appointments in Africa, and who strongly support our appeal to the recently announced East African appointments, though not to the persons primarily concerned.—Ed. "E.A."

EAST AFRICAN LIGHTERAGE CHARGES.

Authoritative Appeal for Reduction.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—A new low record for sisal has now been created in the present price of £12 per ton. Of this amount £3 3s. is absorbed in ocean freights and an abnormal figure of 10s. per ton on lighterage charges in East African ports. Owing to the depressed condition of the shipping trade we are advised that it is not possible to obtain any relief on ocean freights, but the position in regard to the local lighterage companies is different.

We are aware that considerable economies can yet be introduced in lighterage charges and that the existing rate of 10s. per ton can be materially reduced. The estimated annual output of East African sisal is given at a figure of approximately 60,000 tons, and the charge on this amount in lighterage services alone is approximately £20,000 per annum. This figure is much too high a charge on the industry in its present condition, and we appeal to the lighterage interests to consider an immediate reduction of lighterage charges.

In our view the rate should be reduced to a maximum of 5s. per ton. The position can be reviewed when markets improve, but with the stern necessity for economies all round it is only right that the lighterage companies should accept their share of the burden in the same spirit of sacrifice as the rest of the industry.

Yours faithfully,
CRANWORTH,
M. MAXWELL,
C. L. WALSH.

London, E.C.

[Lord Cranworth is President of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, of which Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell is Chairman; Major Walsh is the representative in this country of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. No more authoritative appeal could therefore be made.—Ed. "E.A."]

East African Losses by Death.

MR. PERCY PERRYMAN'S PASSING.

Uganda's Beloved Chief Secretary.

With deep regret we record the death last Friday at the age of forty-seven of Mr. Percy Ottó St. Clair Wilbraham Perryman, G.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., than whom no European in Uganda was more beloved by his own race, by Indians, and the Africans. He was buried on Monday at Wolvercot, near Oxford.

He knew last year that the disease from which he was suffering had not been cured, but he ached to get back to Uganda, to whose service he had lost his heart, but to which he knew that he could not give more than a few years at the best, while at the worst it might be only a few more months. Arriving back in Entebbe in February of this year, he fell ill again almost at once, and had to be invalided home in April. Only a few days ago his departure from the Service on the grounds of ill-health was announced; now his passing will be mourned by a great circle of East Africans. In him Uganda has lost an able and trusted Chief Secretary; seldom can any African territory have possessed a Chief Secretary so affectionately regarded by all communities.

Upright in character and genial by disposition, he was never known to utter an evil word against anyone. No senior official could have been less pushful, less resentful of criticism, or less willing to attribute unworthy motives to those who from time to time felt it a duty to criticise the Government of which he was a leading member. He was wise in counsel, a painstaking and able administrator, and one whom Uganda could ill afford to lose.

He was gentle, generous, most unselfish, modest to a degree, always accessible and helpful, unusually careful to avoid causing trouble to others, able to see the other man's point of view, punctilious in giving credit to his subordinates, tireless in the discharge of his duties, and whole-heartedly devoted to the land in which he had spent twenty-three years. Some twenty years ago he was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for his survey work on Mount Elgon.

He won a King's scholarship at Eton, and after leaving Balliol College, Oxford, went to Uganda in 1908 as A.D.C. at Mbale; by progressive promotions he became Chief Secretary early in 1930 and Acting Governor a few months later. Deep sympathy will go out to his widow and two daughters, and to the father to whom he was bound by ties of deep affection.

MR. EUSTACE MONTGOMERY.

A Popular Veterinarian.

We deeply regret to report the death on Saturday in St. Thomas's Hospital in his fifty-second year of Mr. Robert Eustace Montgomery, M.R.C.V.S., Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

One of the most popular officials who ever served in Kenya, he made Kabete, while he was in charge, a recognised meeting-place for Nairobi residents, who could always count on a delightful welcome from "Monty" and his hospitable wife. He was as able as he was popular, and his selection two years ago as the first Adviser on Animal Health at the

Colonial Office gave great satisfaction to East Africans.

After leaving the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Mr. Montgomery was for a time on the staff of the University of Liverpool, and then Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India. In 1907-9 he was a member of the Sleeping Sickness Commission sent to Central Africa by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and was then appointed Veterinary Pathologist of Kenya, with headquarters in Nairobi. For the period of his active service with the East African Veterinary Corps, he held his post until he was made Director of Veterinary Services in South Africa, but in 1920 he returned as Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

No man could have striven more whole-heartedly for co-operation and co-ordination in his own sphere between those neighbouring Dependencies, but, unfortunately, the Governments were then too parochial in their outlook for even the most ardent advocates to bring them more closely together. At last, convinced that practical results were unobtainable in the conditions then prevailing, he resigned in 1926 and established Meat Rations, Ltd., in Mwanza to make preserved meat available as rations for Native labourers, particularly in districts in which, owing to the presence of the tsetse fly, cattle could not be kept. He remained managing director until the enterprise was well established, when he was promoted to his last office. He had visited the Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil and other countries, and was at one time joint-editor of *The Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science*, Calcutta.

He leaves a widow and three sons, with whom East Africans will join us in deep sympathy.

PROF. J. W. GREGORY DROWNED IN PERU.

Discoverer of the Rift Valley.

EAST AFRICANS will learn with deep regret of the death, by drowning in the Urubamba River in northern Peru, of Professor J. W. Gregory, F.R.S., whose name will be for ever remembered in connexion with the Great Rift Valley, that tremendous split in the earth's crust which extends from the Jordan River in Palestine to the Shire River in Nyasaland, and which he was the first to declare to the world.

His first visit to East Africa was in 1892, while he was an assistant in the Geological Department of the British Museum, and his book on his tour, in which he announced his discovery of the Rift, appeared four years later. He returned in 1919, and in 1921 published "The Rift Valleys and Geology of East Africa," the result of twenty-five years of exploration and study. It is not too much to say that his work in this connexion has been the foundation of all subsequent geological investigation in East Africa.

MR. LEONARD SUTTON.

Mr. Leonard Sutton, C.B.E., J.P., Chairman of the world-famous firm of seed merchants which bore his name, who died suddenly in Reading on Monday at the age of sixty-nine, had long been interested in East Africa, his only daughter having married Major F. Chater Jack, the well-known Trans-Nzoia settler. Mr. Sutton was a generous donor to educational and medical causes, had been twice Mayor of Reading, was a Freeman of the borough, and during the War raised three companies of Engineers. Four of his five sons were killed in action.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

106. Mr. Frank James Couldrey, D.S.C., R.N.R.

"There is a legend of a 'white' gorilla in the marginal mountains west of Lake Kivu."—*Captain J. E. P. Phillips, writing in "The World To-day."*

"People in Great Britain do not properly appreciate insects—you have to go to the 'tropics for that'."—*Sir John Russell, Director of Rothamsted, addressing the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.*

"When the old gunner (Major W. C. Lead) is flogging the horse, the rest of us (unofficial members) can sit quietly on the limber and admire the scenery."—*Major Herbert Bown, O.B.E., speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.*

"Whatever well-meaning friends at Home may believe as to the capacity of the African—and I should be the last to question that, capacity—we know only too well how much depends, and for years must depend, on European leadership; none indeed are more conscious of this need than the Baganda themselves."—*The Bishop of Uganda, quoted by "The Uganda Church Review."*

"At a time when imports generally are decreasing, those of Japanese piece goods are increasing. The Japanese manufacturers have their representatives constantly touring East Africa, and realising that at a time of money shortage the Native prefers quantity to quality, have catered for his demands by putting cheap articles on the market."—*The Tanganyika Comptroller of Customs, in his Report for 1931.*

"One interesting phenomenon was noticed by me. Every morning the mist rose over the Kilombero Valley and hung there like a blanket, till the wind began to blow from the south-east and drove the mist before it up the valley of the Mnyera, with the result that in this region it rained almost every morning from seven to eight, and sometimes up till eleven."—*Mr. M. A. U. Heathcote, in "The Geographical Journal."*

"They heard of a country in which elephants were plentiful. This was the Nkamanga Plain (Northern Nyassaland). They found the locals using tusks as props to support their pots, as runners on which to spread their sleeping mats, and as bars with which to close the hut doors at night—a perfect El-Dorado."—*The Rev. T. Cullen Young, in a paper read to the Royal Anthropological Institute.*

"Since the time of Livingstone there can hardly have been a doctor of any nationality or position who, having spent some years in Africa, has not endeavoured to train his black assistants to minister not only to himself but also to the disease-ridden populations of whose condition we may now not imply apply Livingstone's expression 'The open sore of Africa,' since they are as cruelly bound by disease as by slave-raiding at its worst."—*Dr. C. C. Chesterman, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.*

"Even a little Colony like Kenya has a War debt amounting to a million and a quarter sterling. She has nothing to show for it except the cession of Jubaland to Italy," the news of which reached her then Governor through the public Press. No interest has yet been exacted for that debt, but our Government (in spite of Lord Milner's pleading when he was Secretary of State) has insisted on keeping the debt alive. It is to come up for further consideration in 1934."—*Sir Edward Grigg, in "The National Review."*



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Mr. F. J. Couldrey, one of the most forceful men engaged in public life in Kenya, has represented the Rift Valley constituency as a substitute member of the Legislative Council, is a Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the Nakuru District Council, Deputy Chairman of the Nakuru Town Council, Captain of both the Nakuru and Njoro Clubs, a Past President of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce and the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, and can be relied upon to assist any movement calculated to promote the development of the Colony.

When his wife and he first went to East Africa in 1921 it was with an intention of settling, but they were so attracted by the country that they decided to remain, and promptly embarked upon maize and general farming near Njoro. In 1930 Mr. Couldrey started a printing press in Nakuru and established what has developed into a live and outspoken weekly.

Before the War, he had had a varied career at sea, and in New Zealand and Australia. Joining up in 1914, he spent the next four years in destroyers in Home waters, being awarded the D.S.C. and promoted Lieutenant-Commander. A keen Freemason, he is a P.M. of Lodge's Mwenjai and Rift Valley, and a member of the D.E.L. of East Africa.

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. V. Cusack is now acting as Auditor in Nyasaland.

Mr. N. V. Brasnett, Conservator of Forests in Uganda, is on leave.

Dr. H. G. Pritchard has resigned from the Nyasaland Medical Service.

Sir William Gowers was received by the Prince of Wales one morning last week.

Dr. J. W. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., of the Tanganyika Service, is at present on leave.

Lieutenant R. M. G. Wetherfall, of the 1st King's African Rifles, is on leave from Nyasaland.

Mr. S. Bellhouse, of Nakuru, and Miss Cynthia Foster-Mellair were married recently in Nairobi.

Dr. R. R. Murray expects to arrive in England on leave from Northern Rhodesia early in July.

Mr. H. M. Alleyne and A. L. Edwards have been elected members of the East Africa Dinner Club.

Mr. A. B. Massie, of Stewart's Stores, Dar es Salaam and Tabora, will shortly reach London on leave.

The Rev. P. H. Hill has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in Nyasaland.

Mr. V. A. Derbyshire, manager of the Tanga branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is at present on leave.

Sir Edward Denham, formerly Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and now Governor of British Guiana, has arrived home.

Mr. A. W. M. Griffith is now in charge of the Tanga District, and Mr. M. J. B. Molohan of the Mbeya District.

During the absence from the Sudan on leave of Sir John Maffey, Mr. A. J. C. Huddleston is Acting Governor-General.

Antiquities excavated in Kawa, in the Sudan, by Professor F. L. Griffith have been purchased by the British Museum.

Mr. H. Handman, resident engineer in charge of the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, has arrived home on leave.

Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., has been elected Chairman of the Northern Transvaal Lands Company Limited.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson expect to return to East Africa in the autumn, travelling from London by Imperial Airways.

His many friends in East Africa will be very glad to hear that Mr. W. H. Hooker is making excellent progress after his long illness.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, has arrived in England, and is staying at Anmer Hall, King's Lynn.

While Mr. C. J. W. Hodgson, manager in Tabora for Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is on leave, the branch is in charge of Mr. Stokes.

The Rev. C. F. Stuart, Assistant Bishop-elect of the Sudan, consecrated in this country on 25th May, will come home by air.

A pilgrimage to South African war graves in Tanganyika was suggested by Colonel Molyneux at the recent annual reunion in Durban of the 6th South African Infantry.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Blumer, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, and Miss Mary Maitland will take place in Dar es Salaam on September 5.

Sir George Schuster, formerly Financial Secretary in the Sudan, and now Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will shortly arrive on leave from India.

The marriage will take place on June 27 of Dr. Herbert M.C. of Gezira Agricultural Research Service, Sudan, and Miss Margaret Smith, of Bishop's Stortford.

Engineer-Commander D. H. L. Gill, who, as an officer on H.M.S. "Emingham," has several times visited East African ports, has been appointed to the new cruiser "Achilles."

Captain W. G. D. Nicol has been appointed Second in Command of the Coast District of the Kenya Defence Force, with the rank of Major whilst holding the appointment.

Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently opened the new Child Welfare clinic in Livingstone, built through the generosity of the Beit Trustees.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., who is due to reach England from East Africa at the end of the month, was recently entertained to luncheon by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

Captain W. M. Maturin, R.N. (Retd.), who has passed away at the age of eighty-two, was in charge of the water supply for the troops at Suakin, in 1884-5 and was mentioned in despatches.

Mr. Herbert Gellatly, a director of Messrs. Cellatly Haxkey & Co., Ltd., who died in March at the age of sixty-six, left estate of the gross value of £137,177, with net personalty £123,193.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda, has been visiting Tanganyika, possibly in connexion with the proposals for unification of the postal services of the three territories.

Mr. John H. Willis is resigning his post as American Ambassador to Poland in order to resume the chairmanship of the Willis-Overland Company, which has a distributing organisation in East Africa.

Captain H. G. C. Franklin, who, while in command of H.M.S. "Emerald," visited East African ports on several occasions a few years ago, has been appointed to command H.M.S. "Exeter" in the Home Fleet.

Mr. G. B. Anderson, who recently assumed charge of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, served for several years in South Africa before joining the Public Works Department of the Protectorate in 1909 as a clerk.

Mr. H. L. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, who arrived in London on Sunday on his way to Ottawa, is the first Dominion Premier to fly from his own country to London. The 7,600 miles was traversed in ten days.

Sir Charles Griffin, K.C., the retiring Chief Justice of Uganda, and Lady Griffin, and Major G. J. Keane, the able Director of Medical Services of the Protectorate, with his family, recently arrived at the Durham Castle.

The following have been nominated as club representatives to the Council of the Kenya Rifle Association: Mrs. J. A. Crump (Nairobi Rifle Club), Sgt. Major C. A. Christian (Kenya Police), and Mr. T. Ross Whyte (V.M.C.A.).

Major C. E. Browns, of Nairobi, has presented an Ex-Service Men's Consolation Handicap Cup to the Kenya Rifle Association. It is to be competed for by any ex-Service European unsuccessful in the forthcoming Bisley meeting in the Colony.

Mr. G. J. Humphreys has been elected this year's President of the Nyasaland Golf Union, and Messrs. C. W. B. K. R. Tucker, J. M. B. Sanders and E. Smith were Presidents. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Union is Mr. A. G. Jaffray.

The engagements are announced between Mr. John E. C. Mackrell, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Katherine Pollock, of Highgate, and between Mr. Valentine Elliott, of the Sudan Education Department, and Miss Georgette Favre, of Geneva.

Many of our readers will well remember Major Templer, D.S.O., who commanded the Supply and Transport during the East African Campaign, and who has just arrived in London on holiday from South Africa. He is financially interested in coffee growing in Kenya.

Mr. Michael Moses, M.B.E., has arrived in London from Kampala.

The Hon. Alexander Shaw has been appointed chairman and managing director of the British-India Steam Navigation Co. in succession to the late Earl of Incheague. The joint deputy chairmen and managing directors are Mr. F. C. Allen and Sir William Crawford Girdle.

The appointment of Colonel Stanley Paterson, D.S.O., as District Commandant of the Nairobi District of the Kenya Defence Force. We venture the prophecy that his successor will be Brigadier A. L. Arbutnot, C.M.G., D.S.O., now commanding the Laikipia area.

Mr. A. L. Lawley, the well-known East Coast pioneer, has returned from South Africa. Commander R. M. Reynolds, the Travelling Commissioner of the Royal Empire Society, who was previously in the service of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Marine, was a passenger in the same vessel.

The Kenya Lawn Tennis Association's second annual tournament will open on June 25. The meeting will be controlled by the following: Referee, Mr. Eddis Davies; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Viadou Clark; Committee, Mr. Justice Gamble, Messrs. R. J. S. Orwin, W. F. Pineo, B. V. Shaw, and F. Taylor.

Sir Henry Wellcome, founder of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has conducted archaeological and ethnological explorations in the Upper Nile region, and some time ago discovered a number of previously unknown ancient Ethiopian archaeological sites.

Major M. Castle-Smith has presented to the South Kensington Museum, which shortly celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary, a model of a Lamin sailing vessel. The Sudan Government has presented a primitive smith's forge of the type used at the present time by the Natives of the Tur tribe, and used with some variations in Ancient Egypt some thirty-five centuries ago.

The Rev. C. E. Pugh, a Kenya missionary, thus described an East African sunrise when speaking recently in Bristol: "You stand with your face to the east, and see a white radiance suffuse the sky. It warms into pink and flames up, and all the sky is aglow with red. Then, at a bound, comes the sun, and the whole of Africa is flooded with the glory of a new day."

Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir James Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., the retiring Crown Agents for the Colonies, were entertained to dinner at the Hotel Metropole on Monday evening. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, presided. Among those present were Sir Samuel Wilson, Sir William Gowers, Sir Cecil Botsomley, Mr. A. C. C. Parkinson, and Mr. G. J. E. Tomlinson.

GET STRONGER
ON THE
STRENGTH
OF
BOVRIL

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. H. Davidson has won the cup presented to the Uganda Golf Club by Sir William Gowers for the amateur golf championship of Uganda. Mr. Davidson, it will be recalled, was the runner-up in the competition last year for the Lucifer Cup. Mr. J. Coates, O.B.E., Government Printer in Uganda, has won the Prince of Wales's Cup presented to the Entebbe Golf Club.

The following have been appointed members of the Kisumu Township Committee for the current year under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner: Mr. G. P. Ellis, Monsieur G. Brandsma, Mr. J. Maxwell, Mr. J. E. Kiddoch, Mr. P. E. Abbot, Mr. P. L. Pandya, Dr. C. Raymond, Mr. Dhanwant Singh, Mr. N. J. Desai and Mr. Kassambhai Janmohamed.

With deep regret we learn of the death at sea of Mr. E. Gregson, Chief Telegraph Engineer of the Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department. Mr. Gregson, who was homeward bound, had been in Tanganyika only fourteen months, but from 1913 to 1920 he served in Uganda, where he had many friends. During the intervening period he served in the Federated Malay States.

Mr. D. Stoker won the amateur golf championship of Nyasaland at the recent annual meeting at Chlofo of the Nyasaland Golf Union. The runner-up was Mr. J. A. MacLean. Messrs. Cammell and Haig won the Milward Trophy, while Mr. C. W. Ingham was successful in gaining the President's medal. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Robert Milward. Next year's meeting will be held in Limbe.

We regret to learn of the death in Beira from blackwater fever of Mr. "Ronnie" Hayes, who was held in high esteem by the sporting community of the town. In the wards of the *Beira News*, "when his funeral took place, the golf course was empty, and practically everyone who plays any sort of game had deserted the playing fields to pay their last tribute to a game sportsman and a good companion."

The marriage will take place on Wednesday next at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Miss Joan Moffat Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. S. Shaw, of Luteri Estate, Nyasaland, to Mr. Edward Ian Bruce Harvey, Scots Guards, A.D.C. to Sir Shenton Thomas while he was Governor of Nyasaland. We understand that Mr. Harvey has decided to retire from the Army in order to study medicine at Edinburgh University.

A committee has been formed in Livingstone to relieve distress in the Northern Rhodesian capital by the distribution of rations and other necessities, but not cash. Local shopkeepers have been asked to grant the committee a special discount of 20% and gifts of unwanted clothing are invited. The committee is composed of R. S. W. Dickenson, Mr. Eccles, Mr. Foyster, Mr. Jager, Mr. Jalland, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Morris, Mr. Reynard, Mr. Rich, Mr. Shelmardine, Mr. Thompson, and Captain P. R. Wardroper.

We regret to report that Mr. John Kelly, chairman and managing director of Lolofofo Estates, Arusha, and of other companies, was seized with dizziness while standing on the platform at the Monument Underground Station last Friday, and fell on to the line just as a train was entering the station. He had a miraculous escape, for when extricated from under the second coach it was found that his only injuries were a cut on the head and a broken rib. He was taken to Guy's Hospital and is making satisfactory progress.

Amongst recent appointments in Tanganyika are: Mr. T. G. Buckley, O.B.E., to be a Provincial Commissioner; Captain A. H. Jones, of the 6th K.A.R., to be Staff Officer to the Southern Brigade; Mr. C. J. T. Biscoe, M.C., to be Acting Deputy Director of Education; Mr. S. O. Dasent, to be Acting Senior Supervisor of Customs; Mr. A. S. Armstrong, to edit the *Gazette*; Mr. H. J. Lowe, to be Acting Deputy Director of Veterinary Services; Mr. R. B. Richardson, to be Acting Crown Counsel; and Mr. S. H. M. Webb, to be Acting Resident Magistrate in Mwanza.

The Rev. Dr. N. Woodard, M.C., who has been appointed in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Lightstone, to be sent to Northern Rhodesia twenty-seven years ago, and for many years worked in the mining areas. Just before the Great War he came to England, and was ordained in Winchester in 1912. During the latter part of the War he served in France as a Chaplain, and after the Armistice was appointed Rector of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia. Later he was Vicar of Mooi River, Natal, and, after the death of his second wife, he spent some time in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, coming back to the country to work on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF SOMALILAND

THERE will be general satisfaction in British Somaliland at the appointment of Major A. S. Lawrance, C.M.G., D.S.O., to succeed Sir Harold Kittermaster, but under the new style of Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Major Lawrance, Secretary to the Government of Somaliland since 1926, has served continuously in that country in military and administrative capacities for the past twenty-seven years, except for a break in 1911-14, when he was employed in Northern Nigeria, and for a short time in the Consular service in Ethiopia.

He commanded the Somaliland Camel Corps in operations against the Mad Mullah in 1912, was British Consul in Harar in 1912 and 1913, took part in the operations against the Mullah in 1920, receiving the D.S.O. and being mentioned in dispatch. He has administered the Government of Somaliland on various occasions.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- June 20.—Royal Geographical Society's Dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.45 p.m. Dinner Lady Cranworth for the Hon. Judith Gordon and Miss Vera Churchman.
- June 22.—East Africa Dinner Club, Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m. Sudan Dinner Club, Trocadero Restaurant.
- June 23.—Royal Empire Society Reception, Imperial Institute, 8.30 p.m.
- June 24.—East African Advisory Committee, 11 noon.

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND INQUIRY.

Main Points from the Evidence.

Mr. H. B. SPILLER, Chairman of the North Charterland Company, continuing his evidence, said that it was only in 1929 that he became aware of the agreement made in 1923 between the Colonial Office and the British South Africa Company, one of the provisions of which was that the Crown reserved the right to set apart Native Reserves in the area granted to the North Charterland Company by the B.S.A. Co. The North Charterland Company spent £450,000 in developing the concession, and had to the same purpose the proceeds of their land sales having never taken anything out of the concession. He considered that the North Charterland Company had been deliberately deceived by somebody. For a long time the directors of that company had understood that "the company" mentioned in the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council as under the obligation to assign to the Natives from time to time sufficient land for their occupation was the North Charterland Company, whereas in fact the words referred to the British South Africa Co.; otherwise his company would have protested against the setting aside of Native Reserves in their concession without compensation. Mr. Justice Maughan said that such a mistake would be quite impossible if the whole Order in Council had been read.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Evidence.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that his adviser at the Colonial Office, told him that while the North Charterland Concession was valid as regards minerals, they had serious doubts about the power of the British South Africa Company to make the concession of freehold land; they considered that the B.S.A. Company had not received freehold rights in the land comprised within the concession from the Natives.

Mr. Stafford Crossman, for the Crown: "Had you any reason to think that the British South Africa Company were able to act for the North Charterland Company?"
 "I was certainly under the impression that the North Charterland Company was to all intents and purposes a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company. We wanted to settle the outstanding points, and we took the view that we should ratify the concession while maintaining the position which had always been taken up by the Administration, and that was to retain the right to set aside land in Native interests." Nothing was included in the compensatory payment made by the British Government to the British South Africa Company in respect of reservation of the right to set aside Native Reserves in the North Charterland Concession.

Cross-examined, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he did not consider it necessary to communicate with the North Charterland Company when the question of their title was raised. "Because the desire of the Government was not to raise any question of title, provided that there was an explicit declaration to the world that the British Government should continue to have the right to earmark land for Native interests."

In reply to further questions, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he did not know at the time of the negotiations that the North Charterland Company had paid the B.S.A. Company for the concession. He advocated Native Reserves as a means of facilitating white settlement. He saw every hope of European enterprise growing parallel with Native development, but he had never been happy about the idea of merging black and white civilisations into one another.

Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, said that Native Reserves had been created in order to extinguish Native rights outside the Reserves.

On his experience he has seen that whenever European may be at first to have a Native village on his land, it is inevitably found that the Native village is gradually moved away. That is because of the irritating habit of the Native of cutting down trees where he wishes, making his gardens where he wants to, and driving his cattle where he pleases, very often into the settler's maize. The Native also finds that his gardens are destroyed by the settler's cattle. There has been constant friction between the Europeans and the Natives, and much progress was brought on the Government by the settlers. The British Native Reserves, and their establishment, were the result of grievances of the settlers. It was, Mr. Kennedy declared, ridiculous to state that the policy of Native Reserves was foolish or unnecessary.

He did not think that anyone could say that the Native was or was not a nuisance on a farm; he might be or he might not be. There were settlers who never had any trouble with Natives, and settlers who, not understanding

them, always had trouble, and between the two extremes there was every sort of gradation.

Sir Harry Johnston, Chairman of the North Charterland Company from 1910 to 1928, said his two grievances were that the company had never been consulted about the agreement of 1923, and that there was such a large expansion of the policy of Native Reserves as to make it impossible for the company to agree to it; he considered the company entitled to compensation in respect of any Reserves created over and above what the company thought reasonable. Personally, he was irrevocably opposed to the concession. The Colonial Office letter expressing doubts as to the validity of the company's title had been sent to him with agreement, and the then board, with the exception of Mr. Spiller, thinking that the company had done well, could against a powerful adversary, thought that they had better acquiesce.

Mr. Donald Gill, a mining engineer, who went to North Charterland in 1929 to prospect for copper, said that in 1930 there was very nearly a famine owing to too many villages having been moved into the Reserves at once.

Mr. D. D. Malcolm.

Mr. Douglas Malcolm, a director of the British South Africa Co. since 1917, said that that company had never suggested to the Colonial Office that it should be asked to act or was acting on behalf of the North Charterland Company.

Mr. Lionel Cohen, for the North Charterland Co., Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he treated your company as entitled to speak on behalf of the North Charterland Company?—"I heard his evidence."

"You never represented that you were entitled to speak on behalf of the North Charterland Company?"—"No."
 Mr. Malcolm said that the British South Africa Company had advised the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1909, 1900, they were bound to assign to the Natives sufficient for their occupation. The B.S.A. Co. thought that they were entitled to satisfy that obligation by taking land out of the North Charterland Concession without compensation, in view of the fact that the grant to the North Charterland Company had been subject to Native rights.

Mr. Justice Maughan: "Having been told that the grant to the North Charterland Company, with whom your company had been intimately associated for a number of years, was being challenged, why did not somebody communicate with the North Charterland Company and say that the Colonial Office was challenging their grant?"
 "The validity of our grant was being challenged and we defended it."

"Did it not occur to anybody to say that it was up to the North Charterland Company to consider this?"—"It did not."

"When you were negotiating an agreement which was going to settle a number of questions between your company and the Crown and you saw a clause in it in which anything and everything was given to the Crown at the expense of a third party who was once one of your subsidiary companies, why on earth did not somebody say: 'We cannot have this unless we have the consent of the North Charterland Company?' "—"It was something which the Crown had already got."

"Were the North Charterland Company's offices in the same building as those of your company?"—"Yes."

"A note sent round to them might have made it unnecessary to hold this inquiry. Supposing you had been a director of the North Charterland Company, would you have been a little bit annoyed if the rights of your company had been disposed of by the British South Africa Company without your being consulted?"—"I do not agree that the North Charterland Company was being affected. It appeared to us that, if there was any change, it was to the advantage of the North Charterland Company."

The Case for the Crown.

The Attorney-General, addressing the Commission on behalf of the Crown, said that the North Charterland Company now had a plain and explicit title, and that it had now been laid down in the most express terms that the Crown would have to pay compensation if either land were wanted at any time for any purpose, but that in 1923 the legal origin of their title was doubtful. In 1895 the British South Africa Company did not possess the freehold in the land granted. The establishment of a Protectorate did not give the Crown the right to land in the Protectorate, and by its Charter to the British South Africa Company the Crown could not grant a title which it did not itself possess. In 1895 Sir Harry Johnston, Commissioner and Consul-General, gave a certificate recognising as legal the claims of the B.S.A. Co. to search for minerals, to construct public works, and to carry on

(Continued on page 1096.)

THE TROUBLES IN ETHIOPIA.

Discontent with Policy of Centralisation.

The most interesting and apparently authoritative information regarding recent incidents in Ethiopia which has appeared in the British Press is the following telegram from the Rome correspondent of *The Times*:

"News from Addis Ababa concerning the escape from confinement of Lij Yasu, the ex-Emperor of Abyssinia, says that Gojjam, the region to which Lij Yasu made his way, is at present inaccessible owing to the rainy season. Ras Kassa, from whose surveillance the ex-Emperor escaped, is a member of the Royal Family and an important personage with a great reputation for orthodoxy in Church circles. It is not known whether the escape of Lij Yasu was effected with his connivance or not. The situation of the Emperor Haile Selassie is described as being difficult.

"From a private but completely trustworthy source I am able to supplement the report in the newspapers by the following description of the present position in Abyssinia:

"The events which are developing in Abyssinia are connected with the discontent that has been aroused by the centralising policy of the Emperor Haile Selassie, who recently has shown a growing tendency to gather into his own hands all those powers which hitherto had been exercised by the chieftains of the various regions, and to subject the whole country to his own direct government. To this end he has for more than two years been keeping in Addis Ababa the great Rases (Princes) of the north, into whose districts he has on every possible occasion sent his own emissaries and administrators. Such a policy in a country where there are marked differences between the various provinces could hardly fail to stir up a widespread discontent.

Chiefs and Peoples.

"Chieftains are discontented because they are afraid of losing definitely their old hereditary position, while the peoples are discontented because, being deprived of their legitimate chiefs, who were able to maintain order and tranquillity, they have for some time found themselves increasingly exposed to brigandage and raids, which the officials sent from the capital, being new to the districts entrusted to them, are not capable of repressing. It is worth while recalling that the Emperor Menelik, who knew Abyssinia thoroughly, while concentrating in his government all political authority, was careful not to deprive the local dynasties to whom he left the task of government and administering the regions dependent upon them.

"The recent arrest of Ras Hailu, the powerful King of Gojjam, has not led to any developments as yet. The other great chieftains, who are almost all in Addis Ababa, and consequently under continuous imperial control, seem hitherto to be remaining tranquil. Given, however, their precarious position in consequence of the centralising tendencies of the Emperor, it is not improbable that events may tend to take shape which in the end may enable these chieftains to reaffirm in their respective provinces their own authority.

"This lack of order has also had a bad influence on the position of foreigners resident in Abyssinia. At one time foreigners were held in respect, but now they are increasingly exposed to the growing xenophobia of the young Abyssinians, as has been proved by several happenings of late. Apart from the recent incident with the French Minister, the Minister of the United States was not long ago insulted and jostled in the streets of Addis Ababa.

Factors in the Situation.

"The factors which Lij Yasu enjoys with the support of the Abyssinians, who have not forgotten that he was the heir-designated by Menelik, the traditional inheritance and dignity of the Rases, the changeable nature of the Abyssinian peoples, the general state of disorganisation of the whole country, all combine to render the situation full of uncertainties, notwithstanding the recognised political ability of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

"Further reports of the recent incident on the French-occupied railway in Abyssinia state that following an attack by a Naryve soldier on a French employee at Dire Dawa the French Minister successfully demanded the formation of a special railway police, the dismissal of the local Governor, and the payment of compensation to the injured employee. The incident is thus closed."

The Cairo correspondent of *The Daily Mail* has telegraphed:

"A telegram received by the Conde Patriarchate announces that the Bishop of Abyssinia has ex-

communicated the ex-Emperor Lij Yasu, who was deposed in 1910 and was reported on June 1st to have escaped from his confinement at Fiche, forty miles north of Addis Ababa. The telegram tends to support reports that the situation in Abyssinia is serious. A. H. H. Ras Hailu, King of the Galla province of Gojjam, was arrested last month in Addis Ababa in response to a letter asking for nominations for Lij Yasu. The Abyssinian Government has refused to state whether the ex-Emperor has been released. Messages on the subject have been

communicated to the head bishop of Abyssinia is appointed by the Pope, and the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria.

MEDICAL TRAINING OF THE AFRICAN.

MR. J. HOWARD COOK, F.R.C.S. (Eng), whose medical experience among Natives in Uganda, is probably second only to that of his brother, Dr. Albert Cook, in a discussion at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on Dr. C. C. Chesterman's paper on "The Training and Employment of African Natives as Medical Assistants," laid down the following four principles:

(1) Early training, pre-medical and welfare, and simple village hygiene should be in the vernacular. A higher medical and nursing training in English. (2) Training should be intensive rather than extensive, aiming at the maximum assistance at producing a few thoroughly reliable workers rather than a number of less reliable helpers. (3) The credit of the work will depend on the character of the men and women trained; every care should be taken in their selection and moral supervision and training. (4) All medical training should keep the right balance between theory and practice. The African who is trained in theory only, gets a swelled head and is often useless when it comes to practical work. (5) All elementary education should be correlated to the needs of rural village life.

SISAL ESTATES IN TANGANYIKA

Sale by the Receiver for the Debenture Holders

SALE of

Sisal Estates, fully equipped with modern
Plant and Machinery, Rolling Stock,
Residential Accommodation, etc.

H. MALCOLM ROSS, F.A.L.P.A., will offer by auction, at a low reserve, at Graham's House, King's Road, Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, on
Saturday, June 25, at 10.30 a.m.

The Freehold and Leasehold Properties of 8,643 Acres known as
OLD MUHESA, NEW MUHESA and MILINGANO ESTATES
together with the fully equipped Factory Buildings, Residential
Accommodation, Railway and Rolling Stock and Growing Sisal
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Further particulars may be had from:

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Tanga, or

Cables: "Malcolm Ross, Tanga."

F. W. PORRITT,

Chartered Accountant,

94, Old Broad Street,

E.C. 2.

Telephone: London Wall 9382.
Cables: "Tanganyik, London."

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Land Sales in North-West Rhodesia.

Dr. O'Donovan asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that the Chartered Company would receive half the gross proceeds from the sales of land at Lusaka, which had now only a prairie value, but which would appreciate greatly after the expenditure of public funds in the conversion of Lusaka into a capital city, towards which expenditure the company would have made no direct contributions. Would the State consider steps to recover from the company a fair share of any such profits?

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said the division of receipts from lands in North-Western Rhodesia was governed by Clause 3 (c) of the agreement with the British South Africa Company of September 20, 1923. The first part of that agreement read: "The Crown shall pay to the company as soon as possible after April 1, 1925, and thereafter as soon as possible after the close of each financial year one-half of the sums received by the Crown in each year up to April 1, 1905; from the sale or lease of lands in North-Western Rhodesia, after making provision for the expenses of land management in such territory and of the collection of all land revenues accruing therefrom."

Asked by Mr. David Grenfell for information concerning the proposal of the Kenya Government to grant to a mining company an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 5,000 square miles, whether any objections had been lodged, and whether any arrangements were made in the draft agreement for the safeguarding of Native interests, Sir Philip said that a number of objections had been received, and they would receive due consideration. He had no knowledge of any draft agreements.

Kenya Land Commission.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies told Mr. T. Williams, that the appointment of a settler to the Kenya Land Commission followed very closely the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee that settlers should be encouraged to take an active interest in these matters. He was satisfied that the members of the Commission were admirably suited for their task, and he saw no reason for adding to their number.

Mr. Williams: "While we do not disagree with the appointment of a settler, we disagree regarding the fact that no representative of the Natives, who would have been a counterbalancing influence, has been appointed."

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "I entirely repudiate that statement. Let the hon. member consider the members of this inquiry. Sir William Morris Carter, the chairman, did the whole of this kind of work in Rhodesia, and he is by common consent the ideal man for the purpose; and there is Mr. Hemsted, who is also, I think, by common consent one of the ablest Commissioners and representatives of Native interests there has ever been in Kenya."

Zambezi Bridge Progress.

Asked by Captain Erskine-Bolst what progress had been made in the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied:

"On the right bank the abutment is finished and the foundations for seventeen spans of the viaduct are completed. On the left bank the abutment and all the piers for the six approach spans are completed and all the piers for the four main spans are being erected. For the main spans four out of the thirty-four piers are practically finished and six more piers are in progress. The material for about two-thirds of the viaduct, which is 2,000 feet long, is on the site; also a further large quantity of permanent material is either on the site or ready for shipment. Contractors' plant for the whole work is on the site. The approach railway, twenty-five miles long, is practically finished and construction trains are running through."

Air Mail Stamps.

In reply to another question from Captain Erskine-Bolst, Sir Philip said that Malta was the only Colony issuing air mail stamps, and it was not proposed to invite other Colonies to consider their special issue.

Colonial Office Staff.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister informed Colonel Gretton, that the staff of the Colonial Office had grown from 180, costing £57,023, in 1913-14, to 903, costing £144,500, in 1931-32, the latter figure including the salaries of staff engaged on joint services for the Dominions and Colonial Offices.

The Anglo-French Convention.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, informed Vice-Admiral Taylor that the Anglo-French Convention relating to West Africa was receiving careful consideration, and steps were being taken to consult the trade interests concerned.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN KENYA.

Colonel R. B. Turner on their Influence.

Few people realise that nearly one-sixth of the Europeans in Kenya are South African born, but that fact is largely responsible for the rapid progress made by the South African Society of East Africa since its formation last year. Now we hear that the society's first annual dinner, held on June 10, 1932, at the New Stanley Hotel, was most successful, marked by witty and vigorous comments. Mr. R. B. Barton presided.

Colonel R. B. Turner emphasised that the magnificent human material which East Africa had attracted and the perfection of the internal combustion engine promised to achieve in East Africa in thirty years what had taken ten times as long to accomplish in South Africa, which had been bound to the pace of the ox. He was convinced that the East African territories were destined to become one unit economically, and that political antagonisms would then lose their acuteness. East Africa had a way of demanding, and generally obtaining, the best, and experience gained in South Africa had had a not inconsiderable bearing on the rapid development of its agricultural, veterinary, educational, railway, and commercial services.

Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, said it was of the utmost importance that East and South Africa should work in close touch, and that during the past eighteen months he had opened three buildings—the National Bank of India, the McMillan Library, and the Nairobi Municipal Market, which would be a credit to any city in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. A. G. C. proposed: "Kindred Societies and Guests, and Mr. W. M. Keatinge, and Mr. T. L. Hargrave, led."

H.M.S. "Enterprise" has left Colombo for a two months' cruise in East African waters, her programme being as follows: Mauritius, June 15-27; Astore Islands, June 30; Lindi, July 2-5; Mafia, July 5-7; Tanga, July 8-15; Mombasa, July 15-18; Seychelles, July 22-26; arriving Colombo August 2.

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THE LATE DR. CUTHBERT CHRISTY

Brought first Okapi Skin to Europe.

To, the late Dr. Cuthbert Christy, whose death we announced last week, belongs the honour of having been the first European to track the elusive okapi through the sunless and pathless recesses of the Ituri Forest, to shoot and photograph it, and to bring a skin to England. It was characteristic of him to spend weeks getting into friendly touch with the pygmies who alone could guide him through the forest and, still more important, find the way home again.

His opinion of the little people is worth recording in view of later theories as to their origin. He believed they were the survivors of the original inhabitants of the African Continent, which ages ago was far more thickly forested than it is to-day; in fact, Dr. Christy in his well-known book, "Big Game and Pygmies," emphatically upheld the progressive desiccation of Africa as one of the great factors in the alteration in the character and distribution of its fauna.

On the question of the occurrence of dwarf men and animals in the African forests, Dr. Christy appears to have denied starvation as a factor, for the pygmies, as he rightly observed, are sturdy and well-nourished folk. It may be due to lack of sunlight, though that seems improbable, more feasible is the theory that small size of advantage in moving silently through the forest, which would lead to a natural selection of the smallest members of a race, whether animal or human.

Fishing on Lake Nyasa.

Among the most successful of Dr. Christy's East African expeditions was the ten months he spent fishing on Lake Nyasa. In an old iron barge, fitted up as a houseboat and towed here and there by a Government steamer as occasion offered and as the demands of his research required, he set his nets with surprising and magnificent results. In his own words in the interview he accorded to the Press, his return express both his delight and his appreciation of the wonders of the fish fauna:

"I have never seen a more magnificent spectacle of its kind than when the big trawl nets—each two hundred yards long—were hauled in. There were hundreds upon hundreds of flashing fish of a bright deep sky blue, gleaming yellows, scarlets, and mixed iridescent colours. But the sky blues predominated, many of the fish being scarlet bellied. This moving glow of colour thrills you through and through. Yet within only the reds and yellows. This moving glow of colour, leaving only the reds and yellows."

Among the many were new to Science. That Lake Nyasa can be as stormy and rough as the English Channel, Dr. Christy discovered to his cost, for he and his houseboat and all his gear were nearly wrecked and lost at the point where the "Queen," an A.L.C. boat, went down in 1924.

MEDICAL TRAINING FOR MISSIONARIES.

The Needs of Livingstonia College.

WARM testimony to the value of Livingstonia College, Leyton, London, E.10, was given by Mr. J. D. Spencer, of the Sudan United Missions, and by Dr. T. B. Adam, formerly Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, in Nigeria, at the recent Commemoration Day of the College, which was founded in 1903 by Dr. Harford to give a short but practical medical training to missionaries. The College has had its struggles, including opposition on the part of the medical profession, but its usefulness is now recognised.

Unfortunately it has been affected by the general financial stringency, and Dr. T. Jays, the Principal, stated that £600 was needed in addition to fees and the usual subscriptions to balance the accounts. More students were also wanted, in October not a single student was sent by any one of the 375 societies with which he corresponded, but matters had since improved.

WORK OF UGANDA'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Prospecting for Gold in the Protectorate.

It cannot be said that the latest (1931) Report of the Geological Survey of Uganda excites great hopes of a rapid development of gold mining in the Protectorate. The search for gold in West Nile—where a little has been discovered—is unlikely to prove successful except by chance, until the past year's work is better known. With a view to determining this an air survey of part of the area, has been made, writes the Director. In West Madi, in spite of the intensive efforts of prospectors in the past, the existence of gold deposits is not improbable, and even if they should not prove sufficient to attract a mining company, they might well prove profitable for Natives to work. The District Officer employed a Native prospector, who found alluvial gold in promising quantities, and the area has already been taken up by Tanganyika Concessions.

Gold has been proved by the Geological Survey among the limestone deposits of Bugishu, Bukama and Bugwere; it has not, so far, been found in payable quantity, nor do workable deposits appear to exist. But, says the Report, "the last word on this matter has not yet been said." The gold concentrates from the Kigezi district, containing wolfram and tin, and from West Madi, proved of especial interest at headquarters, as did the copper ores from Kilembi, which were found to carry both cobalt and nickel. Some black sands in Butiaba, already reported on as auriferous, are also studied.

Meanwhile, the water supplies have been tapped at Katakwi, Soroti and Serere, each yielding 30,000 gallons a day. Dr. Davies, of the Department, confirmed a petroleum seepage at Butiaba, and the first complete rock analysis made in East Africa was undertaken by Dr. Groves.

Adherents of the Watch Tower movement, which caused so much trouble in Northern Rhodesia a few years ago, are reported to be active in various parts of the Belgian Congo.



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 * **East Africa in the Press.** *

"HOMICIDAL" GORILLAS AND BABOONS.

Opinions differ even among experienced hunters as to whether gorillas and baboons attack human beings except when wounded or in defence of their families. In a vividly written article in *The World Today* Captain J. El Tracy Philipps maintains that they do, and gives examples, a particularly good one being from Mount Nya-Mabale, in the Kigezi-Kayunga district.

"In this, the chimpanzee country, women, elsewhere the tribal wood-gatherers, do not venture out into the vague thicket of bush wilderness."

"In 1920 my friend, Mucabizi, climbed these heights with his neighbour, Baleba, to collect dry sticks, and a moment of agony broke from Baleba. Mucabizi drew down his bundle of sticks and rushed to find his friend. Across the small open space, which separated them he saw a single gorilla break Baleba's arm at the elbow. The latter already hung limply at his side. The gorilla, in an apparent paroxysm of fury, threw Baleba to the ground, crouched over him, and with savage tooth-gashes, ripped open the body between ribs and thigh till the intestines protruded."

"On hearing the volume of shrill alarm signals from Mucabizi, the gorilla made off into the high trees, and other animals were seen. The gorilla's attack was apparently quite unprovoked. The people have every reason to avoid gorilla and have no motive for attacking them."

In the same area eight gorillas chased some Runya children down to the plain and past their homestead, killing two dogs and a goat on the way. A gorilla broke the arm of one of the villagers who came out to the aid of the children, and another hit a man below the ribs with its open palm with such force that the skin peeled off the lacerated spot a few days later. Captain Philipps concludes, "It will thus be seen that, in conduct and temperament alone, the northern gorilla of Kigezi-Kayunga show characteristics markedly different from their 'lotus-eating' brethren' of the M'fumbiro and Kivu Brunga of the same district."

He cites several cases of children being killed by baboons when guarding crops, the little victims being disembowelled by the hind foot of the ape and, apparently, the teeth not being used which seems in strange contrast to the baboon's normal method of killing, i.e. dogs. He gives only one instance of a "homicidal" chimpanzee, and that was in the French Gaboon. Death was from strangulation, and the motive was "stated to be sexual, and as such, not uncommon."

CLIMBERS OF RUWENZORI.

Mr. Cameron Henry has recalled in *The Times* an expedition he made to the Mountains of the Moon in 1919 in company with Captain W. Younger, now Superintendent of the C.I.D. in Kampala. Mr. Henry writes—

"In a small cairn at the summit of Edward Peak (Mount Baker) we found a tin containing the names of former climbers, the British Museum's expedition consisting of Messrs. Woodman, Woodstone, and Carruthers, dated April, 1906, and giving the height as 16,159 feet, and the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, dated June, 1908, giving the height as 16,920 feet. We added our names and the date—December, 29. We were very lucky in the weather, and had a wonderfully clear view of the snow-fields and of all the other peaks, the highest of which is Margherita Peak, 16,625 feet. As we were not really equipped for glacier work we contented ourselves with climbing to the one peak and visiting the wonderful ice cave at the source of the Mabuki River. Our headman and porters refused to accompany us beyond the snow line, so we made our base camp at Buionjo."

LIONS INTERRUPT A WIRELESS CONCERT.

The London *News Chronicle* has published a remarkable photograph of three lions devouring a zebra bait drawn at the end of a rope from a motor lorry in the Masai Game Reserve, Kenya. It was taken by Mr. J. A. Hunter, the big game expert, while he was listening to the broadcast of a wireless celebrity concert from London. Mr. Hunter declares that "the growling of the lions was so loud that I had to use my head-phones."

THE IDYLIC LIFE IN ARUSHA.


MR. RENNIE SMITH, who recently visited East Africa, pays a tribute to the comforts of life in Arusha in the *Journal of the African Society*—

"I remember the afternoon scene before I hurried off to Moshi. It was idyllic. Below was the richly-forested valley. Water tinkled down the stream. It was pleasantly cool. There was perfect shade under the large trees. No troublesome insects. The sky was mottled with cloud. Tea was served from the pots, strawberries from the garden, cream from the can. There was noble Mount Meru looking down on us."

Despite the claim of a world's record in shooting lions, Mr. R. B. Usher has written to the *Nyasaland Times*—

"It was once my job to kill buffalo. I used to average up to fifty per month, and I have killed twenty in a morning. Some of them I shot whilst lying on my bed, when they came up to see what I was. I have often killed six or more with one shot each as they ran past."

"On one occasion I followed up six elephants, shot the bull I wanted, and cleared out. But the other five followed me, and I shot them all, having only one misfire. I have kept a diary of all my hunting, none of the meat obtained was ever wasted, as I had contracts to supply dried meat."



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THE NORTH CHARTERLAND INQUIRY.

(Concluded from page 1031.)

the business of miners, bankers, and so on over and in certain districts north of the River Zambezi, but the terms of that certificate precluded the possibility that Sir Harry Johnston intended to certify the validity of any grant of a right to a freehold in the land.

The answer to the question in whom the title to the land was vested immediately before September 20, 1923, was that the North Charterland Company had a title to mining and surface rights, the precise nature of which had never been ascertained up to that date, and that the title was subject to a liability to set aside Native Reserves. Over a considerable period the North Charterland Company had pressed the Crown to make Native Reserves and had never suggested that there should be any compensation.

He was not going to discuss whether the B.S.A. Co. were treated as representing the North Charterland Company when the agreement was being negotiated. That was an idle question, for he was not going to rely on the agreement as binding the North Charterland Company through their agents. The documents showed that nobody thought of the agreement as a document which altered the position of the North Charterland Company, and the agreement by the Crown in the agreement of the right to set aside Native Reserves was merely declaratory of that which already existed.

Compensation was not a condition of the right to make Native Reserves. Nobody ever claimed compensation, which the right to make Reserves was asserted, and the North Charterland Company, with full knowledge, assented to it and accepted the confirmation of their title by the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order in Council of 1923 as consideration for their assent. Having taken advantage of that Order in Council, it would be quite wrong if they should escape any burden which the Order in Council, and the agreements with it, impose on them. I do not accept that the Order imposed any additional burden on the company, but even supposing that the reservation by the Crown of the right to set aside Native Reserves did somehow put on them something which was not on them before the agreement, they say that they got good consideration for it in the confirmation of their title, a great advantage which put them beyond the perils of litigation with regard to that matter. They agreed to it all with their eyes open and with the advice of the most eminent counsel."

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FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS.

Shall the Association be Dissolved?

WHETHER the Associated Producers of East Africa, having been deprived of the annual subscription of £100 from the Convention of Associations of Kenya, should dissolve or continue in existence, was discussed at a special meeting last week in London.

Mr. Crowley, favoured continuation in order to preserve the right of dissolution of the colonial powers, which must be denied to any new body formed later to replace the Producers, if they went out of existence, but Lord Cranworth thought it would be a mistake to carry on since Kenya appeared to believe that the Association no longer served a useful purpose, that fact ought to be decisive, though it was particularly regrettable that the end should come this year, when something really effective had been accomplished in securing the preference on sisal and when it seemed essential to keep producer views before the Secretary of State and others who would attend the Ottawa Conference. He did not agree that the Producers had the ear of the Secretary of State, who, instead of inviting their opinions on the measure of protection necessary for various industries and on the Congo Basin Treaties, had turned to the Joint East African Board. If the Producers ceased to function, they could, of course, no longer send representatives to the Council of the Board, and he (Lord Cranworth) had suggested that the Government should keep its powers of nomination in its own hands, and delegate them to other people. In his view, it would be a mistake to keep the Association in being, and he believed that the recent expressions of appreciation from Kenya had resulted only from East Africa's criticisms of the attitude of the Convention.

What do the Territories wish?

Major Renton and Captain F. A. Johnston, having pleaded for the continuance of the Association, Mr. F. S. Jeelson said that communications which he had received by air mail from a number of the leading public men in Kenya convinced him that the great majority desired the Producers to remain in being and had not realised that the withdrawal of financial support by the Convention might involve the disappearance of the Association; he also believed that the Convention would wish the Producers to continue to represent settler interests on the Joint East African Board. At the same time the fact should be faced that some of the most active settler leaders in East Africa considered that the Producers had not been as active as they might have been, and that they were critical of the Chairman.

Colonel Marcuswell, Maxwell, stated that the East African Sisal Growers' Association, when informed that the Producers might cease to function, had communicated with other producing bodies to inquire whether they could jointly provide funds, but as none of the others was in a position to do so, it was impossible for the sisal growers to act alone. Mr. Hobbly urged continuance *pro tem*. Major Walsh expressed the sympathy of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, who would join as a corporate member if the Producers continued; and Major Crowley, Colonel Yrreest, and Major Renton were appointed a Committee to consider in what form, if any, the Association should continue in being.

Excise Duty on Tea in Uganda.

Major Renton criticised the imposition in Uganda of an excise duty on tea of 10 cents per lb., which was equivalent to 12½% of his gross receipts as a planter, and a strange way of encouraging the development of a new industry, as had been done in Ceylon for many years before any tax was introduced, and then it was only as a War measure. The impost was a stupid piece of irritation which in Uganda would not pay the cost of collection. The same policy had been followed with tobacco; it was monstrous that the Native, having grown his tobacco, should be charged 50 cents per lb. on what he sold. Even an income tax would be much fairer, but what was more important was greater Government economy. In the Public Works Department, for instance, three men sat in Entebbe, each drawing about £100 a year in salary and secret allowances, while such people as road foremen and fitters, the people who were doing the really useful work, were retracted.

The wireless station at Mongu, Northern Rhodesia, is being installed. The two masts will be over fifty feet high.



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Nairobi's new municipal market cost £35,493.

The Nyasaland Motor Company, Ltd., of Limbe, is in liquidation.

Prospectors on the Lupa River have formed a Lupa Gold Diggers' Association.

The annual show of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society will be held in Limbe on July 16.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of buildings in the new military camp at Lusaka.

A committee has been appointed by the Kenya Government to inquire into the question of shops on farms.

The basic grant from the Kenya Government to the six District Councils in the Colony has been reduced by 7%.

A South African company is taking sound and silent films of the country in Northern Rhodesia traversed by Livingstone.

Tanganyika has introduced an Ordinance to regulate the licensing of factories and curing works for the treatment of raw coffee.

The Dabaga Farming Co., Ltd., is being voluntarily wound up, with Mr. H. C. McAllister, of 59, Broad Street Avenue, E.C., as liquidator.

The spanning of the Mubuku River by a steel bridge one hundred feet long and weighing fifty tons Fort Portal has been linked with Mbarara.

The annual Rugby match Kenya Officials v. The Rest was spoilt this year by bad weather conditions. The Rest won by two goals four tries to nil.

Regular supplies of mangoes, which are finding a ready market at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, are expected in London every week for the next few months.

Messrs. Fred Cohen, Goldman, and Atcock, the Beira clearing and forwarding agents, have disposed of their interests to the Manica Trading Company, Limited.

Major B. C. Moore and Mr. W. de Silva having retired from the Lugari Trading Syndicate, Eldoret, the business is being carried on by the third partner, Mr. K. D. Naik.

Mr. P. F. Gomes, the well-known photographer of East Africa and Dar es Salaam, has died in London. His firm, Messrs. A. C. Gomes & Son, was established as far back as 1879.

Ndaraga Estate, Toro, Uganda, which is 150 acres in extent with fifteen acres of coffee nearly six years old, was recently sold by auction in Kampala for the ridiculously low sum of £34.

The Royal Empire Society is to hold a Rhodes Day celebration reception and ball at the Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2, on July 5, the anniversary of Cecil Rhodes's birthday.

A sample of shea nuts recently exported from Uganda to Brussels has been reported to be of considerably better quality than West African nuts, yielding 50.4% of oil, against an average of 45% from the West Coast.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce urges amendment of the motor licensing laws to permit of refunds, as is the case in Uganda, which allows 15%, 45%, or 70% in the case of a licence cancelled in the third, second, or first quarter of the year.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has declared interim dividends for the half-year ended March 31 at the rate of 1% on the Cumulative Preference Shares and 1% per annum on the "A" and "B" Shares, subject to deduction of income tax.

East Africa travellers will find most useful the British hotel guide just published by The Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, of 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. Prices and other particulars of each hotel are listed.

We receive excellent crop reports from various districts of Tanganyika Territory. Locust damage, though considerable in some districts, is not nearly as heavy as had been anticipated, rains have been excellent, and a particularly good groundnut crop is anticipated.

The aeroplanes owned by the Tanganyika Government are now available for hire by the public at 85 cents per mile flown. Round figures are, however, quoted for flights from Dar es Salaam to Bagamoyo (70s.), Zanzibar (105s.), Tanga (180s.), and Mombasa.

A report made by the Brazilian National Coffee Council deprecates any sort of tariff policy which might provoke reprisals. The Council anticipates that by the end of June the surplus coffee from previous crops in the Sao Paulo district will not exceed 8,000,000 bags.

The twelfth annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission states that Tanganyika has 300 War graves of unidentified dead, Kenya 39, and Portuguese East Africa 13. Over the whole of East Africa the number of dead commemorated total 51,590, of whom the graves of 47,625 are unknown.

Reference to the East African Women's League is made in the annual report of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women. Lady Eleanor Cole, representing the League, is a member of the London Committee of the Society, which during the past year assisted sixteen applicants to proceed to Kenya.

Deep concern was felt in the headquarters of the White Nile Province in the Sudan recently when it was discovered that fourteen sacks of locust poison were missing. The mystery was solved three days later when a local Native was seen proudly exhibiting on his shirt from the word "Hasharat," with which such sacks are over-painted.

In the Uganda Legislative Council the Government spokesman recently stated that Kenya had verbally agreed to pay two-thirds of the expenditure on the King's African Rifles, leaving Uganda to meet the balance, but had later suggested that a fairer partition would be for Uganda to provide 38%. Uganda had protested at the departure from the verbal arrangement, but had been overruled by the Secretary of State.

The Kenya Government has decided to abandon the Bill which proposed to tax doctors, accountants, and other professional men—a measure which was criticised immediately on publication of the draft Ordinance. The Bill which proposed to tax banks and insurance companies has also had to be abandoned, but is to be replaced by a more comprehensive measure. That the Council should have to waste its time on such ill-considered draft legislation is no credit to the Government.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

There was only a slow demand at last week's auctions and prices were generally rather easier, as the following returns show:

Kenya			
"A" sizes	70s. 0d. to	95s. 0d.	
"B" "	60s. 0d.		
"C" "	54s. 0d. to	62s. 0d.	
London graded			
First size	09s. 0d.		
Second size	76s. 0d.		
Third size	76s. 0d.		
Brown, pale and ungraded	46s. 0d. to	160s. 6d.	
Uganda			
Robusta	50s. 6d. to	53s. 0d.	
Slugish			
"A" size	75s. 0d.		
"B" "	63s. 0d.		
"C" "	53s. 0d.		
Robusta	73s. 0d.		
Manganya			
Moshi			
"C" size	41s. 6d.		

London stocks of East African coffees on June 3 tallied 65,582 bags, compared with 65,205 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—Steady, with East African quoted at £10 5s per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 17s. 6d. and £14.)

Chilies.—Steady, but quiet, with sellers of Mombasa at 47s. 6d. for June/July shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 45s. and 55s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 74d. per lb., and July/August shipments at 71s. 6d. The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 9d. and 114d.

The value for clove duty in Zanzibar from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, has been fixed at Rs. 13.75 per frasila for cloves, Rs. 2.30 per frasila for clove stems, and Rs. 1.00 per frasila for mother of cloves.

Cocoa.—Fair sun-dried East African is quoted £13 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £10 7s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Moderate trade has been passing in East African at between 31d. and 41d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was from 31d. to 7d.)

Cotton Seed.—East African is nominally £4 5s. per ton on a steadier market. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 2s. 6d. and £5 7s.)

Groundnuts.—Steady, with East African quoted £13 17s. 6d. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £10 10s. and £14 10s.)

Hides and Skins.—Heavy unshathed Mombasa are quoted 41d. per lb. Goatskins are slow of sale and prices are purely nominal.

Maize.—Quiet and steady, without business in East African sorts.

Simson.—White and/or yellow is quoted £15 per ton, but little business has passed.

Sisal.—Rather steadier, with East African No. 3 f.a.g. for June/August shipment at £12 per ton c.i.f. after sales down to £11 10s. 6d., a new low record. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 12s. 6d. and £20.)

Tea.—604 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold last week and realised an average of 5-88d. per lb. (The comparative quotation last year was 6d.)

LOANGWA PROSPECTING DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Addressing last week's ordinary general meeting of Loangwa Concession, Sir Edmund Davis said:

During the year ended December 31, 1931, 12,662 square miles were prospected by a monthly average of thirty-two geologists under the direction of Dr. Bancroft and 500 Africans, who traversed over 20,000 miles, in 1931. The concession lines, moving camp, etc., a total of 100,000 miles, but of the concession area of 100,000 square miles, having been prospected and mapped 60,000 square miles. Of the remaining area of 40,000 square miles, Bancroft informs us that 21,000 square miles are covered by swamps in the neighbourhood of Lake Bangweulu and elsewhere, 12,000 square miles consist of areas which, from the geological indications are not worth prospecting, and some 10,000 square miles consist of Karoo formation in the Loangwa Valley, which are unlikely to yield anything except perhaps coal. This leaves a balance of some 22,000 square miles still to be traversed.

During the year thirty-six occurrences of economic minerals were recorded, of which seven were old abandoned prospects. Of these discoveries there were sixteen of gold, six of copper, two of manganese, two quite extensive deposits of high-grade iron ores, five of coal, of poor quality, two of kaolin, one of graphite, and one of barites.

He also said that deposits which had been investigated gave promise of proving the basis of a future graphite industry, but that, for the whole, the results, from the detailed examination of the 68,532 square miles within the concession, had been disappointing.

THE GROWTH OF USA.

How the township of Usa, near Arusha, has grown in recent years was recalled at the recent meeting of the local Planters' Association by General Boyd-Moss, the President, who said that in 1925 Usa was represented by an Indian *duka* and two Native butcher shops, where it now has a railway station, post office, labour camp, Native dispensary, club house, rifle club, a grocery store, European butchery, and an Angling Society. A golf course is also to be constructed on a site presented by General Boyd-Moss. Major A. Russell was re-elected Vice-President of the Association.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The directors of Virol Ltd., recommended a final dividend of 5%, making 10% for the year ended March 31, the same as in 1930/31. They have also declared an interim dividend of 5% on account of the current year.

Two splendidly illustrated pamphlets of interest to East African planters have just been issued by Caterpillar Tractor Co., Ltd., of Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. One depicts the different methods by which Caterpillar tractors can be of use to planters and farmers, while the other shows the Caterpillar at work on sugar plantations in various parts of the world. East African settlers would find both brochures useful, and may obtain copies gratis from the company or from their East African agents, Messrs. Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., Nairobi, on mentioning East Africa.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received by air-mail the following details of rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the week ended May 31: Eldama Ravine, 25 inch; Eldoret, 51; Fort Hall, 71; Kabete, 23; Kericho, 215; Kiambu, 29; Kilifi, 45; Kijharua, 29; Kisumu, 30; Koru, 88; Lamu, 280; Limuru, 78; Lumbwa, 75; Malindi, 363; Mombasa, 57; Nairobi, 25; Ngong, 160; Nyeri, 50; Ruiru, 34; Soghor, 30; Soy, 105; Sukika, 88; Thika, 70; Voi, 46. Uganda, Kampala, 12 inch.

George A. Tyson, F.S.I.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" passed Perim homewards, June 10.
 "Mashobra" left Marseilles outwards, June 11.
 "Mantola" left Das es Salaam outwards, June 8.
 "Kanya" left Bombay for Durban, June 15.
 "Mwanga" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 8.
 "Kwara" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, June 14.
 "Bandalla" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, June 13.

FRANZ-ELTERMAN-HARRISON.

"Hermann" arrived Mombasa, June 6.
 "Historian" left Suaz outwards, June 9.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nieuwerkerk" left Antwerp for East Africa, June 5.
 "Amstelkerk" leaves Hamburg for East Africa, June 18.
 "Heemskerk" left East London for East Africa, June 6.
 "Springfontein" left Suaz for East Africa, June 6.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Explorateur Grandjean" left Djibouti homewards, June 6.
 "Jean Laborde" left Majunga homewards, June 9.
 "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Diego Suarez outwards, June 8.
 "General Duchesne" arrived Mauritius, June 8.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunluce Castle" left Lobito for Beira, June 12.
 "Llanstephan Castle" arrived London, June 9.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London for Lourenço Marques, June 11.
 "Guilford Castle" arrived Lourenço Marques, June 13.
 "Llanstaff Castle" arrived Mombasa outwards, June 13.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Cape Town homewards, June 11.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa homewards, June 11.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

June 16 per s.s. "Rawalpindi".
 " 22 " s.s. "General Vayron" (for Dar es Salaam and Lindi only).
 " 23 " s.s. "Comorin".

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 are expected on June 17 by the s.s. "Chitral" and on June 20 by the s.s. "Explorateur Grandjean".

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. each Wednesday.

The German s.s. "Ussukuma," while outward-bound from Bremen for East Africa, collided on Tuesday with an incoming vessel and sustained such extensive damage that she had to put back into Bremerhaven.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Adolph Woermann," which left Southampton on June 10, carried the following outward passengers for:

Mombasa.

Miss Bennich.
 Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Buxton
 Mr. A. D. Dewar
 Mrs. H. de Haaf
 Mr. H. C. Dickinson
 Mrs. E. Dickson
 Miss E. Fothergill
 Mr. E. G. Marston
 Mr. Petter Nilsen
 Mr. J. R. Stephens
 Mr. J. R. Stephens
 Mr. R. J. Stephens
 Miss C. M. Thomson

Mr. W. Nabbolz
 Mr. H. Schultz
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Schoer
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Spaeth
 Mr. H. Trippmacker
 Mr. M. von Trutzschler
 Mr. K. Zahn

Dar es Salaam.

The Rev. E. Depersdorff
 Miss M. Gansel
 The Rev. H. Joachim
 The Rev. A. Reuer
 Mrs. J. Richter
 Mr. Röjer
 Miss E. Rudt
 Mr. A. Scholz
 Miss B. Wegener

Tanga.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Erhardt
 Mr. B. George
 Mr. E. Lutz

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

THE s.s. "Durham Castle," which arrived in London on June 9, brought the following passengers from Mombasa to:—

Genoa.

The Rev. F. Merour
 Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wynne
 Mr. G. R. Wynne
 Miss D. E. Wynne

Gibraltar.

Mr. & Mrs. B. T. Watts

England.

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Belderson
 Mrs. J. B. Belfrage
 Miss E. P. A. Belfrage
 Mr. R. F. Bisshopp
 Miss Boake
 Mr. W. J. Borrow
 Mr. R. A. C. Bulteel
 Miss M. Burns
 Miss J. Burns
 Miss H. Cain
 Mrs. G. Chivers
 Mrs. N. K. Clemence
 Mr. W. W. Cook
 Mr. M. R. Cunningham
 Mrs. K. Cunningham
 Mr. N. G. E. Dalgaivins
 Miss A. E. Davis
 Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Dally
 Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi
 Mr. J. Fairlie
 Mr. C. E. W. Foster
 Mrs. J. A. Foulds
 Lieut. C. H. Genders
 Mr. & Mrs. I. R. Gillespie
 Miss H. J. Gillespie
 Master H. F. A. Gillespie
 Lt. Comdr. & Mrs. Gilbert
 Master Gilbert
 Mrs. E. Gregson
 Sir Charles & Lady Griffin
 Mrs. J. E. Grimshaw
 Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Hall
 Mr. F. W. A. Handman
 Mr. F. Hives

Miss C. J. Hoyle
 Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood
 Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Johnstone
 Mr. & Mrs. J.

Rooke-Johnstone

Mr. G. N. Jonsson
 Mrs. B. E. Jonsson
 Miss A. Jonsson
 Mr. S. C. Johnson
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Billiard Leake
 Miss B. Billiard Leake
 Miss M. B. Lewis
 Mr. J. F. Macdonald
 Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Maher
 Mr. A. C. Manning
 Miss M. Millett
 Mr. C. B. Miller
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Molloy
 Miss D. Carey Morgan
 Mrs. O'Brien
 Master O'Brien
 Mr. W. P. Ollum
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Paterson
 Master I. F. S. Paterson
 Mr. E. A. Phillips
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Prince
 Miss E. Quicke
 Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Sleigh
 Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith
 Mr. G. E. F. Smith
 Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Stacey
 Mr. G. T. Stanford
 Mr. G. P. Thompson
 Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Thompson
 Mr. C. H. Tolson
 Mr. W. N. Utry
 Mr. & Mrs. E. J.

Mr. Waddington
 Master J. Waddington
 Master D. Waddington
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Watt
 Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Williams
 Miss Williams
 Master Williams
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Withycombe
 Mr. J. Young

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RIFLES

On June 11 the last portion of the Pangwe deep-water wharf at Beira was handed over to the Beira Port Company by the contractors, Messrs. Pauling & Co., and on the following day the "Llanstephan Castle" and two other liners went alongside.



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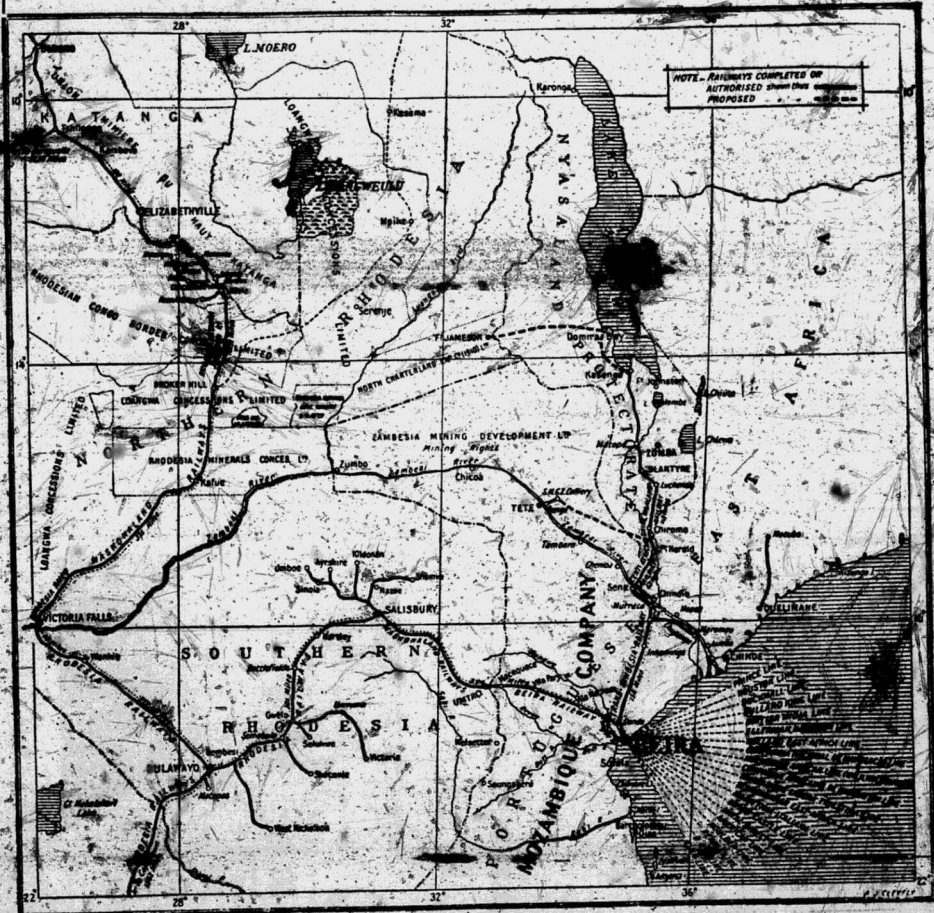
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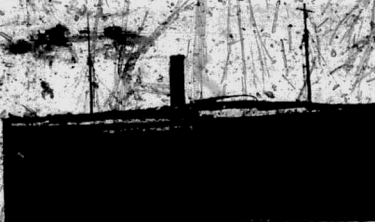
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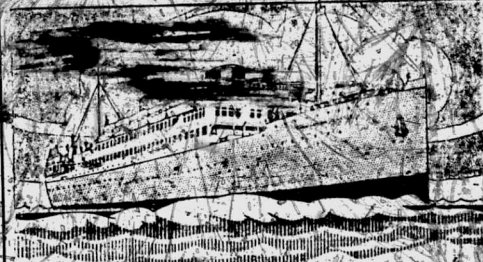
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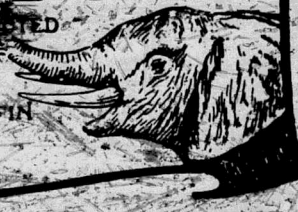
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MEN WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR FELLOWS

The heaviest duty which devolves upon the editor of a specialist journal as this, which caters for a numerically restricted but nevertheless important section of those who are building the Overseas Empire, is that of recording the death of East Africans and of writing brief but sincere tributes to the memory of those who have served their fellows to the best of their ability. More than a few of those whose passing we have to note in these pages have been personal friends; some have shared with us times of stress and trial in East Africa, the compensation of which was that it developed closeness of intimacy and revealed true manhood in a way which the normal routine of life could never have done; others we have known only through their work for one or other of the lands we endeavour to serve. Last week we had to write the obituary notices of no fewer than four men who in their different ways and various spheres of activity had rendered great service to, or were connected by the closest of human ties with, East Africa—Mr. Percy Perryman, Mr. Eustace Montgomery, Professor J. W. Gregory and Mr. Leonard Sutton, a heavy addition to the list of those who have died since the New Year. In that short period, East Africa has lost other well-known sons, among them Sir William Manning, sometime Governor of Nyasaland, a remarkable Native linguist, a soldier with wide experience of East Africa from Somaliland to the Shire, and the first Inspector-General of the K.A.R.; Mr. David Deekes, formerly Rector of Drayton, who arrived in Uganda forty-five years ago and served there, first as layman and later as an ordained missionary, for thirty-seven long years, to whom fell the sad duty of nursing Alexander Mackay—the greatest missionary since Livingstone—as H. H. Stanley described him—through his last illness, of burying him, and of performing the painful task of breaking the news to Mackay's venerable father, and to the C.M.S., whose devoted servant Mackay was. Major C. G. M. Place, Solicitor-General of Northern Rhodesia, whose genial presence and catholic hospitality were enhanced by his great gift of music; Dr. Cuthbert

Christy, and Captain F. J. Patmore, of Songhor. That is a list all too long but by no means exhaustive. Some of these men having attained almost the limit of the normal span of human life, the sense of loss is tempered by a sense of the inevitable. Professor Gregory was in his sixty-ninth year, every lustre of whose maturity was filled with the most strenuous labour in the cause of the science he had made his own, and who at the time of his tragic death was indomitably climbing some of the highest mountains in the world in the hope of wresting from them the secrets which would put the crown on the discoveries he had made in East Africa. But Percy Perryman and Eustace Montgomery were much younger, with every prospect of years of usefulness before them, and of reaping the fruits of their early devotion to duty which had earned them well-merited promotion.

Yet there is a grain of comfort even in our loss. When Mackay addressed the Committee of the Church Missionary Society before his departure for Uganda in 1875, he said, in words that struck home: "Six of us are leaving for East Africa; in six months one of us will be dead. It may be I." So true was his prophecy that within the space of three years he alone of that plucky little force was left alive to continue its work of selfless service on the shores of Victoria Nyanza. Though many a good man still falls in the fight which Great Britain has undertaken in civilising East Africa, they and we know that, thanks to the wonderful progress of tropical medical science, they no longer run the risks which the pioneers had to face, and faced with a magnificent intrepidity. To-day such valuable lives, instead of being wasted by ignorance, are able to plan their work for future years.

CANON WOODWARD'S SUDDEN PASSING.

At the moment of closing for press we learn with profound regret of the sudden death in Zanzibar, last Friday of Canon F. R. Woodward, that fine missionary doyen, who had spent fifty-seven years in Africa and by his gentle selflessness had won the affection and admiration of all who knew him.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The plea addressed by Sir William Gowers to the last session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa that the territories, since they are at present unable on account of the Congo Basin Treaties to legislate for a definite fiscal preference to Empire goods, should decide to give an equally definite voluntary preference. Unfortunately appears to have fallen on stony ground. Yet, given the necessary enthusiasm and organisation, we see no reason why such a voluntary preference should not be made a most forceful instrument, and, indeed, one which might play a real part in the shaping of economic policy. At the Ottawa Conference, for instance, the British East African Dependencies will, through the instrumentality of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, ask the Dominions to grant specific preferences to their products, but will have to acknowledge by reason of the Congo Basin Treaties and the Tanganyika Mandate, they on their part cannot offer an immediate legal *quid pro quo*. They could, however, take such steps as would prove to the Mother Country and the Dominions that East Africans are anxious to render more than lip-service to the cause of inter-Empire trade.

Why should East Africa not immediately launch a campaign to enrol all those who will undertake on their honour to give a definite preference to British goods? "EAST AFRICA" PROPOUNDS A PLAN. Such an Imperial League, if properly planned and forcefully launched, could become a factor of real importance within a few weeks. In and around Nairobi alone thousands of signatures ought to be obtainable within a week or two, and relative success should be possible in other areas of the Dependencies. Think of the psychological effect at the very moment of the Ottawa Conference of Press telegrams throughout the world announcing that the British East African Dependencies were so anxious to help the cause of Empire that thousands of settlers had solemnly pledged themselves to do of their own free will what they could for the moment not arrange legislatively! The greatest essential of success is energy, for now is the acceptable hour; action should be immediate and postponed one day unnecessarily. We throw out the suggestion for the consideration of East Africans, who, we believe, would be serving their own interests as well as that of the whole Empire.

We are informed that the water-boring branch of the Kenya Public Works Department is being shut down, and that already most of the drillers have been given notice. "WATER-BORING IN KENYA." There will, we believe, be general regret at such a step, which appears to indicate that the Kenya Government is much less convinced of the need for further water-boring in the Colony than is the non-official European community, which, far from looking at it from a purely selfish standpoint, has repeatedly urged increased boring on Crown lands and in native areas. If the action of the Government has been caused by a belated realisation that the boring branch was an expensive and inefficient entity, non-officials will be

very ready to accept the diagnosis, though equally unwilling to admit the wisdom of the remedy prescribed.

That the branch has been badly managed and subject to far too much interference from the higher officials of the Public Works Department is the impression of everyone with whom we have ever discussed the subject. Instead of being adapted to local conditions, it has been regarded as far too slavish an imitation of the South African boring department, though South African methods are not suitable to Kenya conditions. For instance, Kenya, following South Africa's example, throws the onus of transporting and setting machinery from place to place on the support of individual farmers; in South Africa, where everyone owns a waggon and teams of oxen, that policy is sound and successful, but in Kenya, where so many settlers own only light lorries, it does not work economically. The branch has, however, never taken the necessary step of arranging its own cartage and charging it at cost to the farmer or Native authority for whom work was to be done.

More important still, the scheme started in November last of charging 10s. per foot drilled, in place of the former daily charge of £5 10s. is quite inapplicable to Kenya conditions, in which it has been proved during the last few years that anything from three feet to sixty feet may be drilled in an eight-hour working day. Since a drill costs approximately £2,000 landed in Nairobi, interest at 5% and depreciation at 15% per annum would total £33 per month; operating charges, including wages, allowances, and food of the European foreman and Native team, should not exceed £60 per month, thus making a total of £93 per machine per month as a total outlay, irrespective of headquarter charges. Taking twenty working days per month as the average, in order to allow for delays and movement from point to point, the earnings per drill on the £5 10s. per day basis would be £110. It is thus evident that the £5 10s. charge is ample from the Government standpoint and is fair to the settler or Native on whose land drilling is undertaken, whereas the new foot charge of 10s. does not seem to bear any relation to past local experience, appears to have been decided purely in the interests of Government, and in many cases unquestionably works out seriously to the disadvantage of the public, whom the boring branch should exist to serve, not on a profit-earning, but merely on a paying, basis.

Other criticisms have not been wanting. Our records show, for example, that one plant was at one time held up for three months for some other want of a tractor to pull it out of a bad position in wet weather; the foreman was allowed no power to incur the trivial expenditure of tractor hire from a neighbouring settler, and the headquarter authorities did not see fit to make any arrangements with the consequence that for thirteen weeks the earnings of

that drill were nil, while the establishment costs continued to run. We know of other cases in which stores urgently required on plants within a few hours run by motor lorry of Nairobi, instead of being sent out swiftly by road, as any commercial undertaking would arrange, were held back for days in order that they might be sent by rail. As a result, there may have been an apparent saving of a few pounds in freight, whereas there was actually a very heavy loss through the cessation of work by the drilling party. Of the latest proposal that farmers should be permitted to hire machines, provided they are operated under the supervision of some person approved by the P.W.D., we have heard the objection that as half the sum will have to be found during boring operations in order to pay the driller and the other half instead of the whole charge being spread over a period of three years, as hitherto, the small man will in effect obtain no benefit. These constructive criticisms, though evidence that much greater use might have been made of the facilities provided, are, in our view, no argument for the cessation of work by the branch, which is clearly necessary for the progress of white settlement and for the health of agriculture and animal husbandry in many areas in the Native Reserves. To lay up the expensive plant of the branch and discharge those engaged on productive work of this nature strikes us as the worst possible kind of economy.

Caustic comments on the financial ideas of the Nyasaland Government were made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations, which was told by the Hon. W. H. Timcke, M.L.C., that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council had not been given adequate facilities to press upon the Government the need for economy, and that despite proper notice, certain departmental Directors could not supply information which the unofficial members desired, and which any business house would have had available at a moment's notice. It was unanimously resolved to ask the Governor to forward to the Secretary of State the reiterated request of the Convention for an Economy Committee on the lines of those set up by other East African territories.

That Mr. H. B. Wilson, the successor to Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders as an unofficial member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, was appointed by the Governor without following the established practice of inviting the Convention of Associations and/or the Chamber of Commerce to submit nominations, has been disclosed, and not unnaturally resented, by the Nyasaland Convention, which, having been established at the direct suggestion of Sir Charles Bowring, the previous Governor, in order that Government might be able to turn to one body as representing unofficial opinion in the Protectorates, feels slighted at the departure from what had become regarded as a definite policy. The Government has therefore been asked to state whether the Convention has forfeited its confidence, and that nominations should be invited from the recognised unofficial bodies in the case of all future unofficial vacancies on the Legislature. Generally speaking, relations between Government and governed in Nyasaland have been very happy, and it is to be hoped that there will be no disagreement as to the principle of the appointment of unofficial members.

We learn by air mail that a considerable proportion of the forthcoming Native-grown Kilimanjaro coffee crop is likely to be sold at auction in Nairobi; that the largest coffee company in Uganda has made similar plans; that planters in the Belgian Congo have been exporting their crops via the West Coast for up to ten months for the proceeds of the sales; and attracted by the idea of selling in Nairobi and receiving cash within a month of the dispatch of the coffee from their estates; and, finally, that this year's Kenya coffee crop promises to be about double that of last season. There is thus every indication that the Nairobi safe rooms will be called upon to handle a rapidly increasing volume of trade and that Nairobi will become an important coffee buying centre. European and American business houses have been closely watching developments during the past year, at least one important company with large Central American and Continental connexions having established itself in the Kenya capital; now there is a definite recent growth of interest on the part of Canadian, American, and Continental buyers, to whom it will be a facility to purchase all types of East African coffee purchasable in Nairobi. Kenya planters, until recently opposed to the entry of foreign-grown coffees, lest pests and diseases might be disseminated by their presence, have withdrawn their objections now that cheap and effective treatment has completely abolished any such risk. To avoid misunderstanding it may be well to reiterate that the Nairobi auctions are not intended to replace London, particularly in its function of supplying the British home trade, but to provide a new, more expeditious and more convenient service in the export of East African coffees to other consuming countries.

Fortunate indeed are those East Africans who have timed, or "wangled," their leave to coincide with the present London season—which, by the by, seems to be celebrated more out of London than in it; are not Ascot, Aldershot, Wimbledon, Ranelagh, and the river the scenes of Society's chief summer diversions? It is almost impossible to visit these attractive places at present without encountering some of the East Africans aforesaid, strife bewildered at the persistently beautiful weather which has succeeded the wettest and coldest May on record. Seldom can Ascot have enjoyed so perfect a week, made joyous by the triumph of two of the King's horses; at Aldershot our East African visitors have witnessed a soul-stirring pageant of Empire performed magnificently in magnificent weather, and the centre court at Wimbledon is a certain meeting-place for East Africans. The English countryside is at its very best, displaying a rich beauty of foliage and a depth of luscious greenery which is all its own and which comes as a wonderful relief to eyes seared by tropic suns and the bareness of dusty field. The East Africa Dinner over, many of our visitors will go further afield, leaving London to recover from its "season"; may luck and sun be go with them.

British Manufacturers and Exporters are greatly advantaged in the East African markets by the devaluation of sterling, and they will be serving the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with the territories. "East Africa" will be only too glad to assist them in any way possible.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IN TRIBUTE TO MR. EUSTACE MONTGOMERY.

How Kabete might Commemorate his Work.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The death of Mr. R. E. Montgomery will be deeply regretted by all who knew him, and his colleagues will deplore his loss at such an early age. His services to the Empire speak for themselves.

May I suggest that the Veterinary Laboratory at Kabete should, with the consent of the authorities in Kenya, be called the Montgomery Laboratory in honour of his work?

Criccieth,
North Wales.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. BANKS.

THE RATE OF CROCODILE GROWTH.

A Foot a Year in Captivity.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—At the Port Elizabeth Museum and Snake Park we have a crocodile enclosure in which there are five crocodiles ranging from four to six feet in length. These feed freely on raw beef and frogs. Their average annual rate of growth is one foot. It is stated that when a crocodile reaches full growth, it continues to live for some 300 years.

Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
Yours faithfully,
F. W. F. SPENCER.

HOMICIDAL APES IN AFRICA.

Cases cited by Mr. Migeod.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—To the interesting cases mentioned by Captain Tracy Philipps in his article quoted in your columns of June 16 I may add that a species of chimpanzee in Sierra Leone also has strong homicidal tendencies. The apes, specially watch for children when they are left unattended in the farms, and kill them after carrying them off into the bush to study closely. It is found that in most cases they damage the sexual organs of the child. I saw a small boy in hospital who had been badly injured by an ape in this way. In my book, "A View of Sierra Leone" I give a number of authentic cases which were the subject of official inquiry.

Worthing.
Yours faithfully,
F. W. H. MIGEOD.

THE MEANING OF "KAYA."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Mr. Austin Eastwood asks: "In what language has *kaya* the meaning 'I don't know'?" It is certainly Chinyanja, and may be found on p. 187 of Scott's Dictionary (Dr. Hetherwick's revised edition of 1929). It is there aptly remarked that it "can bear any shade of 'I don't know'—from 'real ignorance to almost—or quite—important nonchalance'; in fact, it corresponds pretty well to the Spanish *Quien sabe?* There is always a shade of meaning, however slight to differentiate it from the simple statement *sindaziwa* (=Swahili *sifu*, Zulu *angazi*).

Welwyn Garden City.
Yours faithfully,
A. WERNER.

[The Rev. T. Cullen Young writes that *kaya* is in constant use in the Northern Province of Nyasaland in the sense given by Sir Hector Duff. We have also to thank other correspondents for similar letters.—Ed.—"E.A."]

THE KENTA LAND COMMISSION.

Criticism of Evidence taken in London.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It appears that a recent appeal in your columns to the Chairman of the Kenya Land Commission to take evidence in England was insisted upon by the Commissioners on the issues raised by his terms of reference.

This course, whether constitutional or not, must be subject to serious disadvantages. In so far as such evidence is documentary it may be unobjectionable; in so far as it is verbal it will be of doubtful force and may be misleading.

Verbal evidence on such a subject can be of little value unless adequately supported by documents. All the documents bearing upon it are not available in England, and a partial review of them is calculated to create false impressions. As a consequence, such evidence must be partly, and will in fact be largely, based on recollection and opinion. If so it can only be satisfactory if it is subject to effective examination and cross-examination at the time it is given by persons whose familiarity with the issues involved enables them to sift it by pertinent question and to judge the value of the answers. This is one of the principal functions of the other highly experienced members of the Commission.

As it is, a number of *ex-parte* statements will be placed before the Commission in Kenya as evidence which they must take into account in forming their judgment and framing their report, and which might have borne a materially different aspect if properly analysed and tested. Findings coloured by such statements cannot inspire confidence in any policy founded on them.

Cobham, Surrey.
Yours faithfully,
J. F. H. HARPER.

THE MENACE OF THE HYENA.

May become worse than the Lion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's letter on "The Menace of Hyenas" recalls an experience of mine. It had been out one evening for meat for my boys, and when I found a herd of kongoni it was really too dark for a deer shot, but after two complete misses my third shot at seventy-five yards was a definite hit. Immediately the animal began to cry most plaintively. I ran forward and found a hyena with a firm hold of a hind leg of the kongoni and four other hyenas within a few yards. I finished off the kongoni with another shot and turned my attention to the hyenas. I had only one round left, which was not much use against five of them. I had always found hyenas veritable cowards, and particularly so on this occasion, when I used only stones to drive them all away without difficulty.

I have sometimes wondered whether that hyena had caught the kongoni before I hit it; it was too dark to see anything but the faint outline of the kongoni when I fired. It certainly appeared to me that the hyenas were hunting the kongoni.

Hyenas are certainly scavengers, but I think undoubtedly become hunters when there is nothing to scavenge. The "little step" from cattle (or game) to human beings is merely a matter of demand and available supply, and I can imagine the hyena becoming a greater menace than lion as regards game preservation unless effectively tackled.

Jinja, Uganda.
Yours faithfully,
MUNDU MUGO.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLY OF MEDICINES

To Estates in Nyasaland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—His Majesty's Government has decided to support Empire tea producers by placing a duty on tea imported into Great Britain, with a preference rebate on teas grown and manufactured in the Empire. I hope this assistance will have the effect of enabling our Nyasaland tea companies again to pay dividends to their shareholders, and I believe the present to be a most opportune time for our Government to cease supplying medical stores to the labour forces employed by these companies and to suggest to them that such stores be purchased in the open market, thereby bearing the same freights and other forwarding charges as the stocks of other importers.

In this connexion I do not think it out of place to quote His Excellency's words when opening the Native Child Welfare Centre on April 5. He said: "I should like to take this opportunity of making it perfectly clear that I have no intention whatsoever of indulging in competition with any missionary society or of trying to get done by the Government work that can be done equally well by others."

It is well known that the Government enjoy rebate on the railways of approximately one-third of the ordinary tariff rates, also special preferences in sea-going freight and port forwarding charges, therefore to supply any company with goods at their so-called landed cost, on which no allowance for distributing and administrative charges has been added, constitutes, in my opinion, most unfair competition.

By retiring from this competition I suggest that our Government would effect a real economy and indirectly assist the general taxpayer. It would also relieve the Government from their present invidious position, whereby they charge a licence to those who deal in drugs and medicines and then, by supplying these stores themselves, deprive them of such business as would accrue.

Blantyre.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY W. SKERRETT.

Nyasaland.

The practice in Nyasaland appears from the above letter to be much wider than in other East African territories in which the Governments issue quinine either at cost price or at very reduced prices, with the definite object of encouraging its use as a prophylactic against malaria. Ed. "E.A."

COMMERCIAL TESTS OF SISAL SACKS.

Definitely Superior to Gunny Bags.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, Chairman of the East African Sisal Growers' Association, certain other gentlemen and myself recently visited a wharf in Wapping at which some East African coffee had been delivered in sisal sacks.

Our purpose was to carry out tests with hooks and sampling irons on these sacks and to compare the results with jute gunny. The sisal sacks were submitted to severe treatment and stood up to it exceedingly well in our opinion and in the opinion of the head of the firm of wharfingers.

The sampling iron and hooks were used in various parts of the sacks, but the resulting holes did not cause any serious leakage; after the sacks were holed one was lifted on to a man's shoulder and then dropped on the warehouse floor, when it was seen that the various holes had practically closed. The use of the sampling iron, as you know, actually cuts the warp and weft. The rent thus made can

be easily sewn if necessary, though from our tests it would not appear to be necessary.

The sacks were then tested with hooks and the sisal sack stood up to the test extraordinarily well, even when it was dragged around by the hook, and then carried out on gunny bags containing South American coffee, but could not be pulled apart. At the moment they started to drag the hooks were stopped and would have torn right across. This proves that the sisal bag is superior to the gunny for use with hooks.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. DALE,

London, S.W.1. Deputy Commissioner,
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office.

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS'S GOVERNORSHIP

Mr. W. E. Holl's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have now had an opportunity of digesting your review of Sir William Gowers's Governorship of Uganda, and feel that you have produced so true a representation of his official record, capacity and character that there is nothing to criticise. Sir William's tenure to Uganda at a time when any undue optimism or laxity in administration would have proved most fatal to the future prospects of the country, and although he has had a share of criticism I feel certain that his decisions were based on sound knowledge and a desire to be just.

Of all sections of the various communities in Uganda I think the Natives have benefited as much as, if not more than, any other, and they should appreciate by now that firm administration in their affairs ensures their welfare and progress.

With regard to cotton, I certainly felt that more could have been done to place it on a sounder foundation, but there is no doubt that the diversity of opinions prevented it from becoming the strong key industry possible, and under the circumstances I admit Sir William's administration could not in recent years recover the lost ground. But the industry can still be placed on an economic basis if Uganda as a whole will realise that the relationship between the quantity of cotton grown and the productive capacity of ginning factories must balance the latter's capacity to deliver the goods and dispose of them successfully in the competitive markets of the world. Too many ginneries or too little cotton will spoil all further opportunity.

I congratulate you on your leading article. It shows you are well in touch with Uganda.

Pitlochry,

Yours faithfully,

Pertshire.

W. E. HOLL.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

"May I say how much I appreciated your review of the Governorship in Uganda of Sir William Gowers? I found him about the best man under whom I ever served, and never wish to serve under a better."—From an old Uganda official.

"East Africa is becoming more and more a part of East Africa. I don't think I am becoming parochial, but I always seize your paper first out of the bundle of English newspapers which arrive by the mail."—From a Nairobi subscriber prominent in public life.

"May I express my admiration of the becoming way in which you wear what a young relative of mine called 'cashcloth and sashes'? I refer to your paragraph in the March 24 issue dealing with Dr. J. B. Orr's dietic investigations. If I could criticise so complete an *amenae* honorable it would be to point out that when we quoted 'If you have not already made your propitiatory oblation, possibly you might see your way to postpone it until 1933, when I should be pleased to act as your acolyte at the ceremony!'—From a subscriber in Mwanza.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD'S WORK

Reviewed by Sir John Sandeman Allen.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board was held in London last week. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., who presided, said *inter alia*:

"We are very anxious that the representation of Kenya on the Executive Council shall not be disturbed. The Associated Producers of East Africa have given us to understand that they are not likely to continue to function after the Ottawa Conference, but we have communicated with the Convention of Associations of Kenya and trust that whatever change there may be in the formalities, Kenya will still have the advantage of representation on the Executive of the Board by Lord Cranworth, Major Crowley and Mr. Hausburg, who have rendered such excellent service to the Colony and assistance to the Board during the last six years and more. Kenya will, of course, continue to be represented as far as Chambers of Commerce are concerned by Mr. W. A. M. Sim.

"Turning to the report, I would refer to a domestic matter, namely, the new arrangements we have been able to make thanks to the generosity of some of our friends. We have now had for a full-time secretary, and we are quite satisfied that this has already proved to be a very real advantage to all the interests with which the Board is concerned, and we feel quite sure that those friends who have made it possible will realise that they have thereby been of real service to all mercantile and other interests in the East African territories. If at the same time we continue to have the interest and support of all in the East African Dependencies, which we have certainly experienced in the past, the Board will continue to maintain its sphere of usefulness.

"The world crisis, with its consequent economic troubles, has completely overshadowed everything else during the last twelve months, and has had a serious effect in East Africa as elsewhere. A more hopeful state of affairs, however, exists in this country and the Empire than in any other part of the world, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Ottawa Conference will be productive of valuable results all round.

Organising Inter-Empire Trade.

"I doubt how far it is realised what great service to the Colonies has already been and continues to be rendered by our present Secretary of State, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who, since his appointment, devoted himself to the active study of how the Colonies can derive the maximum amount of benefit from their association with this country. To him is due the fact that Colonial products are entirely exempt from the import duties recently imposed, and he is now studying every possible way of developing an Ottawa direct and valuable relations between the Colonies and other parts of the Empire; in this connexion he has invited, among others, the co-operation of the Board. It is true that the East African Colonies are not at present in a position to grant preference themselves, but so far the other countries of the Empire have not sufficiently realised what advantages they could obtain by closer links with these Colonies, and this will be one of the points which will be pressed forward at Ottawa.

"This brings me to the question of the Congo Basin Treaties. Since the report was issued the whole question has had very close consideration by all trading interests in this country. The joint meetings have been held of the various African Sections of the Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries and other interests, in which members of the Joint East African Board have taken part, and which were held under my chairmanship. The reason for reconsideration at this stage was the change of fiscal system in this country, which brought home the desirability of the East African territories being in a position to grant reciprocal preference to the Empire countries. Tanganyika is, of course, at present debarred by the terms of the Mandate. As this would necessitate modifications in the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, no one fully acquainted with these Treaties would demand their cancellation—it became important to ascertain whether the interests of British trade as a whole to-day would be seriously affected by the necessary steps to obtain such modifications.

"The conclusion ultimately arrived at was that, provided the considerable local trade between the various territories in the area, adjoining it was not disturbed, the interests of British trade to-day would probably be better served by our having fiscal freedom in these Treaties. Many difficulties and delays would have been avoided if the recommendation of the Board some four years ago for the appointment of an inter-departmental

committee to look into these matters had been accepted by the Government.

The Board had a Conference with the Colonial Office last November, and the report deals very fully with all the points discussed.

"I have only to add in regard to the suggestion put forward by the Board for the Eastern Treaties or arrangements for the maintenance of the East African territories and the enforcement of judgment debts, that the Colonial Department is concerned are of the opinion that it is not desirable for arrangements to be made to come into effect with the European countries concerned, and that such arrangements should include provision that any such convention should apply to the Colonies of these Powers also. This naturally involves serious delay, which is much to be regretted. The Board is making further representations on this subject.

"With regard to locusts we are satisfied that this matter is well in hand as far as the Governments local and Imperial are concerned, and we are glad to learn that the menace is reported to be diminishing. The memorandum on this subject annexed to our report will no doubt be read with much interest.

"The reports to hand of the Governors' Conference held in April in Dar es Salaam are very meagre, but the Board is very glad to note that among the recommendations are proposals for the maintenance of a Joint Trade and Information Office in London. The Board has strongly urged the maintenance of this Office as of great value to East Africa, and we await with interest the actual details of the recommendations to the Conference. We are also pleased to note that the recommendations, namely, a further amalgamation of the interests of amalgamation of the post and telegraph services, and the achievement of complete unification of commercial laws. This latter is very important and would prove of great value.

Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.

"The only other matter to which I wish to refer is the Report of the Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament on Closer Union in East Africa, which, I am glad to say, has been very well received generally both at home and in East Africa, and I hope will go a long way to dispel many misunderstandings at both ends.

"The Secretary of State has been very prompt in adopting some of the principal recommendations of this Committee. Lord Mayne was requested to visit Kenya as Financial Commissioner to inquire into matters specified in paragraph 105 (i) of the report, dealing with contributions made to taxation direct and indirect by different racial communities, etc., and he was further asked to review the general budgetary position of the Colony and to make recommendations as to readjustments of taxation, etc., if thought desirable. Similarly Sir Sydney Arncliffe Smith has been commissioned to investigate the basis of revenue and expenditure and to make recommendations in connexion with the financial position of Tanganyika.

"In regard to the Committee's recommendations as to railway rates, the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Roger Gibb to make the necessary investigation under paragraph 26 of the report, while a Commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Morris Carter has been set up to study the land question in Kenya as recommended in paragraph 105 (ii) of the report. Sir Morris Carter has asked for anyone in this country in possession of any evidence which will assist him in his inquiry to communicate with him before he goes out, and it is possible that some members of the Board may be in a position to help in this matter.

"I should also wish every success, on behalf of the Board, to the new Governors recently appointed, namely, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, Sir Ronald Storrie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Major Sir Albert Whitthorpe Young, Governor of Nyasaland.

Other Business.

"Sir Philip Richardson was re-elected to the Council, and tribute was paid to the honorary auditors, Messrs. Goddard, Fryer and Mellersh; who were re-elected. Mrs. Mellersh, returning thanks, said that the immense amount of work performed by the Chairman and his predecessor, Sir Sydney Henau, was not sufficiently widely known, and Mr. Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., M.P., bore testimony that Sir John Sandeman Allen's representation of the Board's views in the House of Commons had earned him the respect of everyone.

"Councillor W. T. Beavan, who had come from South Wales to attend the meeting, said he had been immensely impressed by his seven months' tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, which had enormous potentialities, and which he hoped to visit. He kept in close touch with affairs through East Africa, and urged the members of the Board to do everything possible to advertise the countries, which were not properly understood at home. He hoped far more British business men would travel in East Africa and convince themselves of its possibilities and attractions.

CONTACT OF EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS. TRAINING AFRICANS FOR THE MINISTRY.

Major Orde-Browne's Broadcast Talk.

MAJOR G. ST. J. ORDE-BROWNE, who recently resigned his post of Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory and who served for a considerable time in Kenya before the War, said in the course of a recent broadcast address, extracts from which are published in the *Eastner*—

"It was curious to notice the reactions of the entirely ignorant Native to European novelties, such things as pianos or bicycles seemed merely to bewilder them; on the other hand, a stand pipe with water coming out of it at will, a roof of corrugated iron, or windows of glass impressed them as being admirable inventions. Anything which seemed to affect personality was regarded with great awe; a gramophone, for instance, struck them as most uncanny; as I used a phonograph with a recording adjustment with which I could make my own records, an adjustment was made when they heard their voices reproduced again, so much so that they frequently were very uneasy about the result."

A Chief and a Gramophone.

"One elderly and voluble chief was introduced to the machine by me, and I took a record of a most typical harangue—far as he was by no means shy of hearing his own voice—and made an excellent record. When, however, he heard it all repeated from the horn, he was completely overcome, he listened in silence, and at the end of the record he remained speechless and refused to make any comment except by patting his lips. He was evidently much perturbed, and it at last dawned on me that he thought that I had his voice in the box, and that in that sequence he was struck dumb. His followers were also upset, and the situation was somewhat awkward as I was at a loss how to reassure the old man, and did not at all wish any rumour to get about that I had treacherously struck him dumb, even though most of us could well have dispensed with some of his volubility. At last I persuaded him to venture on a few whispered words, and from that he went on to a conversation and gradually regained confidence; we parted quite good friends, but he was always suspicious of any such experiments afterwards."

"It is generally considered by the Natives that African magic will not affect Europeans. I had an unfortunate experience which was considered to be proof to the contrary. After some difficulty a wizard who had been responsible for a witch hunt was captured and brought in for trial; where he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Before this, however, he had announced his intention of preparing a charm which should cripple me, and put a stop to my travels about the district. Within a month I was attacked by rheumatic fever. I know very well that every Native in the district was convinced that it was the wizard's revenge. The immense effect of such faith in the case of an African is obvious, and the real terror inspired by the knowledge of a curse having been pronounced may well hasten the death of the victim. Naturally education and experience must steadily undermine faith in all such magic and the old customs are rapidly dying out. Progress is inevitable, but it tends to wipe out much that was picturesque and interesting, and one sometimes feels regret for the loss of so much that was characteristic."

ADMISSION OF FOREIGNERS TO MOZAMBIQUE.

"THE Portuguese Agency General for the Colonies sends us the following communiqué:—

"The Government Council of Mozambique has decided not to readmit foreigners who have been out of the territory for a period over one year. No foreign expert can be contracted for anything in the Colony, so long as there are Portuguese subjects duly qualified to take up the work. Foreigners—excepting those who hire permanently in the Colony—are bound, when entering the territory, to make a deposit of £25 independently of the cost of their return voyage, in the eventual case of expatriation."

Ten thousand copies of an illustrated brochure are to be issued by the Nairobi Joint Publicity Committee, which intends to spend £1,000 on publicity this year. A publicity agent may possibly be sent to India to make more widely known the residential attractions of Nairobi.

Bishop May on the Problem.

It is not infrequently said that African mission teachers are over-ambitious to secure ordination. A Bishop of the Province of Rhodesia in his latest annual report. Of eight African candidates for ordination in that diocese for the ministry he writes—

"So far as I can judge, and I have talked to them all—nothing is further from their thoughts than to regard the priestly office as a prize to be coveted. It is a grave and awesome responsibility; they must be absolutely certain of God's call; and with some of them at least the fact that the Bishop and the padre think God is calling them does not appear to carry much weight."

"They are rather like the ten little nigger boys, and I do not expect to ordain more than half of them, if as many as James Mwela has decided. I think rightly, that for the present his vocation is teaching. John of Mapana was gone home, immovably convinced that at present he is not called to the Ministry; and William, who had given him half a chance, Leonard of Chipili is intellectually hardly up to the standard, and is too recently married—a circumstance that would hardly be regarded as a disqualification by an English Bishop. This dwindling of numbers might seem to some disappointing; I myself regard it as a very healthy sign. The men came properly to their vocation, and I should have been much more disposed to think that the college had failed if none of them had dropped out."

Nearly one-sixth of the European population in Kenya is South African born, which proportion does not include those who have had ten years or more residence in South Africa before coming to Kenya, a period of residence which enables them to become members of this Society.—Colonel R. B. Turner, addressing the first annual dinner of the South African Society of East Africa.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

THE MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS OF ANIMALS.

The "Savage" "Siafu."

The practice of raiding is found in the low animals, amongst which it would seem to have reached its climax in that fearless, voracious species of raiding ants, the *siafu*, *Dorylus nigricans*, writes the late Mr. Walter Heape, F.R.S., in his posthumously published work "Emigration, Migration and Nomadism" (Heffer, Cambridge, 12s. 6d.).

Loveridge's account (1923) of a raid of these pests on his house at Kilosa, Tanganyika Territory, he continues, "is an astonishing picture of a blind race of creatures conducting a ferocious raid, under ordered discipline, which lasted several days. Many columns, each composed of several marching file or six or more abreast, duly officered and organised, evaded or overcame all his various attempts to protect his property, took possession of the place, ate up every living thing that could not escape, with the exception of 'stink ants' and 'cocktail ants', which were enabled to take toll of them, and which they left severely alone—killing all insects and vermin of every kind, killing even a tame crocodile of small size, and sucking the juices. Only when nothing eatable was left did they leave the scene and seek for new areas to raid. Truly an amazing performance of organised savagery, for a blind creature, perhaps beyond the conception of any other animal than man himself."

With such picturesque incidents does the author illuminate for the layman his technical treatise, which is really an extension of his previous work on the existence of a correlation between the changes which occur in the generative organs and the sexual instincts and many of the migratory movements of animals. The biologist will welcome the book, and the East African layman will find in it much good reading throwing light on many of the puzzling problems which African wild life presents to him almost daily. Thus:—

The work of Buxton (1923, etc.), who has made an exhaustive study of animal life in deserts and written an admirable account of his researches, goes far to elucidate the problem which has puzzled zoological students for so long. He finds that condensation of moisture in the atmosphere at night, on every scrap of vegetable matter, is so considerable that it may well be surmised that animals which feed before the sun gets up can obtain sufficient water to sustain life."

Andrews (1926), the American explorer of the Gobi desert, declared on the other hand in 1926 that "the starch in the vegetation they (wild asses and the desert antelope) eat is converted into water in their stomachs and is sufficient for their bodily needs." Unfortunately the author expresses no opinion on the validity of this remarkable statement.

On locusts he quotes Carruthers (1880) who saw a swarm 2,000 square miles in extent passing over the Red Sea, and calculates that the weight of the insects, at the rate of one-sixteenth of an ounce per locust, amounted to the incredible figure of 42,850,000,000 tons! The next day a larger swarm passed over the same district and in the same direction. The author is inclined to attribute the swarming of locusts to lack of food in their "home" with which opinion Mr. B. P. Uvarov is likely to join issue. As a matter of fact, Mr. Heape is distinctly weak on locusts.

He quotes Hobbly (1922) on the distribution of the roan antelope and on Waller's gazelle as well as on the Kilimanjaro wildebeest:—

"Hobbly gives an example (of 'drift emigration') in the distribution of the hartebeest. The common species, locally called the *Kongoni*, Coke's hartebeest, is ubiquitous at the south end of the Rift Valley in Kenya Colony; all the hartebeests there are Coke's. But towards the north end of Naivasha Lake nearly all are Neumann's variety. Farther north and east the Jackson variety takes its place, and on the Usain Gishu plateau all are Jackson's. For

such modifications of species in different areas, Hobbly is disposed to seek for an explanation in the progressive desiccation of this part of Africa after the Pleistocene period, when the glaciers of Kenya extended 5,000 feet below their present termination, that is, when there was a 100 ft. fall of level, consequently great extension of the highlands. Hobbly consequently considers that at this period the species would have a very wide range, but that owing to the retreat of the glaciers and reduction in rainfall, the population would be split up into isolated colonies in which modifications were gradually assumed and established."

This is a stimulating and thoughtful book, ably edited by Dr. F. H. A. Marshall, F.R.S., which should give rise to a wealth of profitable discussion among naturalists, professional and other. A. L.

SIR A. PEASE ON AFRICAN SPORT.

What is the "Sand-fish"?

Most of the accounts of sport in Africa now reprinted in "Half a Century of Sport" (The Bodley Head, 8s. 6d.), by Sir Alfred Pease, Bt., have already appeared as articles in *The Field*, and many have been noticed by *The Field* in previous issues.

His account of a weirdly strange animal which he encountered during his journey in the Sahara in 1898-99 is decidedly intriguing:—

"There were also lovely fennecs and curious creatures including the sand-fish, which in appearance is simply a fish but finless as well as limbless. It is spotted mingly, like a trout, and swims at a pace beneath the sand which makes it difficult to catch.

"I kept one alive for months, but having handed it over to my children at Biskra as a pet, finally, a *femme de chambre* trod on it when it was swimming under the carpet. It seemed to thrive on a liberal allowance of daily changed sand, and I mention this curious creature as I have never come across any description of it in English natural histories."

Can any of our readers throw any light on this amazing "fish"?

Sir Alfred killed most of his lions with a .256 Mannlicher rifle, but every lion he knocked out at close quarters was "outed" with a 10-bore, and these include four lions which charged home:—

"Naturally," he writes, "I swear therefore by the big bore and the big bullet for lions. I have twice seen the high velocity rifles and bullets absolutely fail to stop, or even check, a charge, though in both cases the lions got the bullet full in the mouth: in one case it was a .400 cordite rifle, and in the other a .280 Ross. What you want to do is to smash a charging lion down at once and not to drill a hole through his head."

Sir Alfred's reminiscences cover the period from 1857 to 1909, a truly wonderful record. All sportsmen will enjoy his thrilling pages. A. L.

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"THE CITADEL OF ETHIOPIA"

Through German Eyes.

"It is questionable whether the diary form is the best medium in which to record the adventures of a *safari* through the wilder parts of East Africa, and certainly Herr Max Grühl, in his book "The Citadel of Ethiopia" (Cape, 15s.), does nothing to exalt the method. The events he records are just the ordinary happenings of travel in Ethiopia, and have been much better done by Mr. John Boyes in his "Company of Adventurers."

More interest attaches to his typical German attitude:

"It is from this fortress-like land bordering on the eastern flank of the British Sudan that the death-blow might without great difficulty be given to the British World Empire. Britain's position as a world-power depends to a large extent on her trade with India; whose safety is secured by the British hold over the Suez Canal and the British Protectorate over the Sudan. The aim of British Indian policy is to turn the Indian Ocean into a British lake, by enclosing it within a chain of British possessions. Today Abyssinia is probably the only place from which it would be possible to menace the fulfilment of these plans."

So, although Herr Grühl's expedition—which was undertaken during the reign of the Empress Zauditu—was ostensibly anthropological, he admits that he was censured for mingling scientific with purely commercial aims. He is indignant that the British refused him permission to go to Ethiopia through the Sudan; but in the light of his own confession, can one wonder? On his return to Germany he appealed to the German Protestant missions to set to work among the Galla, and he succeeded:—

"In Addis Ababa they have built an orphanage, a German school attended by children of all nationalities, and a German church. They have established thus a centre of German culture in Abyssinia. I am especially glad that a mission supported and manned by Lower Saxon peasants should be the first to work among the Galla; for these German peasant missionaries will not work in vain among the Galla peasants. Thus Germany has come to have a share for all time in the work of developing Abyssinia."

Read in conjunction with the preceding paragraph the fundamental German mentality, which no Treaty of Versailles will, or can, alter, is revealed.

Of the endurance of the white man in tropical Africa he writes:—

"Time and time again I have noticed that after long marches like our march to-day, we Europeans are far less tired than our boys. I used to think that the African Native must be better fitted to withstand the strain placed upon him by the climate in which he lives than is the white man. I now know that that was a mistaken notion. We are the stronger and the more capable even in this land that is so different from our own Europe in climate and conditions of life. I believe that the Native will never be capable of himself developing the resources of this vast continent."

Whether or not the author succeeded in unravelling the anthropological problems of the races of Ethiopia must be left to the experts; he certainly shows by the photographs facing page 368 that the Wollamo, Wato and Ambara tribes contain some very fine human types.

The chapter on the slave trade in Ethiopia is worth reading; for it endorses all that has been said about this inhuman and foul traffic, though the author cannot resist stating that "the British Government shows little disposition to avail itself of the services of travellers in seeking to suppress the slave traffic." That the British Government is suspicious of German travellers of the scientific-politico-commercial type, of Herr Grühl is hardly surprising, and its refusal to allow them to wander at their own sweet will among the wild tribes of the Southern Sudan is comprehensible and wise.

A. L.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

1957 Colonel Geoffrey Archibald
Premier Maxwell, D.S.O.,
M.C., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

Except for the War period—throughout which he served in France, being seven times mentioned in dispatches, and receiving the M.C., M.V.O., D.S.O., and Belgian and French decorations—Colonel Maxwell has served uninterruptedly in Tropical Africa since 1908, for the first three years on railway construction in Nigeria, and then for two years on survey work in Kenya. When he took charge of the Tanganyika Railways, in 1920 the former German system was a disorganised unit of 1,000 miles, short of rolling stock; now it comprises 1,400 miles of open line with modern equipment and good port and marine services.

Probably Colonel Maxwell knows Tanganyika as well as anyone, for he has marched over all districts through which branch lines have been proposed, or to which he contemplated posting survey parties, no Departmental head was ever readier to leave headquarters. He has also travelled widely in Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, the Rhodesias, South Africa, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt and the Sudan. His relations with the Belgians were always especially happy, and his personal efforts were primarily responsible for the development of considerable copper and general traffic between the Tanganyika Central Line and the Eastern Congo.

An enthusiastic horticulturist, he made one of the first gardens in Dar es Salaam after the British occupation, and has for years supplied the flowers for many weddings in the town. His other hobbies are tennis, sailing, angling, photography and philately.

PERSONALIA

Captain R. T. S. Massted, of Jinja, has arrived on leave.

Mr. H. H. Driberg broadcast a talk on the Didinga tribe from the B.B.C. on Tuesday evening.

Mr. E. J. Joint, the recently-appointed British Vice-Consul, has taken up his duties in Beira.

Mr. W. E. Holl, who was for so long resident in Uganda, is on a fishing holiday in Scotland.

Lady Cranworth gave a dance on Monday for the Hon. Judith Gordon and Miss Vera Charchman.

Mr. E. R. D. McElliot has been appointed District Commissioner of the Bugishu district of Uganda.

Major H. F. Storcham has been appointed Hon. Secretary of the Trans-Nzoia district of the British Legion.

On his return to Northern Rhodesia from leave Mr. H. C. Brooks, M.C., has been posted to Lusaka.

Mr. Forson Sanderson, the Nyasaland missionary, recently addressed the members of the St. Andrew's Rotary Club.

Their many East African friends will join with us in congratulating Sir Morris and Lady Carter on the birth of a daughter.

A daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia was married a few days ago to a son of Ras Guksa Anaja, of Tigre.

Mr. W. D. E. Alcock, who is on his way back to Tanganyika, will, we understand, take charge of one of the coastal districts.

Mr. W. H. Felling, son of the late Sir Christian Felling, has been posted to the North Kavirondo District of Kenya as a Cadet.

Captain G. Hornung, a director of the Sena Sugar Estates, has reached Portuguese East Africa for a brief stay on the company's properties.

Mr. R. R. Oswald, of Messrs. Muter & Oswald, the well-known Nairobi auctioneers and estate agents, has arrived in England on leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mr. Vincent Connell, who for several years had been well known in athletic circles in the Kenya capital.

Commander F. E. Groube, R.N. (Retired), who has died in Honiton at the age of seventy-nine, took part in the operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884.

Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, who for the past four months has been conducting a financial investigation in Tanganyika, is expected to arrive back in London to-day.

A full report of last night's East Africa Dinner in London, at which Sir Philip Colclough Lister was the chief guest, will appear in next week's issue of *East Africa*.

At Monday's annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. E. B. Worthington was awarded the All Memorial for his studies of East African Lakes.

Contomichalos have, as usual, been in the situation for the summer, and Mr. Contomichalos expects to be in London in about a couple of weeks.

On Empire Day Sir Joseph Byrne presented the Colours to the 1st and 2nd Prince of Wales Scout Troops. They were the gift of Mr. A. A. Legat and Mr. R. F. Mayer.

Lord Polwarth, who recently visited Ethiopia as a delegate of the Anti-Slavery Society, has been telling members of the Edinburgh Rotary Club his opinions of that country.

Mr. John Amery, who recently visited Tanganyika in connexion with the film "Jungle Skies," is leaving during the next few days for Italy, where further scenes are to be taken.

Mr. Max Beiles, manager in Uganda of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co., recently presented the Wardle Cup to the Budo College football team, each member of which received a medal.

We regret to report that Dr. R. W. Burgess, the popular Nairobi medico, has met with a serious motor accident on the Fort Hall road, sustaining injuries to his ribs and kneecap.

Mr. R. Pedraza, who has been in the Kenya Administrative Service since 1914, latterly as District Commissioner at Kilifi, has succeeded Mr. E. J. W. Waddington in Mombasa.

Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Storrs, with Miss Lucy Clowes, have arrived from Cyprus and are staying at 84, Elm Park Gardens, S.W. 12.

Mrs. Rydon, who is on leave from Arusha, asks us to state for the information of friends who are expecting to hear from her, that she has had an accident to her right hand and finds it almost impossible to write.

A small private luncheon party was given at the House of Commons one day last week to enable the Hon. H. U. Moffat, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to meet members of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Mr. Patrick Munro, M.P., who served for many years in the Sudan Political Service, and is now M.P. for Llandaff and Barry, is to present the prizes at Leeds Grammar School, where he was educated, on June 24.

Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish, C.B., of Chelworth Chelwood Gate, Haywards Heath, a brother of Mr. H. H. Beamish, the well-known East African settler, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Sussex.

Mr. Alexander Fletcher, of Southwick, Sunderland, who celebrated his 70th birthday last week met Dr. Livingstone on one of his journeys in Africa. He is one of the few survivors of a desert march across Ethiopia.

Among those to be presented to Their Majesty at to-night's Court at Buckingham Palace by Lady Camille-Lister, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are Lady (Shenton) Thomas, Lady Benham and Lady Moyne.

Sir George Schuster, formerly Financial Secretary of the Sudan, and now Finance Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, is to go to Ottawa to take part in the currency discussions, and is now on his way over from Bombay.

Father John Heffernan, who recently arrived home from East Africa, was on June 19 consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar at Blackrock College, Ireland. He is forty-seven years of age and has spent the past eight years in East Africa.

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. A. Newman, youngest son of Captain and Mrs. B. Newman, of Chislehurst, and Gladys, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tate, of Manor Lodge, Grove End Road, N.W.8, and of Nairobi.

Wing Commander Sir C. J. Quintin Brand, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation in Egypt, was knighted after making the first flight from England to the Cape in company with Sir Pierre van Ryneveld.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Naiyasha Township Committee for the next two years: Captain E. Fey, Captain G. R. Falconer-Taylor, Mr. W. Pickford, Mr. F. M. Joseph, Mr. E. J. N. Boweyer, Mr. R. N. Patel and Mr. Esmail Habib.

Among those with East African interests recently entertained at dinner by the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple were General Sir Hubert Gough, Major-General Sir Edward Northey, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Chancellor, and Sir Stephen Tallents.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E., who served in the Sudan and in the Rhodesias many years ago, and was a former director of the British South Africa Company, has an estate of the value of £115,188, with net personalty £102,741.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Bethell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., whose death at the age of seventy-six is announced, was a former Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and took part in the operations in Somaliland in 1902, being made G.M.G. for his services.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, G.B.E., D.S.O., who is due to reach London next Monday from East Africa on leave spending his retirement as H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner for East Africa, was entertained by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce before his departure from Kenya.

The many Kenya friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Noon, proprietors of the Salisbury Hotel, Nairobi, will learn with regret that Mrs. Noon had to undergo a serious operation immediately on their arrival in London. We are glad to report that she is progressing satisfactorily.

A hundred Kenya residents were present at a farewell party in Nairobi to Sir Charles and Lady Griffin, who are returning to England after thirty-one years service, were made by Major E. L. Scott, the Acting Governor, Bishop Willis, Bishop Campling, the Hon. K. E. Poyser, and the Hon. C. J. Amin.

Dr. A. W. Roberts, of the East African Medical Service, elder son of Dr. W. H. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, of 63, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, and Miss Nerissa Joy Fetherstonhaugh Ryland, elder daughter of Mr. R. H. Ryland and Mrs. Ryland, of Sea Lawn, Co. Dublin, were recently married in Howth.

Mr. H. F. Carmel Robinson, who was recently stationed at Luanshya, has been posted to Ndola as Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. R. E. W. Earnside has become Acting Director of European Education in consequence of the departure on leave of Mr. John B. Clark.

Among those outward-bound for East Africa by the "Liangby Castle" are Mr. W. D. E. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Gawler, Mrs. F. C. Muter, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Park Noble, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Oakes, Mr. R. F. Palethorpe, Lieut.-Commander G. H. S. Sulivan, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. White, and Dr. and Mrs. Bagster Wilson.

The engagement is announced of Major F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C., Chief Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, youngest son of the late Major E. Barrington Stephens, R.M.L.I., and Mrs. Barrington Stephens, of Flushing, and Monica, only daughter of Commander J. H. Waltham, R.N., and Mrs. Waltham, of Falmouth.



Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, whom East Africans will join with us in congratulating on his election as Chairman of the Union-Castle Line.

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. J. G. Aronson, principal of the prominent Nairobi firm of coffee exporters, Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd., left Kenya by air last Sunday for London on a brief business visit.

Mr. J. G. Bumpus, manager of the Zanzibar branch of the National Bank of India until he recently came on leave, left London last week for India to take charge of the Delhi branch of the bank. He was one of the unofficial members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council, President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, and always ready to bear his full share of any public work.

Mr. J. G. Foulds, District Surveyor of Tanganyika, who is on leave from the Territory pending re-employment in Uganda for eight years before his transfer to Tanganyika in 1921, he has recently been stationed in Singida. Another retirement from the Survey Department is that of Mr. C. A. V. Hall, who was in the Survey Department in Kenya for nine years before transferring to Tanganyika in 1922.

Outward passengers, by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included Dr. Davies and Mr. Fraser, London to Kampala; Mr. Grime, London to Dodoma; Mr. Biggs, Paris to Nairobi; Mr. Maisin, Brindisi to Juba. Inward passengers, who reached Croydon from East Africa, on Sunday included Mr. Curtis, from Dodoma; Mrs. Overton, Mr. Murray and Major Bethell, from Nairobi; and Mr. and Mrs. Voisin, from Kampala.

On his way back from Europe to Tanganyika via South Africa, Major J. S. K. Wells, C.B.E., M.L.C., was interviewed in Johannesburg by *The Star*, whom he told that there were about equal numbers of British and German settlers in the Territory and that there are good grounds for the belief that the German Government is advancing money at low rates of interest to encourage German settlement; at all events, that the estates are inspected by the German authorities.

Dr. E. B. Worthington, who recently led the Cambridge University expedition to the East African Lakes, has presented to the Natural History Museum 102 reptiles, 600 fishes (including about 30 new specimens), and many molluscs and other invertebrates. Other recent acquisitions by the Museum include the purchase of a collection of 372 Tanganyika plants, while Professor G. Vibert Douglas has collected and presented a large series of rocks illustrating the geology and mineralisation of several mines in the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga.

Canon W. M. Askwith, who had been chaplain in the Nakuru district of Kenya since 1925, has, we regret to say, been forbidden by his doctors to return to East Africa, and will be succeeded by Canon S. H. Wingfield Digby, Vicar of Sherborne, whose place Canon Askwith will take. Canon Wingfield Digby, who will leave England in October, was an Army chaplain in pre-war days, serving at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from 1907 to 1911, after having had charge of the work in San Francisco of the Mission to Seamen. Canon Askwith was for five years chaplain and assistant master at Bedford School.

Mr. G. D. Kirsopp, the Controller of Customs, and Mr. C. A. Bartlett, this year's President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, and a partner of Messrs. Grazebrook, Bartlett & Co., have left Zanzibar as a Clove Mission charged by the Government with the duty of visiting Ceylon, Burma, the Malay States, and the Dutch East Indies with the view of opening up markets in those countries for clove products. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed as they have not been instructed to visit Madagascar, the former proprietor of Zanzibar, on the clove industry of which island the then Director of Agriculture, Mr. Kirkham, reported a few years ago.

Lord Wenlock, better known as Sir Arthur Lawley for he succeeded to the peerage only a year ago—passed away last week at the age of seventy-one. After leaving Eton and Cambridge, he joined the 10th Hussars and served with that Regiment in the Eastern Sudan in 1884. When the Earl of Grey succeeded Dr. Jameson as Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Lawley accompanied him, becoming Secretary to the Government of that country in 1896, Deputy Administrator of Matabeleland at the end of the same year, Administrator of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and Acting Administrator of Mashonaland in July, 1899, discharging his various and often difficult duties with tact, ability, and generosity. He was afterwards Governor of Western Australia, Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, and Governor of Madras. On retiring from the public service he served on the board of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., and other companies, being particularly attracted by those engaged in Empire development. He had travelled and shot in Northern Rhodesia and other parts of East Africa.

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DECORATIONS FOR SUBAN OFFICIALS.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Awards of Order of the Nile.

Four Elected Members Returned Unopposed.

THE King has granted special licence and authority to the following to wear the decorations conferred on them by the King of Egypt in recognition of services rendered by them while in the employment of the Sudan Government.

THERE will be no contest in four of the Northern Rhodesian constituencies, which have returned their old members unopposed, namely, Mr. H. L. Goodhart for the Eastern Electoral Area, Captain John Brown for the Midland Area, Mr. Chad ... for the Northern Area, and Captain T. H. ... for the Southern Area.

ORDER OF THE NILE.

At the election of the following contests will take place.

Insignia of the Second Class.—Major Robert George Archibald, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., Ch.B.

Ndola.—Mr. Kennedy Harris, who sat in the last Council and who has considerable business interests in the copper mining district of Northern Rhodesia, is opposed by Mr. Herbert Walsh, a trade Unionist who arrived not long ago from Southern Rhodesia and who is described on the Voters' Roll as a bootmaker.

Insignia of the Third Class.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Frederick Ryder, O.B.E., Mr. George Walter Grahham, O.B.E., Mr. Robert Vickers Bardsley, O.B.E., Major Roy Gerard Corcor Brock, O.B.E., Mr. Norman Field, Mr. John Alaric Grant, Mr. Stuart Magnus Macdonald, and Captain Robert Starmer Audas, M.C.

Livingstone and Western Area.—For this constituency, which returns two members, there are four candidates, Mr. L. F. Moore and Mr. E. H. Lowe, the retiring members, and Messrs. C. S. Knight and F. D. Law. Mr. Moore, who has been a member of every Council since 1918, is the proprietor of the only newspaper in Northern Rhodesia, which he founded in 1906, and of the oldest chemist's business in the country, Mr. F. H. Lowe, a well-known agriculturist is the present Mayor of Livingstone and has been an M.L.C. for the past three years, Mr. Knight has been thrice Mayor of Livingstone, and Mr. Law, the present Deputy-Mayor of the town, is widely known for his charitable and other public work.

Insignia of the Fourth Class.—Mr. William C. Deewood Young, M.B.E., Mr. Gerard Bruce Crole, M.C., Mr. Arthur Patrick Thompson, O.B.E., Mr. Anthony John Arkell, M.B.E., M.C., Mr. George Frederick Match, M.C., Mr. Frank Danys Kingdon, M.C., Mr. Bernard Wyndham Whitefield, Mr. Carlton Griffith Davies, M.C., Mr. James Lohrner-Sower, Mr. John McNab Humphry, M.C., Mr. ... Williams, M.B.E., Captain James Maxwell Stubbs, Mr. Arthur Joseph O'Meara, Captain Leonard Noel Francis Brown, D.S.O., Mr. Alfred James Terence Fleming Sanders, V.C., Mr. Edward Anthony Hawke Grylls, Captain Henry Courtney Brocklehurst, Mr. Frederick Arthur Waugh, M.C., Major Herbert Ernest Pease, D.S.O., Mr. Philip Reginald le Belward Egerton, and Major Angus James Percy Scatfe, D.S.O., T.D.

Insignia of the Fifth Class.—Mr. Donald William West, Mr. Geoffrey Ravenhill Hubbert, Mr. Albert Nicholas Gibson, Mr. William Leonard Jackson, Mr. Patrick Joseph O'Brien, Mr. Charles Edwin Brooks, Mr. Rowland Alexander Jones, Mr. Richard Nelson Franks, Mr. Harry Claud Franklin, and Mr. George Barnett.

CHILEMBWE WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

Sir Hector Duff's Opinion.

Mr. Justice Maughan has concluded his inquiry into the North Charterland Concession and will report in due course.

SIR HECTOR DUFF was a high official in Nyasaland at the time of the Chilembwe rising, and it is interesting to have in his book "African Small Chop" his considered opinion of that unhappy Native:—

"Now here was a man who would probably have lived and died quite happily and harmlessly had he been left in the state in which he was born. I have seen some of his letters, and it is impossible to mistake their burning sincerity. This was no natural born villain, but just a half-educated savage, with all the savage's incapacity to see things steadily and see them whole, whose brain had been turned by a little schooling and a good deal of flattery; a man not perhaps deserving of some posthumous pity, though in view of the mischief he wrought it is not surprising that he has few apologists in Nyasaland."

Sir Hector adds that Chilembwe's son, resident in the United States, wrote to him (then administering the Government of Nyasaland), saying he had volunteered for active service in the American Army in the War, hoping that if he was killed the sacrifice of his life might be accepted in expiation of his father's guilt.

COSTS OF LIVING IN NAIROBI.

A memorandum issued by Mr. A. Walter, Statistician to the East African Governors' Conference, states that the general level of retail prices of local foodstuffs in Nairobi in March was 3% below the level of January, 1931, 13.3% below that of January, 1930, and 17.6% below that of January, 1927. Bread was 37 cts. per lb., flour 25 cts., sugar 29 cts., creamery butter, 1 sh. 75 cts., farm butter, 1 sh. 5 cts., and cheese, 1 sh. 2 cts. Local prices are thus in excess of the corresponding home prices by 133% in the case of bread, 80% in flour, 38% in sugar, 22% in butter, and 33% in cheese.



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SIDELIGHTS ON LIFE IN MAURITIUS

East Africa in the Press.

LORD LUGARD ON PROFESSOR GREGORY

LORD LUGARD says of the late Professor J. W. Gregory in the course of a letter to The Times: "My memory goes back to his earliest expedition to Africa in 1893, which broke up soon after its arrival at Mombasa. Gregory refused to accept favour, and with a scratch lot of some forty porters started on his for the interior. It was then a hostile country which no one would have thought of entering without at least 100 or 150 armed men. He explored the Laikipia Plateau, and came back to give in a series of papers to the Royal Geographical Society the first scientific description of the great plain to which he gave the name Rift Valley. He was the most modest of men, always raising the achievements of others higher than his own, a loyal friend, and a man who always had the original point of view to bear on every subject of conversation."

WAS AESOP AN AFRICAN?

Was Aesop an African? Mr. F. H. Dabber claims that he was, and that Aesop is a perverted form of Aetmop. Reviewing in The Spectator a new edition of "The Fables of Aesop," he says:

"Such a volume reminds us of the debt which we owe to Aesop and which civilisation owes to Africa. For many of the fables which the African slave wrote down for posterity in the country of his adoption are still current to-day in the country of his origin. Despite the transmutations they have suffered in their cultural migration, their parenthood is still recognisable. They have acquired a new infusion of morality; virtue is rewarded and wickedness punished; the evildoer does not get away with it," as he so often does in Africa; the malicious joker falls into the snare which he sets for others, though we may perhaps see here the origin of the malice which was Aesop's own undoing. Certainly there is more than a trace of malice in many of his stories, and in African folk-tales the hare, the father of mischief-makers, is compact of malice, cunning, falsehood, trickery and all the dubious elements which go to the making of a shady company promoter. His fables for all their gloss of an alien orthodoxy, have the fragrance of African forests, the malice of the hare that tricked the leopard to mischief, and the versatility of the chameleon who, sharing the cunning of the hare, possesses nevertheless an ambiguous morality which places it definitely on the side of the angels."

THIS YEAR'S GEZIRA COTTON CROP

The Sudan Herald says in a leading article:-

"Final figures from the Gezira show that the crop has exceeded the best expectations, and when the ginning of the cotton is completed in the course of a week or two, we shall have the satisfaction to report that just over 800,000 kantars of good class cotton has been produced. In normal times this crop would be worth about £4,000,000. To-day it is worth only half that figure. Every penny per pound makes a difference of £200,000 of which £100,000 goes to the Native and £100,000 to the Government. These figures will convince anyone as to how much the future prosperity of the country is linked with the Gezira."

"The results accomplished during this season, after the strain and anxiety of the two previous seasons, are due to the magnificent organisation of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, and the tact and perseverance shown by its officials from Mr. MacIntyre, the Chairman, to the most junior inspector."

"We should be failing in our duty, however, if we did not place on record the services of the Governor of the Blue Nile Province, Mr. R. V. Bardsley, and his Gezira Commissioners, for their silent but efficient work and co-operation with the officials of the Syndicate in trying to keep the tenant happy under the most adverse conditions. It is difficult for anyone not in touch with these matters to appreciate the amount of work these officials have been doing, trekking for miles day after day encouraging the cultivator by their presence and giving personal attention to his requirements and grievances, if any."

So seldom does Mauritius figure in the press that the following extracts from an article written by Commander Capstickdale for the Mauritius Evening Chronicle may surprise many of our readers.

"For some decades noticeable differences of Mauritius are... the young girl would probably bring at the... the Americans but in Port Louis, champagne still holds its own... I don't think of going to the... a woman unattended that they would of wearing breeches or smoking... They are thirty years behind the times in Mauritius. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about it is the way in which women are kept in their place."

"There is only one place for the girl in Mauritius and that is the home. If she should wish to enter the fourth... a drive or assist to the theatre, she must be accompanied by her mother or an official chaperone. More ostensibly is accompanied by the whole family. It is an uncommon to see a young man who admires a girl conducting the whole family to the theatre."

"Port Louis, the capital has a population of well over 20,000, and therefore it is the more surprising to find that the conventions brought over centuries ago by the French still hold sway."

"Both English and French are spoken, and although the officials are all British, French is the society language."

"The subscription of women does not end with marriage. It is not just done for an engaged couple to venture out... they are not supposed to wear a dress... in the drawing room without a chaperone. The majority of couples take never alone together until they are married, although the youth of Mauritius is beginning to find that there are ways of observing the letter of the law whilst evading its spirit."

THE "INCONCEIVABLY STUPID" NATIVE

Writing in The World To-day on the building of houses in Rhodesia and the preliminary brick-making, Mr. W. Robertson comments on the extraordinary Native knack of getting hurt.

"It might be thought that the gentle part of brick-making would not be conducive to accidents among the Natives employed therein; but it is startling what inconceivably stupid things the Natives will do, sometimes, resulting in damage which, if forethought on the part of the employer, can avoid accidents with picks are by no means uncommon."

"A Native picking away at the hard earth of the ant heap, crooning away to himself and utterly oblivious to his surroundings, will occasionally hit one of his nates over the head with a pick. It is lucky that the black man's head is hard; a blow which would kill a white man merely leaves a nasty gash on the cranium of an African."

"Badly blistered hands are also frequent, especially during the summer. Natives, scanning the difference between a cold fragment of red brick and a red hot segment of the same that has just been raked out of the furnace, during the periodical removal of ash."

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DR. NORMAN LEYS ON THE OATH.

DR. NORMAN LEYS, whose criticisms of Kenya have been frequent and usually acid, says in the course of a letter to *The Manchester Guardian*:

"Is there anything that ought to surprise us in Mr. De Valera's attitude to the oath? The King he is expected to swear allegiance to is a constitutional monarch, who, as such, is the mouthpiece in world-affairs of the British Government. When that Government's power extended to Ireland it kept the leaders of the Irish people in prison as long as it could. Should we in these men's place be content to swear allegiance to a British king if we had the power to refuse to?"

"As the Irish to-day judge us and our King by what we did to them when we controlled Ireland, so to-morrow will Indians and Africans judge us by what we are doing to them now, and to-day we are doing in those other countries exactly what yesterday we did in Ireland. We are putting the wrong people in gaol. In Africa a number of Governments that are under the control of the British Parliament are branding as seditious and trying to stamp out the beginnings of popular movements. At that stage they are easily crushed. What is happening in Ireland now ought to make us insist that the Imperial Dependencies in Asia and Africa should be governed by men who are in sympathy with the popular movements' encouragement and not by a criminal folly to try to suppress them."

HOW AFRICAN NATIVES SEND NEWS.

MR. C. T. STONEHAM, who is on leave from Kenya, has written to *The Daily Telegraph*:

"The ability of African Natives to pass news rapidly over long distances is well authenticated. In the West it is done by a code of signals beaten out on drums in the mountainous districts of the East and South it is done by shouting from one hill-top to another. In the latter case the inflections of the voice are easily translated into an intelligible message; the caller repeats a simple phrase a number of times, and, since among Natives certain customary expressions are always uttered in the same sing-song cadence, the listeners can understand them when the actual words are indistinguishable. *N-gom-be-w-abi?* Cattle where?" etc.

"In such places as the highlands of Natal, Umbwa (Kenya) and Babaga (Tanganyika), I would inquire about game from a herdsman a mile away, and understand his simple answer perfectly, the clear air and the silence renders this possible. But on the plains news must be carried by messenger. I have known a Masai courier to run sixty miles in a day.

"I have never encountered an instance of telepathy, although I do not doubt that this is possible. Whether it would be a reliable means of conveying news is another matter."

ETHIOPIAN RAID INTO THE SUDAN.

THE following account of a recent raid into the Sudan by Ethiopian tribesmen has been sent by the Khartoum correspondent of *The Times*—

"On March 21 and 22 some six hundred Abyssinian Gila Anuak raided the Beir, another Negro tribe inhabiting the south-eastern corner of the Upper Nile Province in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, entering Sudanese territory at Ushini and penetrating some fifty miles over the frontier. In the course of the raid the Beir castles, amounting to twenty-seven killed, and twenty-seven women and fifty-five children captured, some eight hundred head of cattle were also taken. Of these a small proportion represent loot taken by the Beir, the Sudan Anuak through whose territory the raiders made their attack, and a few of whom joined in the raid.

Action by the District Commissioner of Akobo has resulted in the release of four women and children held by the Sudan Anuak and the recovery of eighty-two head of cattle. The remainder are still held in Abyssinian territory by the Gila Anuak raiders. Strong representations are being made to the Abyssinian authorities for their release, and a meeting has been arranged to take place shortly at Gambella between a party of Abyssinian delegates and representatives of the Sudan Government, including Mr. A. G. Pawson, the Governor of the Upper Nile Province.

"The immediate object of the meeting is to secure the recovery of the Beir women, children, and cattle, who are still held by the Gila Anuak, but it is hoped that the results of the discussions to be held will enable a stricter control to be effected over the more turbulent elements on the Abyssinian side of the Sudan frontier."

VALUE OF GUINEA FOWL TO AGRICULTURE.

"SOMERSET" writing in *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa, produces strong evidence of the value of the African guinea fowl to the agriculturist:—

"I have at present approximately four hundred guinea fowl on my farm," he says. "I find they pay hand over fist by clearing the watergrass bulbs after ploughing, digging and harrowing, which I do during the winter months before ploughing in the spring. Since I have had them on my farm I have doubled my maize yield in the fields where I was troubled by watergrass. And of course, everyone knows they are dead-end eaters, so that they can lay hold of. I estimate that one guinea fowl does me £5. worth of good per annum."

NINETEEN LIONS AT FIFTEEN YARDS.

AN exciting lion adventure in East Africa is recorded in the *Glasgow Daily Record* by Mr. N. B. Shadders, who has just returned from East Africa. He writes:—

"We spotted nineteen lions at a distance of 500 yards when on the Serengeti Plains. There were two lions, thirteen lionesses, and four cubs, and they were basking lazily in the sun after a heavy meal of zebra. Our hunter slipped the car into bottom gear and began to circle round them, bringing the car closer at every turn. The animals appeared not to take the slightest notice of us, so we continued to close in on them.

"When we were but fifteen yards off I shot a few feet of film. At that time the camera's motor did not seem to function, so we crept in a little further until we were five yards from them. Still they refused to budge, but sat there blinking at us with a bored expression on their faces. They were so close that when one of the lionesses yawned I could see right down her throat!

"It gave me a peculiar feeling up and down my spine, and I found myself wondering what would happen if they suddenly decided they didn't like us! I glanced behind me and found I was guarded by two .35's and a shotgun, so I felt safer."

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UNION-CASTLE COMPANY'S FINANCE.

The Union-Castle Line announces—

"The directors have had under consideration the accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1931, copies of which, when audited, will be circulated to all shareholders. In the meantime, they feel that you would wish to know the progress that has now been made in dealing with the unfunded obligations of the company.

"(1) The company's liability in respect of calls upon its holding of Ordinary shares of White Star Line, Limited, has been reduced to £74,500, and will shortly be entirely discharged.

"(2) Arrangements are being made for the repayment over a period of years of the loans, amounting to £1,000,000, made to the company under the Trade Facilities Acts.

"(3) The shipbuilding bills outstanding have been reduced to £315,000, and the remainder will be regularly paid off over an agreed period of years.

"(4) The bank loan of £650,000 (now reduced to £610,000) secured on one of the company's vessels is being repaid by instalments over an extended period of years, in accordance with the arrangements made when the loan was obtained.

"The overseas commerce of South and East Africa is still being affected adversely by the universal trade depression, with consequent falling-off in numbers of passengers and volume of cargo.

"The board is continuing its utmost efforts by careful and economical management to safeguard and improve the company's position, and shareholders will realise that a great deal has already been done, as above described, to liquidate and provide for outstanding liabilities. At the same time, looking to the uncertainty of the general situation and the necessity for conserving the company's financial resources, the directors feel that shareholders will appreciate that in their own interests the payment of dividends on the Preference shares should not be resumed until this can be done not only with prudence, but with a reasonable degree of confidence that it can be maintained, having regard to the company's capital obligations.

"The directors regret therefore that, after the most careful consideration of all the circumstances, they cannot at present recommend the payment of the dividends on the 4½%, 6% 'A', and 6½% Cumulative Preference shares, which were due on July 1, 1931, and January 1, 1932."

THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES.

A telegram from Nairobi to *The Times* says:—

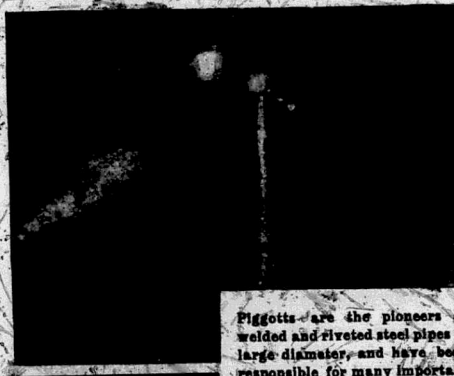
"The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, after considering a memorandum by its sub-committee on the Congo Basin Treaties, passed two resolutions, one favouring the abrogation of treaties, the other laying stress on the importance to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika of maintaining to the fullest extent the existing customs agreement with a view to the furtherance of closer union in East Africa. For this reason the Chamber regards as essential that the Government should insist that the Mandate for Tanganyika must be so interpreted as to enable these territories to be incorporated into the Motherland and Empire, an object which the Colony earnestly desires in view of the many advantages which it owes to the Motherland."

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the abolition of the Congo Basin Treaties would be seriously detrimental to East African trade, without conferring any considerable advantage on the subject raised.

The House of Lords debate on the subject raised on Tuesday, by Lord Cranworth will be reported next week.

KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS REPORT.

The fifth annual general meeting of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., was held in London yesterday morning. The report for the calendar year 1931 shows a loss on working of £6,700, after making provision for all expenses, including depreciation and development redemption, which has to be added to a previous debit balance of £6,043. The loss on the year's working is due to greatly reduced output caused by the obsolescence of the old dressing plant, the installation and running-in of a new mill, and the further and continued fall in the price of tin. Bearing these factors in mind, the directors consider the results not satisfactory. Substantial reductions were effected in working expenses. The prospecting venture in Tanganyika and Uganda, conducted by the Central African Exploration Co., has been abandoned owing to insufficiency of results. The fully-paid capital of the Kagera Company is £100,000 in Ordinary shares and £25,000 in 6% Cumulative Convertible Preference shares.



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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Kenya Defence Force Prosecutions.

ASKED BY Mr. Mander for particulars of cases recently heard in Kenya in connexion with the enforcement of compulsory military service, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that there had been one case heard on June 7, the defendant pleaded guilty and was convicted under Section 22 of the Kenya Defence Force Ordinance, being sentenced to a fine of £5 or one month's imprisonment in default. Payment by instalments of £1 per month was ordered, and the first instalment had been paid. One similar charge had been withdrawn, as the defendant had subsequently complied with the Ordinance. There had been no other cases.

Colonial Development Fund Helps Kenya.

In reply to a question from Mr. Parkinson, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said: "In October, 1930, the Acting Governor of Kenya submitted an application prepared in the Colony for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment of a meat factory. The object of the scheme was to afford an economic outlet for the surplus cattle of the Wakamba and the Masai, and thereby to remedy the present overstocking of the Reserves. The total cost was estimated at £20,000, including the working capital of £62,000; of this amount £30,000 was sought from the Fund as a free grant and £62,000 as a loan free interest for ten years. The Colonial Development Advisory Committee recommended a free grant of £20,000 only, or, in the alternative, grants of interest of exceeding £20,000 in all, upon the necessary capital sum if it could be provided from sources other than the Fund. This offer was conveyed to the Kenya Government, but the Government, in view of the financial position, did not feel justified in accepting the liabilities involved.

In November, 1931, the Governor submitted an application for capital grants from the fund totalling £140,000 for road construction and improvement in the Colony, £80,000 being for roads in Native areas. After reference to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, it was suggested to the Governor that a revised programme should be drawn up on a less ambitious scale, fulfilling certain prescribed conditions.

The Colonial Development Advisory Committee were invited in November, 1931, to consider an application for assistance in financing a three-year programme of experimental work at the Livestock Research Institute at Nairova. The prosecution of these researches is regarded as of first-rate importance in the interests of Native development. The application, drawn up on the Colonial Office, was based upon the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Economic Advisory Council and was endorsed by the Colonial Government. The total cost of the three-year programme was estimated at £6,500, towards which a grant of £2,500 was sought from the Colonial Development Fund to pay the salaries and expenses of the research workers in charge of the Institute. The Colonial Development Advisory Committee recommended that the grant should be made, and their recommendation has been approved by His Majesty's Government."

TANGANYIKA TRADE CONDITIONS.

Carries the bright spot.

RECENTLY we reviewed the trade reports of Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar for 1931. Now the Report of the Tanganyika Comptroller of Customs has come to hand, and, as was to be anticipated, it dwells on the serious plight of the sisal industry, which last year contributed 43% of the money value of the Territory's domestic exports. In 1931 the price in London fell as low as £12 a ton, and after rising temporarily to £18 5s. closed at about £15. Nevertheless the production was a record—55,030 tons, or 50% in excess of 1930; the value, however, fell from £1,172,315 to £707,172. Working costs have been cut to the bone, but a c.i.f. price of a margin of profit, £20 a ton, is necessary to give planters a margin of profit. So far only a few estates have succeeded in effecting reductions in costs can at present selling prices give no return on capital and provide nothing for depreciation or replanting.

On the other hand, in a report which has to record almost unbroken depression, it is good to be reminded that price reduction was not serious in respect of the higher grade Arabica coffee, and that the crop prospects for 1932 are very satisfactory for plantation arabica and the Native-grown robusta. Coffee comes second to sisal in value in the Territory's exports, with a 5% against 43% in other commodity receipts. Double figures for 1931, no other commodity reached the high jump, 10,000 tons and more. Native produce was badly hit by the slump, 10,000 tons and more, cotton especially suffering, and groundnuts falling from 17,333 tons in 1930 to 2000 tons in 1931. Prices were

so low that there was no inducement for Natives to bring their crop to market, and they used most of it as food or made oil of it for lubricating and lighting purposes.

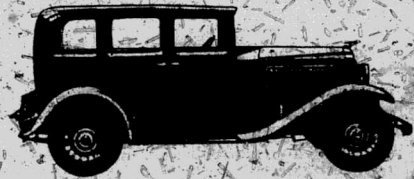
Opportunities in Beeswax.

It is curious to note the "reaction" of beeswax to the bad trading conditions. The export rose sharply from 3,773 cwt. to 12,143 cwt. and the value from £20,207 to £47,010. Thus the Native, hit by the partial failure of his cash crops, turned with considerable enterprise to exploiting the little insect which is not affected by man's market. The main marketing for its own ends. If the price in the United Kingdom areas could be induced to rise to the level of the "Tabora wax" their reward would be as great as apparently the Natives of the Northern Province can find their cash crops sufficient, for in spite of the number of hives to be seen on Kilimanjaro and in the Usambará Mountains, very little beeswax for export comes from those areas.

Domestic exports fell 37.6% from £2,635,974 in 1931 to £1,645,281 in 1932, in spite of the fact that in quantity sisal, sisim, beeswax, tobacco, gum, copal, and gold showed satisfactory increases. Imports showed a reduction of 37.3% from £3,085,609 to £2,495,596. The Government's share of the United Kingdom 30.4% of the total, and from the British Empire was 18.9% of the total, and from the United Kingdom 30.4% of this. Government imports accounted for 16.8%, so that really the U.K. can be credited with only 10.6% of the total percentage and the rest of the Empire 22.5%, leaving the foreign imports at 41.3%, of which Japan claimed 10.7%.

"We should be justified in saying to the U.S.A.: By your own actions you have made payment in gold practically impossible and so altered the basis of our contracts. We are determined to live up to the spirit of the fact that we received from our debtors we will pass on to you as regards the balance we will open a credit each year for that sum which you can draw upon during the year for the purchase of British goods and services."—Sir John Sandeman Allen, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, addressing the Advertising Convention in Liverpool.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Tanganyika's mineral output for April is returned at £22,883.

A three-year-old giraffe from Kenya has reached the Belle Vue Zoo, Manchester.

Another payable reef is reported to have been discovered on the Kakamega goldfield.

Tanganyika's sisal output during April and May totalled 3,997 tons and 3,723 tons respectively.

The export of sisal from Kenya during March totalled 1,200 tons, of which 536 tons were shipped to Great Britain, 272 tons to Belgium, and 396 tons to Holland.

The Saba Saba Estate at Fort Hall, covering over 7,000 acres, was recently sold at auction for £3,000. The buyer was the mortgagee, who was the only bidder at the sale.

Governors of provinces in the Belgian Congo have been authorised to issue permits, which cost 5,000 frs. and are valid for a year in a specified district, to shoot elephants.

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for the first three months of this year is returned at £565,876 compared with £100,838 in the corresponding period of last year.

Totaquin, which in addition to quinine contains certain other cinchona alkaloids valuable in the prevention of malaria, is to be put on sale shortly in the post offices and chemists' stores in Northern Rhodesia.

Several new stores are reported to be under construction in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, but elsewhere in the Protectorate the building trade is quiet. Crops generally are fairly promising and very good rains have fallen.

The Kenya Government has intimated its willingness to investigate the existing system of alienation of Crown Lands, particularly in townships, but does not hold out hope of any inquiry until after the report of the Land Commission.

During the first quarter of 1932 seventy-three home-born and forty-one South African born British subjects entered Northern Rhodesia out of a total of 150 immigrants, amongst whom were eighteen Americans and eleven South African Dutch.

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co. Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 12% on the Preference shares, making 10% for the year 1931, together with a dividend of 2% for the half-year ended June 30, 1932. The final dividend on the Ordinary shares is again 2%, making 15% for the year.

The trade imports of Tanganyika in the first two months of this year totalled £267,283 compared with £366,013 in January-February of 1931, but the share of the United Kingdom was up from 27% to 31%. The domestic exports were valued at £261,827 or 11.54% less than in the corresponding period of last year.

The directors of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, which has East African commercial interests, announce that they cannot consider the payment of the "A" Preference dividend for the current half-year until they have received the accounts of the United Africa Company for the year ended April 30.

Northern Rhodesia's imports in the last month for which statistics have been made available were £1,000,000 against £437,068 during the previous month. The imports of the country for the first three months of last year aggregated £4,859,000 against £4,055,544 in the first eleven months of 1930, thus showing an increase of 19.8%. Exports, at £1,076,107, were 32.9% up.

The import duty on coffee entering Italian Somaliland has been reduced from 120 lire to 100 lire per hundred kilos. The duty on mburu, which was 120 lire per hundred kilos, has been abolished. The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa last year directed the attention of the Government to the great increase which had taken place in the duties, and the present reduction is the result of those representations.

The Imperial Institute has carried out tests of local wood charcoal for the Conservator of Forests of Kenya to ascertain its suitability for motor fuel purposes. One of the four woods used proved suitable for use in portable producer-gas plants, but a mixture was the best charcoal for motor use. All gave good starting, power and flexibility, and the comparative costs over 100 miles worked out at 16s. for petrol and 2s. 4d. for charcoal.

A recent addition to the Blantyre Memorial to David Livingstone is a faded and tattered overcoat used by the explorer on his last journey up the Rovuma River, and bartered by the explorer with a chief named Matobz. In 1877 Bishop Chumby Maples acquired it from the chief, and later presented it to Charterhouse School, where it has remained for forty years. The School has now kindly presented the garment to the Blantyre Memorial.

The whole of the output of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia will henceforth be refined in this country at a plant to be erected in Prescot, Lancashire, by a new company known as British Copper Refiners, Ltd. The refinery will be the only works of its kind in Great Britain, will be in operation about the end of the year, and will have an initial capacity of 1,000 tons weekly. Hitherto Northern Rhodesian copper has been treated in the U.S.A.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

THERE was a slow demand at the auction for most descriptions, but about steady prices were realised for the small portion sold.

Kenya—
 "A" sizes 76s. 6d. to 86s. 6d.
 "B" sizes 59s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.
 "C" sizes 50s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.
 Peaberry 77s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.
 Pale, brown and ungraded 43s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.

Uganda—
 "A" sizes, palish green 62s. 6d.
 Pale, faded and ungraded 55s. 6d.
 "B" sizes 50s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.

Malawi—
 London cleaned—
 First size, brownish green 53s. 6d.
 Second size 45s. 6d.
 Third size 35s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.
 Peaberry 48s. 6d.

Swaziland—
 "A" sizes 73s. 6d.
 "B" sizes 66s. 6d.
 "C" sizes 50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.

Tanganyika—
Usahara—
 London cleaned—
 Second size 59s. 6d.
 Third size 53s. 6d.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—Slightly firmer, with East African quoted £16 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £11 7s. 6d. and £13 10s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 74d. per lb. and July-August shipments at 61d. (The comparative spot quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 6d. and 11d.)

Cocoa.—Rather lower at £13 per ton for fair sundried on a dull market.

Cotton.—There has been a moderate turnover in East African sorts of from 3d. to 5d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation last year was from 4d. to 6d.)

Cotton Seed.—Inactive, with East African nominally £4 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £4 10s. and £5 5s.)

Grossmanuts.—East African is firm but rather lower at £13 5s. per ton. (The comparative quotation last year was £11.)

Hides and Skins.—Mombasa heavyweights, second grade, 12 10s. upwards, were offered at 6d. per lb., and third grade at 3d. per lb., but there was little buying. Goatskins are very quiet and unchanged.

Maize.—Quietly steady, with East African flat yellow for June-July shipment on offer at 18s. 6d. per 480 lb. in bags.

Simsim.—Slightly lower at about £14 10s. per ton for white and/or yellow. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £13 and £13 10s.)

Sisal.—Better and steady, with East African No. 1 f.a.o. for June-August shipment quoted £13 5s. c.i.f., which shows an improvement of fully £1 on the week. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were £15 10s. and £15 10s.)

Sisal shipments from Progreso and Campeche, Mexico, during 1931 totalled 380,728 bales of approximately 400 lb. each. Of that amount the United States received 267,093 bales, France 60,029, the U.K. 16,013, Sweden 13,506, Soviet Russia 3,266, and Germany 4,355 bales. America thus took approximately 70% of the total, France 16%, and the United Kingdom 4%.

Tea.—270 packages of Nyasaland tea realised an average of 1-86d. per lb. last week. (The comparative quotations in 1931 and 1930 were 51d. and 11d.)

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following detailed information of rainfall in East Africa for the week ended June 7: Eldama, 0.41 inch; Fort Hall, 1.70; Kabete, 0.70; Kericho, 1.33; Kiambu, 1.15; Kilifi, 1.54; Kipkaren, 0.53; Kony, 1.13; Limuru, 1.06; Lumbwa, 3.30; Malindi, 3.10; Meru, 0.81; Mombasa, 0.66; Mombasa, 1.00; Nairobi, 1.24; Njoro, 0.53; Songhor, 0.84; Kampala, 0.30 inch.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

"Matiana" left Port Said homewards, June 16.
 "Mantola" left Port Said homewards, June 22.
 "Mashoba" left Port Said homewards, June 22.
 "Kenya" left Southampton for Durban, June 21.
 "Karatola" arrived Bombay, June 18.
 "Khandalla" left Lourenço Marques for Durban, June 21.
 "Khandalla" left Durban for Bombay, June 21.

AFRICA.

"Hesione" left Aden homewards, June 15.
 "Historian" left Aden homewards, June 16.
 "City of Salford" leaves Birkenhead for East Africa, June 25.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Nieuwkerk" passed Dakar for East Africa, June 13.
 "Nijkerk" left Port Said homewards, June 13.
 "Heenskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, June 13.
 "Springfontein" left Aden outwards, June 13.
 "Amstelkerk" left Hamburg for East Africa, June 18.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" arrived Zanzibar outwards, June 13.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles outwards, June 13.
 "Explorateur Grandier" arrived Marseilles, June 18.
 "Jean Laborde" left Mombasa homewards, June 13.
 "General Duchesne" left Tamatave homewards, June 15.

CASTLE.

"Dunluce Castle" arrived Southampton, June 15.
 "Llandaff Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, June 18.
 "Langibby Castle" left London for East Africa, June 16.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, June 18.
 "Dunluce Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira, June 20.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

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

June 23 per s.s. "Camorin."
 "30" per s.s. "Kampha"
 July 4 per French steamer (Dar es Salaam and Lindi only).
 "7" per s.s. "Chitrak."
 "14" per s.s. "Malwa."

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 are expected on June 24 by the s.s. "Matiana" on June 25 by the s.s. "Narkunda," on July 2 by the s.s. "Jean Laborde," and on July 9 by the s.s. "Wangoni."

This week's air mail was delivered in London on Monday morning. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. each Wednesday.

George A. Tyson, F.S.L.

Land, Estate & Managing Agent.

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| Bukoba | Moshi |
| Dar es Salaam | Mwanza |
| Eldoret | Nairobi |
| Jinja | Nairobi |
| Kampala | Nanyuki (Agency) |
| Kisumu | Nyeri |
| Kitale | Tabora |
| Lindi | Tanga |
| Mombasa | Zanzibar |

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COMPLETE KIT | £5-18-7 |
| Nov. 1930. "Short Wave Tester,"
COMPLETE KIT | £4-8-10 |
| "POPULAR WIRELESS"
Feb. 1931. "Comet Three,"
COMPLETE KIT | £3-19-7 |
| "WIRELESS MAGAZINE"
Dec. 1930. "Reyness Hyndyngs,"
COMPLETE KIT | £7-16-10 |
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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Ubena," which arrived in Southampton on Wednesday, June 16, brought the following passengers from East Africa to:

- Genoa.**
 Miss H. Backlund
 Mrs. I. Browning
 Mr. L. Caldwell
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Carberry
 Miss L. Coverdale
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Croci
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Davis
 Miss K. Eber
 Mr. W. Frith
 Miss M. Garize
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Greig
 Mrs. G. Goddetrov
 Mr. Harold Grogan
 Mr. F. Hamilton-Gordon
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Helme
 Major C. Hooper
 Mr. A. Karimjee
 Miss Z. Karimjee
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Kapatrakos
 Mr. G. Kirsten
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Lindskey
 Mr. F. Mackler
 Mr. W. Mettler
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Monckton
 Mr. E. Mulezhi-Morgan
 Mr. C. Motton
 Mrs. E. Pavdasky
 Miss K. Ranniger
 Mr. Hubert Rose
 Mr. & Mrs. V. Sauerhman
 Mr. T. E. Sachak
 Mr. Otto Vorlop
 Miss H. Willis
 Mr. & Mrs. Wolff
 Mr. M. Zylka
- Rotterdam.**
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Houtart
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Leberton
 Mr. & Mrs. A.
 van den Steen
- Marseilles.**
 Mrs. F. Allegrini
 Mr. G. Baudet
 The Rev. Dr. A. D. Dubart
 Miss M. Greenwood
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Hoste
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Partridge
 Mrs. N. Perreau
 Mrs. R. Sauvage
- Hamburg.**
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Bohm
- Mr. & Mrs. Carlos de Faria
 Mr. E. Dormeyer
 Mr. W. Drews
 Mr. K. Eifelt
 Mrs. D. Heinsom
 Mr. K. Kaekreuth
 Mrs. E. Knoll
 Mr. Schneider
 Mr. G. Schutkus
- Southampton.**
 Mrs. M. Adshhead
 Mrs. D. Allen
 Mr. E. Barker
 Mrs. A. D. Barling
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Bellinge
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Broatch
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Boby
 Miss C. Channing
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Cairns
 Mr. D. Davidson
 Miss C. E. G. G. G.
 Miss E. Gozzini
 Mrs. E. Henderson
 Miss A. Herwick
 Miss W. Joice
 Miss L. Jones
 Mrs. C. Lamond
 Mr. V. Latham-Sharp
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Lewis
 Mrs. M. Mackler
 Mrs. J. Marshall
 Mr. W. Millar
 Mr. L. Nicholson
 Mrs. B. d'Ollier
 Mr. R. Pedley
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Pickard
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Progger
 Miss A. Rawlins
 Mr. C. Rennels
 Miss E. Renne
 Mrs. O. Rich
 Miss M. de Robeck
 Mrs. E. Roberts
 Miss E. Roberts
 Capt. & Mrs. T. Rogers
 Mrs. M. Rushton
 Mrs. V. Searle
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Smart
 Mrs. D. Turner
 Mr. A. Wedderburn
 Mrs. E. Widgery
 Mrs. E. Wilson
 Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. Woods
 Mr. H. Wynne

- Mr. L. Burton
 Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Butler
 Mrs. Cashmore
 Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Chesire
 Mr. K. H. Collier
 *Lady Edinger
 Mr. W. Duple
 Mr. L. H. Durham
 *Capt. & Mrs. G. Durlachet
 Mr. S. M. Fortt
 Mr. G. G. G.
 Mrs. G. G.
 Mr. T. S. Gale
 Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Gill
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Green
 Mr. J. Harabin
 *Capt. & Mrs. Tibbotson
 Mr. L. O. Johns
 Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Kennedy
 Mr. S. T. Kelson
 Miss King
 *General Lewin
 *Mr. W. H. Lewis
 Mrs. A. Main
 Miss Markham
 *Mrs. M. Maxwell
- Sir G. Moneriffe
 Mr. J. Morrison
 Mrs. M. Moses
 Miss O. Nuttall
 *Mrs. E. M. Persee
 Mr. R. F. Bickwell
 *Major L. Renton
 Major & Mrs. Reynard
 Mr. A. A. Saul
 Miss J. Scott
 Mr. C. J. Scott
 Mr. W. P. Shields
 Mrs. Sinden
 Mrs. Cleburne Smith
 Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Stephens
 Dr. C. E. Taylor
 Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Tiffin
 Mr. L. G. Fremaine
 Mrs. Tawell
 Miss T. Uttley
 Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Walmley
 Mrs. D. Wardle
 Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Wood
 Mrs. E. Woolman
 Mr. G. Woodgate
- Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Llangibby Castle," which left London for East Africa on June 16, carries the following passengers for:

- London.**
 Mr. & Mrs. H. F. White
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Wotton
- Tanga.**
 Mr. T. V. Greenwood
 *Mr. J. W. Hutchison
 *Mr. & Mrs. H. I. Oakes
- Zanzibar.**
 *Mr. W. W. Callander
- Dar es Salaam.**
 Mr. W. T. E. Acock
 *Mrs. W. Birkbeck
 *Miss Birkbeck
 *Mr. & Mrs. Bond
 *Master Bond
 *Mr. & Mrs. F. Bullock
 *Mr. P. G. Davis
 Mr. A. W. Denner
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 Master A. Park Noble
 Master K. Park Noble
 Miss L. E. Pope
 Lt.-Cdr. G. H. S. Suhvan
 *Mrs. R. Seeger
 *Mr. & Mrs. D. Bagster
 Wilson
- Beira.**
 Miss R. Scaly Allin
- Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
 Passengers marked † join at Port Said.
 Passengers marked ‡ join at Genoa.

The s.s. "Madura" has brought the following home from East African passengers from:

- Dar es Salaam.**
 Mr. J. Brown
 Mr. J. Byrne
 *Mr. F. Candish
 Mr. D. Fletcher
 Mr. W. Goodson
 Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Harris
 Mrs. J. Hetherington
 Miss A. Hicks
 Mr. C. J. Hodgson
 Mr. H. Moore
 Mrs. H. Pollack
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Pousonby
 Mr. E. Ramos
 Mr. A. Sergeant
 Commander Shatpe
 Mr. V. J. Stafford
 *Mr. & Mrs. E. Thompson
- Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Willocks
- Tanga.**
 Mrs. Allen
 Mr. F. G. Coppin
 Mr. & Mrs. A. J. James
 Mr. R. P. Nicholls
 *Mr. Teare
- Zanzibar.**
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It is a powerful analgesic, acting by penetrating the tissues.

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It is a powerful analgesic, acting by penetrating the tissues.

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LINDA THE HAIR



Apply 1/2 oz. (containing 1/2 oz. of each) to the scalp. Apply Cream for sunny weather. In 1/2, 1/2 and 2/3 oz. bottles of all chemists, druggists and stores.

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- Motor cycles
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- Concrete mixers
- Plantation Impts.
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- Coffee machinery
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- Cyder
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- Tractors
- Disinfectants
- Perforated metal
- Tins, alloys of steel
- Excavating mchery
- Crockery
- Tropical cases
- Fencing materials
- Furnace
- Galvan. Iron Sheets
- Eyeglasses
- Tires
- Golf Clubs
- Machinery
- Wire, telegraph
- Gramophones
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- Household crockery
- Baths
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