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Eastern Africa To-day

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THE CLEAN WEEDING OF COFFEE.

IN view of the following extracts of East African coffee comment, on the policy of clean weeding, it is submitted that by far the best method of controlling the coffee plantations, which have hitherto been unable to combat chlorosis, declare that thus far no other method has been found to destroy the weeds which, after repeated trials, have been found to make the soil fertile, is to burn them down. While in East Africa the weeds have been found to be frank, open-growing, and easily eradicated, in Central America they are often thick, dense, and difficult to eradicate. In East Africa, the most effective method is to completely clear the ground around the coffee plants, so that nothing remains but the coffee itself. This is done by cutting the weeds down to the surface and then burning them. The result is that the coffee plants are completely cleared, and the ground is left bare, which is the best way to grow coffee.

Another method is to plant some plants which will not interfere with the coffee, such as maize, beans, or other small plants, which will grow well even in the shade of the coffee trees. This method is also good, as it helps to keep the soil moist and prevents it from drying out.

The Entomologist's Works.

Eighty-sixty-four generally favourable pest *Thysanococcidae* should be well protected from the sun, as the heat kills them. If shade is restored, the plants will be preserved and the pest will not be able to live on the soil.

The Coffee Grower's Work.

The system of clean weeding of the coffee plots on the right bank of Lake Victoria, together with the general care and tilling of the coffee seedlings, appears to give the best results possible to this disease. *Rhizoctonia solani* and other weeds should be allowed to grow to cover the soil for most of the year. Care must be taken to plant a layer of a heavy mulch of dried leaves from the neighbouring forests applied to the soil.

Finally, the Agricultural Chemist's Work.

At this point let me add a few words in conclusion. If the coffee plants are not well fed, it is humanly impossible for them to withstand disease. Love, care, and attention are the foundations of all success. I would like to thank the agriculturists of the world for their valuable contributions to the coffee industry.

The Coffee Grower's work is two-fold. The first is shading the soil and protecting it from rainfall. The second is to keep the life of the soil as full and varied as possible while growing the coffee trees.

These methods are the best for the most dangerous coffee crops, such as the Native *Arabica* and *Typica*, which grow thickly in the fields and dry up when the first rains come. On the Rhodesian coffee plantations, where the coffee is planted in rows 12 inches apart, the ground between the rows is allowed to allow ordinary weeds to grow, and these are cut off for three months at a time. This is a great benefit for the coffee plants, as the ground between the rows is not cultivated, leaving the coffee plants to grow.

It will be noted that holding coffee off the ground is a good idea, as the plants are not exposed to the sun, and the various grasses which are kept down are the most useful for coffee production, and the latter remains at a temperature which is better suited along contour lines to stop waste. This is not a success in coffee cultivation, as it does not impoverish the soil.

With this issue "East Africa" begins the fifth year of its existence.

EAST AFRICA

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

Some Extracts from the Home Press.

AND instances of Tanganyikas who will doubtless meet the Prince on their arrival.—Captain H. A. M. Macpherson, of a reading provincial paper, writes:

"I am privileged to read in one London paper that the Prince intends to get his sport out of Africa, and that he will do so by hunting whither he is in Africa in the most famous way to go at golf."

"The Prince will be brought into contact with some black communities which are doing some remarkable and great work of Empire development. I hope that their welcome will equal my own. Will he not be glad to see any of those that are now possessed by God's spirit?—*The Observer*, London.

"A hundred thousand single-handed soldiers with despatch and women who wear tails like horses, and men who are men who will swarm over the continent and slay the great beast to death, and bring to the world the rarest and elusive creature of all—such animals six have been killed by African hunters since the 'federal' court of Zanzibar.—These are some of the prodigies that the Prince will witness in East Africa."—*Evening Standard*, London.

"It is curious, perhaps, that both the Prince and the Duke of Gloucester are reasonably well known after during their last African tour the Duke had not so much to do with the game of the Natives as others. As it is, he has two lions, a lioness, a leopard, and a kudu. The Kudu comes from the forests of the Bush Clark, a wild animal, and the mountain lion which this Prince will hunt certainly will add tenacity to his royal character."—*Standard*, London.

"OUR native produce and ivory were sent to Kenya Colony to-day. The produce of both timber and cattle take pride of place in value of several million pounds. This is a large sum, and an increasing amount of trade will no doubt swell the increasing value of our Colony."—A handily and

"skilfully written article in the *Colonial Times* of Nairobi, giving a brief account of our native products."

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SIMBA - THE MARTIN JOHNSON FILM.**Its Strength and Weaknesses.**

A Simba, a film taken by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, which is now being shown at the Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, can be confidently recommended to any of our readers who can find an opportunity of seeing it. To me it is to deprive oneself of a real pleasure, for the photography is of a very high standard throughout.

On two items in particular the makers of the film deserve especial praise - namely, the wonderful pictorial record of a troop of lions unaware of the presence of man; the picture of a gerenuk feeding, and the extraordinary slow motion pictures of galloping giraffes.

Lions, Gerenuk, and Elephants.

No fewer than fourteen lions are shown at one time, entirely undisturbed; they are engaged in their own concerns; some yawning, some stretching themselves, some gazing unseeingly towards the camera, some playing to a zebra, and a couple of them rolling each other over like two Airedale pups at play. Such a lion picture has never before been shown, and we very much doubt whether many white men have at any time witnessed the incidents in lion life which these two American cinematographers have not merely seen but preserved for the enjoyment of others.

Has the gerenuk been filmed before? We think not. We see it standing on its hind legs, holding with its two front legs to the branches of a good-sized tree, and stretching up its long neck to feed on the higher branches. It is an unforgettable sight, as is the quaint, slow motion gait of giraffe.

The crocodile pictures are poor, but not better than those of the Semliki crocs, taken by Mr. Cherry Kearton, while the three flashlight studies of lions approaching a zebra kill are strongly reminiscent of Major Hugmore's record of the same kind. To the numerous elephant pictures a youthful interest is lent by the antics of a newly-born youngster, whose behaviour undoubtedly appeals strongly to the audience. The stampeding of the herd before a bush fire is graphically portrayed, and one big bull in particular is shown posing madly before the cameras for a whole batch of pictures, seemingly to confront him. He approaches headlong to be filmed by Mr. Johnson, his path barred, as does to the right only to find Mrs. Johnson engaged in the same pursuit, and even when he sheer off in another direction, it is to give an excellent opportunity to a Native who has been trained to work a third machine.

Comparisons.

That shows how lavishly equipped the two Americans have been for their task upon which the pioneers and best British exponents of African big game cinematography have, some of us know, been forced to embark with ludicrously inadequate equipment. "Simba" but serves to emphasise the excellence of their achievements. Despite the three-as-it-looks-camera, this film does not seem to have approached as close to elephants as did Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes, whose wildbeest still remain uncoupled.

Pretty close to the elephants aren't they? I quizzed a man who had evidently never seen Mr. Max Maxwell's wonderful, minute study of the great beasts. What he said done with a little coaxing, is reproduced by the author and is being kept to remain so.

Some years ago Max Maxwell went to Africa, and took with him the best camera equipment

and Mrs. Johnson's more realistic presentation of the hunting by Lumbwa warriors, or cattle-raiding lions, gives the title to this film, the first half of which however, has nothing to do with lions, while the last quarter has not even anything to do with Africa! We heard some months ago from an American source which should have been well informed that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had brought back to New York some 200,000 feet of film from Africa. Why then should it be necessary to show a succession of views of the South Seas? They merely said the impression of being "ups-and-downs" make the picture last two and a half hours.

Poor Editing.

Unless the film had started that was the case, we should have admitted Mr. Johnson of part or parcel in the editing, for it is unworthy of a picture which is so good in many respects that its failures are the more noticeable. Mr. Johnson ought to know that "cold" and "Mombassa" are incorrectly spelt; that the country in which most of his African work has been done should be shown on the map as Kenya, not as British East Africa; that to speak of the king and the queen of the Lumbwa is, to use the vernacular, "pure bunk"; and that the grandiloquent statement that "Livingstone, Stanley, Du Chaillu, Stanley, Rainey, and Roosevelt" have wrought wonders in Africa, and are now followed by the Johnsons, is hysterical nonsense which insults the intelligence, even of the usual cinema audience. For American consumption such flimflam is apparently acceptable, though it might at least have been omitted from the British edition of a film which by the way is grossly misdescribed as "the most remarkable African expedition." There are numerous other imperfections which might advantageously have been suppressed.

But despite the poor editing, "Simba" is distinctly a picture to see.

MR. F. RATCLIFFE HOLMES ON "SIMBA."**Congratulations and Some Comments.**

The methods employed in obtaining some wild life pictures and those used in foisting the "coolerest" article upon a credulous public have in the past been such as to induce anyone with the least knowledge of the subject with the greatest suspicion of any similar production emanating from America. It is therefore only fair to say at once that "Simba" is technically not in the same category as the picture which was made by running down animals with a car and leaving the landscape streaked with others which had been wounded in order that "close-ups" might be made. Neither should it be mentioned in the same breath with another monstrosity which contained nothing more wonderful than a long monkey, a few half-starved and captive carnivores, and a herd of trained working elephants, yet which by means of a million dollar publicity campaign, was booked to the skies as the best ever.

This notice of the film was written by Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes after our own critic had seen it, and set up a date, and we published without any alteration, his high-pitched Kilimanjaro and "coolerest" African animals some of the best African animals ever to be seen, and settle his opinions and considerations on one statement only, that Mr. Holmes need not be angry if he supposes that the Johnsons are guilty of the malice of editing and titling. Apparently because the date arrangement that the editing was done by two persons, although one was Martin Johnson,

Marvelous Lion Pictures.

One of the best faults, especially at so common to any American effort to take pictures of personal accomplishment, which is so well described by their own taste and eloquent expression of value, but it is an honest picture, and in many ways the most wonderful of its kind, which has yet been made or ever will be, so realistic with the magnificence of that series of lion strokes from which the film takes its name, and which overwhelm them invariably. A film made by daylight has been the ardent desire of every one of the Little Band of young photographers from the day of Paul Rainey onwards, and at last the Johnsons have succeeded in doing it in a way which, for one, would not have imagined possible. The series of pictures depicting lions in groups of a dozen or so, quite naturalistic, the camera is a triumph, marred only by the silly suggestion in the form of a closing of the Johnsons' question in the long grass that these studies were obtained in that way.

The scenes which should band all roundwards, harrying us weaged long with their spear, are scarcely less admirable than expression which can also be said for that in which a lion charges the camera through a world to be over-generous. Mr. Johnson to international credit in the persons who actually provides insurance with his efforts.

Taken with a Long Focus Lens.

Some of these short pictures I seem to have seen before, but here again it must be conceded that a more difficult and really dangerous task has been performed in such a way that people who have never seen lions outside a zoo will get more realization of what they are really like in their natural surroundings.

The pictures of zebra, eland, oryx, and wild boar at water holes, though done with care, long focus lens, thoroughly natural, and rather the best, whilst the picturisation of cattle at water, made with a slow motion camera, is of exceptional interest, and certainly the only instance which this most difficult job has been successfully accomplished.

Ever more to my personal liking is the brief glimpse of that comparatively rare animal, the gerenuk. This is, I think, the first instance in which the animal has been filmed, and the result is enormously increased in value and interest, as it shows great grace and form, as well as legs, pluming its fore feet secretly in a kind of feeding area height which is quite unique. It is a picture of true zoological value, and nothing else could do. Nature seems to have given the best gifts to man like a hand.

Congratulations and Anticlimax.

A pictorial record of the wild African savannah must be recorded in high esteem, as far as the actual making of the records are concerned, and the Maran Johnsons invests them with distinction.

The possibly tank paradesque was excellent, and one could easily overlook the action of things. The editors have done a good job in the close-ups depicting Mr. Maran Johnson's number of apes, and the way he is holding them, leaping over angry lions with complete indifference. This, I suppose, is the best close-up calculated to find, as the lions flappers and make the lioness run cold. If they are running cold, they will have to admit that they are not hot. As for the fortunates she is chasing, the lions, and the Johnsons themselves are equally good at the art of editing and telling, which is something

more difficult, and which is the real secret of success in any kind of picture taking, and which is the secret of the Maran Johnsons' success.

A Puffin Aspect.

There is a new bird in the world of the Maran Johnsons, which is not in the old. It is a puffin, and the editor has done a good job in getting it into the picture, and the whole thing is a good example of the way in which the Maran Johnsons have got into the business of picture taking. The puffin is a bird which has a very bad reputation, and which is not often seen in the wild, but the Maran Johnsons have got it into the picture, and which is a good example of the way in which the Maran Johnsons have got into the business of picture taking.

REVISED RAILWAY RATES ON SISAL.

Official Opening of Trans-Mozambique Railway.

The official opening of the Trans-Mozambique Railway took place on September 18th, 1928, at the station of Vila Franca de Xira, in Portugal, and the ceremony was attended by the Portuguese Minister of Communications, Dr. Joaquim da Cunha, and other officials.

LAND IN THE MBOSI AREA.

Assignment of the 2,000 acres of Mombasa.

The assignment of the 2,000 acres of Mombasa, which had been held by the British Government, was made on September 18th, 1928, to the Trans-Mozambique Railway Company, and the ceremony was attended by the Portuguese Minister of Communications, Dr. Joaquim da Cunha, and other officials.

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East Africa in the Press

ITALY'S ARRANGEMENT WITH ABYSSINIA.

The Addis Ababa correspondent of *The Times* reports that the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Italy and Abyssinia signed on August 21 is for a duration of twenty years from the date of ratification, and provides for perpetual peace and friendship between the two Powers, who mutually undertake to do nothing which might in any way be detrimental to the interests or to the independence of Mr. Haile Selassie. In the case of differences which cannot be solved in the usual manner, recourse will be had to arbitration, and in no case to arms. This provision applies to all matters without any reservation.

At the same time an agreement has been made between Italy and Abyssinia creating a port to Abyssinia on the Red sea. At present Abyssinia has no port, as it is surrounded seawards by British, Italian, and French possessions. The main channel of communication between Abyssinia and the outside world is the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, which is connected with Addis Ababa by the broad Ethiopian railway. For many years past this lack of a port has been deeply felt by the Abyssinians, especially those who have studied the history of their country, and are aware that at one time Abyssinia possessed a substantial seaport.

Italy now leases to Abyssinia for 130 years a piece of land in or near the port of Assab, in Eritrea, on which a jetty or wharf can be built. The other side is to be selected by a Commission, but it is understood that it will be either 6,000 square metres at Assab itself, or 30,000 square metres about two miles away from the present Italian port. The Abyssinian Government will have control of the area so leased, and will collect the taxes on the exports and imports, without interference from the Italian authorities.

It is further provided that Italy will build a road from Assab to the Abyssinian frontier, and that Abyssinia will build a road from the frontier to the town of Dessie. Goods destined for the Abyssinian Government will be free of all dues, not only as regards the port, but also with regard to Assab on the road. It is, however, provided that the arrangement is subject to the requirements of existing international agreements, and thus there will be no question of the port being used for the unrestricted importation of arms, contrary to the provisions of existing international agreements.

It is as yet early to predict the consequences of this agreement. In Abyssinia it is not unknown for an agreement of this kind to be made, and there nothing further to happen. It is, however, a proper road connecting Dessie and the sea will bring the rich Abyssinian province of Wallo will be at once opened up. It is probable that such a road will be run in another part of the north of Abyssinia, with which at the present time communication is very difficult. Should the road stop at Dessie, it is anticipated that the trade which passes through Adis Ababa and Djibouti will be greatly increased. Should, however, Abyssinia decide to make Addis Ababa its capital by a proper motor road, the Assab route may in time become a serious competitor of the Djibouti railway.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN KENYA.

It has been known for some time that the private conferences between representatives of the European and Indian races in Kenya had succeeded in laying down the bases of a better understanding on the matter, of which there has been wide divergence of opinion in the past. The Europeans who took part in these conferences were Messrs. T. A. Wood, Mr. C. Mitchell, A. C. Tamhini, G. Tysoe, and Mr. C. C. Collier, the first three of whom have served as unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Nairobi *Times* now states that the elected members of that Council consider unsuitable the proposals as provisionally adopted, which it summarises as follows:

(1) Indians progressively to accept the principle of the predominance of European civilisation in the methods of administration in Kenya.

(2) The following distribution of seats was proposed for the Legislative Council:

White Highlands 2 Europeans, 2 Indians

Nairobi 4 seats 2 Europeans, 2 Indians

Mombasa 2 seats 2 Europeans, 2 Indians

Kiambu Open election for Europeans and Indians

India had to have any increase over the five seats until either the Colony got an elected Indian majority or all other parties or the Responsible Government is founded in Kenya. When that time arrives Indians shall be represented in the proportion of 3 to 5 in the Legislative Council.

(3) Indians to claim variation of this agreement by appeal outside the Colony. It would stand for five years, the first place and thereafter would be varied only by the free consent of two-thirds majority of the Legislative Council, constituted as above.

(4) Native and other members of either race for the Council to be excluded from members of that race.

(5) Elections to be conducted on a modified common register of voters, Indian voters to be subject to the following test: "Can read and write English or the possession of property of not less than £500 in value."

(6) Indians to adopt the exclusive rights of Europeans to own land in the white highlands, but ask for their compensation.

(7) Indians to receive Government help in developing land which already assigned to them.

Further news on the matter will be awaited with great interest.

THE COMPLEXITY OF MOMBASA.

PERHAPS no other town in the whole of the African continent epitomises more clearly than Mombasa the extraordinary complexity and multiplicity and fundamental contradictions of Africa, says a writer to *The Irish Times*. He reveals, for instance, with disconcerting bluntness, Africa's prodigious mixture of races. Secretly, rage in the world exists which one does not meet there. I have seen white-gowned Arabs, naked negroes, turbanned Hindus, and Singalese, Chinese, Japanese, pale European business men, and heavy-bearded Dutch soldiers from the highlands, ride daily in its hot, dusty streets. Barbarism and civilisation, highly-organised religions and degraded fetishisms meet with subtle impact. And the same street you see a heavily-loaded motor-car, followed by rows of jackals, and a caravan drawn by a span of twelve shaggy black mares, the sides of the island steaming from the cinders and sweep the large steppes and narrow cañons. On the other, the well-wooded draws of inland, 200,000 acres, put in with crops of sugar from Bombay, Christians, Moslems, Moslems and temples, build hives in the huts under the palm trees, gags on camels, hails to frighten away evil spirits.

SOUTH AFRICA LOOKS TO THE NORTH.

The Johannesburg has recently sostained an interesting article in the name of a cultural East African student, J. B. S. M. A., a contributor African student, briefly stating his contribution to the discussion of the currency of the pound.

The problem of Rhodesia in their relation to the Union of South Africa has presented itself since the amalgamation of the colonies and the very short time elapsed since the time when it was either expedient to create a vast independent Central African Empire or a young State north of the Zambezi, slowly absorbing Southern Rhodesia and the contiguous territories, or the foundation of a Madisonian ¹⁶ party be one or other, and the ultimate result lies within the political discretion of the responsible statesmen of to-day.

Amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia must necessarily postpone the unification of the two territories, and in the ordinary course of events Northern Rhodesia and its Government would be absorbed in the larger State. Southern Rhodesia would come within close touch of the political and economic life of the Union, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that within a measurable period it would in some way interest from the Union. The accession of such a vast area of territory would inevitably lead to sympathetic political relations and place the South African Party numerically in a strong position while affording the national aims of the country a legitimate scope.

The next alternative is federation, and it is here that South Africa in its own interests must deeply concern itself. The federation of Northern Rhodesia with the Central African State would ~~not~~ result in the immediate creation of a powerful central British-speaking British State, self-governing, self-defended, and self-covering, and instead of the Natives constituting a natural and solid boundary it would become an impregnable political barrier between the Union of South Africa and the new British Central African State. The immediate consequences are too difficult to visualize, but the tide of British domination would be definitely reflected to the new state. With the opening up of the mines and the development of the vast agricultural districts South Africa would lose a great opportunity which was a day of national development on the nominal lines of territorial and trade expansion. Southern Rhodesia would be obliged either to throw herself in with the Union or with this new State, and it is conceivable, especially if the railroads were built and the joining of the Bulawayo to Hobart Bay on the coast, that the new State would achieve a prosperity comparable with that of the Transvaal, that of South African and the dominions of Northern Rhodesia would only serve as a temporary political escape until the "day" which by handing over the "dienst" of the Transvaal to Southern Rhodesia coming under Broken Hill, the Southern Rhodesia and Central African States would merely the first step to an ultimate amalgamation of the absorption territories and the ultimate creation of a federated East African State, carrying with it Southern Rhodesia as a unit of the whole.

British Nationalism and racial Imperialism are the two weapons both calculated to cheat South Africa out of her rightful heritage, and it is the duty of the modish and popular parties to demand that this problem shall be laid out of the sight of the people, and that the Federal Union stand at a point of unbending stanchion between the Union of Africa to the borders of the Congo and the Far

reached by the rapidly developing portuguese and national states (Portuguese, India), and its force and influence could easily be applied to the furtherance of a greater South African Empire.

The problem has passed the stage of preliminary consideration, it has, in effect, almost arrived at the stage of final decision, but that service has yet to be done to the world, and it has yet the opportunity to express and let its views and seeking better opinion at this momentous juncture. Will she do or not? Is the prospect of an African Empire which is her birthright to be sold for a mess of potage, which bigoted party politics alone can offer in its place?

GERMANS COVET P.E.A.

Intervention in Portugal against the ~~new~~ ^{old} ~~new~~ ^{old} concessions granted to German companies operating in parts of Portuguese East Africa has not escaped the notice of German colonial interests, and the *Bergbauerszeitung* of Essen, puts forward the suggestion that Germany might step in that territory, the land and the colonies they have lost as a result of the War. The Portuguese says the newspaper in question, though unwilling to abandon their rights, would be content with a sovereignty which, by a careful wording of the terms of cession, would be practically independent. The writer urges that, apart from being extravagantly optimistic in his hopes, as the essence of franchise, far more than in any of the such a concession area, far more than in any of the present mandated territories, German planters and business men would be able to do exactly what they like without any interference from a foreign government. The present depopulation of the country on which he looks so longingly—due, he alleges, to semi-slavery for the South African gold mines—would cease and the Natives would stream back to "everywhere in East Africa the black labourers are already crowding back to the German plantations with extraordinary eagerness." He pleads for prompt consideration of the question.

Let him not be unduly elated. Portugal is not likely to accept the situation he proposes. That German planters and consumers are finding the terms of the *Fanganya* *Abidjan* Irksome has not been quite so frankly expressed in the German Press as the past, though longings for "the good old days" of the German régime—which was the antithesis of *Frusobespekte* often to be found. The idea and ideal of trusteeship must henceforth guide the African policy of all European States, and plans to conduct an anti-trusteeship policy in some more or less "out of the way" districts will never succeed. Germans, who are realists, must determine to accept that *audited*.

FLIMS SHOWN TO NATIVES.

Mr. Frank G. Moore, correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, writes:

While passing through Nyasaland last April I saw a German film introduced for Native education, and subsequently banned by the local authorities, including scenes showing natives sandbagging white men, while not being flogged by Native and Native, and with stolen whisky pursuing whiteлагards. The African Native has a limited intelligence—but that is the kind of thing he can understand.

PERSONALIA

Commander G. Miller has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery have returned to London from Switzerland.

Mr. W. Brook Upton left Nairobi last week en route for Kenya.

Mr. L. A. M. A. Reddeloh and his wife have returned to Dar es Salaam.

Miss Kinsler of Khamdin left London last week to return to Kenya.

Mr. C. B. Garnett, District Agricultural Officer, Kibera, is home on leave.

Mrs. R. A. Duncan, the well-known Nairobi business magnate, left Kenya last week.

Mr. F. W. Wakeford, Postmaster, Dar es Salaam, has left Tanganyika on transfer to Trinidad.

Captain Frank Freemantle, M.C., was recently married in Uganda to Mrs. Dorothy Murphy.

Mr. C. E. M. Swinton, Director of Game Preservation, in Tanganyika, is now back in Kilosa.

Miss Pamela Becker, sister of Lady Denman, is, we hear, to spend some time with her in Nairobi.

Mr. W. B. Gauseley has arrived in Uganda on his appointment as headmaster of the school of Natives.

Major A. T. Miller, of Edinboro, R.F.A., was recently married in Nairobi to Miss M. A. Little, date.

Mr. J. R. (Tom) Gulliford, Director of Education of Kenya, recently addressed the Derby Rotary Club.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lloyd-Davies, who joined the R.A.F. in 1914, is ex Royal Director of Salami.

Mr. W. G. Biggs Henry has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on his appointment as Chief Road Engineer.

Mr. G. D. Ball, who will be known to many of our older readers, left England last week on his return to Kenya.

Mr. B. N. Evers has arrived in Nairobi as Director of Public Works on his return from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. T. de G. Charles, who has been a political prisoner, was married recently at Nairobi to Miss Kathleen Mary Fox.

Mr. J. A. Simpkins, Senior Assistant Conservator of Land, has just resummed his post as Conservator of Land, Fort Portal, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. A. Nunn and B. E. L. Kiartown recently completed after twenty-one years in the service of the Smith Government.

Captain W. S. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., has been transferred from the Langasika Administrative Service to the Finance Department.

Miss H. Grey, Nursing Sister, has been transferred from the Langasika Territorial Hospital and is now stationed at Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. W. Studd, who has served with the Kenya Constabulary since 1914, left England for Kenya last week on his return from leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Stevenson, Q.M.R.E., M.C., of the Southern Rhodesian Royal Engineers, is returning to the Protectorate from leave.

Miss P. Bush, N.D., has arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as zoologist to the Chinese Research Department. She has been posted to Kibaha.

Mr. J. G. Nisbet, who has served for the past few years on the engineering staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has just retumed to the Colony.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Gibson, son well known to many of your readers, left England last week by the M.M.A. "Carnarvon Castle" for the Cape.

Dr. H. Vans R. Meakin, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, who was recently stationed at Kisumu, has left the territory on leave pending resignation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Dimes left England last week on their return from leave. Mr. Dimes has for long time past served as a Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. T. R. Gutter, for several years past a member of the divisional staff of the Public Works Department of Kenya, left Nairobi last week on his return to the Colony.

On his return to Tanganyika from leave Mr. W. H. M. Webster Agricultural Officer has been posted to the Wasasi district of the colony to conduct a re-surveying survey.

Captain Gorthy, R.A., has been appointed territorial representative for Uganda of the Aero Club of East Africa in place of Captain W. F. Anderson, resigned.

Mr. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Local Government Lands and Settlement in Uganda, has been appointed an *ex officio* member of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Congratulations to Mr. D. N. Stafford, the well-known Horning plasterer, on his appointment as a member of the Uganda Coffee Board in the place of Mrs. W. B. Hall, resigned.

A pair of swans from the Emperor of Windsor presented by the Vintners' Company to Captain Carnelli, of Kenya Colony, were shipped last week at the Royal Albert Dock for Mumbai.

Lieutenant-General C. G. Britz, who served as a cavalry commander with the South African Forces during the East African Campaign, has been placed on the retired list at the age limit.

Mr. J. M. Bates, only son of the late Commander Frederick Bates, R.N., was recently married in Eldoret to Miss Parhine Bridgeman, daughter of Dr. H. M. Bridgeman, a well-known loyalist.

Jakipia has formed a football club to embrace both the Rugby and Association codes. Major W. C. Edwards will be the first captain, and Mr. E. A. Cunningham, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Hawkins, D.S.O., who commands the 1st A.R. in Nyasaland, and who has spent part of his leave in the north of France, left Marseilles a few days ago to return to duty. He is visiting Kenya and Uganda en route.

Mr. H. F. Shute, of Atasinde, Uganda, who has been home for the past few months during part of which time he accompanied the party of Empire farmers who toured Great Britain, returned to the Protectorate last week, accompanied by Mr. Shute.

Mr. S. H. Carnelli, who returned to Kenya last week, served on the Gold Coast before being appointed to East Africa in 1914. He served with the East African Forces from 1913 to 1918, and has been a senior resident magistrate in the Colony for the past six years.

The name of Capt. the Hon. F. E. Scott, D.C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., who started off the staff during the East African Campaign, appears as director of Wireless Pictures (1928) Ltd., a film company of which the prospectus was published at the beginning of this week.

The following candidates were elected: Arusha, Mr. Munro of the Gold Coast, and formerly of Uganda; Elizabethville, Mr. G. L. Jackson, and Mr. H. G. Scammonden.

The Mombasa Branch of the Royal Automobile Club formed its annual dinner at the Mombasa Hotel last night, and Mr. G. E. Scott, of the Southern Rhodesian Motor Transport Association, and Mr. J. C. and Alexander C. C. Gammie were present.

The Royal Flying Corps has been disbanded by the Air Ministry, and the Royal Air Force will be well represented in the forthcoming African campaign. The Royal Flying Corps, which was established in 1918, will be succeeded by the Royal Air Force, which will be the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service, and Royal Army Air Corps combined.

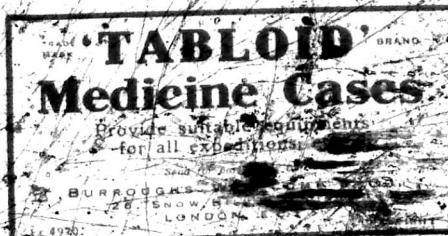
Mr. J. C. Gammie, of Nairobi, has been appointed to the Legislative Assembly of Kenya, and will be seated in the House with the members of the former Legislative Assembly. The new members of the Legislative Assembly will be seated in the former Legislative Assembly, and the former members of the Legislative Assembly will be seated in the new Legislative Assembly.

The African National Congress has been formed in South Africa, and it is expected that it will be successful in its efforts to secure better conditions for the colored population in South Africa. The African National Congress has been formed in South Africa, and it is expected that it will be successful in its efforts to secure better conditions for the colored population in South Africa.

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BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH NYASALAND.

"The Apparent Indifference of British Merchants."

ALTHOUGH the United Kingdom continues to supply Nyasaland with its highest proportion of direct imports, this percentage is certainly falling, and during the last year it has declined a little. As is declared the Colonial Office annual report on Nyasaland for the year 1927 ("No. 1, 369," is, nevertheless, the H.M. Stationery Office). "The main reason appears to be the apparent indifference of British merchants as compared with the activity of foreign agents." Continues this frank and useful document, which states that imports of Japanese and Czechoslovakian manufactures purchased in Beira and India are increasing, as also are direct imports from the United States of America. "The combined direct and indirect trade in Empire manufactures constituted 21% of the total imports in 1927, as against 25% in 1926 and 27% in 1925. Since 1925 direct imports from the United Kingdom have tended to have declined by 6.4%, those from Britain's dominions by 1.6%, while those from foreign countries have increased by 4.5%."

The only part of the Empire outside of the United Kingdom which contributed any appreciable amount of the domestic imports were India with 27.8% of the total, chiefly cotton goods; South Africa with 4.5%; and Southern Rhodesia with 3.8%. The foreign countries' Portuguese East Africa supplied 15.6% of the total domestic imports, while motor spirit, paraffin, cotton manufacture, salt, and sugar from the United States supplied 12.6%; cotton manufacture from Germany 5.6%; cotton goods, beads, hoes, and the like; French cotton goods, beads, hoes, and the like; French blankets, Japan fabrics, and so forth.

Attention is also drawn to a notable change in the incidence of imports within the last five years, during which goods imported for European consumption have decreased in value from about 40% of the total to 25% of the total. The percentage decline from over 50% to 30% is due entirely to Asian imports, the remained constant throughout. The Native appears less keen on cotton cloth and similar cotton manufactures, while the demand for ready-made shukai cloth and other clothing, blankets, ready-made mats, kaki cloth and other fabrics, sewing machines and bicycles has increased.

The Growth of Motor Trade.

The most noteworthy item in the manufactured articles imported is that which concerns vehicles and parts, the value of which increased during the year by £7,200 or no less than 99%. The number of commercial lorries and tractors increased

during the year by 220, of which 188% were mounted Kingdom製製造的, while the number of touring cars imported was 130, of which 58.8% were of U.K. origin. The introduction of balloon tyres and the increase in the number of high-speed motor vehicles, we are told, have caused a great deal of damage to roads, and it has been impossible to maintain a satisfactory surface even on the Zomba-Blantyre road. It is added that unless the country is prepared to meet the cost of proper road construction must face the prospect of increased trolley bus (the electrifying effects of which speeds traffic) on the ever-bound macadam roads. Except in remote districts, carrier transport has almost disappeared, and Nyasaland has the distinction of owning more motor vehicles in proportion to the white population than any other country in the world.

The Chief Crop.

"The tendency in regard to Native tobacco is downwards," says the Report. "But at the same time the industry is becoming more stable, as the better type of producer will continue in the industry while those whose tobacco was but temporary, and those who hoped to make money easily by growing tobacco will drop out of the business because of their disappointment at the fall from the abnormal prices realised the previous year."

The crop continues to expand, and in 1927 there was an increase of 1,381 acres under tea as compared with 1926. The position is held that prices are satisfactory, and the prospects considered to be good. It must be admitted that the long dry spell in Nyasaland is not ideal for the production of coffee, but the acre under the crop increased from 424 acres in 1926 to 452 acres in 1927. An increase however, gives no grounds for assuming that this crop will ever be regarded as a former imported. The report is recommended to any of our readers interested in Nyasaland. British manufacturers will be interested to read that the importation of heavy forces for service as drivers to the railways increased during the twelve months ended over 1926.

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association held in Manchester last week was resolved to reduce the capital from £100,000 to £62,500. By means of the reduction of the sum of £37,500, and by reducing the nominal amount of each share by £1, the Council of the association is of the opinion that the distribution of capital can safely be left to the members. The financial resources of the Association are in this way enabling the future work

JULY COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

	East Africa	From Board of Trade Returns
British East African piece goods	25,000	152
Grey cotton piece goods	138,800	23,700
Bleached	87,600	9,633
Printed	17,400	32,800
Dyed in shades	16,900	3,160
Coloured	85,700	12,251
British East African T.D.P.	14,000	11,631
Cotton piece goods	125,700	104,400
Bleached	18,800	16,400
Printed	18,100	18,300
Dyed in shades	200,800	18,700
Coloured	18,800	50,200
		139
		2,511

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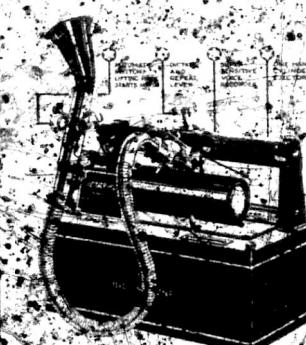
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

Aerodrome is being prepared in Beira.

Kampala Agricultural Show will be held on December 1 and 2.

Certain authors are reported to be arriving at the present minister of Kenya.

Plates. Watt & Company's new garage in Arusha is reported to be nearing completion.

Considerable activity in the building of new cotton factories is reported from Mombasa.

A large number of well-grown African lungfish specimens are now on view in the aquarium of the Zoological Society.

The Kenya Extract Syndicate Ltd., of Glasgow, has now changed its title to the Baker and Kenyatta Extract Company, Ltd.

Mr. W. L. Anderson is managing the Zanzibar office of the African Mercantile Company while Mr. A. J. Baker is in leave.

Interesting particulars are to hand of progress of the Vanyuki Soda and Biscuitery established at the beginning of August last.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces that the average rate of 50/- per word on the ordinary stock on October 15, 1928, was 10/- per word. Intra-

colonial exports of Kenya between Mombasa and Lamu portland oil this year totalled 14,990 cwt. This figure compares closely with the corresponding amount in 1927, which totalled 14,910 cwt.

London Colnaghi & Sons, the company to whom the Government of Kenya has the contract for the supply of Benzoine Oil amounted to 2,700 cwt. per month, or 32,400 lbs. per week.

The Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have decided to open a branch at Dar es Salaam. It is intended to have a seat of the Board of Directors at Dar es Salaam, and all correspondence

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of this year are stated by the Commissioner of Customs to have totalled £4,74,528, a very considerable increase on the corresponding figures of last year, which amounted to £31,530.

When certain Crown lands were sold by auction in Nairobi last week—this being the first sale of land for a number of years—high prices were realized and although stringent building conditions were imposed plots in the centre of the town are reported to have sold at from £1,800 to £5,000 for areas of from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet.

News has been received in London of the destruction of the mill we are due to spontaneous combustion of the timber building of the Kenya Grain Mills, the damage being estimated at £50,000. As this was the largest and most modern mill in Kenya, its destruction will greatly reduce the milling facilities of the colony, whose rapid developing wheat industry may consequently suffer a temporary set-back.

11. Mombasa. African Dependencies' Trade and Navigation Office has received a cabled report from the Colony stating that the cotton crop is hard hit in the Taita, Salama, Kilifi, and Lindi districts, rats having done serious damage in the latter district, and that while Mvanga and Rukuba districts cotton-marketing is still going, coffee picking is in progress in the Arusha district, but has been somewhat delayed by Moshi, on account of cotton picking by the same labour. In Rukuba the picking of coffee beans is coming to an end.

A SERVICE FOR READERS.

To save readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa recently introduced its Free Service Coupon, which appears on page 2 of this issue, and each subscriber is invited to use it. Many expressions of appreciation of this service have reached us, and any suggestions for still further increasing its utility will be welcomed.

Our aim is to save our readers as much trouble as possible and to put at their disposal the benefits of our research and information departments, which can introduce East African buyers of almost any commodity to houses devoting especial attention to East African trade.

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EAST-AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

OPENINGS in East African cotton markets during the past month were steady, and no new quotations were made, and no new cotton was brought forward.

Business in East African cotton has been reduced from 100 to 100 bales of East African and Sudan cotton imported into the U.S. since August, a last total 1,182 bales and 8,468 bales respectively, as compared with 6,260 bales and 1,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

Cotton Seed.—No East African is on offer, but with a market in England it is expected that East African will be obtained.

Flax.—Messrs. Gargett and Company report that imports have recently ended several quotations on under contract to some shippers to despatch their old crop seedlings. The downward movement has not assisted quotations to any extent, shippers maintaining their old price of 14/- per cwt. (Cape) or 15/- per cwt. (Baltic) and 15/- per cwt. (Cotton). It is generally considered that the supply is somewhat better, but it is still smaller than it was at the same time last year. The spot quotation for East African flax is 12/- to 13/- per cwt., while 2/- to 3/- per lb. is being offered.

Grain.—The nominal value of East African is 21/- per cwt. on for September/October shipment, but no business is transacting.

Hides.—The nominal quotations for dry Mombasa

hides are 12 lb. and over 20/- per cwt. according to size, 8 lb. to 12 lb. 18/- per cwt. and 8 lb. and under 15/- per cwt.

Lard.—The market is rather quiet, the East African being nominally quoted at 12/- 13/- per cwt. for September/October shipment No. 2 white fat. East African is worth 10/- 10 1/2/- per cwt. in bulk, at which price business has been done. The quotation for lard is about 7/- 8/- per cwt.

Rubber.—The market has fluctuated about 1d. a pound, below the quotation of a month ago of 1/- a pound, and that of white softish rubber is 1d. 1d. per lb. The price of Uganda pressed sheet is 1/- to 1d. per lb.

Skin.—The market is quiet, the value of East African skin and/or yellow being nominally 12/- No business, however, is being done.

Sugar.— unchanged at 7/- 8/- per cwt. for No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya.

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Cameras	Limbers	Motor roadster	tree felling
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Clothing	Making	Machinery	Tarpaulins
Concertinas	Mechanics	Manufacturing	Tow lead and chains
Cooking apparatus	Measuring	Machinery	Traction
Cooking utensils	Miners	Manufacturing	Tyres
Curiosities	Oil engine	Machinery	Trucks
Cutting	Painters	Manufacturing	Turner
Diamonds	Pigment	Machinery	Wages
Dolls	Plaster	Machinery	Wagons
Domestic utensils	Rubber	Machinery	Wagon wheels
Fish	Sawmills	Machinery	Wagons
Gardening	Shoe	Machinery	Wagons
Grains	Silk	Machinery	Wagons
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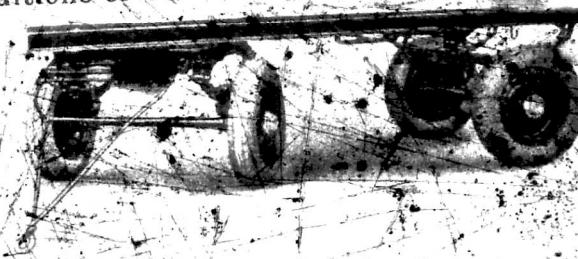
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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA

"Madura" left Port Said homewards, Sept. 13.
"Malta" leaves Beira homewards, Sept. 29.
"Modass" leaves London for East Africa, Sept. 28.
"Maida" arrived Port Sudan outwards, Sept. 17.
"Kareena" leaves Durban for Bombay, Sept. 24.
"Karaka" leaves Bombay for Durban, Sept. 18.
"Khandala" arrived Mombasa, Sept. 20.
"Frogs" arrived Bombay, Sept. 15.

CHINA LINE

"Francesco Cimar" left Port Said outwards, Sept. 14.
"Caffaro" left Aden homewards, Sept. 13.
"Casarsa" left Port Said outwards, Sept. 12.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

"Nias" left Durban for further Cape ports, Sept. 16.
"Meisho" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, Sept. 17.
"Randfontein" left Suez for East Africa, Sept. 6.
"Rietfontein" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, Sept. 11.
"Riperkerk" arrived Marseilles homewards, Sept. 12.
"Sumatra" left Port Sudan homewards, Sept. 13.
"Jagersfontein" left Beira for East Africa, Sept. 14.
"Kiphontein" left Durban for East Africa, Sept. 11.
"Billiton" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, Sept. 12.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Alphonse Ryland Garros" left Port Said homewards, Sept. 17.
"General Duchamp" left Zanzibar homewards, Sept. 15.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Sept. 15.

LONDON CASTLES

"Bathurst Castle" left Southampton bound for Natal, Sept. 16.
"Chepstow Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Port Elizabeth, Sept. 15.
"Dorham Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Sept. 12.
"Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal for London, Sept. 15.
"Grangefield Castle" arrived Cape Town for Natal, Sept. 15.
"Llandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, Sept. 15.
"Llandaff Castle" left Aden for London, Sept. 15.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Sept. 15.
"Sandown Castle" arrived Cape Town for Mombasa, Sept. 15.

EAST AFRICAN MAILED.

MAILED for East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on September 20, 23, 27, October 4, 9, and 13. MAILED for Nyassaland, desia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, September 21.

Inward mails from East Africa are to arrive in London on September 21, 24, and October 6.

The Union-Castle Line announces that the mail steamers sailing from Southampton on December 14, January 4 and January 22 will carry passengers wishing to spend Christmas and the New Year in South Africa at specially reduced return fares, that is to the Cape being £20 third class, £30 second class and £50 first class.

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PORT OF ARRIVAL: DAHOMEY

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PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

THE COLORATION OF INSECTS.

Colour Schemes of Two Kinds.

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By Dr. C. D. HALE Carpenter, M.D.

EAST AFRICA has many gorgeously coloured tropical insects. Besides butterflies, there are black and yellow or red wasps, beetles with similar brilliant hues, grasshoppers with bright green, yellow, and red mottled set off by black, while at night the green lights of fireflies render them very conspicuous as they fly among the bushes or over low herbage. Collections made by visitors usually contain a large proportion of such conspicuous creatures; for they first attract attention; collections made by more experienced observers will contain other types, perhaps captured because they were so curiously like a stick, a leaf, or a grass stem, and thus avoided intercept.

Thus, when attention is directed towards the subject, it is found that the colour-schemes of insects can be divided under two heads—those which render the owner conspicuous and those which conceal it. A third group comprises insects which are completely concealed while they rest at rest, but which often show very bright colours when they are moving and alert.

A Characteristic Group of Butterflies.

If it is necessary for some insects to be concealed from birds and insect-eating animals, how do others escape being destroyed? This question, not by examining dead specimens in a museum, but by careful study of the behaviour of insects in their natural surroundings.

Thus in Africa there is a characteristic group of butterflies known as *Acræines*, which, with few exceptions, are brilliantly, or at any rate conspicuously coloured, so that they are certain to be some of the first insects noticed by visitors; they are often scarlet of yellow and black, or show simple patterns of bright red, brown, or orange, black, and white. Such butterflies are matched among beetles by the genus *Mylabris*—literally bodied creatures which sit on flower-heads and devour the petals. Their black wing-covers are bordered with crimson or yellow, and they fly slowly and heavily with sonorous hum. These butterflies and beetles can be readily captured by finger and thumb as they sit on the flowers; if the one attempts to kill the butterfly by pinching the thorax in the usual manner it will stand very tough and resistant, while both beetles and butterfly flies seem unusually resistant to the poison in a "killing-bottle." The wings of the *Acræine* are pliant and tough and do not become frayed when the insect is fluttering in a net. Both the *Acræine* and the *Mylabris* have the power of exuding from the joints of the limbs a bright yellow, clear fluid which has an acrid smell and taste; this is the elixir to the strangely tame behaviour.

Sweet are the uses of Advertisement;

It is, I think, generally admitted that young animals and birds have no instinctive knowledge of what to eat and what to avoid; they have to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Therefore, when hunting for food, they are likely to taste first those insects which are most easily seen and caught, and these are such as have been described above. When caught, even those prove to be so nasty that they are easily repelled and the toughness of their structure enables them to escape with relatively little damage so that they may fulfil their destiny and reproduce their kind. When the

young animal next sees one of these creatures, or another somewhat like it, it is likely to remember how nasty was the former one, and to leave the second alone in favour of something not yet found to be distasteful.

Granted, then, that certain insects are nasty and that their enemies can recognise them and remember the fact, they have everything to gain by being so quickly and easily recognisable that they will be subjected to the minimal amount of experimental tasting. Thus any variation, in colour, pattern, or habits, that tends towards conspicuity and ease of recognition will confer additional safety on its owner, any variety which has a more unpleasant taste will be more likely to be released by the captor, and any increased toughness will ensure that a specimen which has been unlucky enough to be captured will be the better able to escape without injury. By the operation of natural selection such distasteful insects have thus become more and more conspicuous and are a tribute to the value of advertisement; indeed one can imagine them saying "Sweet are the uses of advertisement!"

Aposematic Coloration.

Such a scheme of colouring is known as "warning colours," or by the more technical term "aposematic coloration," the word literally meaning "signing away from"; the noun corresponding is aposeme. Warning colours, or aposemes, are developed not only in connection with distastefulness, but are coupled with the power to inflict harm in self-defence by sting, hairs, or spines, as is the case with wasps and with many brightly-coloured caterpillars. A soft-bodied caterpillar is so readily damaged by a peck or rough handling that it gains greatly by advertising as freely as possible that it can, with the thistle, justly say "Non me impune lacessit."

Aposematic insects, then, advertise that they had better be left alone, and hence flaunt themselves boldly in the face of an enemy as if daring him to catch them; their colour-schemes are simple, so as to be easily learnt. Take, for instance, *Danaida chrysippus*, probably the commonest butterfly in the world and certain to be one of the first insects seen by a visitor landing at Mombasa. The wings are bright red-brown with a black tip to the forewing in which is a conspicuous white bar. Near relatives are sundry species of *Anaemia*, one of which (*A. marina*) is certain to be noticed in bush country: it has blue-black wings with large white patches; other species have smaller whitish or pale yellow spots, but all are highly conspicuous, easy to catch, and are known to be distasteful. They are confined to Africa.

Corresponding to these butterflies and the *Mylabris* beetles is a very noticeable group of beetles of the family *Lycidae*. They are to be found sitting on flowers or tree-stems; they are sluggish and ungainly, and when handled emit a bright yellow juice from the joints. Their colour-scheme is very simple—bright orange-brown with black tips to the wing-covers, and experiments with animals have amply proved that the lycid beetles are highly distasteful. They are common in Africa, as in other tropical countries, and are likely to be met in any open bush country, though scarce in forests.

Fireflies and Glow-Worms.

If the principles above set forth are intelligible, the reader will readily understand how fireflies and glow-worms can afford to betray themselves at night. They are related to the lycids, and experience has taught them distastefulness to monkeys. It is obvious that among the prey of bats and night-jars, not to mention insectivorous nocturnal animals,

such as shrews, an insect could not afford to advertise its colours unless recognised as distasteful.

Warnings, however, need not only be given to the eye of the enemy; there are other senses besides sight to which an appeal can be made. A very large black ant is well known, when disturbed, to emit such an appalling smell of its eggs as serves well for a warning, and its large size and black colour make it easily remembered. If the orange-red warning be disregarded and the ant is seized it can inflict a very painful sting.

Warning sounds, analogous to the rattle of the snake, are produced by many aposematic insects. There is a group of wasps often to be seen buzzing in the ground with great energy; they are black or conspicuously blue-black and orange-yellow and may be of large size. When the fly buzzes a peculiar loud rattling noise, almost as if they were driven by clockwork, and can often be heard before they are seen. This noise is quite distinct from the ordinary "hum" of a flying insect, and I think quite justly to be considered as aposematic.

Concealed by Resemblance to Surroundings.

Let us now consider the second large group of insects—those concealed by resemblance to their surroundings. Such coloration is for obvious reasons termed cryptic, and is associated with structures and habits which accentuate it. Cryptic insects are the direct antithesis to aposematic for all the latter endeavour to attract attention while the former seek to escape notice. Cryptic species do their utmost to escape notice. Probably the vast majority of insects are concealed, and it is only because of this that others have found it possible to be aposematic; thus aposematic coloration belongs to a later date in evolutionary time.

Concealment by resemblance to surroundings may be produced in one of two ways: we find either generally resemble the details of the surroundings, or it may resemble in both shape and colouring some quite small detail of its environment. Thus we can distinguish between general and special cryptis, and examples of the latter can be perforce of the detailed resemblance are liable to arouse admiration when detected. General cryptis is illustrated by a green caterpillar among leaves, or a brown grasshopper on earth, or a sandy-coloured one on light soil. Special cryptis is exemplified by "stick-insectars," or "dead-leaves," etc. Insects, however, do not only resemble leafy twigs and bushes, but also the stick or leaf faithfully copied in shape, colour, and irregularity of texture. But even such secondary characteristics as marks made by fungi, or other parasites of minute insects are copied, or even the luscious growth itself. Many small flying plant bugs closely resemble small twigs, while others resemble to short pieces of dead, clean broken sticks are common, as, for instance, the "bulrush moth of England."

Some Remarkable Examples.

Africa, the country of grass fires, has produced some remarkable examples of cryptic coloration, because they show how man, by breeding and, what after the appearance of文明人's "man" of the countryside, has influenced the physical environment, the appearance of the fauna. At the present time we have two kinds of the hairy and all too familiar and glass-like beetles, *Cnemidophorus*, which are often seen running about on the black ground, a young man's of the Black hue (an uncommon tint for them), and a coppery red (a very common, indeed), which is seen with the latter. These last remain in the shade of the tall grasses, and the grasshoppers show a most remarkable resemblance to wood or bark, especially when they had been

flared while the other remains unaltered, these are examples of special crypsis.

Other remarkable examples of special crypsis are afforded by insects of many different groups, and even spiders, which completely escape detection, because this is often taken for bird-droppings, or pieces of no interest whatever to an insectivorous animal. The caterpillars of some of the East African butterflies, for instance, of the yellow "Happy" butterfly, found in many African gardens, which to an ordinary observer bear a wonderful resemblance to dried droppings in the leaf, are extremely sluggish, and can hardly help in this. A really interesting case is a quite small beetle which in shape and coloration so closely resembles a pellet excreted by a crepitating bird as to be difficult to detect.

Concealed by Resemblance to Surroundings.

It is obvious that it is to evade discovery by the enemies of the environment, the insectivorous animals, that the best living as possible use the crypsis means at their command to "foul their nest." But they have to improve it in order to elude food-cesters, and many of the smaller moths, caterpillars, etc., spoil the hopes of daylight insects by colouring and, unfortunately, to feed at night. Creepers, which are usually so easily recognisable, are often so dark and not easily distinguished, showing little contrast. They are thus the exact opposites of aposematic insects, who endeavour to be as conspicuous as possible, and, frequently, to be as gaudy as possible, whereas the latter are as tasteless as the former are gaudy.

Another class of subdued colours which insects are often extremely well able to put into and shading, those of upland environments, in which their colouring, with the intricate detail and subtle blending, is of the organic species. The resemblance to the bark of trees, or to closely joined, protection briers, is but the term "mimicry" failing to indicate properly to another phenomenon to which it applies, after all, the processes should be termed protective resemblances.

We may now drift with the aposematic, distasteful insects of bold demeanour, and with shrill-calling insects, which are not easily detected. There are midges, the males of which are camouflaged by certain parts of their wings, whilst the rest of the upper surface of the wing are conspicuously cryptic. The veins on the wing are brightly coloured. There are others, such as the small yellow, underwing, moths, whose brightly-coloured hind wings are concealed in the outer corners, when the insect is at rest, the grasshoppers, whose bright red, blue, or yellow wings, though these feathers are folded,

Some Remarkable Examples.

These give us the strongest illustration of the effects of man's meddling on and then suddenly disconnecting, the place where one has seen the bright colours of the plants, or the insect, and the place where the same is the insect, after the disconnection. The explanation is not difficult, as the plant will still try to catch it and a bird will still catch upon it, but the more where a plant is connected with the bird, the more purpose is obviously to attract attention. But after a short flight the grasshopper loses the wings and drops to the ground. The naturally-coloured, plain, pale plow where the bright colour was, is seen, and this is never here after flight, as it creeps away, and makes a hasty flight to another, and, particularly, to another, to repeat the act of particular

The long hind-wing of this yellow underwing is undoubtedly meant to attract the attention of a naturalist, for which it is flying; the bird snaps its really scarlet bright colour and gets only a mouthful of wing which breaks away, and the moth vanishes in the darkness of any vital part.

We have an example exemplified in shape as well as in colour, in the habits of "swallow-tails" are particularly striking. Often break off when a captured insect comes across in the net; the fine *Charaxes* butterfly, known to the English as purple emperors, can have two tails on each hind-wing. It is curious and more attention to bad specimens, they would think that these *Charaxes*, which abound in East Africa, are often showy, a shape gap in the tail wings just where a tail should be indicating that the emperors caught it there and that the bulk broken away.

There are many markings on certain insects to lead you down the wrong way, so there are

ways to lead you down to hell, to lead an enemy to seize you, and to lead him to an unimportant point.

The swallow-tail butterflies so abundant in Africa, have very fine spots at the base of a fine tuft on the hind-wing admirably adapted to tempt them to go to what is apparently a vital spot, and to catch them at the other end and thus get them in their trap.

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ZAMBÉ JACK'S SECOND BOOK.

MEMOIRS OF AN AFRICAN ROMPER.

Mr. Frank John Alfred Moysés Hogg has written a book which is indispensable help in the study of the South African writer, and a most original characteristic book, entitled "Zambé Jack's Second Book." This is a romance of the author's life, and his son, made up of "conversations" which he had with his three-year-old son, and of each chapter. These conversations, like the boy, are simple, and away the best part of the book. They make one wish that all the best authors could be induced to talk along fully with their children. African rompers, such as Zambé Jack, are hard to find, and we are glad to offer him a home in our library. The author, who has written his three stories three times over, and first appeared in print, and all his subsequent efforts can be seen on a piece of cloth and a comb, will be the first to use the first book on the market, the most valuable. It is a book which every South African sophomoric student will be interested in. Mrs. Lewis states, in her introduction, that the recent visit of Roosevelt from Europe and America exposed the fact that the terrible influences of famine and success which tend to be destructive of poise and incisiveness since the war.

The book is well written. Mr. William McFee says in his review that it is the "bedtime story of an aged man, and a good one, and the imagination of the author is blended in with the simple and direct narrative of a man who has seen more than most men in his time, and who has more than most men in his time."

men never see a book to lay the mind with the written word," he declares. "Their memories grow sharp with use." But his objection to the printed page is not really as rooted as he affects to believe, elsewhere he says, "A fellow always writes better when he knows someone's going to read his ideas." Oblivion's what stances the pen."

Because he is writing in the Johannesburg which chafes his heart and makes him long for the free life of the traveller, he reflects on the failures of so-called civilisation, which, he says, made the mistake of its life when it tried to cage up the natural man.

And the great Omloket gives us the world plus the ocean to entice the thoughts of the roamer if He means us to stay in one spot? Once he blames brick walls, and, too much railway travelling, for souring the spirit, and elsewhere he asserts that brick walls and etiquette never expanded any soul that ever breathed. The sky for a ceiling and the earth for a bed are what lie ask of life.

Humanity and love of nature are two of his distinguishing characteristics. Nature, he believes, provides men who attract their fellows as surely as a salt-lie attracts the wild animals for the health's sake. Every now and then generosity leads him to identify himself, of a cup of tea in order to give it to a down-at-the-heels stranger; he enters the unconscious dream that hospitality gives a man self-respect.

This book discloses more of Zambé Jack than "The Ivory Coast in the Fifties." We are told that he had a son killed in Mesopotamia during the War, and that he is an ardent Roman Catholic. These folks that don't embrace Christianity because they don't believe in a few miracles is what a rameron! Africans! he says. "A big ball spinning in space, and man with the privilege of balancing his life, not on it—that's miracle enough for me. I am not asking the Almighty for anything more intimate." I'm not expecting, the author of a verse to cure my toothache as proof that he exists. His faith is simple as his philosophy. You'll not discern much difference between Nature and Nature when you've watched all the clever balanced tricks in Equatorial Africa," he muses at another time. "Survival of the species."

Still, however, that "tree-little" notion about the living sparrow that is in the Bible when you see living entities of Nature not choose a species if the humanity help it.

Books we recommended always form a book in our reader, and do we urge them not to miss the second, the "conversations" of Zambé Jack, so that it will be a book to read in African.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS.

One reads Mr. John Boyce's book from beginning to end with never an uneasy feeling that the last story lacks in the next paragraph or that the probable chestnut formed the substance of the last one. He is lucid, true of his facts, humorous, and dispassionate. Nobody who takes the least interest in Africa as a whole can afford to miss "The Company of Adventurers," which has been published by "Africa," in the "African Times," Johannesburg. Illustrations from other reviews will be found on the outside back cover of this issue. The book "The Company of Adventurers" will be sent by registered post to any address on receipt of 12s. by Post Office, 14 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

Some Extracts from the Home Press.

OF MR. BROOK, who is accompanying the Duke of Gloucester as Equerry. A *Daily Mail* writer has said:

"Mr. Brook will often daytime a millionaire nearly twice over. He is short, with a broad, rather gaudy face marked by a number of scars, most of which have been caused not by big game but by motor car smashers. Both his father, Mr. Charles Brook, and his uncle made money in cotton, and he is heir, besides, to two of the largest estates in Dumfriesshire, Hoddam Castle and Kimmount, which used to be the seat of the Marquesses of Queensbury."

"Mr. Brook is a young man of high spirits and great courage, and his barefooted escapades and many other adventures have been the talk of Nairobi for years. Their first story that on one occasion Mr. Brook was five days' journey away in the African jungle without a gun, survived for him in the nearest town. A messenger was despatched with the telegram and rode hard all night, to reach him, arriving in a state of collapse and exhaustion. Mr. Brook opened the telegram: 'Hooray! Love for your birthday.'

The arrival of the "Maid" at Aden was welcomed with general relief by those on board, telegrams of special correspondent of *The Times*, who says that it marked the close of the most trying Red Sea passage within the memory of most East Africans, the heat having caused a complete stagnation of ship-sheds. At the request of the Prince there was no salute at Aden, and there was only the slightest suggestion of formality in the welcome accorded when on the eve of a bugle, the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Maid* saluted the ranks as their "Maid" entered the roadstead.

During the cooler hours of the afternoon the Prince attended a football match with the 2nd Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, of which regiment the Prince of Wales is Colonel-in-Chief. This loyal and friendly renewal of friendship was carried without formalities either among the men on the field or with the officers in the mess. The 2nd Battalion, Aden, the only regret being that the shorts forbade the onward expression of the people's pleasure. Later the Prince presented the cup to a company of The South Wales Borderers, winners of the intercompany football and winning hands with both teams.

The Port Sudan correspondent of *The Times* cables that when the *Maid* arrived all ships in the harbour were beflagged, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, the Governor of the Red Sea Province, went on board bearing a message of greeting from the acting-Governor-General of the Sudan. Among the other visitors was Sir Sayed Ali of Mirkhan, one of the most influential religious leaders in the Sudan. The Sultan also received Mahomed Nahmid Bey, Artergan, the Nazir of the Arctic Arabs and Sheik Said of Hassan Bedri, Deputy Nazir of the Hadendoa Arabs, the other prominent representatives of Osman Digna, the now late ruler. He also was received. Mirza Nasir Khan, formerly Commandant of the Royal Guards of India, an old soldier who fought for the British in Malaya in the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny, was placed

again on shore and visited the Government house. They dined privately at the Ritz-Carlton.

For the last two days before Port Sudan was reached the heat aboard the ship was very trying, the deck temperature in the evenings being 100° and the cabin temperature even too. One night the ship sailed slowly in a circle in order to permit the following wind to sweep across the heated decks. The Princes slept in the open air on the bridge. Both joined the passengers in games and dances, the music being provided by the ship's gramophone, as there was no band on board. The Prince of Wales refused to allow that portion of the deck outside his cabin to be reserved during the voyage and requested that the "ladies" should be removed, as there was little enough room already for the passengers.

South Africa, which wholly appreciates the tendency of some newspapers to represent the Royal tour as a mere pleasure journey.

Federation in East Africa is probably nearer than many think. Already Commissions and Conferences have recognised the identity of interest in our several East African possessions, and in the vital matter of land ownership, Native economy, the construction of railways, the making of roads, the provision of transport, and so forth, and means to improve the conditions generally, we can agree agreement ever now in the beginnings of a common policy. For the present Tanganyika remains under Mandate, but its future as a permanent entity of the British Empire and partner in an eventual federation is not in doubt. Mr. Amery has spoken clearly and satisfactorily on that point. We are in Tanganyika to remain by reason of geographical facts, the act of conquest, and the dominant interest. Eventually there will be freedom for one and all to come and go upon their lawful occasions, but there can be no going of one's proper field and no restoration to Germany which provoked the vast conflict and imposed on us mighty sacrifices not to be forgotten in a moment of absent-mindedness, or an excess of overzealous sentiment and reckless spirit of good liberalism.

The Princes will make progress in these new lands for the Empire amidst all those brave beginnings, large cities, and stirring and spacious conditions which convey the sense of growth in the great beyond and show our genius of colonising and governing while at the same time suggesting the honest origins. Here is the familiar place, the familiar speech, the friendly Native, land and people reflecting all the many liberties and kindly culture, our freedom over all our institutions everywhere abounding and beneficial. In effect, the Royal visit is an endorsement of all that is energetic, fair, decent, and it will serve the very desirable end of proclaiming the Imperial impress undimmed and unassisted. Our sacrifices are not in vain. We shall not forget.

It is for us to make the Empire a great and only invincible nation again, and more and more in the moulding the youthful ambitions of Africa. And this is carried out as a sense of their own importance, the acts of high birth having gone to their credit. See All the African south of the Equator, Africa indeed, for here Africans indeed begin in Zambia, even on the banks of the own river bringing the sub-continent under the wing of the Empire.

MR. GARVEY'S TWENTY-TWO QUESTIONS.

The Text of a Strange Communication.

Special to "East Africa".

MR. MALCOLM GARVEY, signing himself as President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has, *East Africa* learns, addressed the following letter to a number of his readers:

I am charged by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organisation of eleven million Negroes, of which I am President-General, and which represents the interests of the entire black race, to approach you and other representative members of your race, through this symposium, to ascertain your opinion on the Negro question, and your attitude toward the solution of the problem that involves the Negro's liberty and future.

You are regarded by our people as being a representative type of your race, a type with which our race must deal in its efforts to determine our rights, and in the favourable promotion of racial antagonism. Because of this we think it right to submit our opinion on the effect we are making to develop ourselves as a people under our own direction, a private plan, and to inform all the progressive groups of humanity.

Answer to your own way to this symposium is respectfully requested. Answers you may have will be treated with confidence except you express a desire to the contrary. The idea of the symposium is to help us arrive at some definite conclusion as to how our programme can be helpful and improvement with the co-operation of our friends, is regarded by those representative individuals whose races and nations have been dealing with us. Features and underlines have been put on the black man has laboured up to the present time.

(1) Do you believe the Negro or black man to be a human being?

(2) Do you believe the Negro is equal to all the other forms of humanity?

(3) Do you think it right to reduce the Negro to a condition of economic slavery and to hold him as a slave?

(4) Do you think because of the Negro's colour he is humanly inferior?

(5) Do you think the Negro has been even in most times a tool to develop black men?

(6) Do you think the Negro at best develops himself under the tutelage and direction of other races?

(7) To what extent do you think the Negro should be allowed to develop?

(8) If the institution of slavery continued or dispersed the Negro all over the world, do you think it would that the race should disband itself at this time?

(9) Do you believe Africa to be the proper stage for the black race?

(10) Do you think it unnatural for the black race to should seek to remain black?

(11) Do you think improper the effort and urge to build a substantial black nation in Africa for the black race as a solution of the Negro Problem?

(12) Do you think it proper that the powers that be, commercially and politically, should undermine independent Negro intelligence by discrediting it and by seeking to blot it out as a means of discouraging the Negro from agitating for civil manhood rights, a privilege allowed other peoples?

(13) Do you think it unnatural that the Negro should be persecuted and robbed out of his lands and other valuable property in America and elsewhere without protest?

(14) Do you think the other Governmental Powers, the good and especially the large nations, have created Hitlerism and Absolutism, in their effort to control and political freedom and assisting them in their policies as has been done in Germany, France, Italy, and Japan, as a result of a white race? Do you think that the United States of America, one of the greatest causes for anything that is bad, or worse, in the world, can be held as a hindrance during state?

(15) If Liberia were a white Republic, do you think she could have been so hampered in securing her from another black nation to her internal development? (16) Do you think the black Republics of Haiti and Liberia have been given a fair chance to develop a proof of the ability of the negro for self-government?

(17) With this ungrudging service the black man has rendered in the many wars of the nations, wars that never concerned him, but to which he contributed for the good of humanity, do you think he has been rewarded or repaid for such service?

(18) In the time to come for the Negro or black race to be re-introduced back to their ancestral home, Africa, will you be sympathetic toward the movement, and if possible help to make it a reality?

(19) Do you think the blacks of America, the West Indies, Central and South America, and Europe should be intermixed with or discouraged in their effort to trade with each other and promote peaceful relationships which would tend to make them as one people?

(20) Because of the higher cultural attainments of the Negro's of the Western World, and those of West Africa, do you not think that they should be the peak and only missionaries to the other people in Africa?

(21) Are you in sympathy with the following members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League?

The purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall be to establish a universal brotherhood among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of independent Negro nations and communities; to establish commissariates or legations in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes irrespective of nationality; to promote a connotative spiritual worship unto the Native tribes of Africa; to establish universities, colleges, academies and schools for racial education and culture of the people; to produce a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities.

Please give you to be seriously desirous of hearing regarding any universal organization to see that justice in the meanwhile is done to all humanity. I submit this symposium as I am directed to do while trusting you will find it convenient and worth while to respond with an answer.

Some few weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. Garvey and an opportunity editorial addendum in which we asked several questions as to the policy of the Association for which he makes such claims. I have not seen fit to reply to those legitimate questions and *East Africa* again suggests that he should answer them. It will then be time enough for other people to deal with his symposium.

WHAT IS EAST AFRICA'S RAINFALL RECORD?

Wind is the last record kept in East and Central Africa. A correspondent of the *Times* writes that in the tropics the rate of rainfall often reaches to and even 15 inches in height and that he has himself recorded a rate of six inches an hour for a few minutes, and an intensity remarkable. He adds that at Uterapungo, Lake Victoria, a mile or two from the town, rain has fallen within twenty-four hours, an amount of rainfall equalling anything approaching such a downpour in East Africa.

PROBLEMS OF THE SISAL TRADE.

Important Matters Discussed at London Meeting.

Specially reported for "East Africa".

A MEETING of the Sisal Sub-Section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held a few days ago to consider the question of tendentious propaganda in this country and on the Continent to the detriment of East African sisal. Various statements were made, it was stated, being sedulously circulated in respect of sisal of other origin in which fictitious prices were given to the Press, as the figures at which business had been done whereas, as the market men present there was definite proof that the prices were in some cases two or three pounds per ton less than those claimed. Moreover, long credits, free of interest, in some cases running up as long as nine months, were extorted by spinners who also received a percentage against any fall in the price of best grade from sisal producers. It was emphasized that shipping costs as long as they maintained their quality, and although there was no suggestion that they should give long credits, guarantee spinners against the working of the laws of supply and demand, it was considered vital that statement issued by spinners interested in depressing East African sisal should be condemned.

TWO FUNDS PROPOSED.

After long discussion a Marketing sub-committee was therefore appointed to deal with the position and it was agreed that as a first step the London firms interested in the distribution of sisal should be asked to contribute to a voluntary fund, the initial sum of which was suggested as £500, in the hope that the Empire Marketing Board might be willing to contribute partly or pound. It was urged that the establishment of such a fund by the London brokers and merchants would be welcomed by producers in East Africa, as it most encouragingly will bring into line those producers who opposed the idea of a cess to modify their views.

Major-General Walsh strongly favoured the raising of a voluntary cess by East African sisal producers, and urged that whatever sum might be raised could be advantageously expended on research and experimental work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henry Portlock, who took the view that their companies could participate in such a cess on output up to 15 per cent., East African sisal production now averages about 150,000 tons per annum, a voluntary levy of 15 per cent. would, if all producers joined in the scheme result in an annual sum of £2,500. Although some producers might not associate themselves with the movement at the outset, it was felt that the worldwide one might attain stage.

Research and Experimentation.

The fund raised by the producers would, of course, be kept distinct from that raised by the distributors in London, for the latter do not consider themselves concerned with improvements in the methods of production. Mechanical drying of the crop was instanced as one important development, to which some of these producers' cess might be devoted, and just as tea planters in India and sugar growers at the Dutch East Indies have benefited enormously from mechanised methods to conduct by their industry their trade carried on in the form of tea bags, so it is believed that sisal producers would benefit immeasurably by similar methods.

The Empire Marketing Board.

Major-General Walsh severely criticised the ineptitude of the Empire Marketing Board in so far as sisal was concerned. The Board had, he said, first issued a poster purporting to show a sisal estate in Uganda, which pictures, as far as he could judge, two zulus and two mandrills in a sisal field. (Laughter.) This had been followed by the publication of a pamphlet which could not possibly have any beneficial effect on the industry. That Sub-Section should, he considered, demand immediate co-operation from the Board, which must disseminate really useful information for the benefit of spinners.

Mr. Portlock felt that if British manufacturers and merchants were urged by the Empire Marketing Board to demand rope made from Empire sisal instead of from the parcels which left their warehouses a definite plan would be put in operation for increasing the uses of sisal—when proposal met with unanimous acceptance.

£500 TOTALLY INADEQUATE.

While welcoming as a gesture the idea of raising a voluntary fund by the London distributors, Major-General Walsh characterized the sum of £500 as totally inadequate to achieve any effective purpose, and expressed his astonishment that firms handling 500,000 tons of East African sisal annually, worth at the very lowest an average of £30 per ton, should contemplate so meager a contribution. Publicly, he stressed, could be productive only if intelligently and fully applied, and he argued strongly that it was better to leave the matter alone than to embark on some ill-conceived scheme.

It was agreed that the sub-committee should ask the Empire Marketing Board to receive them.

LAND SALES IN MBOSI AND MUFINDI.

First Auction to be Advertised in England.

Renties of 100 acres in respect of land in the Mbosi and Mufindi areas of the Tanga Province of Tanganyika are to be sold by auction in the Territory on November 30 and December 7. The lands are regarded as suitable for coffee, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably tea, and tobacco mixed farming, and probably coffee in Mufindi. The farms vary in size from 250 to 2,000 acres, according to the crops. Considered most suitable for the particular farm and under details of the land and conditions of sale may be obtained from H.M. East African Dependencies Trade and Colonization Bureau, Royal Mail Building, Finsbury Street, London, S.W. 1. Offers will be invited to inspect.

This is the first occasion upon which any land in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory has been advertised in England—this being the first result of the economic survey of the land which the Government is conducting.

"I wonder what your district is like? Do write and tell me."

Hundreds of our readers have received such requests and failed to fulfil them. East Africa has come to their assistance. For details see page 20 of this issue.

A THREAT TO KENYA SETTLERS.

Strange Provisions of the Water Ordinance.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The Official Gazette of Kenya has just contained the text of two new Bills, intended to be published for criticism and introduction into Legislative Council, the other, namely, "A Bill to make provision for the Employment and Conservation of Waters and to Regulate Water Supply, Irrigation and Drainage," prefaced by the words: "His Excellency the Governor has approved the following Bill being introduced into Legislative Council."

There is no suggestion in its title that this Bill incidentally propounds a very serious without compensation, or even rights which the Crown has already disposed of to its landholders, rights necessary for the improvement and development of the land which are made conditions of the lease or leasehold.

The Crown is owner of all land in Kenya, has, as our readers know, sold freehold or leases for long terms all the land in non-Native occupation. In the early days of the Colony land was granted under the Crown Lands Ordinance, ~~freehold~~, without any cash payment, for a yearly land rent only, but subject to conditions as to residence, beneficial occupation, expenditure etc., agreed upon on improvements, &c. In those days when the main internal road was but a track and other roads were non-existent, no one could be induced to buy land, the very position of which it was difficult to discover whose suitability for any crop had yet to be proved; when there was no available market even if the crops were grown, and when the dangers and losses from wild animals and unhealthy, or unknown climate, were considerable. Following the advent of the pioneer settlers this was changed, and for some years past it has been the rule that land still in Government hands should be put up to auction, so that the Crown gets a fair price for the public land being still subject to an annual rental. Freehold land is no longer sold, all is now let, on long leases, and Crown Lands Ordinances subsequent to that of 1902 have slightly varied the terms and conditions under which land is granted.

In these Ordinances, under which the Crown has parted with its land to settlers, the waters of rivers, lakes, and streams are declared to be Crown property, though the landholder has the right to their use for domestic purposes and the watering of stock. Minerals were also reserved to the Crown. No settler can quarrel with conditions which he had accepted on taking the land.

But subterranean waters—underground waters, not flowing in a defined channel—were not reserved to the Crown, and it is an established principle in English law that a landholder, in the absence of a direct covenant to the contrary, may use by means of wells or boreholes, pumps, &c., all such waters without let or hindrance freely as he may store and use the rain from his land. Under-ground water is only rainwater which has passed below ground level.

That principle has been accepted and acted upon in Kenya since the Crown first disposed of its land more than a quarter of a century ago. Wells have been sunk, boreholes put down, and pumping machinery and windmills installed, and land previously waterless and unproductive has been brought under cultivation by the industry genius of one settler on Lake Naivasha, using from the desiccating plain streams in the town miles of mountains, while others have built waste piping whereby springs previously dry have

on the settlers' own land have been used for stock in formerly desert places. No Government interfered with all this development, on which large sums of money and much thought and energy have been spent. The Government in fact encouraged it and now comes from some fertile brain which deserves to be better known, inserted in an innocent-looking Water Ordinance, that

"Section 3. (1) *The water in every body of water is hereby declared to be the property of His Majesty, and its control is hereby declared to be vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.*

"(2) *Subterranean water is the property of His Majesty, and its control is hereby declared to be vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty, subject to the Rules made under the provisions of this Ordinance.*

Perhaps the young man gentleman who devised this told himself that underground subterranean waters had not been specifically granted to freeholders or lessees. But neither has any right to the land falling on the land, nor other rights which run with the land and which no one has previously thought of disputing. But if he thought that water not specially granted or devised, was therefore reserved, why did he trouble to insert this declaration?

If any of the King's subjects tried to enforce in one of our courts any such attempt to regain what he had sold, the Courts would make short work of him and his claim. Yet here we have the advisers and agents of His Majesty seriously proposing to do in the name what the meanest of his honourable subjects would scorn to do.

It is difficult to believe that an able man like the Governor of Kenya has ever read carefully this Bill, nominally published, with his approval.

That the Bill is to be retrospective in its action is shown at Section 9, which states:

"No transfer or transfer of land shall convey to, or vest in any holder of, or grant any property, right or interest, or privilege, exclusive or otherwise, with respect to any body of water, and no right to the diversion, abstraction, or use of any body of water shall except be acquired or be deemed to have been acquired by any person by length of use, otherwise than as it may be acquired or conferred under this Ordinance."

—a wholesale repudiation of contracts made by the Crown authority of the Bushvelds. Truly His Majesty's servants in Kenya whose zeal outstrips their discretion, and who should be reminded that the King has a sense of honour and fair dealing which they seem to have forgotten.

The Bill applies to all the land in Kenya Section 34, and at this time when the Native Lands Trust Bill proposes to give security of tenure on their lands to the Natives, those interested in the discussions in Parliament on that measure were probably unaware that by a side wind, as we may say so, it is proposed to take away from these Native cultivators alone can give value to their lands, their right to water, one of those natural rights so universally taken for granted as going with the land; that it is no more expressed in a conveyance than the right to the air over the land. It is true that by Section 41 regulations applying to Native territory may be made, but these regulations must be made under the Bill, i.e., must comply with its provisions and requirements. How can ignorant Natives, forbidden even to dig for water in the dried bed of a stream without the Water Board's consent, be expected to apply for permission and comply with the intricate forms laid down by this Bill? The *Mad Hatter of Wall Street* had a hand in drafting this.

Here is an ordinary recent Bill, an effort to

The author's signature is visible on the right.

and the Water Board has right of appeal to the Government if its consent may be granted to abstract water from its land. The Water Board "over any land or lands which it owns or has its consent to own" may abstract water from the majority of those holding land under leasehold titles. It may decide to do this, the Water Board may impose the penalty to contribute to the fund for the maintenance of the works, but it isn't the money, the land or the leasehold titles that are affected. The only appeal is to the Government, and this may help to try the appeal, but there may be one man, and the import of the word "any" is that it is arbitrary. I repeat the import of the word "any" is that it is arbitrary.

I have given you my argument at some of the points of the Bill, to show very clearly the need for amendment. But I propose that we should take water from "any body of water" and not from the lakes. In Section 11 it enables the Lakes, the Improvement of Works (Section 10), and the Improvement of Rivers (Section 12) to make "plans of improvement" and "orders in the new paper" laying down what is to be done. I think all the usual formalities will be observed before he begins to do what he proposes.

Section 13 says that "no action in law shall be brought against the Crown, the Government, the Water Board, or any Agent of the Government for any act done on account of an authorisation, licence, or sanction or for any mistake, carelessness, or for any other reason."

Has the Governor really approved of such a Bill? Is Indemnity for Civil Servants being incorporated into a Water Ordinance?

It is not with such vagaries in the wording of the Bill that we are concerned. It is with the proposals to concede rights which landholders have acquired from the Crown and have enjoyed since land was first granted by the Crown, and with the proposals for wholesale regulation of the Crown's contracts.

Our labour and the money we have spent in sinking wells and providing water so that the wilderness may become productive, in making land habitable and inhabited by human beings. Native and non-Native ranch land was formerly only the property of travelling cattle animals - are to be at the disposal of the Crown or its agents - to whom we must sue for permission to use our own property, our pumps and pipes to use one of the ordinary necessities of life.

The State can take our money for taxation, and in times of national danger not only our money but call on our persons - to which we submit willingly. But what is the gain to the Crown here proposed? It is not the raising of new taxation, nor is it likely that a tax would be put on one of the necessities of life, such as water. Enough revenue might indeed be raised by fees, water charges, etc., to pay the necessary staff of new officials, the winter drifts and others referred to in the Bill - but even that is doubtful. It is the conservation for the public of subterranean underground water, and our motto has been to be directed to those parts of the Bill which affect mining. As a very faint shadow will show that such provisions as we have now are unnecessary.

From a young country without adequate rainfall the rocks and soil will not suffice to form good and durable beds of clay or shale, which are the best permeable strata as in England, which form natural reservoirs, certain areas yield no water at all of course. The sinking of the latter is a waste of time and money. The Colony is an operation which requires a great deal of success generally to be successful, and where there is no human

defined in the same section as a "natural channel or depression in which water flows, it is difficult to conceive of a moving watercourse. No doubt it is well to provide for all possible events. The words "still or moving" apply not to a water-course due to the water in it, they are redundant, as a reading of the clause will show.

If, of course, penalties, severe penalties are imposed on "any person who without authority under this Ordinance" abstracts water from "any body of water, natural or artificial" (Section 82-2). What is artificial water, and where can it be found in Kenya? At a first reading, it would seem that the word referred to the containers of the water, such as dams, concrete reservoirs, and such like, and that we should be debarred from using the water in our rainwater tanks. But we have seen that "body of water" means the water itself, and we are left wondering what *artificial* water means. Let us be thankful that our cattle and sheep, and our squatter's goats cannot be held to be "persons" within the meaning of the Act, and can abstract the natural or artificial water without incurring fine or imprisonment or both, under this Section.

In Section 88 we read that:

"No action in law shall be against or be maintainable against the Crown, the Government, the Water Board, or any Agent of the Government for any act done on account of an authorisation, licence, or sanction or for any mistake, carelessness, or for any other reason."

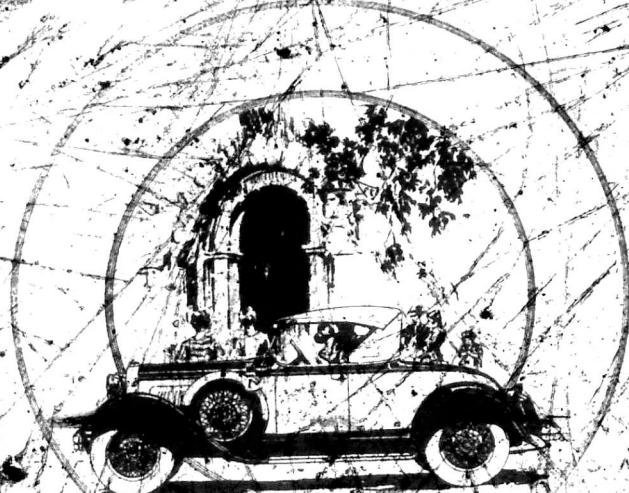
Has the Governor really approved of such a Bill of Indemnity for Civil Servants being incorporated into a Water Ordinance?

It is not with such vagaries in the wording of the Bill that we are concerned. It is with the proposals to concede rights which landholders have acquired from the Crown and have enjoyed since land was first granted by the Crown, and with the proposals for wholesale regulation of the Crown's contracts.

Our labour and the money we have spent in sinking wells and providing water so that the wilderness may become productive, in making land habitable and inhabited by human beings. Native and non-Native ranch land was formerly only the property of travelling cattle animals - are to be at the disposal of the Crown or its agents - to whom we must sue for permission to use our own property, our pumps and pipes to use one of the ordinary necessities of life.

The State can take our money for taxation, and in times of national danger not only our money but call on our persons - to which we submit willingly. But what is the gain to the Crown here proposed? It is not the raising of new taxation, nor is it likely that a tax would be put on one of the necessities of life, such as water. Enough revenue might indeed be raised by fees, water charges, etc., to pay the necessary staff of new officials, the winter drifts and others referred to in the Bill - but even that is doubtful. It is the conservation for the public of subterranean underground water, and our motto has been to be directed to those parts of the Bill which affect mining. As a very faint shadow will show that such provisions as we have now are unnecessary.

From a young country without adequate rainfall the rocks and soil will not suffice to form good and durable beds of clay or shale, which are the best permeable strata as in England, which form natural reservoirs, certain areas yield no water at all of course. The sinking of the latter is a waste of time and money. The Colony is an operation which requires a great deal of success generally to be successful, and where there is no human



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possessions of landholders by exhausting underground supplies or lowering the water level in the soil so as to cause a loss to others, for the reason that it is not general water level.

The development of the Colony should be one of the chief objects of its Government; more especially as the land is principally held on lease, so that it reverts to the Crown. Yet here it is proposed to encourage the man who desires to develop his land by allowing him to do so at his own risk, any water he may take will not be his but the Crown's. It would indeed be the best way to encourage development, and it would also not encourage settlers of other countries to come back to the world that the Crown supports ordinary principles of right dealing, for it liberty to take lands without compensation and at any times that which the holder would in other words be ready to reproduce its contract.

It may be said that the settlers have their representatives in the Executive Council. But such representatives are in a minority. The majority is represented by officials, who are required to vote not as they think, but as the Governor directs. They too, I think, will see that the Governor has misappropriated this Bill. Moreover, the vast majority of the settlers are too busy about their own personal business to have or inquire about what is being done. They do not understand how this Bill affects their rights to land, down to the fact that they have bought a farm and paid a good price for it, because it had a good spring or water supply on it which no one could use but the owner, the right to the use of the water supply is often confiscated by the Crown, the vendors do not understand how all holdings in Kenya will lose in value if this system of taxation is once realised.

It would seem a case in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies should intercede, since he declared that such discriminatory measures would not be permitted.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM H. MURKIN.

BOOKS WAITING REVIEW.

Sixty-four recent publications books, whilst waiting review, are: "Through the Kenya Highlands and the Uganda" by Captain Palmer; "Aeroplane Avionics in the East" by Sir Arthur Hardinge; "Cape 65" by Captain J. G. Denison; "Forests of East Africa" by Associated Book Publishers (London) Ltd.; "The Complete Works of Charles L. H. M. Mylne" (Friendships and Surrey 155); "My African Friendships and Adventures" by Arrowmith; "Aid and Ships" by Henry Kamm (Arrowsmith); "Aid and Ships" by Frank Register; "African Mail" by

CROWING CRESTED COBRA CAUGHT.

Mr. A. Sakkell sending Specimen to London.

Send to the Editor of "East Africa."

I have the pleasure to advise you that I have caught five specimens of the *khobu* snake. It is called a female, 10 feet long and 1½ inches in diameter. This I am going to despatch to London. I am confident that I shall soon have a larger specimen with crest I hope, for the females have a plastron.

This snake can be dissected in the neck by the mouth. If it has the necessary organs of speech with which to utter a crowing noise, for in captivity it does not crow.

Faithfully, Yours faithfully,
A. SAKELL.
Manganya Territory.

CLEAN WEEDING OF COFFEE ESTATES.

An Advocate of Cover Crops.

Send to the Editor of "East Africa."

I see that Mr. W. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture of Ceylon, has published an article in the current number of the *Empire Forestry Journal*, which, though entitled "Prevention of Soil Erosion during the Rains inilly Sections of the Wet Tropics," a ponderous title indeed, confirms the facts and endorses the opinions of the authorities quoted by you in your last week's leading article on "Clean Weeding of Coffee."

Ceylon has, I believe, for many years been devoted to the practice of clean weeding, especially on her tea and coffee plantations, and it is certainly interesting to read that this policy is at last being followed in question. Mr. Stockdale refers to the cultivation of paddy, being hampered by the soil from rubber estates, he recognises that this soil comes from the top layer of the soil, "the most valuable asset in their possession"; he gives a photograph of a *Henna* estate showing in graphic fashion the erosion which has exposed the roots of the trees even on flat land, and he is very sympathetic towards the planting of leguminous cover crops.

"It is now common," he writes, "to see new clearings being contour-terraced before planting and to find very extensive areas under rubber covered with a beautiful sheet of low-growing leguminous cover crops." His Department has recently made careful measurements of the amount of soil erosion in ordinary tea cultivation, where it is found that tea does not thrive well unless it is well shaded, and it has been found that the loss is from 16 to 22 tons of soil per acre per annum. Such soils, he adds, overlay subsoils which are heavy in character and poor in humus. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the top soil should not be lost, and that the humus content should be maintained. In fact, the permanent success of tropical agriculture is bound up in the maintenance, maintenance of the humus content of the soil.

Mr. Stockdale is recognised as an official with a long and varied experience of tropical agriculture, and his opinions carry weight. To me the only strange thing about the matter is that clean weeding should ever have been forgotten in Africa. Perhaps someone who still likes the tea planter of Ceylon believes that clean weeding improves any tropical crop will try it the ground for himself and the benefit of his experience.

GORILLA.
Tracking and Capturing the Apeman of Africa
By BEN BURBRIDGE. Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.

This book describes the Author's thrilling experiences with photographing and capturing gorillas in the Congo. His book also records his film of a gorilla shot in Africa. All their native haunts and their species, as well as of bringing them over to Europe are fully described. The early part of the book depicts his work in the big jungle in Africa.

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PERSONALIA.

General A. R. Wainwright is returning to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Fjastadt have left for Kenya Colony.

Major N. A. W. Scott is outward bound for Mombasa.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. G. W. B. Abraham is returning at the end of his month to Southampton, Kenya Colony.

Captain and Mrs. L. de Nitte and Colonel H. Pierrefitte on the water for Dar es Salaam.

Prince G. Bibescu has left for Dar es Salaam. The Prince Eugene de Ligne is a passenger for the same ship.

Lords and Lady Kylsant expect to return to London from Cooch, Carmarthenshire, at the beginning of next month.

Messrs. A. Jerominsky and R. D. Nelson have been appointed additional members of the Fort Harrison Road Board.

Mr. R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O., is now acting as First Assistant Chief Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. C. H. Barden, the Rev. R. B. Thind and family, and Lieutenant Colonel H. P. V. Yates are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam.

The wedding of Mr. Francis R. Dresser, of Nyeri, Kenya, and Miss Margery Hickes, of Limpfield, will take place at Nairobi Cathedral on November 5.

Miss Captain Indu, who visited East Africa some time ago, and who was President of the All-India Congress of 1923, is coming to Europe on a return tour.

Sir Cecil Rhys, recently appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Sir John Charnier, is at present in London making final arrangements for his departure for the Colony.

Mr. H. B. Lalonde, who has been Senior Assistant Treasurer of Tanganyika for the past two years, and served in Jamaica from 1909 to 1919, recruited to Dar es Salaam a few days ago, accompanied by his latrine.

Admiral Ernest Alfred Spratt, who died in London a few days ago, in his seventy-first year, commanded the screw sloop "Makita" during the Box galo Expedition of 1880, when the vessel was a hundred and thirteen.

Captain W. Kirton, whose good services as Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the Nairobi District Association are well known to many of our Kenya readers, has just returned to motor to the Cape of Good Hope with Mrs. Hugh Lamming.

Sir John Simpson, Allen, Vice-Chairman of the John East African Board, and Chairman of the Royal Colonial Institute, is reading the small delegation of British Members of Parliament now touring the industrial areas of Germany.

Mr. H. A. Scott, recently appointed Director of Education in Kenya, did not receive his Director of Education for the transvaal has arrived in England, accompanied by Mrs. Scott. He expects to take up his duties in East Africa at the end of the year.

Congratulations to the Hon. S. H. Saver, a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, on his appointment as a non-official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council during the absence from the Protectorate of the Hon. W. Gazebrook.

Mr. J. A. Wood is again acting as a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, representing the Nairobi North electoral area, during the absence from the Colony of Captain H. F. Ward, who has reported back to England on his way back to Kenya.

Lord Cranworth and Sir Kenneth Rood will be among the house party to be entertained at Somerton Hall, Lowestoft, by Lord and Lady Somerton this week for the Conservative Conference in Plymouth. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin are two of the other guests.

As Mr. C. Redfern, the Honorary Secretary of the new rifle club formed in the Uganda area of Arusha, informs us that a large membership has already been obtained, and that General Boyd-Moss has granted the use of a very suitable piece of land on his Ngongongate property as a range.

The engagement is announced between Major Versey Morley Smith, of Khartoum, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Funstad, and May Stoke-on-Trent, and Violet, only daughter of Mr. & J. Sutherland, S.S.C., and of Mrs. Sutherland, 2, Ormidale Terrace, Edinburgh.

As the Sudan authorities felt unable to allow her to pass over their territory unescorted, Lady Hailey has decided to make her return flight from South Africa to London via the West African coast. She arrived in Elisabethville in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo on Monday of this week.

Mr. W. Egan, the Superintendent of the Southern Rhodesia Immigration Bureau, whose appointment we recently informed, is now in the B.E.A. Police Department as District Superintendent of Police from Victoria Falls, and will be well remembered by practically all the older residents of the Colony.

Mr. H. J. Robertson, best known to many of our readers by his penname of "Rah," left London at the beginning of this week with Mr. Robertson for Kenya to resume his editorial charge of "The Mombasa Times." A book entitled "Chronicles of Kenya," of which he and Mr. A. Davis, the well-known Nairobi man and journalist, are joint authors, has been published within the last few days and will be noticed in the columns in due course. It is seven years since Mr. Robertson last spent a holiday in his country.

Commander Runc, Captain Guilbaud, who accompanied Amundsen in the ill-fated sealing which won the seal of the "Italia's" crew must now be presumed to be dead. He will be remembered by many of our East African readers as the leader of the French flying expedition from France to Madagascar which passed through East Africa a year or so ago, when Commander Guilbaud conducted an aerial inspection of the Great Lakes.

Among those now on the water for Mombasa are Mr. E. Barry Johnson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birchall, Mr. F. H. Clarke, Mr. E. Delany and family, Mr. S. C. Mills and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mumford, Captain and Mrs. A. B. Sumpter, Mr. E. A. Titkey and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wenman, Mr. M. A. Wetherall, and Mr. W. Wetherall.

NEW VICAR OF ST. MARK'S, NAIROBI.

East Africa learns that the Rev. G. B. Carlisle, Vicar of Hopkies Chapel, Cheshire, has been appointed Vicar of St. Mark's, Nairobi, in succession to Archdeacon Swann who after serving three years in the Kenya capital, was recently appointed Chaplain to the British Residents in Cairo and Archdeacon of Egypt.

Mr. Carlisle was in the Transvaal from 1910 to 1922, except that from January 1916, until the end of the War he was in East Africa with the South African forces. Our readers will be interested to learn that he first went into the ranks of the South African Medical Corps, but three months after his arrival in East Africa was given his commission as a Chaplain, and for the greater part of the time remained attached to the South African General Hospital, being with it for three months at Mbuyuni, and afterwards successively at Mbuyuni, Ure Salaam, near the Rufiji, and at Dodoma. Our readers will join with us in congratulating Mr. Carlisle upon his appointment and wishing him all happiness and success in his work.

The appointment of the Rev. A. J. Matthew as the first missionary Bishop of Assimil of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel marks a new development in the activities of the Society, for Mr. Matthew is "Bishop-in-Chief" to the British community in Ethiopia. During the past year he has been in Ethiopia, carrying on his new work, and seeking to come into closer contact with the Coptic Church. There is no idea of attempting to make Christians of Abyssinia. Christianity, Mr. Matthew's appointment will, it is hoped, encourage fresh means for friendly intercourse between the two Churches.

Mr. A. Strelak, the well known Zanzibar planter, has arrived on leave from Nyasaland, in which country he first settled immediately after the Boer War. Gezira on which many of the fifty or sixty planters of the Protectorate set their face, soon proved a failure, and cotton and tobacco growing came into favour. Now his efforts are concentrated on tobacco. Mr. Strelak, an old member of the Nyasaland Volunteer Rifles, joined up immediately on the outbreak of the War and was severely wounded at Karonga in September 1914, but he managed to serve right through the East African Campaign with General Northey's column. May his holiday in Scotland be very pleasant!

General C. G. Briss, C.B.E., whose retirement from the Union Defence Force we recently announced, displayed in warfare says that Africa is largely personality and rugged methods, but he was invariably successful. He did not believe that you could a successful soldier, and otherwise would there be millions of them? It was a common thing for him to abandon his men and a common thing for him to lead his troops with a frantic yell and load his troops with a bomb strapped to his hand. The story goes of a field of battle where when in command of the South African troops he was transfixed in the "Laconia" as he discovered two of his officers quarrelling. A giant in strength and size, General Briss simply picked up both officers and carried one in each hand, walked across the camp and banged them up again.

NOTICE

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

THE LAND ORDINANCES 1923/27.

Sale of Rights of Occupancy in respect of Public Land in the Iringa and Mbeya Districts of the Tanganyika Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Notice is hereby given that rights of occupancy in respect of the undermentioned parcels of land situated in the Mbeya and Iringa districts will be sold by public auction at Mbeya and Iringa at 10 a.m. on Friday, November 30, 1928, and December 7, 1928, respectively.

(a) Mbosi area, Mbeya District.

Farms Nos. 1 to 7, 10 to 14, 21, 23 to 25, 27 to 30 inclusive (forty), as approximately indicated on Survey Department Plan No. E.13/29/1013. The farms are regarded as suitable for tea, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably coffee. Farm No. 46 is pastoral.

(b) Mufundi area, Iringa District.

Farms Nos. 30 to 40 and 46 (six) as approximately indicated on Survey Department Plan No. E.13/31. The farms are regarded as suitable for tea, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably coffee. Farm No. 46 is pastoral.

Full particulars of the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to His Excellency's East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockscomb Street, London, S.W.1, where plans of the farms may be inspected.

Signed, J. CRAIG McFEELY,

Director of Land.

JULY 30, 1928.

Land Office.

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Camp Fire Comments

Are Mud Teeth Cannibalistic?

It has been generally accepted that teeth used to a point by African Savages are signs that at some time or other the tribe is, or was given to cannibalism. But Mr. H. W. Neumann suggests that the custom may be merely totemistic. A tribe whose totem is something like a crocodile which has pointed teeth, often an alligator, may have adopted the custom as a compliment to their tribal god, without any cannibalistic significance whatever. It would be interesting to know how this explanation appeals to those who have made a special study of totem customs in tropical Africa.

Native Names for Europeans

A writer in *Le Savoir Africain* mentions a phase of the Native habit of giving European names which is new to me. The ingenuity inventing such names, he says, is official. His imagination is exhausted, and the *surnames* becomes stereotyped, and is carried on to the official's successor, with similar results. *Kapozi* ("Hot stuff") may become the nickname of a particularly lymphatic European, *polongolongolo* (Lamia 1922) be applied to a fat little stout man. *Nakuru* (Pop. 100,000) *Uthai* (Aborigines). Have any of our readers come across this practice in East Africa?

Natives' Passion for Gorilla Meat

In a recent article the scientific correspondent of the London *Times* confirmed the statement made by the London *Times* in 1923 that the natives eat gorilla meat more than one hundred thousand natives have a passion for gorilla meat. These animals, however, are not scared and driven by *bullock*, who eat their flesh. The reason for this taste can hardly be that the meat is good eating; ordinary monkey flesh is as tough as whipcord, according to travellers who have been compelled to eat it, and the gorilla is a muscular brute always in hard training. I doubt the Natives believe that gorilla meat is "strengthening," and like most savages, believe that in eating it they absorb some trace of the immense power and ferocity of their quarry. Can some of our readers comment on this matter from their own experience?

Lions and Tigers

After the weird and inaccurate accounts of what the Prince of Wales and his brother experienced in the ways of wild game in Africa, it is hard to read Mr. Matthew Holmes's article in *The Times* this week, in which he gives a true idea, from his own experience, of the African fauna. But we the make a slip which calls for correction. Let us say, for example, "the tigress will bag her prey." The tiger, however, does not bag its prey; it seizes, it pounces, it kills. The fact is that they as well as tigers, are felines, but the tigress that they inhabit different continents. Mr. Holmes does not surely have heard of Asiatic lions, they were common enough in ancient days, from undoubtably records, and plentiful even in Europe, while many a man now living has hunted them in India where the tigers come from. True, it has been said that the tiger in India has been reinforced by tigers brought

from Africa, but that the lion is indigenous to India, admits of contradiction.

Using Mosquitoes to Fight Mosquitoes

French naturalist, M. Legandre, has suggested a scheme for combating the mosquito plague which has been found to exist in the reports of the French Academy of Sciences. Corresponding to our Royal Society some forty years ago, though the methods seem fantastic enough to be discovered in Brittany—a breed of the common *Anopheles* (*An. Atropurpureus* would say), which dislikes humans, preys upon *Aedes* (*A. vexans*), and droves away a number of them in his private laboratory. He set them free and found that they devoured and drove out of the neighbourhood the ordinary strain of *Anopheles* which feeds with gusto on human beings. As a contribution to our knowledge of the biology of the mosquito the French savant's discovery is interesting, but as a practical means of fighting the plague it seems rather panned. The principle adopted by the powers of the United States in their struggle with the boronias—Indians isizen what is found to be good enough for enemies of the mosquito and swatting the insect on sight or destroying their breeding places is both effective and satisfying. The best kind of mosquito is undoubtedly a dead one.

Romances in Native Languages

In the most interesting chapter on languages in his book "The Masai," recently reviewed by Mr. Bullock, a student of native languages which has often intrigued European students, "WHAT STUDY OF LINGUISTICS?" he writes, "is the enormous vocabulary used in describing flora and fauna of the country. Every Maasai (or was until recently) a botanist and a zoologist, a naturalist of grasses, shrubs, and known varieties, at a glance is distinguished and referred to as 'so-and-so a district by its own name.' All bush animals, date species of fruit, first classed and not by one but by dozen persons. Native who have not yet exchanged their own training for the primacy of the mission schools."

We believe the *Wachagali* of Tanganyika, have in their dialect various words for every stage of growth of the maize plant so that the heaviest toll has any difficulty in knowing exactly what stage has any crop. And have not the Massai a wonderful range of words to describe the many colorings and characteristics of the cattle on which they depend? Every Bauchi dialect has its many fast five dialects. Some of these are very primitive, still in a primitive state, it is most important for tribal messengers to indicate exactly how far their essential message has gone, so as to take him to another dialect, the fashion has very practical reasons for this. Most of the Maasai vocabulary is suggested by the fact, mentioned by Mr. Bullock, that they have a more natural terminology for astro-nomical phenomena. The phases of the moon, the stars, because in its belief they lose some of their original beauty and are further formed by heat and the seasons of the day. But what knowledge have these same savages of Nature, these all ignorantists, of the stars?" Mr. Bullock has taken up a subject of great interest which it is hard to make通俗的.

T is a very strong supporter of rating based on an unimproved type of land.—Sir John Courtney, M.P., in the African Peasants' Council.

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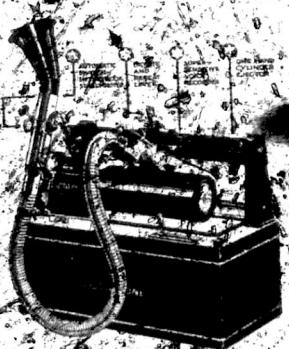
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■ East Africa in the Press. ■

ASBESTOS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

A Northern Rhodesian correspondent wrote recently to *The South African Mining Magazine*: "Rumours with regard to the finding of asbestos in the southern portion of North-Western Rhodesia have been current here for some time past. It was at first stated that the discovery had been made in the vicinity of Lusaka, but I am in a position to state from information derived from official sources that the find has been made at a point roughly half-way between the Kariba Gorge on the middle Zambezi and Kafue station. The fibre-bearing rocks have been opened up in the vicinity of the Mwasa River; extensive blocks of ground have been pegged; and further prospecting work is in progress. The area in question lies outside the ground held by the large concession companies, and work is being carried out under the aegis of a local syndicate. A sample of the asbestos from Musanga River field shown to me here in Livingstone exhibited a remarkable length of fibre. The specimen was from outcrop and exhibited considerable stonings of iron."

THE SPOTTED HYENA AT HOME.

Some curious points in the life of the spotted hyena (*Hyena crocuta*) are brought out by M. Pierre Magard in an interesting article in *Le Monde Colonial Africain*. The author had a rare opportunity of observing these beasts in large numbers while stationed in the Sudanese highlands. He considers them as dangerous relatives of leopards; they stand as high as 33 inches at the withers; and when pressed by hunger are extremely vicious. Moreover, their bite is practically incurable, probably from their teeth being infected by carious roots.

This species lives in troops, fed by a "chief," and its choice abounds rocky mountains, where they make their dens in fissures and caves. Accompanied by an old Native hunter, M. Magard found a regular charnel-house of skulls, some blanched, some still carrying strips of flesh, which the hunter assured him had been brought by the troop to their "chief" for food, as they were the best part of the quarry; for he added, the "chief" never foraged for himself but was fed by the troop. Every evening the hyenes gathered at the mouth of their lair and were despatched on their hunt, and as they were proved by measurements of the spur, the males which were sent north one night, went south the next, and so on—a different way each night.

Magard was determined to find the den of the local "chief" and at last forced his way into a cave where human remains were scattered. Warned by an ominous growling, he came face to face with a huge hyena, which he shot and discovered to be an immense female. In a corner he found a couple of cubs, five or six days old, and these he took home and managed to rear. They ate meat at the age of from two to three days, and had weaned five months when he left the district.

He confirms the statements of other sportsmen regarding the method the hyenas adopt in attacking large herbivorous animals, creeping up to them, seizing them from the rear, and so overwhelming them.

THE NANDI BEAR AGAIN.

The wife of a Kenya settler has told a correspondent of *The British Sporting Times* a strange story. Her account, abbreviated, is as follows:

"As I lay in bed I noticed the handle of the door turning gently. I took my husband and we watched. The knob got to the full extent of the turn, and then the door was pushed. Owing to the lock it held, then the intruder, balked of his intention to get in, seemed to go mad. He rattled and banged and emitted most weird noises. We were unluckily without firearms, my husband having left his gun in a neighbour's to be jumped out of bed and began yelling at the Thing to go away, which it did."

"We were unable to obtain the gun that day, and next night I had every box obtainable against the door. At almost exactly the same time, just after midnight, the same experience was repeated—the same initial turning of the door handle, the same ungodly efforts to obtain admittance, and the same baffled howls and screams which died away upon my husband shouting back."

"The next day we obtained the gun, and that night made preparations to receive our visitor. Unfortunately, as the hour approached my scared imagination led me to believe I heard the Thing at the back of the bungalow, and my husband went to look to it. He had scarcely left me when the performance started at the front door, and was, if anything, worse than on preceding days. My husband heard no disturbance and came rushing in. By that time, however, our visitor had gone, and all my husband could hear was a crashing as of a heavy body moving through some nearby scrub."

"The next night every preparation was made to deal finally, and effectively with the intruder. The car was brought up to the veranda steps and the spot light from it fixed up at the door ready to be switched on to flood the whole veranda with light. A neighbour sat up with a gun at one end of the veranda, my husband with a revolver at the other. But the Thing never appeared."

"Our veranda has an earth floor, and my husband, with tracks and a magnifying glass, went over every inch of it and of the surroundings. The ping-marks were plain—a track very like the human pad, with long, blunt toenails which had dug into the ground. Some long, coarse grey-white hairs were also found. That was all. What was it? Was it a mad Native, a baboon, or one of the almost mythical Nandi bears?"

"The Nandis persist in the tale of the Nandi bear, which they allege can do almost anything, including the turning of doors, and though they say so frequently that it attacks elephants."

"It is reputed to have the wild manners of a hyena, and variably the head of a badger, or a boar, or of a hyena. Opinion is divided among Europeans, but no one has ever shot or protected a Nandi bear, dead or alive. I am inclined to the belief that it was a mother baboon who had lost her young looking for a baby. Tales of bereaved mother baboons stealing human babies to replace their own lost ones are well established."

An American monthly journal which claims to represent Negro interests throughout the world describes the recent invasion of Kenya by Marie Louise of Kenya's War Memorial in the following words: "The Queen's War Memorial has been unveiled by Her Highness Marie Louise of Great Britain on Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, East Africa. In the center is a very important looking white officer, while on either side is an African carrier and an African soldier."

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WHAT A SOCIALIST WRITER FORGOT.

During the stay of Mr. White Man's Burden in *The Daily Herald* published last week a contribution from "Gadly," one of the regular writers who has all he means, makes "merry at the expense of the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association and has an incidental job at East Africa, which he playfully taunts with being the organ of those living in East Africa—a residue of uncivilised brutes." It does not seem to have struck Gadly that England is still said by only a very small proportion of natives to some few of whom he gave, however, already direct succour, to be "brutes."

He likewise appears to forget the fact that £20 a month paid to a Native labourer in the Kilimanjaro district means that the man is receiving £20 a month leaves a relatively small percentage of his earnings for expenditure on luxuries, indeed a fair higher percentage than in the case of the vast majority of Europeans. The Native is given free quarters and free food by his white employer, who also gives him a garden in which his wife will grow additional fruit, vegetables and fruit, even if food were not included in his £20, is only less than one-quarter of the £20 given by that Englishman who has something like three-quarters of his earnings still left after providing for his house, food, and clothing.

Had Gadly suggested the true comparison of which practically all his readers are certainly unaware, his contributions could have lost its whole point, as the court of *The Daily Herald* reproduced it hereunder exactly as it appeared:

"Many years ago honest Mister Baldwin's gifted brother-in-law, who certainly writes his own stuff, urged us to take up the White Man's Burden, which certain whitewash had responded to him to nine in a most noble fashion. He was no small burden, particularly in East Africa. You can do it on the Stock Exchange with comparative composure, but when it comes to the man and the money, the stockholder instead of the spot, that is another pair of dividend warrants is issued."

In East Africa, which is the organ of those living exclusively of your gloved masters (that is), trading holding property of otherwise interests in East and Central Africa, I have seen detailed in interesting report of a meeting of local planters in Plattership in the Kilimanjaro area, the road, with anguish, saw along from trashed by the poor, output of native labour on native estates. I am sorry about that.

The Kilimanjaro area of my memory always situated in what was before the war to me was German East Africa. Having rescued the benighted inhabitants from the eye of the Turk, though the inhabitants from the eye of the Turk, though the tendency of the Germans to fight off their side paid them back was very deplorable, since it showed that they did not really appreciate the Great Issues at Stake; it is only right that we should be at liberty to exploit the labours of the said Natives in the interest of British as opposed to mere German planters.

Hence I would like to note that the Committee of the local Chamber Association has been studying the problem. The said Committee, like an old wisdom lived according to wages for our black bread. The latest pay averages £1.20 a month without rations. In addition the exception of a start (i.e., boys) who will only get £2. a month, for taking up the White Man's Burden with a reduction of 25% from January next year. Happy New Year.

Now then they will be expected to begin in

view for these communities wages carefully set out, training and ligging, weeding and picking and mowing, etc. all provided for them evidence. Moreover, time is to be imposed upon the afore-mentioned Natives, not so, Henry.

Well may he be magnified, but we are not negroes, No, sir. The blacks are to remain those in authority who pay more for the labour of the said natives. You see how home-grown employers have still something to learn, apparently.

If this proved to be the salvation of the Planters' Association, the very first of its members contracted to pay more than the governors above referred to above, ignorant labour, there will be trouble with Natives and a much bigger bubble.

The fee for the first offence shall be £50, and £100 for the second offence. That ought to largely take up the White Man's Burden and keep down the black man's pay, thought it.

Was the war fought among? No, sir. Did we drive these wretched natives from the former shrillings of the North, not on your sweet life? Why, sir, Henry, M.A., sub-commissioner consisting of one British, one Greek, and a German subject, shall be appointed with powers to inspect native to a report of non-observance of rules. The old stinkard, sir.

Now, the natives, whichever side they serve, during the recent skirmishes, we know what they say, repeating, "We will then?" Yes, sir.

CAPTAIN JOHN BANNING SPEAKS.

Remembered in 1864 Captain John Banning spoke in the great East and Central African Society, died as a result of an accident. His life has been briefly related by readers of *The Daily Mail* in the following words:

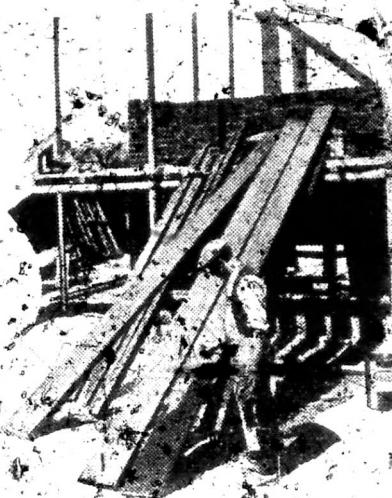
"Few travellers who have heard and answered the call of the wild gather deserve to be remembered, than Captain John Banning, as the source of the Nyanza problem that baffled explorers for more than two years. He had visited adventure long before he turned to Darkest Africa, fighting in the Indian Mutiny, and in the deserts of Central Asia he could get sport among the Uighurs, and over the border in Tibet; he had fought in their ranks; but it was his expedition with Burton into unknown Somaliland that first set his name in the scroll of Britain's pioneers; and incidentally it nearly cost him his life, for when he and Burton were wounded in an affair with the Amirs, spoke so loudly that he had to come home."

He was sent again, though with his old companion, Burton, across the Zambabar in search of the Great Lakes of which the Natives vaguely spoke. Burton fell ill, but Speke found, first Tanganyika, then Victoria Nyanza, and with it the secret of the Nile's birth. Curiously enough Burton would never believe in this last discovery, and the pair were just about to debate the question before the British Association at Bath, early in the day before the encounter, Speke accidentally killed himself while out shooting. The old soldier had decked gun against a fence while riding over, and Somerset lost one of its bravest sons.

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TEA GROWING IN TANGANYIKA.

As a result of comments which appeared some little time ago in our columns, the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika has issued the following communiqué:

"Some doubt has recently been expressed as to the soundness of the advice that has been given that it is likely that tea can be grown successfully at heights over 6,000 feet in the Territory, conditions of soil and rainfall being of course favourable. With regard to this question, the Director of Agriculture points out that, in the Darjeeling district of North-East India, which produces the finest tea in the world, tea is planted up to heights above 6,000 feet; although the general height of plantations is 3,000 to 4,000 feet. But the altitude of Darjeeling is about 7,500 ft., whilst that of our area for tea in Usambara is only about 5,500 ft. In Darjeeling tea is so good that we need not fear that the conditions for tea in the Territory will be rigorous through circumstances of altitude. It is more than probable that the tea of Darjeeling owe their particular quality to the comparative lowering of temperature resulting from altitude. Mists are smaller than the average under such conditions, but it is probable, if other conditions are favourable, that quality will be higher."

SIX NEW NYASALAND COMPANIES.

A New Lyons Group.

Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., the great confectioners, have just registered six new private companies, the board of each of which is composed of directors of the parent company. Tea trading in Nyasaland is one of the principal routes of the parent company, the largest of which is now a company called Cheringone, Ltd., with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares. The other companies are: S. J. Lyons & Co. (Allahabad) Ltd., £100,000; S. J. Lyons & Co. (Narkauli) Ltd., £100,000; and Narkauli, Ltd., £100,000. The objects of these companies are to carry on any kind of property in the tea trade, or any kind of or elsewhere in India, Ceylon, Malaya, Sumatra, China, Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon, and to manufacture, blend, pack, export, and import tobacco, snuff, tobacco, Indian, English, and foreign, maize, fruit, vegetables, or any agricultural produce, and to carry on the business of factors, merchants, manufacturers, bakers, confectioners, garages, tailors, publishers, advertising agents, and manufacturers of boxes, cartons, containers, &c. The directors of Cheringone are: Mr. J. P. Hyde, Park Gate, London, E. 14; Mr. J. H. Smith, House, Park Lane, London, W. 1; Mr. J. D. Rose, 39, Windlesham, Surrey.

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AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

Bankers' Banks (D.C.) and Co.'s reports as follows:

Kenya.—The business trading conditions which prevailed during July conditioned by August, both in European circles and in the bazaars, but an improvement is expected during September, and the visit of the Prince of Wales should give a decided impetus to the Prince of Wales should give a decided impetus to the trade. The building trade shows a very slight increase. The party is keen for good quality stone. Cold weather is delaying the ripening of maize. Reports from the maize and wheat growing areas continue promising, especially as regards maize.

Dar es Salaam.—Weather conditions continue favourable to the production of maize again becoming normal. The cotton crop has been harvested, but the cotton transactions have been suspended.

Tanganyika.—The conditions are still exceptionally quiet. Prospects for the new cotton crop are very satisfactory since the sowings have germinated well and apparently in good condition.

Portuguese Rhodesia.—Except for Port Jameson, where trade is quiet, conditions throughout the Colony continue normal. The July mineral production value of £78,406 compared with £78,319 for June, 1928, and £81,437 for July, 1927.

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DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA.

Progress of the Coffee Industry.

THE Colonial Office report on Uganda for the year 1927 (No. 1,392, 1s. net, H.M. Stationery Office), which has just been published, contains a number of interesting items of the coffee industry which we are publishing.

The acreage under *Coffea arabica*, which is the principal crop grown by non-Natives, was 13,236 acres in 1927. If these figures are compared with those given in 1922-23, 20,245 acres, it will be seen how this variety of coffee has declined in favour in the years, and this is especially noticeable in the lower and more hilly parts of the country, which are not climatically favourable for the successful cultivation of this coffee. On the other hand the acreage under *Coffea robusta* cultivated by non-Natives has increased from about 455 in 1922-23 to 4,600 in 1927.

The Native coffee industry made further progress during the year, and the demand for seedlings was greater than the supply. *Coffea robusta* is the variety encouraged, good types of seeds have been selected by the Department of Agriculture, and large numbers of nurseries were laid down in Buganda Province, and elsewhere as centres for distribution of coffee plants to Natives. The estimated acreage of native grown *Coffea robusta* is 2,835. The acreage under *Coffea arabica* grown by Natives in the Bugishu hills around Mount Elgon increased from 573 in 1926 to 842 in 1927. The exports of coffee from the Protectorate during the year amounted to 45,514 cwt., valued at £170,407, compared with 33,214 cwt., valued at £147,884, in 1926.

Increase in Mining.

The interest shown by prospecting and mining companies in the possibilities of Uganda as a mineral bearing country fully maintained during the year under review, and it is estimated that a sum of £20,000 has been spent by them in prospecting operations.

Practically the entire operations have been confined to the Western Province, along the southern boundary of which are situated the deposits of tin located first in 1925. Further deposits of tin have been revealed, but all endeavours to locate an alluvial field have been unsuccessful. For the first time in the history of the Protectorate, minerals were exported in commercial quantities when the Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., sent out 114 tons, valued at £22,536, from its Mwirasende mine in Southern Ankole.

A well-organised prospecting party under the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., covered the remaining portion of the Western Province, and located a copper ledge in the southeastern end of the Ruwenzori range early in the year. The surface extent of this has been revealed by systematic trenching, but its assay value and its persistence in depth are still the subject of investigation. At the end of the year eight exclusive prospecting licences were in force for a total area of 8,456 square miles.

Matters Educational.

Makeregezi ollenge, which stands at the top of the educational system for boys, is beginning to make itself felt through the pupils who are now passing out into the public services of the country. Three ex-students have this year been posted as medical assistants, one agriculturalist has entered the Agricultural Department, and a considerable number of teachers have finished a teachers' training course and gone out to the schools. The number of applicants for the village matriculation showed a great increase last year, and the proportion of applicants who succeeded in the examination was also far greater than before.

For the past fourteen years Uganda, the language of the Bemba who constitute roughly one sixth of the indigenous population, has been recognised as the official local language. It is now proposed, however, to adopt measures to introduce Swahili, the general language of Eastern Africa, as the dominant language for educational and administrative purposes throughout a considerable area of the Protectorate. In the areas occupied by the Bemba, the various tribes use amongst themselves their own language or languages. Thus in the north of the Protectorate and in parts of the Eastern Province Nilotic languages are spoken, and elsewhere languages which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic, but which are an intermixture of both, are current.

I can understand the pious horror with which a Government servant would hold up his hands if anyone offered him a crate of fowls as fresh. The Hon. E. F. Moseley, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council,



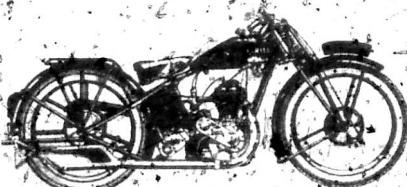
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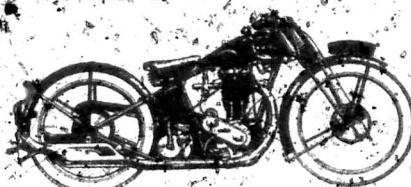
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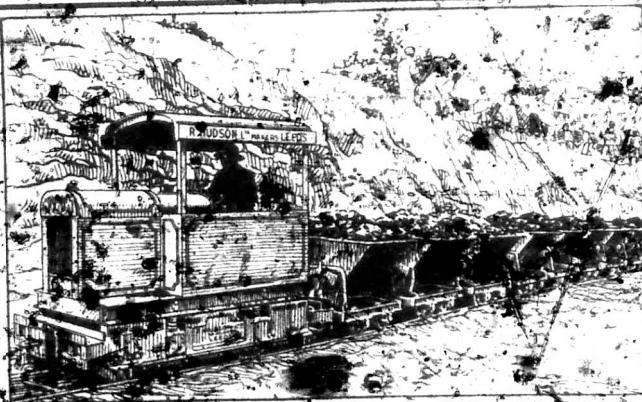
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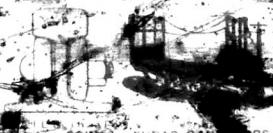
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"East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the editor's opinion and matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents or agents carrying further their interests are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made by the source rendered by the Journal in such matter.

Information is also given of the latest news concerning the financial and political condition of the various countries in the region.

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A harvester which cuts and threshes corn simultaneously has been imported from Canada by the Gold Institute of Agricultural Engineering. It is reported to effect great saving in man-power and to enable the grain to get fifteen to twenty-five acres of corn threshed and away from the influence of the weather in a day. The cost of the machine in this country is approximately £400.

Notification is given of the issue by the Rhodesia Railways and the Mashonaland Railway Company of £1,500,000 Six per Cent Consolidated Debentures, being part of an authorised total of £6,000,000, and ranking pari passu with the £6,000,000 already in existence. They are a joint and several charge on the undertakings of the two companies and have the approval of the Government of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The new block has been taken at 98 by Messrs. Erlanger, who are placing it at 99.

Messrs. Dodgey and Company, Islaunda, announced that they have received from their Nairobi branch a report stating that in the Trans-Nzega and Tsimi-Gashu districts there is promise of excellent crops. At also in Njoro and Nakuru, provided rains continue favourably, but in the Solai and Rongai districts conditions are bad. Around Nairobi and as far as Fort Hall, there has been a considerable shortage of rain, as well as in parts of the Nyeri district. It is considered that coffee planters are bound to be adversely affected by these conditions, and that, though some plantations are bearing good crops, the average must be low, increased areas having however come into bearing.

DISTRIBUTION OF UGANDA COTTON.

On the 1,517,28 bales of Uganda cotton exported in 1927, 25,125 bales were shipped direct to Great Britain, 8,846 to India, and 29,602 to Japan. However, both Great Britain and Japan actually take more cotton than the figures indicate, as when markets are favourable India re-exports cotton to both countries.

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

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BROOMHALLS, Etc.

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

HYCOL No. 1. - Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip. Additions 1:100 to 1:1600. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use.

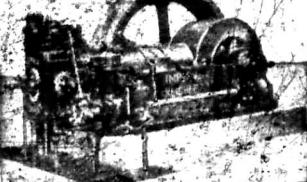
HYCOL No. 2. - Similar to above but less highly concentrated. Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.

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Atlas Steel Safes
One size only, 24 x 18 x 18.

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STEEL SAFES**
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Cables—Africana, London.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

NOTIFICATION OF OCCUPANCY IN RESPECT OF
LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF TANGA.
Notice is hereby given that the Right of Occupancy in respect
of a PARCEL of LAND (approximately 2.768 ACRES) situated
in designated area Suria A, District of Tanga, Plot No. E204/602,
being a portion of the KIHINDU PLANTATION (formerly Prince
Albert Plantation), situated on the Kihindu river between
Tanga and Usumbara Railway in the District of Tanga,
will be SOLD by public AUCTION at the District Office,
Tanga, on Friday, the 23rd November, 1928, at 10 a.m. Full
particulars of the land and of the conditions of sale may be
obtained on application to His Majesty's East African Trade
and Information Bureau, Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur
Street, London, S.W.1, where a plan of the estate may be
inspected.

EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

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Inclusive charge £12 per week.

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Rooms from 3/- guineas. Bed and breakfast included.

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Bedrooms and Breakfast from 2/- per night.

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London, S.E.1. Bed and Breakfast from 2/- per night.

USE OUR FREE SERVICE COUPON ON PAGE 85.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**COFFEE.**

At last week's public auction demand for East African coffee was irregular, but prices are generally unchanged.

Kenya		
All sizes	115s od	to 140s. od
B. & C.	100s od	to 120s. od
B. & C. & S.	100s od	to 120s. od
Peaberry	115s od	to 140s. od
London graded		
First sizes, paleish	115s od	to 120s. od
Second sizes	105s od	to 110s. od
Third sizes	105s od	to 110s. od
Peaberry	115s od	to 140s. od
Ungraded	115s od	to 140s. od
Tanganyika		
Ordinary	88s od	
London graded		
First sizes	95s od	
Second sizes	87s od	
Third sizes	87s od	
Peaberry	105s od	
Zanzibar		
London graded	125s od	
First sizes	115s od	
Second sizes	105s od	
Peaberry	125s od	
Uganda		
London graded	125s od	
First sizes	115s od	
Second sizes	105s od	
Peaberry	125s od	
Malaya		
London graded	125s od	
First sizes	115s od	
Second sizes	105s od	
Peaberry	125s od	
Burma		
First sizes	115s od	
Second sizes	105s od	
Peaberry	125s od	
Brownish and pale		
Bourbon	80s od	to 100s od
Pecuosa	80s od	to 100s od
Peanuts		
London graded		
First sizes	115s od	to 125s od
Second sizes	105s od	to 115s od
Third sizes	95s od	to 105s od
Peaberry	105s od	to 115s od
Brownish and pale		
Bourbon	80s od	to 100s od
Pecuosa	80s od	to 100s od
Peanuts		
London stocks of East African coffee in September totalled 1,000,000 bags as compared with 3,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year.		

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Cotton Seed.—The market is unhampered at present. Cotton.—The weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association reports a combined 1,000 demand for East African cotton quotations, which are up 5 points. Imports of East African and Indian cottons into the U.K. since August last total 1,000 bales and 1,200 bales respectively.

Cotton Seeds.—There is no business reported, and the market is nominally unchanged at 2s 5d per bag for East African forward shipment.

Groundnuts.—Sellers' prices are around 2s 1d per lb. for September-October shipment, but no business is reported.

Linen.—The quotation for East African No. 2 white flat is 3s. 6d. in bags for November shipment, but no business is reported.

Sisal.—Quiet, with 2s 15s. 6d. quoted for Nov. Tanganyika and Kenya.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S GENERAL ELECTION.**Public Confidence in the Government.**

Last week's general election in Southern Rhodesia was expected by practical all observers to result in the loss of some seats by the Rhodesian Government Party, which, at the end of last session had twenty members, as against eight Progressive and two Independents. Had the Government majority been considerably reduced, surprise would not have been great, for the poor position of tobacco growers offered a ready argument for the hitherto popular, which concentrated its efforts on the desire of the Government to grant autonomy and to suffer the influence of the Chartered Company. Those allegations were promptly denied by the Premier, but it cannot be denied that a considerable section of the public is inclined to regard him on all occasions against the British South Africa Company.

The electoral battle, however, has turned the prophet, for the final state of the parties is that the Government Party has increased the number of its representatives to twenty-two, thus the ranks of the progressives have been reduced to four, the Progressive leader, Mr. Ernest Montague, losing his seat, that Independents now have only one representative and that three representatives of Labour have been returned for the first time. The Labour Member, Mr. Jofiat, was the only unopposed candidate. Mr. F. Hawse Jolley, the only woman member of the old House, was defeated by an Independent candidate. On an electoral roll of 24,225,248 votes were cast, an index of the keen interest manifested in the election.

The Government will be strengthened with an overwhelming majority, and with this a renewed support in the command of its forces, which, as our readers are aware, makes Rhodesia an important point.

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, the Tea Association, and the Indian National Association have just resolved jointly that the proposed Zanzibar Government to allow 25 per cent. on five-fifths of the duty on cloved exports from the Malabar distillers is not to the best interests of the Protectorate and is unnecessary. The appointment of a representative committee, assuming the responsibility of local distribution of cloves, is also urged. This course will be followed, according to his report by Mr. W. H. Kirkham, the Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar, who recently visited Madagascar to investigate clove production on that island.

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Manufacturers of Blanketed Bags for Dates Exported
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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Arr. ex. CUNARD CASTLE which left London on September 10th for Cape Town. Ascended by Mr. G. H. Bell, Esq., who carries the following East African passengers:

Mr. J. W. Archer	Mrs. Rossetti	
Miss Archer	Mr. & Mrs. F. Rossetti	
Miss Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. L. T. M. F.	
Miss A. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. F. D. P.	
Miss M. J. Fisher	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Dr. G. H. Bell	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Miss E. Bell	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Mr. G. H. Bell	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Miss B. Koppel-Campbell	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Mr. F. J. Lock	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Mr. H. B. Morton	Miss E. L. B. F.	
Mr. W. H. Murray	Miss E. L. B. F.	

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The American Safety Razor Co. has offered to residents of East Africa a safety razor which can shave five minutes for a word which can use as a brand to describe the American produce which he is at present marketing. The only conditions are that the word must be distinctive and must not clash with any geographical name or with any of the brands at present used by other manufacturers. As a guide to competitors he mentions that he is presenting marketing in London a razor known as "Plumass" which is well known among ladies for being the result of his consideration.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company, of San Francisco, California, announced that its new Caterpillar Tractor will be on sale at the beginning of October. The new model offers 10 h.p. at the draw bar and 14 h.p. on the belt. The engine horse-power and torque ratings being respectively, and the engine speed 160 revolutions per minute. During development it is believed to be approximately 100 h.p.

H.M. Eastern African Departmental Statistical Bureau announces that the Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika reports that the output of cotton in the territory although it is expected to be about 1,400 bales, which is equal to that of 1920, will nevertheless be set back through low prices, which are somewhat disappointing, as the last year's report from the cotton presser led to an expectation of about 4,000 bales, which could have been a record crop. Considering, though, a better season, are expected to exceed their exports of last year 4,127 tons, value £1,887/-

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Madras	Arrived London for East Africa, Sept. 28.
Madura	Passed Gibraltar homewards, Sept. 22.
Malaya	Left Aden for East Africa, Sept. 20.
Mauritius	Left Dar es Salaam homewards, Sept. 27.
Madagascar	Arrived Mombasa for Durban, Sept. 27.
Madagascar	Left Kingani for Bombay, Sept. 27.
Karangra	Arrived Lourenco Marques for Bombay, Sept. 25.
Karangra	Left Zanzibar for Durban, Sept. 25.
Karangra	Arrived Durban for Bombay, Sept. 26.
W. & J. LEILMAN HARRISON	Arrived at V. 120 arrived Durban for East Africa, Sept. 18.
London	Arrived Southampton for East Africa, Sept. 18.
London	Left Aden for East Africa, Sept. 18.
RIO INDIA TRADING CO.	Arrived Durbar Island homewards, Sept. 17.
Rio Indra	Left Cape Town homewards, Sept. 17.
Rio Indra	Arrived Aden for East Africa, Sept. 17.
Rio Indra	Arrived Durban for East Africa, Sept. 17.
Rio Indra	Left Mombasa for East Africa, Sept. 17.
Rio Indra	Arrived Port Elizabeth for South Africa, Sept. 17.
Rio Indra	Arrived Algoa Bay for South Africa, Sept. 17.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Le Havre	Left Mombasa for Marseilles, Sept. 18.
Le Havre	Arrived Durban for Marseilles, Sept. 18.
Chambord	Left Mombasa homewards, Sept. 18.
Chambord	Left St. Pierre for Port Said homewards, Sept. 18.
UNION CASTLE	Arrived at Durban for London, Sept. 18.
Union Castle	Arrived London for Bay of Bengal, Sept. 18.
Chesterfield Castle	Arrived Natal for Beira, Sept. 23.
Chesterfield Castle	Arrived London from South Africa, Sept. 25.
Glenesk Castle	Left Cape Town for London, Sept. 25.
Glenesk Castle	Arrived Calcutta, Madras-Natal for Beira, Sept. 25.
Glenesk Castle	Left London for Beira, Sept. 26.
Glenesk Castle	Arrived Calcutta, Madras-Natal for East Africa, Sept. 26.
Glenesk Castle	Arrived Madras for Port Said, Sept. 26.
Glenesk Castle	Arrived Calcutta, Madras-Natal for London, Sept. 26.
Stephan Castle	Arrived Beira for Natal, Sept. 27.
Sundown Castle	Arrived Algoa Bay for Mombasa, Sept. 27.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Arrivals of mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O.s. London, at 6 p.m. to day, and at the same time on October 4, 6 and 11. Mails to Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. London, at 6 p.m. to day, tomorrow, October 8, and onward mails from East Africa are expected in London on September 11 and October 11.

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These Boots are made from the best leather, specially treated
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any of the various safety razors will appreciate how
the East African Native Safety Razor stands out
above the rest.

The Dealer cannot afford to miss this opportunity.
This set comprises a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR
SAFETY RAZOR and a double edge GILLETTE BLADE,
and includes a pocket case. Price 1/-
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**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR**
New Model Safety Razor
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Preserved Peppermint, Pimento, Mint and
Red Pepper, Herbs, French Kidney Beans,
Tomato Sauce, Jam, Minced Meat, and
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MAELT VINEGAR**

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE
It is equally good for pickling, salads and soups
It is strong, clear, strong, and will keep under
any circumstances.

In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar
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