

EAST AFRICA

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

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

The Permanent Mandates Commission	89	Letters to the Editor
Matters of Moment	90	East Africa's Who's Who
In Praise of Tanganyika	91	Personalities
Funeral Ceremonies in Central Africa	92	Wireless to Britain
East Africa's Bookshelf	93	East Africa in the Press
		Dr Gracie on Coffee Spills

THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

RECENTLY in Geneva the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations recently held its twentieth session, and for the amount of attention its deliberations attract in the British Press it might have been a Parliamentary Council debate in Clavbury-by-the-Marsh. Not by the authority of the persons who compose that Commission, but by the weight of the international problems which are submitted to it by the Council of the League, its decisions are pregnant with effect for British interests, primarily in Mandated Territories, but possibly in other Dependencies also. As it gradually establishes its power, the League will be expected to wish to cast its net wide and far.

At its last session the Commission had before it a request from the Council of the League that it should give its opinion on the general conditions required before a Mandate can be terminated, and we recently commented on the decision of the Commission that the League, "in whose name the Mandate was conferred, is the authority competent to terminate a Mandate." Lord Lugard, who thought that "few, if beyond any reasonable doubt, will put his finger on another very vital point which he did not consider," What precisely does the League mean by the inhabitants embodied in a given "Covenant," which defines the Mandates? He put the case of a request, such as has come in by the inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia, a concomitant proposal advanced by the legislators, to sever the Union of South Africa for the creation of the Rhodesia. What, he queried, would the League do in such a case? Now, there was no one in the Union in the person of its accredited representatives who had apparently been trying with the idea of getting the Mandate withdrawn from Southern Rhodesia and making it a province of the Union. It seems that the territory would shortly be unable to govern itself, thanks to the large number of white colonists it had attracted there, the majority of such colonists being given £10000000 as a sum, and of thousands of whites. The majority of the South African im-

grants are Germans, and the Union probably thinks that, having got so many, they would quietly settle down in their districts. It is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that the Nationalist Government of the Union has shown considerable Teutonophilic predilections. But there is an alternative, which, perhaps, Lord Lugard had in mind. Given self-government, the colonists might declare themselves an independent State as they have a perfect right to do, which would mean the effect that they became, in all practical purposes, an appendage of Germany. All that happened in South-West Africa might in due course of time occur in Tanganyika territory, when the excess of German immigrants reached a sufficient proportion.

Dealed with this problem, the Commission discussed thoroughly the point at issue, and by a large majority framed a paragraph for the Council which recognised that the presence in a Mandated Territory of a native majority, capable of ensuring Governmental efficiency was not sufficient justification for the emancipation of the Territory, but as the Permanent and German members abated, the paragraph was, we regret to note, not voted. In the final report of the Commission, though Lord Lugard was fully deprived of his full force of influence regarding the independence of Rhodesia, the discussion had cleared the ground and has no doubt satisfied many Germans to accept self-government by a majority of the population over their whites, regardless of natives.

Another case which shows how winds blow in the Commission arises from a claim submitted by the German Nazis that in giving other colonies under Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had so upset the conditions laid down in Article 19 of the Covenant. Mr. Inskip was asked the danger greater than that of the Central Powers took place unconditionally as, of course, the East Africa, which appears to be in a minority, one among British interests, continuing to study most closely the operations of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and on these matters came justification for their importance.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

To the exclusive information which we gave last week concerning the export of the sum of £1,000,000 by the East African Company.

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

and that also dominates the "Sack, Sacked" and "landed to the Government" Tuesday, and the sum will be submitted to the House of Commons on November 10th.

SAFETY while we were able to make, the exclusive disclosure of administrative irregularities in the Songea district which nearly THE SONCEA called for a field investigation, now we can reveal that the irregularity which suggested to the Committee that a

client has been made. Mr. H. G. McEwan, Magistrate, and Police Superintendent, A. R. L. Neame flying from Mombasa to Songea for the purpose, Mr. Douglas took evidence from Mr. F. M. C. Morgans, District Officer, Mr. A. McKenna, Medical Officer, Mr. J. W. Godson Cadet, Sub Inspector of Police, Assistant Surgeon and a number of Natives. Mr. Morgans was then called to Dr. Safaa.

East Africa, whose recent exclusive revelations of defalcations within the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association occasioned much interest in settler and official circles in East Africa and in political circles in this country.

now able to state that Joseph Merino, the late President of that Association, has been sentenced to imprisonment for theft. He was first charged with obtaining sh. 2,250 from the Masi Trading Company as commission on coffee bought by the company from the Natives, after sending a letter to the company instructing them to give the President of the K.N.P.A. to deduct 25% commission from the natives from whom they bought coffee. After his case had lasted several days, the court, pending the return to the Territory of Mr. Pennington, a former Assistant District Officer, whom defendant wished to call as a witness. On a second charge, that of theft from the K.N.P.A., Merino was found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of sh. 100 or another two years without hard labour. We have repeatedly suggested to the Secretary of State that he required close investigation on some reason the Tanganyika Government has been reluctant to inquire into the allegations made by local European planters. Had these warnings been heeded, a new scandal might have been avoided or at least curbed in origin.

These in effect something about the more warlike tribes of East Africa which appear to us while they take no courses save morality must deplore. Thus the Pemba are really lads and lasses though occasionally lawbreakers. Those of them who are still controlled by their parents, the

year, and a now young men, take to a life of crime, not much longer than a year ago and indeed before. The activities of the Kenya Police having checked their trade in cattle-lifting, they turn to pretty laundry shop work. In several instances Kumbwa have broken into the "guts" of cargo labourers' take-home boxes, rob the sleeping occupants, and on emerging leave promptly discarded the property stolen. A feature of this kind wrote Captain Speer, the Commandant of the Police in his Report for 1935, appears to the Kumbwa in the light of a commendable system rather than defiance of the law. It almost goes as if the Tonga himself the best of sportsmen has a spot in his heart for a sporting crime committed in sporting taste.

We like the latest story which comes from Nyasaland and does infinite credit to a lady missionary of the U.M.C.A. A lion having made himself a nuisance by carrying off, and presumably eating, two

A MAN-EATER. Native, the carcass of an ox was injected with morphine enough to kill five people, and put out as bait. The beast could not resist the temptation, made a good meal off the dead ox, and then went to sleep under the influence of the morphine. While thus peacefully slumbering he was set upon by a party of armed Natives delighted at the success of the "dope," and duly slaughtered. And this conclusion of the tale is entirely in keeping. In the dispensary boxes of the mission appeared the entry: "Morphine for killing lions." Is this the first occasion on which such a narcotic drug has been used to render a lion amenable to the happy despatch? Was any of our readers born in 1930?

The last story may referring to the work of H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, London.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE, LONDON, 1930. The Northern Rhodesia with East African interests and opportunities is so contrary to fact and misleading as to irritate anything the Office may attempt to do in this territory. The facts, however, clearly indicate that our own and our contemporary will, we would be glad to learn from the recently published annual report that during last year the Office sent out 2,700 Northern Rhodesians, at least eleven settlers, pupils, and dependents, and that though only three furnished any statement about their capital or income, those three represented £11,000 of new money entering the country; three others, one with a capital of £1,000, went out to settle in the like the country. In addition of course all manner of commercial interests, and particularly requests for information regarding the development of the copper mining belt, and similar rods, while the constant encouragement of the Chinese to bridge across the River Nile by the Nile, and to go out by the Suez, or vice versa must have resulted some benefit to Northern Rhodesia. It is thus clear that the Protectorate is deriving pecuniary material benefit from its connection with the Eastern African Dependencies Office in London.

PRaiseS OF TANGANYIKA

ACTIVE GUIDE FOR TRAVELLER

[Enthusiasm](#) [Keypoint](#)

To the tourist who wishes to see no more than a few hours of "western life" in its infinite simplicity, there can be nothing better than a walk along the street of Ljubljana, with their walls of mud; to the sportsman who comes to Ljubljana to hunt game in their primitive surroundings, Triglavnik is indeed an irresistible appeal. There is much to interest the botanist, the zoologist, the entomologist, while the fisherman will find a vigorous sport in the pleasant Lake Triglavnik.

That extract from the first paragraphs of the "Bevel Guide to Tanganyika and Central Africa," published a few days ago by the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, is indicative of the breadth of the appeal of an excellent book. A splendidly illustrated well bound and a conveniently arranged. It should be in the hands of all concerned temples, railways, Tanganyika and Uganda, &c., & of course partly to show them that the attractions of the country are being publicised in well designed publicity literature, and partly in order that they may supply the Railways with the names and addresses of people whom the brochures could profitably be sent.

Pentaprism of Diagrams

Enthusiasm is the keynote throughout. Take this pen-picture of Dar es Salaam:

Darzes Vénam's chief principal port of Tanganjika, situated on the northern side of the Lake. It is without doubt the prettiest and most interesting port in East Africa, and has been well described as the Genoa of Africa. There are many fine houses, entered by the harbour, by the ship heads, or by the way inland, through a narrow passage between white, beach-clad spit of land and a high, broken, granite cliff.

stones and other growths thrust their red roots
It is a fascinating sight in the sunshine, with the
trees and shrubs, the blue sky and the green
starched trees, here and there, by night, when the light
was black and silver moonlight, the lights
of a camp, and ainkle through the trees, and a ship
at anchor threw their lights on the water,
and the fairways.

In the cool of the evening it is pleasant to wander at the tops of buildings to cool the more work, windows, and sides, and to admire the great lime trees which stand in the street and which are masses of green leaves. Running off the river is a fine

part at the marks, so that the ship of war had the control of the river. The silk was woven in cotton by 4 and 5 men. Under open, the girls were to wear long frocks. They were not permitted to go about in the dust. They were not allowed to sit by the chimney. In Hindostan, the Mughals

~~Winter Hatters~~ in East Africa

There was no barbed wire or oil wells where
cattle could get from the mountains walking
on the plain land as they did in the days of Abraham.
one could see long, low, little clumps of
thick red Native bushes growing under the sun,
the minute shell of coconuts here and there,
a winkle pine, dogwood, as dark as black, and here
fire glows red, and one has a glimpse of the African
bush home.

Life in Dar es Salaam can be very pleasant, especially
during the cool months, April to September, and to our
country's agent offers an ideal holiday resort. There
is good hot bathing and fishing and children delight in
the look of white sand beach. A large Gymkhana
Club, with twelve tennis courts, golf course, cricket, foot
ball and Stock Exchange ensure that one need not
ever be bored.

Is that not calculated to stir the man with
money and leisure at his command? With
the valuation of sterling it is to be hoped that
and where such a sum would be better
this year in East Africa instead of the Congo.
Were their expenditure would be a definite
service to the national need, whereas its transfer
to British Eastern Africa would be equally clear
service of real value. Perhaps this book will act as
a magnet to many of them. To increase the
possibility of the desirable result we are causing a
preliminary publication of its first
which, incidentally quotes our description of the
Ngorongoro crater as given in our volume 'Eastern
Africa.'

Probably few people even long resident in Territory, are aware of the beauty of Tasmania. This guide should make many Tamangilians decide to make the Lake their home.

Chains of command

Stanley in describing his first trip on the Barbadoes, which in glowing terms of the same, described a range of hills, "beautifully covered with green grass, sloping ably, and studded with groves of palm-trees, and, as we descended, into the plains of the fresh-water sea, towering immediately above us, and as we descended, the several ridges or points, rose in high elevation, some new wonder, or some exquisitely picture'd scene, revealed at the foot of each, disclosed themselves to us; but we were disappointed. The wooded hills, with a wealth of boscage of beautiful trees, many of which were in flower, and crowned with floral garbs, exhaling an indescribably sweet fragrance, lifting up their varied voices in continual, and unceas'd concert; one-tablet, and another like the open mouth of the earth, uttering a mournful sound, and

pretty, at the head of the several bays; evoked many an exclamation of admiration. It was the most natural thing in the world that I should feel deepest admiration for those successive pictures of quiet serenity, beauty; but the Doctor, having had quite as much to say about them as I had myself, though as one might imagine, sated with his pictures of the kind far more beauties, far more beautiful—he should long ago have expended all his powers of adoration in nature.

From Bagamoyo to Ujiji I had seen nothing to compare to them; none of those fishing settlements, either a series of a grove of palm and olive trees, banana and cassava, with cassava gardens, to the right and left of a palm forest, and patches of luxuriant grass, along their apparently safe bay, whose calm water reflected the beauty of the sky, which sheltered them from the sun, and thenceforth the African's finest Trip.

Small wonder that an American millionaire after crossing from Albertville to Kigoma on the lake, took his laundry in order to do the southern lake trip in this boat, and afterwards described it as "the first steam boat trip in Africa." It is indeed a trip which deserves to be more widely known. With the present programme a visitor has the opportunity of seeing the whole length of the lake within eleven days, calling at its numerous little bays, the beauty of whose scenery is well known.

Ujigome itself possesses a singular harbour. Two great basins cut into the land which is of bright red sand-stone cloaked in vivid green vegetation. The town lies between two sides of a very fine one which is crowned by a Residency which is a fine building and commands a glorious view over both bays. It is a lake, in the wet season (November to May) the rugged mountainas of the Belgian Congo stand out clearly against the sky, and a mile or two off the rear of the town the sun sets over the lake one sees the mountains again show up and divide the vast expanse of lake and sky.

But let us the lake itself which is so attractive. All day long the Water shimmers blue and bright, until the sun, of incandescent rage, grey and angry, dashes fury upon the sudden shall. At night, when the sun's heat has faded from the sky and the moon is in a setting silver path it then attracts the other; on when the moon is dark, fishing boats put out from shore with fires hanging over their bows to attract the game. They in the still darkness, and their long reflections in the dark water, hunting and jumping and leaping, seem a dance as fantastic as that of the crocodiles in the swamps.

Water, Waves, and Sunsets

Four miles from Ujigome is the important Native town of Ujiji where the Arabs founded a trading settlement in 1845, and from whence sailing parties went up and down the lake, finding easy prey in the places furnished by the lake shore. It was here that the meeting of Livingstone and Stanley took place, and the man who under which they met has been raised off in order to preserve the site. A memorial is to be erected on the spot, and the author of the book has already written a short history of the event with its inscription.

THE SIGHT OF WHICH MEN STOOD
H. H. STANLEY AND DAVID LIVINGSTONE
10TH NOVEMBER 1871.

A good many tourists come from the inland towns near the lake, consequently Ujiji and the proprietors of the Stanley Hotel, Ujiji, provide a motor car service to enable tourists to visit the meeting place.

Most of the many photographs with which the booklet illustrated were taken by Col. G. C. B. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.C., M.C., the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, and Mr. A. G. Robinson, whose skill and artistry are outstanding. Seldom have we seen a publication of this kind with so large a proportion of really first-class photographs.

Some of the pictures can be obtained from the Bangalore Dar es Salaam, London, H. H. Eastern African Dependencies, Once, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. We suggest that Tanganyikan who wish to meet friends or acquaintances to the country of their adoption should make use of the services of the booking office right to the end.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THESE CUSTOMS

By the Rev. Edwin W. Smith.¹

It is frequently when we are least prepared that the customs of Northern Rhodesia are awakened by the loud, shrill cry of a woman. It is an alarm to the village that moment her child or her mate has drawn his last breath. The sleepers would spring out, and while it was yet dark some of the men would take their spears and go off to summon friends and relatives to the funeral. Or the drums would beat out the news. Is the man, or woman, dead? Of great importance, people would look from all directions, for it is cardinal to know in Central Africa that all kinsmen and acquaintances must attend a funeral. If anyone absented himself he might be suspected of having caused the death by witchcraft.

They would stand and be empty-handed; they bring only a few skins, or baskets of corn, for there is no time a great sacrifice, and above all great expense, in Central Africa for a funeral. Only in the case of a young child nothing of the happening is buried quietly with no noise, for it is hardly regarded as a human being except by the mother, who mourns as other mothers mourn.

The Burial.

In that tropical climate, however, it follows death that the body is washed, anointed copiously with fat, and dressed finely in cotton cloth and beads. No coffin is used but the body is wrapped in the fresh hides of oxen. During all these preparations a solemn silence prevails over the village. The only voice you may hear is the voice of a woman—the mother or widow—who wails pitifully. The slaves are told to dig the grave with their hoes. It is dug deep, generally in the enclosure where the cattle are tended at night, in the centre of the village. And sometimes, particularly when a chief is buried, in the floor of his house, often one side of the bottom of the grave is hollowed out to form a cavity for the body to lie in.

Now imagine the scene! All around, extending in a wide circle, is the round grass thatch of huts. In one of them comes a mournful wife, followed with the burial party, may reach the grave. The soldiers climb out, and another then take their places. A woman dressed in skins is seated by the graveside. And now something happens which makes us unmoved. One by one the mourners choke with sobs, as straining down their faces in despair in the grave embrace it and cry. My mother, my sister! My Husband!

Placed on the Grave.

Then the body is placed upon a mat above the grave in the shadow of the men, and laid upon an ox-skin with a carved wooden stool beneath its head. This is covered with mounting grass. They wrap on their garments, or tobacco, a pipe, a broad belt of milk, and usually a staff, and one by one are placed around the side of the mat that enwraps the body. And then the burial in procession begins. As the chief, or master of the ceremony, reaches the grave, we give three loud calls, like the echo of distant thunder, "Kachim! Kachim!" Then finally the chief, or master of the ceremony, takes his spear and the tribe, in all its pomp, and the chief himself, in his broadest talk, which rarely goes beyond the boundaries of his hut, calls

¹ By the courtesy of Mr. Smith, and the French friends of the author, this article is also in English the broadest talk, which rarely goes beyond the boundaries of his hut, calls

October 8, 1911

AFRICA

Expostulating with Death

"Lulu lu lu bokoto who has come from far away
talangana ka boku" - which is to say "here there
well on thy travels". Tell them also "wept before
thee that thou hast left us all well, in health!"

Death not Sherman

"Africa's are quite sure that death
is not the end of everything. When they die they
go to join the great company in another world."

Now the grave is made in a sorrowfully indescribable
manner. In a kind of reverent silence the mourners weeping
in a circle of the sort around the men press down to
When it is full, the earth is levelled flat and the men
step out but before they do so water is being poured
they wash their hands to purify themselves
from contact of death. The mourners then take to
wailing.

As you pass by you may think that the noise over you
is a heart-breaking cry. Looking back you see
a woman wailing across the open space, then throw
herself headlong upon the grave. And then some
other women cry, hurtling along and cast them
selves beside, or on the top, of the first. I cannot
describe the precipitancy of it. They fall like sacks
of coal pitched from a truck, and wonder they
do not break their backs. And then they lie
down over them, also naked, screaming
and clawing at their sides.
This seems to be a signal for a running to and
fro. Women are now running about in all
directions, wailing loudly. At a time like this the
abandon themselves utterly. Usually Baileya women
are very careful of their looks; their heads are
neatly shaven, their skin coats are fair and
well carried; their chocolate-colored bodies are
anointed with oil and decorated with brass and
ivory bracelets and necklaces of beadwork. But
while the time of mournings last, and it may last
a month or more, they go after unkempt; the
hair grows wild, and as the skin becomes hairy
and dry, garments are cast off at any old thing
good enough to wear, dust and ashes are thrown
over the body, and they do not wash. Tears are
mark on the haggard faces. As they go up and down
wailing, it is hard to imagine more miserable
looking creatures.

Death in the Battle

Now let me tell you. You would think they had
turned out to go fighting for they were equipped for
battle. They wear horn tufts around their necks and
earrings, feathers on their heads, and around the waist
a kind of girdle made of tame vipers of many
They are armed with spears and lances, and their
bodies are covered with the skins of various
creatures. They form up in lines and charge madly
across the square shouting war cries, clashing their
spears, raising clouds of dust. They stop sud-
denly, draw themselves forwardly, dig their spears
into the earth, pull them out, and with blood-curdling
shouts turn right about and charge back again. They
keep this up for a long time, and when one party
retires, utterly exhausted, others take their places
for a moment or two. If indeed is a person of
importance who has died.

Death in the Burial

Now here comes the most terrible part of the ceremony.
The mourners look in - you
mean it seriously? I meant it seriously. You
see that they were battling with an unseen foe
the last legal enemy! But they took it for a joke
It was passed round. Our father, the missionary
says we act as if we were fighting death.

When one of my own men died and I went
to the last funeral, taking my little offering
according to tribal custom. He was a man of some
consequence in the tribe and the mourning was on
a large scale. The crowd was enormous. I recall
the scene vividly. I sat strate on the grave with our
two wives. His wife lying at his head. A lad of
about fifteen and a lad of about seventeen years, was
lying on the ash heap shaking with sobs. The dead
was a kinsman of my friend, was buried from
head to foot with white ash and gone to sleep
at once, laid low by long illness. He was walking about
alone, a sick man, in the trail of a wild beast in
the other. As he stooped with his long thin shanks
he started back in alarm with the fatal
outcry as if excommunicating with death. He pro-
trated a hideous figure. Every now and then
he flopped down and wallowed in the dust, throwing
ashes over himself. When after a time he came
low to speak to me, the old man was completely
exhausted.

Mourning

You could not doubt that these were real
mourners. No one can find their expression of grief
so exaggerated but it was certainly real. When
the African lets himself go - well, he goes the whole
horde! Reason and self-control are thrown to the
winds. But as I looked round, though hundreds
of men, large, bony, skeleto to and fro, while some
no doubt were sorrowful enough, the grief of others
was plainly perfunctory, and some were cheerfully
enjoying themselves.

Funerals are occasions for feasting. We all
knew of the old lady who would boast concerning
her husband and was "Well, my dear, I buried him
with his Africa but he is dead with beef
and much of it." Very likely the old woman
had eaten her fill at the funeral. It is
a custom of every man among the Baileya
to give a number of the finest oxen to the dead man
and go on exchanging, selling and buying until he has
got the beasts that please him, and under no circumstances
will he part with them. This is what killed at this funeral.
Other people bring oxen,
goats and sheep. Several oxen are killed first; their
skins are taken to wrap the body in. The flesh is
given to the dogs. The rest are eaten. I have
known a hundred cattle to be killed and eaten during
the mournings of a single person.

Why Oxen are Killed

The people will tell you that oxen are killed to
comfort and cheer the mourners. But it seems to
me that there is more in it than the veil that
separates the living from the material is very
thin. Probably deep down in their minds is the
thought that the soul and living meet together
at the funeral ceremony. However that may be
African certainly used to believe it when a man
died it followed him. Upon the grave of an
important person they laid a mat and sat around
it, they play trees. This is a sacred spot. From
time to time people go there to make offerings
and pray and say prayers to him.
A birth is a great occasion because it means that
a child has returned to earth in the form of
a child. A death is a great occasion because it
means that a person whom they have grown to know
and love is returning to the other world. Unless
the ceremonies are carried out properly he will not
travel well, and short of a son or daughter he will not
will bring bad luck.

SIR RONALD ROSS

"Discoverer and Creator."

How far indeed the world owes to Sir Ronald Ross is not even yet adequately realised by the world. Large but recent areas of tropic which now no longer goes back than many years are probably in the best position to judge of the world-wide results of K.R.'s epoch-making demonstration of the complex life history of the malaria parasite. To say that revolutionised conditions as life in the tropics may be an exaggeration; the field work done so is clear-cut that the transition in public opinion and the conservative mind of economists have been effected in a flash. An authoritative history of Sir Ronald is therefore welcome, and such a life has been written by Prof. L. Menezes in "Ronald Ross—Discoverer and Conqueror" (London and New York, 1906).

Sir Ronald has been a man of amazing versatility all his life. By profession a medical man, a surgeon major in the Indian Army, he has done remarkable and original work in mathematics and literature, while his talent as a musician and painter is quite above the average. At one time, indeed, he seriously considered abandoning medicine for a literary career, fortunately, however, the phase passed. Mégroz deals fully with the broader aspects of his hero's activities, and the fact that Mr. Osbert Sitwell has written the preface to the book is an indication that the literary side is well developed. And it may be added that Mr. Mégroz is well qualified to appraise Sir Ronald's literary attainments, though the details of his purely scientific discoveries

This becomes evident when the biographer says to live on simplified outline the process of malady infection in which his case of the archaic terms "blast," "follicle," sporozoite, and his statement that the "zygotes and their warts" (the mosquito) "salivary glands" are open to criticism; the zygotes are found in the stomach wall of the mosquito and it is the sporozoites which enter the salivary glands. Moreover, in describing the flagella discovered by Layman in the blood of malaria patients and studied by Ross, he does not make it clear that flagella were found only in blood extracted from the patient and examined on a slide under the microscope; the flagellated forms of the parasites were not found in the unfiltered blood of the patient at any point, apparently, but with the accuracy of statement.

The exact relation of the 'discoveries' of Ivanov and Ross is, however, well known, and it was Ross's inspiration that he devoted himself to the study of the insect. The enormous amount of labour in a trying climate and in every circumstance of distraction and absence from officialdom, the final triumph, from which the elements of his theory though thoroughly deserved, have not all been eliminated, are adequately and vividly treated by Mr. Mather.

The distressing controversy between Ross and Professor G. B. Grassi has attracted too much attention. The author of the article in the *Photographer* sets out all the facts as he sees them, published without bias; as such a man as Robert Koehler should be sufficient to settle the debate.

Although I consider Grassi to be a good and a really scientific domain, wrote Koch in his letter of February 1, 1890, "I should not like to overdo this scientific domain, which they ought to be mentioned." But my conviction that Dr. Baw has no such merits. What he claims as his invention

... remainder is too small for
any further myself. It is my obligation to mention as
valuable addition to knowledge. Has statements, related
to the development of the parasite in the stomach
of man, which it is really said to infest. The dates
by the way I do believe, are given in confirmation of
your theories.
copies of yours

The attitude of his seniors when Ross joined the
Institution is exposed in the following incident.
Ross had, in fact, earned his bungalow by mos-
quides by the simple process of upsetting the tub
of water outside his window in which the
mosquides were breeding.

W... told the Adjutant of his malice and plotted
out the best way he could be rid of mosquitoes at the
same time they were breeding in the garden tubs, the
tins under the dining table, and even the flower vases.
To my surprise he was very sensible and refused to
allow me to deal with them; for he said it would be
upsetting the order of nature, and the mosquitoes were
created for some purpose. It was our duty to bear with
them! I argued in vain that the same thesis would apply
to bugs and fleas, and that according to it "it was our
duty to go about in a verminous condition." I did not
know then that this type of logic is very common indeed.

The ~~the~~ is now entirely extinct, but its extreme aspect may have altered slightly. For the season of no other, Mr. McGregor has done even more than in writing this Life. Sir Ronald Ross, who not only embodies justice to the most remarkably personal ability, but embodies more than one lesson which, even at this late day in the life of its sect, the world long ago did not learn to lay to heart.

"RAID ON SECRETARIAT IN SOUTH AFRICA."

The Rev. W. A. Cotton has lived and worked among the Native people of South Africa for twenty years, and in the "African Herald's Press," 22, 6d.) he sets out his conclusions on a subject which is to-day exercising the minds of all men of good will. Some readers will, no doubt, disagree with much of what he writes; but leading towards misgivings will especially arrest their indignation and minds. He writes sincerely, in good English, and with restraint.

"BRISTOLERS UNDER THE SUN."

"In 'Prisoners under the Sun' Peter Bäuer, 7s. 6d. Herr Norbert Bauer attempts to give an account, through German eyes, of life in an Irrigation area of the Sudan. It is the characteristics of the German idea of what such a life is or should be; but the 'strength of the physical life' will not appeal to British taste, nor will Britons agree that the presentation is fair or true. Irrigation is good, but the labour involved was scarcely worth while.

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often very seriously, deep concern over the low ethical standard, especially in regard to marriage, although opinions differ as to the wisest methods of dealing with the problem. Canon Crawford looks back over twenty years at Edinburgh, and finds that there are now nearly 6,000 babies born illegitimate, and in cases where regular teaching is given the teacher, described as "a splendid lady, full of zeal and spiritual wisdom," has been ordained. Many of these are doing valuable work pastoral and evangelistic, such as some of the points in the East End section of the city, reported by Rev. G. M. Sabine, Square.

BURGESS STANDING RECEIVED

The Blue Book of the United Protectors (Government Entente, 1914).
Annual Report on Committies of Protection
and Control. Several chapters on
Victorians, Schenelle, no perspectives.

LEADS TO THE EDITOR

WRESTLING PYTHONS FOR A LIVELIHOOD

And making them to eat.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In Dr. Lovendal's letter I thought I have never heard of a python killing a human being, tho' now of many pythons being killed by a man with bare hands. The man referred to was shot hand in the far north of Australia, and when recently in that part of the world I heard the facts from several men who had themselves seen such episodes.

The regular human would tackle a python for a wager at any time, unless something else than his bare hands. The precautions he took were always the same, first to have the snake taken to a clearing, secondly, to strip and thoroughly grease him all over, excepting only his hands and feet.

Then he would close with the snake, placing his two hands round its neck. A once the python would crush his tormentor, and oftentimes battle would last for as long as twenty minutes, during the whole of which time the snake would be biting and constricting itself continuously. But never would the man release his grip on its throat, even when thrown down, as he often was. At last it would throw the reptile. This python we all believe, is essential for a python to gain a purchase, this is before it can crush a beast—or man, that have heard old-timers dispute that theory, and claim that the wrestler could never have performed such amazing feats unless he had first greased himself, the result of which was to cause the coil to slip from the body instead of constricting it.

As to Mr. Verbi's adventure with a python, I have never heard in Africa, Australia, Asia, or America, of snakes being partial to man as a delicacy. I have myself seen many from under buildings by placing a saucer of milk and waiting for the appearance of the reptile.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 8.

H. J.

DO PYTHONS KILL HUMAN BEINGS?

Python need not Enslave a Man to kill him!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In all my fifty-two years in this land I never knew of a python killing a human being, nor did I ever hear of any such incident along place. One was once shot near my station which had devoured and swallowed a young antelope, the sharp horn of which had pierced the python's stomach and was sticking through its body.

There is no reason to suppose a python would not kill a man, and it does not need to strangle a man to catch him; a half turn round an animal's limb has been known to break the bone. There were two bones in that part of the limb.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT DAWNS.

INLED IN THE PAPER.

SIR,—I have not so far heard of an attack by a python on a human being. In early days the Basuto were said to have made pets of them, however, letting them to live in their huts and feed them with milk. Once I heard that they had been swallowed, but that was disputed. They were allowed to lie in their beds by one side.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROBERTS.

ELEPHANT CHARGES USUALLY MISTAKES

SIR,—The year of

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The part of Mr. Lovendal's letter that most interested me was his realisation that I, and other savars would far sooner hear from humans things that are not true, for that is my opinion in regard to all so-called data of savars. I think very few so-called charges by elephant related by the savars who have shot one or two are really to estimate mistakes by the elephants, who are trying to go away.

In the bush this direction of the report of strife is not reading, and sometimes one is charged by a panic-stricken herd, who are really trying to "banish" their way away from the number. The result, I admit, may be the same as one used to be on the same path as the elephant.

Once I once raced a herd that had got my wind. They were on top of a hill and started to move, so I started, and I was below and raced round, going to catch them off. They were moving silently, and when I got to the point at which I hoped to intercept them, they had disappeared. I knew or felt that there could be some tricksters and "big apes" to go find a couple here and there. I shot one and then got out of the bush on to the slope of the hill to look over the country where the herd had gone. They were in a patch of bushes, in hollow, and kicking up the vines, noiselessly, even head, trumpeting and roaring that poor people do not which they can also make a quiet, that only can only just hear it when nearly upon the horse, as simply bluff. They bolted into me, and then when clear pretended that they were not afraid!

Yours faithfully,

D. B. BRUNN.

PANGOLIN AND FROG AS ROYAL GAME

Information about the "Toss" Requested.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have been much interested in recent letters from some of your correspondents about the pangolin ("nakwe" in Chinyanja). I saw one of these animals at Blantyre in 1860; it had been brought down by an old man from the Lake by Mr. (now the Rev.) J. A. Smith, who had to keep it in captivity, but unfortunately, it did not live long. I fancy no one quite knew how to feed it or treat it, and with mistake it was left to sit out in the sun!

On the old days, the "nakwe" was "zama ya handa," royal game, and when conquerors, so I hope, their slaves, would appreciate their feast. The last time I eat of plantain, I asked for a partake of the dish by Kasai (or Ramakukane, the Makololo chief) and his headman, and we found it uncommonly good. "nakwe," the Lundu in Livingstonia, about 1850, was said to be the paramount chief of a large district, but his power seems to have passed into the hands of the Miskwa.

Another "nakwe" is a large frog, called in Chinyanja "fet." Once a scorpion was caught in its mouth; it is therefore said long and the animal is said to be colourless. Is any of your correspondents come across this beast?

Yours faithfully,

A. WERNER.

CHINYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE

For particulars see the outside back cover.

IS GAME FASCINATED BY MOTORS?

Inciting incidents from Africa.

To the Editor of "The Times,"

SIR.—A. Charles Carter, Jr., in his article about lions quoted in your issue of June 1, makes mention of something truly strange.

The noise of a motor in my opinion would fascinate many African animals.

In Sept. 1897 we were proceeding by motor boat up the Rupununi Creek, on the Rupununi River, with Captain Morgan of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., who brought out their small steam launch "Kilimani" from Essequibo to Dar es Salaam two or three years ago and en route passed through the "living gate" from the Bay of Paria to Essequibo. Captain Morgan but his engineer Bolt, who had been an appalling story, experienced with his boat and gun, had a long time.

To return to the Rupununi, Morgan and I saw a very large crocodile standing up in all its fury, eggs a few feet away in some mangrove stems. The creek was very narrow at the point, but that was not why the reptile did not slither into the water, as they do when a canoe passes.

It was hypnotised by the shrill noise of our motor and stood still until I shot its brains out the trial mud, after giving him about half a minute to convince himself he had a secure retreat up the creek. It may have been a beauty, as most boats had been in the Mohorobek fork and I saw the creek had been used to polish them round and round only. Captain Morgan took the boat back to Dar es Salaam and I sent the fat to a witch doctor for harsh cash.

The year after the administrative officer in charge of the district was passing by motor boat on the coast of the Rupununi proper and as we passed I pointed out to him that the crocodiles were lifting their heads and listening to the engine.

After a few days I went out on the road to meet a man who was joining me by motor cycle. Being a wary sort of fellow, as I suppose men who live by hunting dangerous game becomes, I looked behind me before catching the "pik-pik" and arrived and I saw two luminous eyes about twenty yards away reflecting the light of the oil lamp on the motor-cycle. I went for my gun and would have got a skin had not the poor stoped his engine. At that time the creature was still wazing suspended above the motor-cycle. The moment the noise ceased he made off.

Will Mr. Carter give Frost his views?

Yours faithfully,

R. E. B. BAKER,
Rupununi, British Guiana.

AFRICA AND SEX

Customs and Fraternities of both Sexes

and Editors of "East Africa."

SIR.—I feel sure that, with your usual broad-mindedness, you will not mind my commenting on your criticism of Lord Desbeld's statement that "the part of the East and in Africa, a licence on matters of sex was an age-long tradition" in which you express the equally weak opinion that "in Africa, as surely it is—distinctly the reverse." As far as my experience of Africa, and the simple truth which I do know, I know inti-

mately opposed to extensive sexual relations. It is hard to believe that both the above statements are true. The first requires qualifications and exceptions, and the second, the Kinsies (so-called Limpwala) for example, are not the only ones, but, as far as sexual relations, the most fraternomales are held by Europeans, and the Victorian scruples and twentieth-century freedom of speech on sexual matters exist side by side.

This young son of the "Times" generation will talk glibly with just the same freedom and licence as young European men. Children may talk as they please about the kinsies, in front of every young man, but not in front of their mothers and fathers, even if these are another without doing harm to children are not yet members of the tribe and of their doings are "mangalas" as one might say, "utility," as of account. But it is quite impossible to talk like this before men of the world in public, in their little boxes.

Young women, unmistakably themselves, in the way young men do, but this is evident to know for certain for the very reason that between the sexes (adult) extreme reticence is the rule, broken only by the debonair or extremely frank and bold. On the few occasions on which this reticence is in a dance is at a trial.

Between men of different generations, the same reticence is observed in only slightly less degree, and between all relatives, the more honoured one the less.

A disregard of the sex's indifference towards sex. For a very large number of words, whether in sex and to topics of subjects there exist alternately in words or expressions, which must be used when necessary, but not much matters in the presence of the opposite sex, or even in the presence of people of a senior generation, whatever their sex. In some words which we consider not of respectable party not to use, e.g., sweetheart, virgin, skirt. Even a doctor of the opposite sex may not make an examination, and a useful phrase the "secret" polite words, except in the case of a certain few who on account of special qualification are allowed to behave as if they were of the other sex.

Again, a man may not even hold a girl's hand or even his wife's, or make any demonstrations of affection before women, relations by marriage, or men, or senior generation, exceptions may be made in the case of very young, young married couples. The greatest "decon" is observed between adults of opposite sex as to whether the person even to the exact length of a woman's skirt.

All initiation ceremonies are strictly private and it would be a terrible offence to divulge anything to the opposite sex. From circumcision, the first initiation, onwards, the reverence with which all sex relations is very strong. No doubt the European idea of lack of reverence arises from the kind of people they speak with and the circumstances under which they meet them. Commonly young men, who, from local customs, practice for more than two years, see does not understand and respect such reverence, or to whom it is possible to speak on account of his age or lack of respect.

Finally, we must not overlook the influence of the use of a piggin *luzia frame*, which has neither the very nor great impression of the own language.

Young, fatuous, &c.,

John C. DREDGEON.

HOW NOT TO GET BUSINESS

Banks' Conference at the 1938 Exhibition.

The Author.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

**70 His Excellency Richard Sims
Donkin Rankine C.M.C.**

SIR.—I have been informed from Dar es Salaam that a special part of one day's broadcast of the Radio Federation had been sold for a luncheon with well-known manufacturers in East Africa, and found no name. A poster invited me to ask for a letter giving the names and agents' addresses. I asked, but no letter was available. I enquired again, representative saying in Tanganyika. Followed by hurried searching of files, after which they gave me the name of a firm in Nairobi.

The manufacturers would not be likely to keep on business. They did not ask for my address, so neither they could quote me for it without loss of the people some firms put on the lists could barely sell real gold sovereigns for ten shillings each.

Yours faithfully,

Gloucester.

Just Home from Dar



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WHEN THE YOUNG LEAVES SHOOT

their Effect on Temperature

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—I cannot follow S. H. R.'s letter from Northern Rhodesia in your issue of September 17 to pass without protest.

In it he declares that "it is definitely established to my own satisfaction that the annual shooting of young and fresh foliage has an influence for cold". His meaning is not quite clear, but he appears to allege that the sudden bursting of foliage after winter may actually cause a fall in the air temperature at Solwezi, N.W. Rhodesia. Whether as 100° F. do not deny that such a heavy fall in temperature may coincide with the bursting of the leaves, but the plants can have nothing whatever to do with the phenomenon.

A quick development of leaves means also the plant an extra expenditure of energy, which must mean an increase in respiration, which involves a rise in temperature in the plant tissue. As common laboratory experiments show that the respiration of a plant increases in direct proportion with its air temperature when a thermometer will indicate a rise of several degrees Centigrade. Even if the contrary were true, it is impossible to believe that plants could affect the temperature of 100° air to the extent proposed. What a bushfire wouldn't do!

Yours faithfully,

POINTS FROM LETTERS

It is simply foolish for native producers and exporters in Kenya to suggest, as so many of them do, that an increase of railway rates to the coast equivalent to an additional cost of a shilling per bag would result in closing down the industry. What if just bags were to go up by this amount? which is quite possible next season?—*Trading merchant, Nairobi.*

As one who spent seventeen most excellent years in the service of both Army and Navy, I am deeply grateful to you for the excellent article on "How to Make a Good Link Detachable" in your issue of September 25. It keeps us all in touch with our old associations as it keeps us all in touch with our old friends. It is going on and reminds us that the world is still there. I will, like Captain T. J. Sheppard, "keep the Royal Principal" (Colonel Sir George and Major General Sir Edward) in memory.

Having after spending twelve-six years in Germany, Scotland, Fiji, and Malaya, spent at the age of nineteen and where he was double secretary to three Governors, that Mr. Rankine was first appointed to East Africa, that was in 1920, when he became Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland. He served as Secretary of State for Malaya during the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924, and as Nyasaland Secretary of State at the same time. In 1925 he was appointed to Uganda, and in the following year became Governor of Uganda in absentia. In England Mr. Williams stayed for a few years later, and Rankine was made a爵士 in 1936.

Yours to the East African governments we send our personally best regards, as made known in our last letter to you. The community has a real desire to understand their problems, and to help them to solve them. We have endeavored to do this, and hope that our efforts will be successful.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Mundy are returning to England.

We regret to report the death last week of Lady Ross, widow Sir Ross Smith.

Dr. Hans Reichenbach, has joined Dr. L. S. B. Bracken's expedition in Kenya.

Miss Mitchell and Mr. Gillett arrived in England by air from East Africa last week.

Lady Betty Sherbrooke-Walker, the mother and daughter at Nyeri last week.

Mr. E. J. Thorpe won the Lawley golf cup in Beira. The runner-up was Mr. A. R. Payne.

* * * Mr. G. D. Heath has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in Uganda.

Congratulations to Commander D. C. Blunt, R.N. (Ret'd.), on his promotion to that rank on the Retired List.

Mr. T. A. Johnson, the Nairobi manufacturer, agent, has just returned from a visit to the Belgian Congo.

A party, those outward bound for Petau are Mr. R. H. Murray, Mr. B. A. Thomas and Mr. E. K. Wright.

Miss M. Fletcher of the S.M.A. in Tanganyika left London this week on her return to Masaya.

Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has returned to London from Northumberland.

The Rev. F. A. Williams, a Zanzibar missionary, last week addressed a Westport mission gathering.

Lord Lovelace, who recently returned from Uganda, is staying at Ben Damm Forest, Ross-shire.

As. R. H. Long, who has been in charge of the construction of the Kampala water installation, is coming home shortly.

The Rev. W. Hutchkiss and Mr. D. Hutchkiss of Kericho, recently flew from Kisumu to Nairobi en route for this country.

Mr. H. J. Le Mare, of the Customs department in Uganda, is gone for the Gold Coast, whence he has been transferred.

Lord Lloyd has resigned his position the managing director of the Lonsdale Company, and of Messrs. Lonsdale and Son Ltd., owing to his increasing public engagements.

Mr. and Miss Knill, who have just arrived home from Nyasaland, flew from the Protectorate to Beira where they were just in time to catch the homeward bound ship.

Mrs. H. Montagu Mason Moore, Colonial Secretary at Kendal, and Mrs. Moore, who have been staying in Cornwall, are now in Scotland.

Mr. R. Oxford, who has been engaged in our mining in Nairobi for several years, has established a news agency in the Kenya capital.

Mr. J. B. Chenevix, agent in East Africa for Ched's Exporters, Ltd., has arrived back in Kenya from his tour of Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa.

Jane Silver, formerly at Nairobi, has purchased an estate at Timau, Kenya. An enthusiastic airwoman, she intends constructing an aerodrome on her estate.

Mr. Stanley A. Swift, who was born and spent the early part of his life in Kenya, rejoined the staff of Malvern College. He is a son of the late Stanley Swift.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on General J. S. Shultz, President of the British Association, at a reception at London University last week.

Mr. W. Rollo, of Messrs. Balfour & Beatty & Co., has been appointed supervising engineer for construction of the hydro-electric scheme at Maragua Falls, Kenya.

Mr. Peter C. French, F.R.P.S., has been appointed to the Institute of the Seychelles. In succession to Mr. R. S. Davies, who was recently transferred to Grenada.

Major-General Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. D. C. J. McSweeney to be his private secretary.

Mr. J. Beecher, B.Sc., of Kahuhu, and Mr. F. Webster of Matulabu were ordained priests by the Bishop of Mombasa at All Saints' Cathedral, Mombasa, a little while ago.

Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., has been appointed Chairman of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, in succession to Dr. Desmond Shiels, M.C., M.P.

A writ for libel has been issued against Mrs. Edith Mordant, who died last April, by Mr. Somerset Maugham in connexion with Mrs. Mordant's book, "Paul Caron."

Mr. J. J. Murray has assumed charge of the Embu district of Kenya, and Mr. C. W. Hayles, M.A., has taken charge of the Kisumu-Londiani district of the Nyanza Province.

Captain R. W. De Cochran, of the Kenya Police Force, who during his last tour was in charge of the Kilimbu District, has arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. De Cochran.

Mr. J. P. Anderson, of the Kenya Medical Service, has been awarded the North Persian Forces Memorial Medal for 1930 for a paper on Mortal investigation in East Africa.

The British Officer, Major, recently visited East Africa, has now fully recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis, and has resumed duty with his regiment, the 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

We regret to learn that Mr. Gordon Hally, a local hunter near Thika, has had to have his arm amputated. The operation took place after he had shot his aim in a de-corticating-machine.

Mr. L. G. Graham, of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department, last week addressed a Daring audience on "My Last Trip to Mombasa" as returning to Danganyika was becoming.

Mr. Wimbrow, scored out in a centenial at Blantyre between Arwasland and Langland. The former team won with a score of 343 runs, the latter club securing 204 runs in two innings.

Mr. G. R. G. Gurney, the Rev. W. H. Studd, of Cartisfield, Farnham, who is no fewer than six sons and daughters in Kenya, is far from well, but the hat he will soon be restored to complete health.

Mr. W. G. Dawson, of Nairobi, Miss M. Broadbent were recently married in Kisumu. Miss Broadbent is the second daughter of Sir John and Lady Broadbent of Hatfield, Wendover, Bucks.

General de Boni, Minister of the Italian Colonies, last week opened in Rome the first Italian International Show of Agriculture, at which a large exhibit of German and Italian farm machinery.

Mr. Robert W. Ball, managing director of the Burmese East Say Mills, Ltd., and Mrs. Jessie M. Ball, his daughter, until recently acting Principal of the Westland School, Nairobi, have been married in Eldoret.

Mr. Evelyn Walsh, who visited Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda last year, has written a book "Remote Peoples" dealing with those countries. It is to be published by Messrs. Duckworth on October 31.

Mr. S. D. Rankine, British Resident in Zanzibar, leaves London today to return to East Africa. Mr. G. V. Maxwell, until recently Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, accompanies him as his private secretary.

Colonel Sir Herbert M. Jackson, K.C.B., Governor, Sudan, formerly Inspector-General of the Sudan, who died on January 28, left estate of the gross value of £10,000, with net personalty £5,000.

Mr. L. A. Howse, a Mississippian, Mr. George, the well-known wholesale and retail chemist, Mombasa, is on his way back to Nairobi from leave in the country, and the bulk of his stock Mr. Howse remains on the site.

Captain G. A. Milne, of the British African Trade Development Expedition, last left Khartoum for Uganda. The convoy consists of four cars, a trailer, and a motor-cycle. Over seventy British houses are co-operating in the scheme.

Major J. G. Condon, O.B.E., who left London last Thursday for Mombasa en route for Nairobi, will on his return to Kenya establish the first fully equipped East African laboratory, largely under the style of E.T.C. Laboratories.

Field-Marshal Sir George Milner, General of the Imperial General Staff, who has been invited to accept an honorary appointment for one year from February next, has considerable East African interests and follows East African affairs closely.

Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, who recently took up his appointment as Headmaster at the Afrikaans Research Institute, Tanganyika, served in Kenya from 1922 to 1928, and was then transferred to the Sudan. He is the author of several papers on maize and cotton pests.

Dr. J. F. V. Phillips, until recently Deputy Director of Metre Research in Tanganyika, said in the course of his inaugural address as Professor of Botany at the Johannesburg University that mineral and other resources in the Union were changing things for the worse.

Major J. A. Lucie-Smith, B.E., who has been appointed a Judge in Kenya, served in British Guiana and the Straits Settlements before the War, after which he returned to the West Indies. In 1924 he went to Cyprus, and two years ago was made a District Judge in Trinidad.

It is to be mourned the death in Eldoret of Mr. J. W. Mayers, one of the earliest settlers in the Kitale district, and of the death from blackwater fever of Mr. W. J. Wood, well-known in Eldoret and Kitale. He had served in the Kenya Forestry Department for many years.

Captain G. M. Flood, formerly in the employ of the Nairobi Municipal Council as an engineer, who had been charged with an colonial libel on Mr. J. Mayers, ex-Mayor of Nairobi, is due to appear at the next criminal sessions in Nairobi, the jury at the first trial having disagreed.

Mr. Philip Richardson, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk, and Sir Robert Newman, the independent member for East Retford, will not contest their seats at the general election. Both have shown interest in East African affairs, particularly Mr. Philip Richardson, who has once toured the territories.



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PERSONAL

Henry Esmond, who served with the African Forces during the Boer War, died last week at his home in London. The annual dinner of the Royal African and Frontier Force took place in London last week. Brigadier General Edmund Wilson was one of the principal guests.

Lieutenant Commander G. Kidston, R.N., who was killed in a flying accident in South Africa, and who had many friends in East Africa, left an inheritance in Great Britain valued at £21,876. Commander Kidston broke the London long-distance flying record by covering the distance in six and a half days.

Sir Edward Grigg addressed a political meeting in Leeds last week. He said that if a Government were now returned which for five years to come neglected the joint policies of Imperial Preference and Imperial Development the injury to the rates of unity in all branches of our life would be irreparable.

We regret to learn of the death at Bowring, Dunbartonshire, of Admiral J. E. Beaufort, C.B., who from 1871 to 1880 was engaged on the East African Coast in the suppression of slave trading. He received the Victoria Cross at the end of the Boer War, during which he commanded the blockading squadron off Durban.

General A. C. Lewis, G.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., a man of the few remaining flyers who flew from Heston to Dublin shortly after losing his pilot's certificate, has paid a visit of flying round to different friends in Ireland, and is now contemplating flying back to Kenya in November. He has purchased a Gipsy Moth machine.

The Rev. Harry Bowers, a missionary in the Bunyoro district of Uganda since 1897, has started a local magazine, also edited and printed at the Mission Press in Masindi. Its first issue contains a description of Uganda in the service of God, London and Uganda. Mr. Bowers was in Sierra Leone for six weeks before going to Uganda.

We regret to learn of the death in Kampala, Kenya, of Mrs. W. Ford, wife of Mr. J. W. Ford, of the Friends' Africa Mission. Mrs. Ford, who with her husband had previously been a missionary in Jamaica for many years, had been in East Africa for about a hundred days. Her death was held in high esteem.

Lieutenant Lord Allenby, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Royal African and Frontier Forces, who reported last week, "He was a fearless companion." Colin Hindley's life as a waggoner and mountain bear hunter, pioneer, hunter, soldier, My-side-dear man in troublous years; he was calm, affable, courageous, ever dangerous, ever loyal, ever tried, always a son reproche."

Colonel R. L. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was in London last week, had the recent honour of receiving the position of Chief Veterinary Officer to the Peruvian Government, was the third English and most popular official in Kenya, in which colony he served for about twenty years. During the War he came home from Kenya and was appointed Director of Veterinary Services to the East African Command. Afterwards he became one of the leading men in

a proposed presentation to Sir Henry Wilson and Lady Scott in recognition of their services. The first uniformed Marquess of Londonderry, who has been presented to the Queen, has been welcomed by Sir Henry, who has interests in Kenya. Sir Henry "felt most strongly that my new neighbour, who was living over upon all classes in the present financial crisis, would indeed be receptive of any other than the friendship and goodwill proffered in the intention of those associated in the project."

The Prince of Wales honoured Sir Abe Bailey in his presence at a dinner given to leaders in the Great War who are shown in the three great portrait groups of "The Men Who Won the War," which Sir Abe Bailey presented to the National Portrait Gallery. Among those present with the African associations were General J. C. Smuts, Field Marshal Sir George Milne, the Maharajah of Patiala, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Baden-Powell, Brigadier-General Sir F. Trotter, Mr. Rudyerd Kipling, and Sir S. J. Gurney, the Chancellor.

Captain W. Lyon, M.B.E., the founder of Tyre Bros., Ltd., a director of many leading East African concerns, and the youngest President which the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has had, is on his way back to his Nairobi headquarters. Never, he told us, just before leaving, had he received so many inquiries regarding settlement in Kenya as during the last two or three months. It is his strong opinion that the moment is most opportune for the launching of a well-planned publicity scheme to attract tourists and settlers, particularly retired people with fixed incomes.



Builds-up Robust Health

All the food elements necessary to give you a manly, sturdy and strong, and to give them energy and vitality, are contained in delicious Ovaltine. From no other source can be obtained the concentrated, rich, natural extract from Nature's best foods—milk, cream and eggs.

Ovaltine forms children's daily beverage. Now their increased energy and vitality. Watch them as they grow up with sturdy bodies, sound jaws and all-round health.

Ovaltine is easily digested and assimilated, and is particularly invaluable to weak and backward children.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Build up Brain. Serve and Doctor

in all Druggists and Stores throughout the British Empire.

WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W. 1.

A modern Receiver of great range.

Even in the most distant parts of the World one can enjoy radio reception over distances

thousands of miles, due to the McMichael Colonial Supersonic.

Designed for listeners in any part of the World who want results this unique receiver covers the ultra short wave range from 15 to 80 metres and also the broadcast band, enabling the owner to select tuning stations from literally the most distant parts of the World including the British Short Wave Station (Chiswick F.S.W.) which transmits the main London programme on 25 metres.

Use is made of two Screened Grid,

one Pentode, and one Deceptor.

The usual troublesome plug-in coils are replaced by an arrangement change arrangement consisting of a neat coil block housed in a recess to the left at the back of the receiver enabling the user to change wave bands immediately by withdrawing the block and replacing after a minute or so.

Approximate wavelengths as against condenser settings are engraved on this block.

The receiver needs only a short aerial and a good earth connection to give maximum efficiency.

The McMICHAEL COLONIAL SUPERSONIC RECEIVER



The complete instrument housed in a specially designed case.

LEAD GABRIEL

PRICE

£15

Including Tax

EXTRA

120 Volt Battery

2 Volt Accumulator

L. M. MICHAEL LTD.

Manufacturers of Wireless and Scientific Apparatus

Wexham Road, Slough, Bucks, England.

Telephone: Radiother, Slough.

AGENT
W. Reid, Esq.
P.O. Box 100
MOMBASA

ALL BRITISH

built at our works at Slough
and neighbouring towns since
the year 1910 and successfully
manufactured.

AGENT
L. V. Herborn, Esq.
156, Market St.
P.O. Box 553
JOHANNESBURG

OCTOBER 8, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

40

All over the world
Radio enthusiasts
bond with
READY-RADIO-KITS

Because

Ready Radio can supply every
kind Radio against cash. In
case of doubt regarding the value
of your order, a deposit of one
third of the approximate value
will be accepted and the balance
collected by our Agent upon the
delivery of the goods. All goods
are very carefully packed for
export and insured. All charges
forward.

Because

The Reedy Radio Kit consists of chosen components exactly as used in the tested model and all components are tested and passed before display. Every constructor using a Reedy Radio Kit is assured of being able to build a receiver identical in performance and appearance to the original model.

Because

RADIO ENTHUSIASTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD
KNOW THAT ON FM
REVOX RADIO WILL THEY
RECEIVE SUCH ROUND-
SERVING AND SATISFACTION

BE A FRIEND TO SUCCESS

THE MEDIANIA SHORTS ZOKE. Specialized and
tailored to fit every girl's figure. **100% COTTON.**

Record Radio

THOROUGH HIGH STREET
SCHOOL BRIDGE & P.M.
MONTESSORI 1000 V TRAINS: READING, SINGING,
WRITING, MATH, SCIENCE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: 144 WOODS
CASTOR HOUSE, BLAQUEHEATH
PHONE LEE 1-2000

This electron micrograph displays a transverse section of plant tissue. Several distinct cell types are labeled with capital letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and N. Labels A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M are positioned near the top edge of the image, while label N is located at the bottom right. The labels likely correspond to different anatomical features or specific cell types observed in the micrograph.

Economy is not always
achieved by saving.

There is also the economy
of sending.

It is ~~for~~ economy to postpone maintenance work and the protection of wooden structures. The enemies of timber, white ants, dry rot and decay are never unemployed, no matter how depressed industry may be. They are working 24 hours every day.

The cost of Sognum is but a fraction of the value of the timber protected and to shirk this small expenditure is not economy but must lead to definite and heavy loss.



The Worker Ant or Termites. One white ant can destroy many hundreds of times its own weight of timber in a few days.

SOLIGNUM

The Wood Preservative

Local storekeeper does not do well. *Siligrum* adds for bags
and looks to the Sols Muleteers for reprobation.

EAST AFRICA.

WIRELESS FOR EAST AFRICA.

A TOWER OF THE RADIO EXHIBITION.

(Concluded from page 106.)

This is exceptionally easy to handle, as there is only one coil to adjust to get the best results. The coils usually go to suit sets of low speaking claim to give unusually good results at low speaking rates. The top price quoted by the firm is £32. This plus carriage costs 40s. The total is £37.32. The East African Agency of Messrs. Messing & Mitchell, Ltd., and Messing & Mitchell, Mombasa, are agents.

Another well-known company specialising in wireless equipment for Africa is the Radios Importante, Ltd., who, in addition to the dials of sets, also supply headphones, microphones, and other accessories.

Some of the novelties I found were the "Ekco" stand, for instance, the dials of sets were marked with the names of stations instead of numbers, thus enabling the listener to tune in to a station with no reference to a dial. Another stand was a speaker without coils or valves, the necessary electric energy being derived from the primary valve of the receiver and transmitted direct to the diaphragm. The makers of a transformer set has no mechanism at all. The manufacturer states that it provides speech of such volume for radio reception as to dispense with speakers.

ACCESSORIES.

There is a superlative wireless battery stand from Mr. R. H. Corlett, the export manager of the Standard Oil Company, which prevents deteriorating when not in use, and important selling point which will appeal strongly to East African, so many of whom live considerable distances from townships. The high tension batteries are made in five capacities, varying in price from £5 to £15. In the country the portable batteries for portable sets range from £1 to £2.5s. Peirix & Co.'s have behind them four years' experience in the manufacture of storage batteries.

Typical devices exhibited by Messrs. S. G. Brown, Ltd., were a telephone system for Kenya, and a self-starting motor for generators. In Kenya, as in most of them, the continual purchase of H.T. batteries is eliminated for steady current from the D.L.T. accumulators. Although these batteries are comparatively expensive, their invention should truly justify itself, especially their representative in the exhibition told me that one of these "battery supersets" had recently been shipped to Nairobi. There is also another new device without valves which will convert a telephone into a powerful electric amplifier.

At the McFarlane stand Mr. Corlett told me that their valves can now be purchased throughout Eastern Africa, over much of which they are imported. The last was over African Trade & Co. of Mombasa. He further stated that there is now available for every wireless enthusiast a complete set of apparatus from Z. F. T. & Co. to be seen at his stand. The British Blue Spot Company, Ltd., whose managing director, Mr. Clarke, was able to report that several of their models had been sent to the colonies.

Concerning the wireless range of goods, it was suggested to me, said Mr. Corlett, that among knowledge among men of fact, no one seems to know exactly what happened. Few had a model, to see the fast, and to purchase, but if they had, their recent ignorance concerning about the commercial aspects would have possibly have lost them the sales. More times than could be recounted, we hear an agent in Johannesburg asking answer to my query whether he had a principal located in East Africa. One said, "I am only a boy." "Oh yes, we have an agent in Johannesburg, but of course not in North Africa. You'll want someone nearer Nairobi." "Well, horses will not drag him along the coast road to Nairobi through the high, sunburned semi-desert and Chapman's Peak."

Another criticism of the wireless industry is that there are tens of thousands of Overland wireless sets in India which visited the exhibition, and that the importers sent their chief manager to a certain extent to deal with dealers and potential new importers. As a consequence, many openings must have been lost. One on the "Oliver" stand did not seem to know what the man he was in attendance upon really did. After a hasty examination of the wireless, he was asked if he had heard the company's name, and was in consequence told that the company was not represented in the African territories.

LOCUST CAMPAIGN.

£300,000 Damaged in Kenya since January.

Nairobi, Oct. 5.

On the initiative of the Kenya Government a conference was held in Nairobi with importers of the insecticides and governments to discuss a common programme to combat the next generation of locusts, which will be hatching over wide areas in November. The Director of Agriculture of Transvaal invited Mr. Verwoerd and the Acting Director of Uganda to attend.

The general assembly of the Conference decided to conduct a massive campaign against the hoppers over a wide calendar period, and cost East Africa £200,000. Every area was attacked. It is likely, therefore, that the campaign will be concentrated on heavy infestations in accessible districts and on the protection of crops. It is believed that before complete organisation there are bound to be escapes, as over large areas, particularly in Uganda, it is very difficult to obtain labour. In Kenya the hiving areas include almost every district, except Nairobi. It is estimated that the hives will be located in Kenya since January, and will amount to 5,000,000.

Farmers, now growing maize and wheat, are now required to consider the advisability of planting other crops, such as Madagascar butter beans, which are less susceptible, and will be sold to markets. It is suggested that the swallows should be used in an immature state and used as hawks to control the destruction of grazing by locusts. The dairy industry will be in straits for the next few months. It is also urged that the remnants of the crops already attacked be conserved as food stocks.

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MISSIONARY PIONEERS OF UGANDA.

Meeting in London last week.

SEVERAL plenary sessions of Uganda were held on Saturday last Friday at the Festival Evensong at St. Paul's Cathedral, arranged by the Uganda Non-Schism Association. After the service, when several newly appointed missionaries attended, those present were adjourned to tea at the Stationers' Hall, Mr. Archdeacon of London presiding. Amongst the guests were:

Mr. D. F. Basden, Chichester-Buckley Miss Browne-Cave, Mrs. Chisholm (wife of Bishop Chisholm), Mr. J. H. Cook, the Rev. H. G. Elistone, Mr. G. Dighton, Rev. A. B. Fisher, Miss G. G. Gurney, Mr. Hoth, Mr. W. H. Horner, Mr. S. J. L. M. Kerr, Mr. J. C. Kitching, Mr. F. Melchior, Mr. J. Mrs. Pritchall, Miss Thorne, Mr. T. J. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. D. T. Williams, and Mr. W. Wright.

Heartfelt congratulations were tendered to Mr. Pilgrim who on Sunday celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his landing at Fungus Point where he marched to Uganda.

When Dr. Livingstone, president of the Society of India were given by the Government of Kenya, Mr. A. A. Leggat, superintendent of the various branches in East Africa, recalled that the company first started operations in East Africa, at Zanzibar in 1893, extended to Mombasa three years later, to Nairobi in 1904, and to Uganda in 1906. The new building is a steel-frame structure, the external walls being of heavy brick faced with stone, to blunt leverage with artificial stone placed above. The greater proportion of the woodwork in the building is of local mauli. Sir Joseph Byrne mentioned that his first visit to Nairobi was paid in

FINDING SETTLERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Next Wednesday Meeting in London.

MEETING of the East African Branch of the Royal Geographical Society will be held at Vernon House, 14, Queen Anne's Street, W.C. at 8 p.m. on Wednesday next. Foreigners on leave or now resident in the country will be the principal speakers. Germans are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. George V. de la Poer Beresford, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. The meeting will be preceded by a campaign to raise £10,000 for a fund to help settlers in East Africa. This will be sent after the meeting. Mr. J. H. Cook has just left London to return to Nairobi, having been appointed Secretary of the East African Board of Survey and Formation, and is accompanied by Mr. E. G. Elistone and Mr. W. Wright.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently approved the principle of encouraging settlement for residential purposes in Kenya, among the mercantile business class, professional men, and others seeking a home where they can obtain the amenities of life exempt from income tax, in a country rich in natural beauty, with a wide range of sport of every kind, and a life of opportunity freedom emanated by admirable climatic conditions. The chamber appointed a delegation to ascertain from Government what steps are being taken to encourage such settlement and to offer the services of the chamber in connection therewith. The Nairobi Association has passed a resolution in similar terms.

At both meetings the view was expressed that settlers should have a specificity licence if it could be obtained.

PHYLLOSAN.



A sure and certain means of restoring health, strengthening the nerves, revivifying the blood, fortifying the heart, and rejuvenating arteries—irrespective of age.

The Great Scientific Remedy for all Internal and External Arterial, Venous and Neural Diseases, &c., &c.—a sure and all-powerful Remedy.

OBSTINATE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS.

For Post-mortem and Mortuarist in Use.

HYCO₂ No. 1.—Germicidal Dip 10 times greater than Carbolic Acid. A medicinal Sharp Dip at dilution 1 in 1000. The Ernest form of Disinfectant.

HYCO₂ No. 2.—Similar to above but 100 times more concentrated. Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.

Hydrogenated Oil Lamp Fuel. Price 7s. per lb.

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY LTD.
61, Marylebone, London, E.C.5.

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY.

Isn't it amazing how mother's energies such thoughts as care of Baby, wedged in between the million tasks which make up the running of a home! Anything that truly helps is appreciated. That is why Steedman's little red book, "Hints to Mothers," has become such an invaluable home guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It deals so practically with every little ailment that mothers easily save time by it. And, again, in the case of accidentous illness it tells what to do, and waiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, a most valuable pocket book for the mothers of these famous Steedman's Powders, and may be especially for childhood's ills, from teething-time until teen-time. So safe and sure. They regulate the little ones, nourishing, constituting, and strengthening, and keeping the body clear and cool. Your free copy of "Hints to Mothers" is awaiting you. Why not send a postcard to John Steedman & Co., 272, Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.

(ADV.)

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE KING.

TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

TO THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

Africa in the Press

LEET'S TRIMMELSS

The following material was scoured from the
Minerals & Geology Article:

Surging waves have washed away some of the
youngest Cambrian limestone and left large
circular depressions on the bottom of the sea.
At one time they ran inland half a mile, but now
they are about half a mile from the shore. In
the center of each depression is a small
island, which is composed of sand and shell
fragments.

It was in a settlement in Langkawi, however, that they had their greatest surprise. Friends fine the tracks of tigers in their full war paint, sang, and shouted. One man, alarmed at this tumultuous scene, then made

He was alarmed at this tumultuous scene, and made inquiries about it, and learned that they had been mistaken for the General's *safari*, who was making out of the country.

"At Bateti, Kenya, they lost everything - skins, curios, guns, clothes, diary and money. They entered a kit to arm with the wagon. He was not alone in Livingstone where they are. No one knows if he turned up yet!"

We are far too breathless to comment on it.

~~CUBA YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY~~

In the past two years Jubilee has grown from a mission station to a township, of which Mrs. Kitching, wife of the Bishop of the Upper N.W., is the church mission Outlook.

To-day we have reached the terminus of the Nyanza line, and at the headquarters of the Mangalla Province of the Sudan, is situated a large permanent buildings for the Government and even a hospital of the Administration, and a water-mill and an aerodrome, a hospital, half of one Syrian and two British doctors, and a black block for white patients. We are at the most important point of communication by road, by air and by wireless telegraphy, one side calling it "the road to Cape Town" route of the "Imperial" railway, the road motorable, least in the dry season, leading to Uganda, to Kenya, to the Congo, and to parts of the Southern Sudan, and it is here that a crossing is effected across the River Sobat, so as to continue by road to Khartoum, instead of being led by a number of steamers.

This central station and other important institutions affect the mission, and it would be possible for members to meet, but the mission has decided to make its headquarters, and it is proposed to build a chateau which shall serve for the headquarters, including many parts of the Sudan capital, and the same time, the residence of the bishop of the diocese and secretaries of the mission.

LOCUST-PORRIDGE.

In view of the frequent invasions in East Africa, the following recipe may be useful to those who wish to make some useful decoction of seeds. It is given by Mr. W. H. Campbell in the following words:

~~HOW NOT TO TEACH SCOUTS~~

The second part of the way parts of the world you will
find in serial rates. There is one up to the
end of Mountains not to be found.

MORE MERCANTILE GEOGRAPHY

After dressed to "mess" Sixth Avenue, New York, Africa was found in Nubia, according to the "Daily Mail," which says that it is probably from big English castles where the "wonders of the world are leading their trade."

LOBB-CRANFORTH & CO. LTD., POLITICS

LODGE WORTH says in his course of a letter to *The Times* on the actual situation—
There are no signs of any motions as yet, but it is now
the countrymen who will be the ones to whom
the structure of this island and her Empire. Of course
Germany will earnestly hope and believe that all of the
charter and misery will be possible to solve a better
and more perfect society. Men are filled either through
their upbringing with an intense hatred of the British
ruling when they dwell. But the large majority
of the old school remain, which they will record their
vote in the struggle for independence, and despera-
tions are involved.

Reo^a Nasal and Lungs

from East Africa home on leave was telling
the circle of listeners of his experiences. "If there
were only a better type of officer, and a really acquainted
with our supplies," he would be more satisfied, he concluded.
"I am sure," said one of his audience, "I understand that His
Highness is in the same category."

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COFFEE PLANTS AND SOIL CONDITIONS.

MEALY-BUG INFESTATION DUE TO ACIDITY.

Kenya loses a Valuable Official.

There still remains no connexion exists between mealy-bug infestation of coffee in Kenya and the acid condition of the soil is the principle running through a valuable pamphlet, written by Mr. D. S. Gracie and N. D. le P. Trench, and entitled "Soil Conditions affecting Coffee in Kenya" (Bulletin No. 17 of 1931, Government Printer, Nairobi). It follows logically on the equally good booklet by Mr. Gracie on "A Preliminary Survey of some of the Soils of Kenya" (Bulletin No. 1, of 1930, p. 50), which has already been favourably noticed in *East Africa* as introducing the farmer and settler to modern methods of estimating the value of the soils upon which they wrest a living. It is with regret that we note that Mr. Gracie is no longer a member of the Kenya Department. His work on the vital problem of soils was among the most promising that has emanated from official sources in Kenya. Devoting his attention to Kikuyu red soils, Mr. Gracie tabulates their colour, "changeable calcium," pH requirement, "soil value," and specific acidity at different levels of the "soil profile" (the terms he has already explained in his "Preliminary Survey" brochure), and shows the intimate connexion which exists between mealy-bug infestation and soil conditions where progressive acidity occurs in the subsoil where the coffee is attacked by mealy-bugs where the pH does not fall below 4.7. The trees are safe from the pest. A characteristic mosaic yellowing of leaves and a withering round the edges, he correlates with deficiency of available potassium in the soil, and these symptoms are to be seen in tea bushes, in sun-greens as well as coffee growing on soil with acidity increasing with depth.

But Mr. Gracie also demonstrates that a similar will hold generally without regarding the causes observed in coffee due to a change in status in the soil, the acidity diminishing with depth. This he considers is due to manganese deficiency.

Practical Treatment.

When it comes to the practical treatment of acidity conditions, the difficulty of the subject becomes apparent. It is emphasised that no generalities for treatment can be laid down for each estate, each portion of an estate must be considered separately after a careful investigation of its soil conditions. Manganese deficiency may be ameliorated by a heavy dressing of organic manure or by the application of manganese sulphate. Potassium sulphate and potassium chloride are also very effective against acidity, but care must be taken to avoid excess which may lead to manganese deficiency and zinc deficiency, which means wasted money. Then the correct balance between potassium and manganese must be preserved, the ratio being of commanding importance in the production of coffee, and this correct ratio can be determined only by repeated balanced and accurate quantitative chemical analysis. Mineral salts which have a salt and potassium connexion with the mealy-bug infestations, but whose definite conclusion cannot be drawn after three years, the pamphlet deems it, the tendency to root cultivation, the analysis of coffee roots, and with the preservation of the soil in question. Mr. Gracie's investigations have been facilitated by his association with Mr. Trench, the author of the former, whose knowledge and experience on the cultivation side have certainly proved of much assistance in improving that sound and useful pamphlet which was then published. Also that a great deal still remains to be done.

GAME SANCTUARY SPRAY.

Animals should away from spray.

COLONIAL C. R. J. PITMAN & Sons, Warden of Uganda until 1930, transferred to Northern Rhodesia to organise the Game Department there, whose annual reports on his work in Uganda have always been most welcome. Interesting and valuable has, in his Report for 1930, made on the effect of aerial spray for ridding of game animals.

Inquiries, he says, showed that the only species known to suffer to any extent is the blackbuck. Other animals have been reported dead from aerial intensive spraying, but it is not conclusive certain that the mortality was due to the spray. Gazelles usually used to graze over a heavily sprayed area and watched for a week or more, suffered no bad effects. Most animals, he says, move away from an area of heavy locust infection and this may account for the success.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ON COLONIES.

We have received copies of a pamphlet issued by the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Society and the Russian Ambassador in London, which one little oblique to the Society's investigation of labour conditions in Russian timber camps on the grounds that "most effect slavery continues to exist to an appalling extent in various Colonies belonging to capitalist countries," adding that it would be quite natural to expect the Society to fight slavery where it exists, instead of being diverted to attack against the effect of Socialist construction. The Ambassador refused to receive a deputation from the Society, and apparently ignored the request that he should furnish any reliable evidence in support of his charges against unspecified Colonial territories.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa," Information Bureau exists for the free service of public and business users desiring the latest and accurate 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 this purpose will be readily incorporated.

Kenya reported 1,000 tons of sisal during June last.

The Post Office at Nairobi, Kenya, has been closed.

A rifle range has been opened at Port Bell, Uganda Colony.

Bukoba new breakwater has been badly damaged by a storm.

The Sudan United Mission is appealing for more missionaries.

Extensions have recently been made to the Lake Chilanga, Tanganyika.

The Dutch Reform Missionary Society have built a new church in Arusha.

There are now forty landing grounds for aeroplanes in Tanganyika Territory.

A wireless station has been erected near Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) aerodrome.

Messrs. Whinney and Co. have begun business at Leafu, Northern Rhodesia.

An aerodrome has been constructed in Masindi, Uganda, by the Aerial Survey Company.

Northern Rhodesia exported minerals valued at £454,200 between January and July this year.

The ordinary general meeting of the New Zambian Company is to be held in Lisbon on October 11.

At a Polo Club recently in Nairobi, two boys up to two were playing for the Vicharai cup.

The Kenyan Government is to consider the establishment of a township near Chemi-ndi, in the Solio district.

Messrs. Pilling & Co. are to construct a railway 19 miles long in Northern Rhodesia to connect Chambishi with Mfuwe.

A new standard rate for packages for forwarding by rail inwards from Europe to South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, where such parcels will now cost 75 cents.

Exports from Kenya during the last month totalled 10,000 tons, while 10,000 tons to Belgium, 25 tons to Germany, 1,000 tons to the United States, 1,000 tons to America, and 1,000 tons to Great Britain.

Mr. George Dwyer has secured the contract for building the extensions to the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi. Messrs. J. and Archer are the architects of the new building, which is to cost about £40,000.

A co-operative society for Northern Rhodesian native stock producers has been formed in Mafinga. Mr. E. G. Latta has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors of which the first members are Messrs. R. Macfarlane, P. Cawood, H. H. Hart, and J. G. Hart.

The east section of the Somalis have sent a deputation to the Government stating that they do not intend buying land in Kenya or any other part of East Africa unless their slaves are released. An African instead of an Asian is entitled. They claim that their ancestors came from Arabia and for many years paid non-Native taxes.

Twenty-three Roman Catholic missions and 100,000 members of the Society of the Expiatorie Grand-dame are in route to East Africa. Ten are bound for Mombasa and the remainder for Dar es Salaam.

The celebrated sportsman recently established his residence in the title of "The Star" has ceased publications. It was a glum effort of Mr. Alexander Davis, and we sympathise with him in his disappointment.

It is reported that over sixty prospecting licences have been taken up. No claims on the banks of the Yala River in Kenya, where alluvium and reef gold has been found. The area in question is in the Nyando Reserve.

Mr. George Cobham, during his stay in Kampala, inspected several suggested sites for an aerodrome near the town, and systematically searched every square mile of ground 2 miles outwards for 2 miles around Kampala.

H.M.S. "Enterprise," which is well-known in East African ports, is now at Chatham, prior to commencing trials with a new crew on October 11. She will then return to the East Indies station under command of Capt. F. E. Phillips, D.O.

M. Manasvi, a director of the Bombay Trading and General Importers of Gilgil, Nakuru, and Thika's Falls, Kenya, has arrived in this country after spending a holiday on the Continent. One of their associated concerns, Atta, Ltd., absorbs about 5,000 bags of wheat monthly. Mr. Manasvi intends staying on this side of the Equator three months.

A Boy Scout Council is to be formed in Kenya to replace the executive committees which have hitherto directed small, unorganized groups of boy scouts in Kenya. Approval of the new scheme has been given by the Chief Scout for Kenya, Mr. Noel Hart, who will be the president of the council. Mr. C. H. Redhead, of the Prince of Wales's School, Kabete, is acting as Hon. Secretary of the Kenya Boy Scouts.

The Tanganyika Government advises that all travelling allowances for officials are suspended as from October 1, except in the case of officials who have to stay in inns and hotels, to whom the actual cost of lodgings will be added. No applications will be entertained from officials in respect of voluntary courses of instruction in England which involve any additional expense to Government funds, extensions of leave, or of funds of travelling expenses.

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Figure 10. A sequence of frames showing the evolution of a granular flow. The flow is initialized as a horizontal layer of particles. The flow is observed to develop a complex, three-dimensional structure with multiple peaks and valleys.

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NEBAC ELECTION AND EAST AFRICA

Fig. 1. A photomicrograph showing the distribution of the *Leptothrix* sp. in the *Leucaspis* sp. mucus layer. The black dots represent the bacteria, which were stained with methylene blue. The white dots represent the mucus layer of the gall wasp. The black dots are concentrated in the mucus layer.

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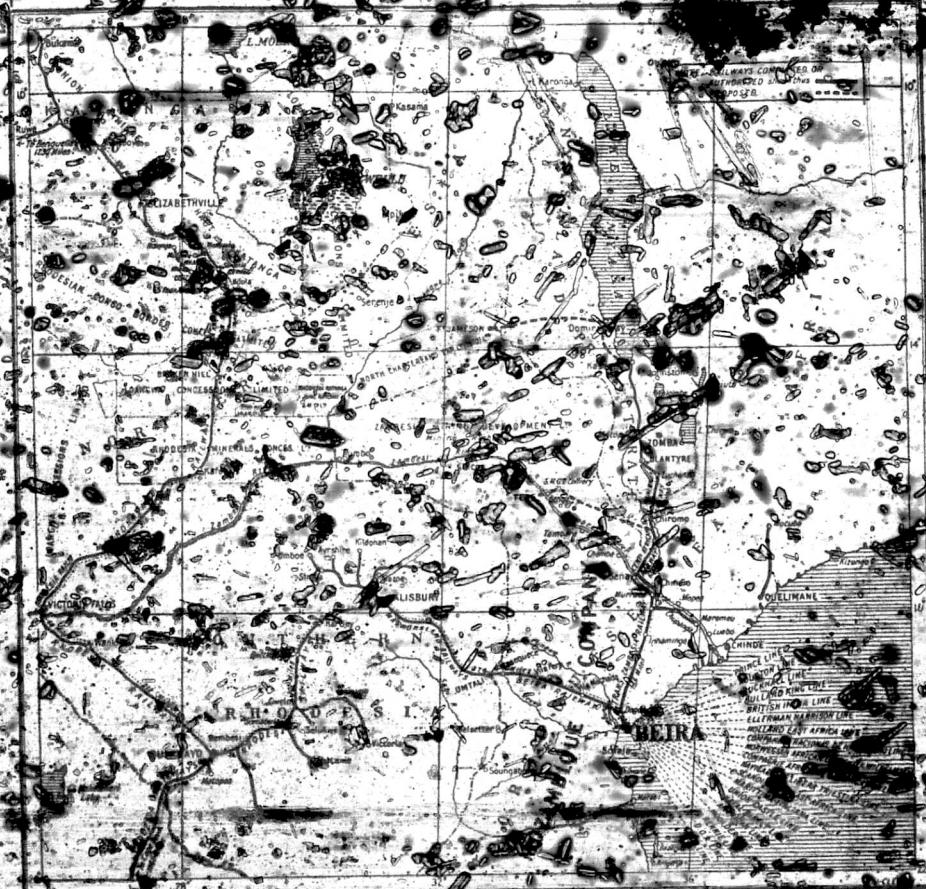
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Vol. 8, No. 369.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a N

Subscription

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QUINNIE RUND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

the disastrous locust invasions from which East Africa has been undergoing it is important that the greatest possible amount of knowledge shall accrue. Extraordinary little is really known about the habits, life history, and physiology of these insects, whereas depredations have been distressingly familiar to the human race ever since the dawn of time. Dr. G. B. Verrall's classic monograph on Locusts (Dr. Frazer's "series" claim the amazing limitations of the information available, limitations of the scientist himself is the first to acknowledge and deplore). It is at least a crumb of comfort that here and there we find intelligent and observant settlers, like Mr. Apple, noting the spread-out of invading "swarms" of flyers and clustering bands of hoppers (to adopt Dr. Verrall's nomenclature), criticising methods of control or destruction, and wondering why the locusts do this or that. We may hope that such interest in the subject which promises to be fruitful will continue.

We take a case to point: Are there any species of bats which fly by any way but noise? From actual experience it has been found that no amount of noise or noise-making being done, will induce any species of bat to fly by any other method than by sound. In fact, the action in making the noise drives away insects, whereas "any movement" drives away the insects. Vision is fairly good, but they see mainly moving objects. It is possible to approach a still insect extremely closely without disturbing it, but one sudden movement of the arm is sufficient to startle it. This supports the theory of movement as a defense.

As to the last block, we are often asked why only a portion of it is cut away. This is certain, that portions of a paragraph may be omitted.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Locus Observation of	PAGE
Importance	117
Matters of Moment	118
East Africa and the Kenya Federation	
Criticism of Tanganyika Officials	121
Letters to the Editor	123
Mr. F. Raper	124
<i>East Africa's Who's Who</i>	125
Major E. Barry Johnston	125
Personalia	126
<i>East Africa's Bookshelf</i>	129
Agriculture in Uganda	150

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The British East and Central African Dependencies will be profoundly affected by the judgment of British electors by next day hence. The general election, on October 27, promises to be the most far-reaching since the days of the whole Empire. The prime question before us every man and woman privileged to exercise a vote is whether to cast it for a National Government pledged to the every means to restore Great Britain to her proud position as the leading country in the world, whose financial and commercial policy stand unassailed; the second question—and it is inseparable from the first—is whether the Mother Country is to be given a Government committed to a truly national policy of Empire co-operation involving the fullest possible extension of the system of Empire Preference, and its corollary of a tariff on Empire producers. Neither should be a easy question, but unfortunately the Labour Party has insisted just on running away from its responsibilities, and their on regarding these vital and essentially economic matters purely from what seems to them the standpoint of party expediency. In these pages we know our party politics, and judge everything from the probable action in the British East and Central African Dependencies. Not for a moment can it be denied that the development of those new territories would be jeopardised by the speediest peace with the Labour Party now put before the Nation, and, on the contrary, that their development would be immensely stimulated by the introduction of tariffs and extended Empire Preference.

The list of candidates with definite East African interests which we publish in this issue will enable our readers to follow with

CANDIDATES WITH SPECIAL EAST AFRICAN INTERESTS

many to adjust Africa. It will be seen that the list includes the following: Liberal Nationalists, National Labour representatives, and those who accept the orthodox Labour line. In the following list, the names of men who have shown their sympathy for East African problems in common with the Labour caucus we regard as safe: Mr. J. G. D. Dyer, and Major A. G. Church. Below is a short analysis of the situation where he thinks necessary, but we shall equally be prepared to go with convention and champion what they believe to be admirable, even when such championship is anathema to the stereotyped

other, who has had no insight has been too long in office. Governor Sir Edward Grigg, Conservative candidate for Nairobi, was elected in the constituencies

executive of the party to withdraw in order to leave the field clear for a Labour man who has the courage to follow the line. M. G. J. Lewis, who is to be opposed by another Labour candidate, Sir Edward Grigg's replacement in the impor-

tant of holding a free-corner coffee constituency in which he failed to consider that he would have had a good chance of winning the seat involves great care, for it is scarcely conceivable that he will now hope to find another constituency than the one he has entered the House of Commons. The time he has concentrated his energies since his return from Kenya is narrated for the present, as possibly for the whole life of the new Parliament, if not for ever. We sympathise with him in his inevitable disappointment, but, however, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done the right thing in difficult circumstances.

That the election will end in all overwhelping victory of the Conservative Government we cannot doubt.

TOWARDS ABRIGATION OF THE CONGO ASIAN TREATIES.

The that victory will be promptly followed by the introduction of a general tariff and a great extension of Empire Preference is certain. When Great Britain imposes tariffs there will be an irresistible demand from East Africans for the abrogation of the Congo-People's treaties, which at present preclude tariff preference in East and Central Africa. These treaties must then be swept away, in order that British trade can be given the advantages which it should enjoy in the British African colonies, and which it will have every right to expect if Great Britain extends her own preference in favour of East African coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, sisal, maize and other commodities.

Meanwhile, British manufacturers arouse themselves to the seizure of their opportunity in Eastern Africa, and go forward more forcefully than ever in the direction of the BRITISH EXPORTERS' ACT NOW.

desperation to turn their potentialities into actual traders. There can be no excuse for inaction pending abrogation of the Congo-People's Treaties, and the introduction of preferential tariffs in Eastern Africa, for such inactivity on the part of British exporters will assuredly meet by the strongest possible exertions on the part of foreign competitors, who will dump into the territories abnormal supplies of articles the British manufacturer of which would certainly be beaten by a tariff. To meet that position British manufacturers and exporters, particularly in the competitive categories, can protect themselves by forthwith attacking the market and maintaining its saturation point. As an added incentive, there is very real advantage conferred by the devaluation of sterling, which all too few British manufacturers appear to perceive. Many who profess acute realisation of the times often in expected benefit hesitate to act on the score of political uncertainty at home. This may well be a salutary mistake in so far as it goes for the most important period, for a period of weeks may rob them of the best opportunities they have had for many years of competition. The last African trade, a continuation of the present arrangement, will be much ex-

EAST AFRICA

porter will have disappeared, when his activity now, like that of the other to the work of contracts, normally made in Germany, France, Austria, or Slovakia, or Belgium, for instance, would be imminent, but opening or resuming of the next session.

The present duty involves upon all citizens at the same time to buy British, as well as settle accounts with the "Selling British" in this country, and we greatly trust that

NATIONAL DUTY.

porters to a real need of the nation, for prompt action, and the buyers in East Africa are using the wireless cable and air mail to emphasize the same points. "Wait till after the election" is not a plausible reply from a man who regards an assured export trade. New home manufacture, and engines? The time is propitious. "Buy British" should more than ever be the slogan of East Africans—but they cannot "buy British" if British manufacturers are not sufficiently able to "sell British" to the Depression. The needs of the case are patent. Once more we say that East Africa will at all times be only too glad to give any assistance in its power to any British manufacturer or exporter, as far as to establish, or increase, trade with the territories we cover.

Civil servants in Great Britain, India, and China demand the United States officials to suffer reductions of salaries; the cuts vary according to rank.

GOVERNORS MISSING IN GENERAL FREEZE OUT OF THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Only dire emergency caused the Government concerned to take such a step, and it would not be surprising to find the East African Administrations compelled to resort to similar measures of economy in order to balance their budgets. This appeal has not come in favour of a reduction of official salaries, as we have been repeatedly urged to do in recent months, but the mass of evidence from East Africa indicates that the "economy" is regarded by most departmental heads merely as a means to a retrenchment, which, in view of the increasing number of salaries which would be better left in the Civil Service itself and for the public, is intended to serve; reduced staffs are far less important than reduction of the costs of maintaining services. The best encouraging lead could be given by the Governor, voluntarily surrendering a percentage of his emoluments—a measure which would, we are convinced, not merely recover the vast majority of officials for a similar sacrifice, but also hearten settlers and business men harassed by the present world-wide difficulties. No doubt the thought has occurred to the Governor, as some at least of whom may have been restrained by the knowledge that their action might inconvenience the new-coming holder of the Crown, in no small way to bear his share of the community's sacrifice. Some indeed among the Native population, realising that they would benefit immensely when the Colonial Office and the great banks of the Service generally, since what was at stake would inevitably have important results with the Masses, the young but set & courageous ex-servants. We had hoped and expected that those who held the command as Governors of the British Dependencies in Africa would have shown an instant and complete abandonment of the royal prerogative.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce appears to be seriously concerned over the attitude of the local Government towards the report of the Uganda Finance Committee of

COMMITTEE REPORT, which was published some particular difficulties. The general feeling of the Chamber and its members is that what was proposed is regarded as an economic committee and done little towards real economic development, much towns increased and additional taxation. The Committee recommended deferring the new cattle tax, the introduction of a cotton tax, increasing certain licences, and raising the scale of rents cents per gallon (which proposal the Government has rejected). The tax was considered and rejected by the Committee, but was agreed that Government is further examining the question with sympathy. The Government hopes to reduce its total expenditure in 1922 £25,000,000 by calculations on an estimated amount of £1,000,000. Without considerable additional taxation, "one of the most prominent factors of economic trouble in the country," it is noted, that the amount may possibly exceed £1,000,000. American mailing is now 5d, for the Government has recommended that the minimum of two cents per pound of mail, irrespective of the price of cotton, should not be imposed." Retrenchment has fallen fairly heavily upon the Provincial Administration, the Public Works Department, and the Police, but the commercial and settler communities are dissatisfied that revision of official tours and annual cutbacks in salaries have not been introduced.

The Nairobi Municipal Council certainly seemed to exceed its duties, privileges and powers when the retiring Mayor, not merely passed a hasty-mitigated discussion of the retrenchment, "Dr. N. J. Jewell, by the Government, but himself suggested a motion—'That this Council, representing the citizens of Nairobi, earnestly request Government to retain the services of Dr. Jewell if possible.' In these pages we have already reported that the retrenchment of this capable and popular medical officer has occasioned widespread regret, amounting almost to resentment, in the colony, and we fully appreciate the anxiety of several citizens to retain his services, but the City Fathers' financial capital had obviously jurisdiction in the matter, and would have been well advised to avoid a discussion so manifestly futile. To their credit it is recorded that Councillors Bargman, Bonham Green, McEvil, Rapo and Wood, voted in consideration of a subject which they had agreed to leave the Government and your Municipal

In the National Interest!

British Manufacturers and Exporters are well placed to compete in the East African markets by the development of storage and the carrying of the National interest by identifying their efforts to develop trade with the territories. East Africa will be only the first stage in their development.

W. G. V. VERNON.

East Africa.—Mr. W. G. Vernon, L. S., Member of Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, Church of East Africa but not Unification. Three-cornered contest with Conservative and Liberal candidates.

W. G. V. VERNON.—Mr. J. S. Wardlaw, former Member last Parliament of Legislative Council, now attention to East African affairs.

John T. P. P. Price.—Member of the Parliamentary delegation which visited Tanganyika Territory in September 1928. Has been Socialist since 1922. At the moment of writing no Conservative candidate has been adopted to oppose him.

P. E. Soetheran-Escourt.—C. Brother of Mr. W. B. Soetheran-Escourt, a District Officer in Uganda.

Rothwell.—Mr. Rothwell's name was for a time Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government.

John West-Ridley.—Mr. John Buxton, Lab. A member of the Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union and one of the fiercest critics of East Africa in general and Kenya in particular. Straight fight with a Unionist candidate.

Edmund East.—Dr. Edmund Scott, Lib. Deas Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government. A member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union. More critical of the East African Government than the East African settlers, of many of whom he has shown marked friendliness. Had intended visiting East Africa this summer, prevented by political difficulties. Opposed to Unionism and independent candidates.

Glasgow.—Mungo Macmillan, Lab. Visited East Africa last year. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in the National Government.

SCOTTISH COUNTRIES.

Angus and Cromarty.—Sir Alexander Macdonald, L. Neth. The great civil engineer with long experience in the Sudan and Egypt.

Perthshire.—Sir Alexander Macdonald, L. Neth. The author of "Africa," The History of Achollie. Has written on numerous African questions, particularly native economic education, and labour. Served on international committee to consider various East African matters, especially female circumcision in Kilimanjaro.

Forfar and Montrose.—Sir Robert Newman, L. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the National Government. A member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union. Formerly Chief Justice of Kenya in which country he spent seven years.

For Booking No Election.

Philip William Richardson.—Conservative member of Cheltenham. Desires a seat in the House of Commons for his third visit to East Africa, in which he has discussed and agricultural interests. For several years a member of Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Sir Robert Newman.—Independent member for Exeter. Off to ask questions on Native Law and kindred subjects.

Robert de Frece.—Beaminister getting Conservative Member for Blackpool. Sir Robert de Frece, a Beaminister. Beaminister in the old East African Board. He had frequently asked East African settlers to follow the Beaminister cause.

Sir Walter de Frece.—Former Conservative member for Blackpool. Had frequently sought information on African affairs.

Land-titling Withdrawn.

Sir Edward George.—late Governor of Kenya. Published an adopted Conservative candidate for Central seats, thus without the concurrence of the Conservative Party organisation in Nairobi. It was clear to the National Headquarters that the Conservative campaign and propaganda were aimed at getting the Conservative candidate for Central seats elected. In view of this, Sir Edward George withdrew his nomination.

CRITICISMS OF TANGANYIKA.**POWERS OF THE SECRETARY FOR EAST AFRICA.****Views of Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council.**

OUTSPOKEN comments on the administrative and financial personnel and machinery of Tanganyika have been made by the Venetian reporter of the proceedings in the fifth session of the Tanganyika legislative council which volume has just reached this country. Strangely enough the remarks—despite the wide public interest—have not been reported in the local East African Press, and East Africans are therefore able exclusively to pay attention to the debate.

Major L. Square Wells, C. B.E., the man from Turkey—who had twenty years' experience as an administrative officer in Nyasaland and Tanganyika before he settled in the Southern Rhodesias—told Tanganyika some ten years ago of having said that he believed the aim of the Tanganyika Government was to permit or admit of all races living and developing amicably side by side, and that the administration was being carried out in the fairest manner by Administrative Officers. Continued:

"I would, however, like to make suggestions as to how this could be best achieved under the present system. Provincial Commissioners in charge of a Province should co-ordinate all administrative in their area. District officers should carry out the work set down in paragraph 2, Section 3, of the White Paper, 'Native Affairs,' and inspect on the Secretary for Native Affairs, who is in charge of the Native Administration of the area to assist the chief of the Natives to lay their claims before the District Officer in his discretion, particularly so far as any Native interests among Native communities and between Native communities and the superior rates are concerned; to look after Native courts, give special attention to the shorting of Native retarding of harvests, and to produce accounts to the District Officer for proper audit."

Confidential Report on District Officers.

"The Secretary for Native Affairs submits confidential reports on these areas to District Officers through the Provincial Commissioner to the Governor, but not to be allowed to submit any confidential report to the Provincial Commissioner or District Officer direct." I do not know whether he does submit any such report but as the Secretary for Native Affairs is, in reality, a Native Commissioner seconded for duty, I do not think he should submit such a report."

His Excellency the Governor: "He does not." Major L. Square Wells: "I am told to hear that, but it is generally understood in the Provinces that the Secretary for Native Affairs sees reports of the officers in the Provinces, and I can assure Your Excellency that I have heard it is not official that any Provincial Commissioner may meet along their routes to knock them off when they are in Native Affairs turns up. If this was once introduced European communities would say that they were not receiving proper consideration in their disputes which they have with Natives. I do not mean particularly the way in which the Native administration is carried on in Rhodesia, where everything seems to give me satisfaction."

The Chairman, after having suggested that much of what Major Wells had said was in variance with the policy of the Government, but failed to carry out what he desired, because of considerable unavoidable increases in the Provincial administration, to the Governor said:—

"I would ask the Hon. Member to cast his mind back to the days when he was a Provincial Commissioner, and tell us why this and other similar difficulties had begun another Provincial administration in his Province as well as himself, as he suggested that Native Affairs should be, as far as to certain subdivisions, the responsibility of the Provincial Commissioner, leaving the other subdivisions to the Provincial Commissioner. I can hardly conceive of what would be impossible to do in the way of additional affairs such as the Lieutenant-Colonel J. McAllister, D.S.O., D.D., D.M.C., of the Royal Engineers, who was the Provincial Commissioner in the Province of Mombasa, and the other members of the Provincial Commission."

OCTOBER 15, 1921.

EAST AFRICA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PORCUPINES DO NOT SHOOT THEIR QUILLS

Interesting Proof from an Extangolian.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—I was particularly interested in Mr. Cicutta's account of a porcupine killing a hones, in view of the fact that I have indisputable proof of porcupine actually shooting its quills. It happened in my house in Lindi after Mr. Cicutta whom I know well told me so.

I had a porcupine which I had succeeded in trapping very successfully. One evening Ngu, my servant, was jumping across my room when he suddenly, jumping across my room, saw a porcupine sideways jumping before him. Then he saw what I certain movement was going on in the dog's mouth towards him.

The dog did not bark, but than a yard from the porcupine, which like a flash turned tail towards the dog, driving himself out to a comparative size of the size of his tail quills. The dog uttered three of them, one on the shoulder which protruded through the upper part of the dog's chest about an inch or more.

The porcupine had many empty receptacles which had obviously retained quills which had been shot in different times, into which the projectile portion of the quills fitted, and where a palpitation found that the case had been cases of a tiny hole through which apparently they all went with terrific force. The dog required care being tortured by the quills in the fog.

This porcupine accidentally used to come up two flights of stairs, lady placing his forepaw on my knee, eat out of my hand.

There are a number of people in Tanganyika present who will remember the incident which I describe.

Birmingham.

THEY DON'T SAY MR. BEVIS LYELL

Habits of the Animal.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—In his letter entitled "Lion and Porcupine" Mr. A. S. Bevis of Labora Lion and Porcupines, Mr. A. S. Bevis of Labora states: "Of course it is a well-known fact that the porcupine, by self-defence, shoots its needles with such velocity that it can pierce skin, although no animal can stand up to it." Now if it certainly doesn't eject them with great velocity, as he says, what projectiles? Without a doubt the lion Mr. Bevis has seen with porcupine quills sticking in its chest two or three inches deep got them there by jumping heavily on the animal. They have been known to be killed by stabs in the chest and common still lamed by getting the quills into their sides.

The porcupine is mostly nocturnal, and it can be heard for some distance as its quill crackle loudly with its movements. In countries where it is plentiful its spines can often be found in the Native gardens, in which it goes to eat grain, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and pumpkins.

Porcupines are food eating and the Native eat them whenever they get the chance.

Yours truly,

ENRICK D. LYELL.

SMOKING WHEN TRACKING BIG GAME

Lighted Cigarette as Wind Direction Finder.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—I have mentioned Major Dugmore's recommendation of a lit cigarette as an aid in finding the direction of the wind when hunting, which confirm his observations.

I have smoked cigarettes deliberately on all occasions when I have hunted big game, and more especially on the many occasions when I have pursued elephant. By Native hunters, always smelted and when approaching elephant, I preferred to quench my cigarette, which I refused to do. Yet at all discussions, even of human beings they always insisted that the odour of the white man was far stronger than the odour of the black man and greater distance. My point always was that the smell of burning cigarette was so like the smell of hunting game that it would be well accustomed that it would give no alarm and might conceivably cloud the scent of man—even of a white man.

On one occasion when I was tracking a wild boar, I was keeping round the cigarette smoke as was possible, to gauge with fair accuracy how long it would take for the smell of man to arrive, and for the game to show itself. Got one's sent.

Yours faithfully,

NEVILLE A. SHARP.

SETTLERS NEEDED BY KENYA

Attractions of the Colony to Men of Moderate Means.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR:—What we require in the Highlands of Kenya to-day are men, given a pension or moderate pay, who can make a living and settle in a healthy climate where they can live cheaply and well. Good opportunities are few now in the country, and few wealthy opportunities. Poor schools are available in the country, but their children, if they do not want to leave, can in England. The last option such men should think of is farming. Without ample capital youth and old, in amount of experience, such operations are bound to end disastrously. They can live comfortably on their pensions or private means in a country where actual living is comparatively cheap and taxation small, and sufficient interest to make life interesting.

Such men would also do the country a lot of good as they would help to create a larger market for the produce of small mixed farmers.

For their interests only small acreages in the near vicinity of the railway and towns would be necessary—say five to twenty acres, according to individual requirements. These acreages could easily be obtained at very moderate prices adjoining such townships as Nairobi (rather expensive), Naivasha, Nakuru and Mombasa.

About two feet is in my opinion the ideal altitude in this country, up in the midst of the hills, in forests and lakes. As most of our social activities can be carried on here, the above mentioned sports—trekking, boat, fishing, racing, polo, riding, tennis, dancing, etc., will all at a moderate cost. There must be a number of people who would thoroughly enjoy the open air, free and easy life which this country offers.

MR. RAPER TELLS A FEW YARNS.

An Excuse for Shooting an Elephant.

MR. FRED RAPER, of whom a caricature and a graphical sketch recently appeared, is widely known in East Africa for his remarkable good humour, his stock of yarns, and his habit of extracting amusement from almost any circumstance. As an ex-farmer, ex-soldier, ex-farmer's servant, ex-trooper, ex-soldier, ex-game hunter, and many other things, he has a great store of first-hand and usually varied experience on which to draw, and it pleases him to recall that in the early days of mining in the Western Province of the Belgian Congo he was known by Native name which meant "Always Laughing," or Noisy Parker. Though E.A.F. Africans know it, he was sent by the instigation of Julius Caesar, a doctor in the Belgian Congo camp which had grown into Elisabethville or Stanley, immediately, on meeting him, that he saw a strong resemblance to the old Roman emperor.

Early Days in the Congo.

What tales he tells of those Congo days! After a week's treatment, his wife was arrested and charged with shooting an elephant without a license—a somewhat inconveniences at that time, but now, however, already fallen foul of Authority, which means to teach him a lesson. In a sweat of what was in store for him, he assumed a sneeze of asthma, gravity, and professed the deepest contrition, only that he had broken the game laws, but that he had brought a poor young creature down untimely end. She was then examined walking quietly along the path mentioned, and Dr. Baptist's white denunciation, he was thinking, joining, when without any warning, he saw an elephant approaching with every intention of biting him. Being afraid of blood-poisoning, he shot the beast. The explanation was accepted, and the accused discharged with a caution!

On his old Canadian days Mr. Raper tells of a crowbar from the London Mint, and in San Francisco with the deliberate intention of robbing all they had made in the frozen North. He got within a bunch of feet when the keeper, to his surprise, held up a lantern in the meantime, struck a match upon his side, and policed, thanked the almost victim for his efforts.

What does he mind telling a yarn again? Himself, he says, to the case before the Magistrate.

Having been shanghai'd and having sailed over the mast, it went against the wind for him to pay his fare to South Africa, so he took the boat to Durban and got a job as a waiter.

Colonial forces, the job, and he said, was as sailor before the mast, but the "Saximat Castle." For a few days before sailing he stayed with a rich uncle, who daily came down to the ship's side in his carriage and paid a visit, hand-scented, useful tip, clived down the gangway and gratified the master from the companion. "First class," he declared in a tone that indicated that it must be so. "For us," replied the master of the ship, "we told you to fit it or beat yourself."

Lord Francis Scott has been presented with a silver gorget by the Nyeri Settlers' Association in tribute to his splendid leadership while representing the settlers of Kenya before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1931. He was also presented with a gold-mounted silver gorget by members and a number of friends in the charity. An ornate scroll parchment, signed by Mr. Hugh Calvert, chairman of parliament, and by Mr. Herbert, was handed and contained the names of the subscribers, was handed

DEATH OF MR. BASIL CAVE.

Eventful Years in East Africa.

With the passing of Mr. Basil Shillite Cave, K.C.M.G., C.B., East Africa loses yet another of the men who played their part in the stirring days of modern Zanzibar and unwaveringly maintained British interests. When Oriental and French intrigue, as British Control in the island in 1870, he was among the first to take a stand when Sultan Khalid el-Zayn, the sultan, set the death of Sayyid Hamud bin Ali in motion, which resulted in the bombardment of Zanzibar and the prompt suppression of Khalid's claims.

Born in 1865, Sir Basil was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where as a great wicket-keeper he was one of the heroes of the brightest period of school sport at the school. Beginning his career as Vice-Constil in Zanzibar (1889) Cave was promoted to Consul in 1895, Consul-General (1903), and High Commissioner of German East Africa (1904). In 1906 he was transferred to Uganda, serving in that after thirty-three years valuable service in British interests in Africa.

He married in 1895 Mary, daughter of the late Sir George Bowring, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Farnham, Surrey, where he studied after leaving school. They have a son and a daughter.

ILL-FATED PROSPECTING TRIP.

In the District of Kisumu.

Disaster has fallen on a party of three men who were prospecting to find in the Kisumu district, Mr. H. G. Griffiths, formerly a policeman, accompanied by Captain Leonard Savage, a civil engineer, late of the Nigerian Petroleum Co., and Dr. Charles Van Hickey, a geologist, of Rum, a town of East Nairobi, in a motor-party for the Zinganyas, a village.

Mr. Griffiths has returned to Nairobi alone to say the party found no gold. One day Dr. Hickey, a man of energy and fail-safe manner, came to see Mr. Griffiths, and Captain Savage walked over to him, his countenance dimmed with fear and dread except persons about him, the way. At length they accosted him from the District Commissioner, and the latter walked to Kisumu when they arrived in time. Captain Savage was taken to hospital, where he died the following day. Mr. Griffiths reported to the police at Nairobi, who put a reward of £500 for Dr. Hickey, who is probably still missing.

OLD FIGHTER REUNION IN LONDON.

About thirty pioneer East Africans were present at a recent private dinner in London. The function, which is arranged annually by Mr. C. W. Hobley for a number of his colleagues who were in East Africa before the War, made a pleasant reunion for those present, among whom were Sir Charles Bowring, Brigadier-General Archie Cooper, and Colonel Storck.

ANOTHER RECORD!

Captain H. G. S. Misdell, M.C., District Commissioner in Nairobi, said at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Municipal Council that he was already a member of twenty-nine committees. As each committee must, however, serve on at least one committee, he was appointed to the thirtieth, thus an East African record.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO? WHO?**Mr.—Major Evelyn Barry Johnson**

"There is no part of Africa more beautiful than the Shire Highlands." —*The Bishop of Masaland*, writing in the "Aberdare Diocesan Chronicle."

"In case hon. members have forgotten, I am in Wigan." —*Mr. J. Smith*, Director of Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia.

"At present one of the drawbacks of East African life is that both the amount and the quality of the crop are uncertain," says Mr. G. C. Coffey, by the Imperial Economic Committee.

"I have been out of England six days, only on three of which has it rained. During that time I have travelled 10,000 miles." —*A. M. Chirgwin*, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

"A gold bar assure me that, provided you know where to look, it is easier to find gold in the Kakamega Reserve than to increase your overdraft at the bank by a ten-cent piece." —*The Kephart Committee*, *President of the Nairobi "Turf of East Africa"*.

"Hunting lions is not like hunting rabbits. They are rarely so white you want them to do. They are very rare, elusive, watchful and fierce as any man who ever hunted them." —*W. H. R. Rivers*, *President of the Livingstonian Rhodesian Game Fund*, in an interview.

"Near Lake Tanganyika I saw a Native in a straw hat, a spruce coat, Oxford bags and bright brown shoes, ironing with what was evidently a plated iron, the crease down his other pair of trousers." —*The Rev. A. M. Chirgwin*, addressing the Shiffield Rotary Club.

"W. Dwellers on the slopes of Mount Kenya and the Aberdare have nearly everything the heart of man can desire—beautiful scenery, healthy climate, sumptuous big trout, pleasant neighbours, and last but not least, a semi-tropical banana industry, correspondent in the 'Mauritius' of 100 years ago."

"Values we cannot control. Five hundred years ago gold was only \$10-30 an ounce, and tin and copper 100 years ago were at a ton. There are many other figures to be found in the Domestes Book—even the value of a man, which appears in £3 16s." —*Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brise*, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

"It has been found by the Land Development Survey Commissioner that one square mile of land is necessary for the intercropping of maize, millet and beans of cattle. We are all going to go down on this planet and make use of it; submit that this principle is absurd." —*Mr. Chitalal M. L. S.*, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

"During the twenty years I have been in this territory, certain signs of omission and commission have been laid at my door. One is the Gang of Kwela. I have been blamed for that. In fact, when I went up there a few months ago someone asked it was called 'Ward's Folly.' —*Mr. P. H. Ward*, Director of Medical and Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia.

"It is useless to discuss who decided on the removal of the capital. The Governor said the final decision was his. It was known that the Colonial Office had pressed for the removal, but the Governor said that never induced his indecision for him to decide. It was the public way of doing things. It had other advantages. It all went well the credit fell to the Colonial Office. If they went ill they could always responsibility." —*The Hon. Sir F. Moore*, speaking of a meeting in Northern Rhodesia.



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Major Evelyn Johnson settled in the Makuyu district of Kenya in 1921, and in 1922 served as a substitute member of the Legislative Council, having in the previous three years shown himself the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Mau Mau Farmers Association. Some day his friends may herald him as a statesman, but for the moment he is a soldier, and a soldier with a broad mind on the future of his country. He is now engaged on the staff of the Inter-Governmental Conference on the Sudan and their tribal co-operation and coordination.

After serving through the West African campaign he came to France with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and in 1916 on the Somme received no fewer than seven wounds which caused him rather more than usual number of operations and two stays in hospital. Released by the surgeon in 1918, he was appointed to the staff of Sir Douglas Haig, serving as his Staff Captain and ultimately as D.A.O.M.C. He was here when wrestling with the problems of the Quibell-based General's branch, that is, a fast jungle in a partnership with Captain H. G. Gough, a party which continued to do well in their coffee estate at Makuyu. Major Johnson is a tall, gaunt, bearded man of the old school, but he is a good horseman and in his younger days he was a first-class boxer. He has a son, a young man, and a daughter, and he is a widower.

PERSONALIA.

October 15, 1953

Mary G. de Bremm is outward-bound for Beira.

The Hon. Mr. Gammie is on his way back to Kenya.

Mrs. M. L. Hocking has left Southampton to return to Tanganyika.

Mr. J. Shankland, a director of Messrs. Bonstead & Clark, is returning to Mombasa.

Mr. F. C. Gamble has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. Mathuradas Kalidas has been appointed a member of the Indian Township Authority.

Mr. T. B. Davis left Southampton last Saturday on one of his periodical visits to South Africa.

Mrs. Clifford Werner is now managing the estate of her uncle at Nkanga, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward Dryson has been appointed a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

Lady Rockington is shortly leaving for Somalia, whence she intends to motor down to Nairobi.

Major A. S. K. Webb, the Tukuyu settler and former Nyasaland official, is visiting friends in Ireland.

Dr. R. R. Scott, M.C., Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave from Dar es Salaam.

Among those who have gone to Uganda are Mrs. M. S. S. Stanford, and Mr. S. Soudry.

Mr. C. Manson-Reece, Acting Solicitor-General of Uganda, was married in Entebbe during his week's holiday.

Dr. M. B. Graham, who spent many years in the Medical Service in Germany and who recently left Britain, is visiting Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. May are on their way back to Nairobi. A good deal of their holiday on this side has been spent in motoring.

Lord Lloyd of Dolgellau and Lady Lloyd are to be the guests of the Royal Empire Society at a house dinner on October 28.

Mr. J. R. E. Lindi of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration has been transferred from Kilwa to Zanzibar in the Pemba Province.

Miss Lucy Rose E. Brown, to effect a post-graduate course at Saussure's Academy, is visiting the country from the coast.

Mr. J. M. Green, Minister of Uganda, has now returned to his native country on this tour. He hopes to be called to the Bar.

Captain A. C. Whitton, OBE, Director General of Public Works in Uganda, has been paid a short official visit to the Belgian Congo.

Mr. G. C. L. Murray and Mr. W. Lock, Agricultural Officers in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Simbida and Tanga respectively.

Lord Francis Scott, Mitchell-Elect of the Nakuru Branch of the Caledonian Society, will preside at the St. Andrew's Day dinner in Nakuru.

Mr. H. J. Nairn Esq., District Officer in Uganda, has been transferred to Fort Lameck to Entebbe, Mr. J. R. Bell succeeding him in Kabale.

Archdeacon A. B. Lloyd, who will be well remembered by many of our readers in Uganda, is now Vicar of Combe Down, near Bath.

Mr. F. B. van Scherf, who was for some years an advocate in Tanga, and a short while ago opened an office in Nairobi, is visiting South Africa.

The Rev. H. B. Lubbury, of Kampala, has been granted 100 New Testaments in Uganda for his use as Chaplain to the Central Prison, Uganda.

Mrs. Fitzsimons, wife of Mr. F. W. Fitzsimons, Director of the Crater Museum at Fort Elizabeth, has recovered from her recent serious illness.

Dr. J. D. Totill, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, most of whose leave is being spent in England, was in London for a few days last week.

A golf match between members of the Kenya Legislative Council and a local King's African Rifles team resulted in a win for the former. One match.

Major C. H. Bowe has taken up residence at Ilimani, northern Kenya, temporarily with his brother, who is well-known in the colony as a white hunter.

Admiral Hubert James, C.M.G., who is visiting Kenya, organised and commanded the blocking of Ostend, in May, 1948. He is a keen ornithologist.

Captain A. G. A. M.C., of Nairobi, Kenya, Captain of the Royal Yacht, has just returned to Mrs. Mary Davy widow of the late Captain W. H. B. Davy.

Messrs. T. Excoffon and R. W. Mascard, of the Tanganyika Educational Department, have arrived home on leave from Bushato and Kilwa respectively.

Mr. S. F. Male, who was recently invalided out of the Tanganyika Education Department after some seven years' service, has left London for Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. E. A. Parkinson, of Blackheath, who died recently, will be buried in the Uganda Working Party, and other members of the Convent Mission Society.

Miss G. Cousins is now representing the Uganda Government in East Africa on the Uganda Legislative Assembly, and is the first woman manager.

OCTOBER 15, 1941

EAST AFRICA

Mr. E. L. Keay, manager of the Mombasa office of Messrs. Gell and Johnson, who is on his way back to Kenya with his bride, was married last evening two days before his departure from this country.

The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, the Countess of Garendon, recently visited one Section Falls and Livingstone, on her residence.

Mr. Gandhi last week attended a conference of British Missionary Societies at the headquarters of the Church Missionary Society, in Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

Mr. Harry Dillier, Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, leaves London this week. He has been invited to give a series of lectures in Canada during November and December.

Sir Philip Richardson leaves Marseilles this week for Nairobi, partly on private business and partly on holiday. He will probably be back in London before the end of the year.

The oil painting of the Rt. Rev. L. H. Greenlie Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, which was to be hung in Khartoum Cathedral, is now completed. The artist is Mr. Francis Holgate.

Miss Margery Perham, the sister of the East African territories last year, is shortly sailing for the French Cameroons and Nigeria to commence her duties of Native administration.

Major-General F. W. Pakenham, who has passed away in Paris, saw active service during the Sudan Campaign of 1885 and was present at the actions of Rashid and Tamai.

We learn of the death in Kenya of Lieutenant Commander D. C. Williams, R.N., at the age of thirty-two. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Williams of Hesstonford, Cornwall.

Mr. H. Pearce, though the Uganda District Commissioner is not with him, is leaving during this next tour of duty in Kenya to have this country for the Protectorate very shortly.

Major F. C. L. Stratton, the Nairobi advocate who is one of the most prominent members of the Kenya Bar, and one of the most enthusiastic members of the Kenya Rifle Club over which he has presided.

Miss M. Butler Malcolm, who has for some time past been a voluntary missionary in Kenya, is shortly returning to the Colony to join the permanent staff of the Church of Scotland mission at Kikuyu.

Congratulations to Messrs. F. and K. Cumming on opening the Kenya laterite mineral plant among the components of the new Jameson Shipyards. These works were opened by Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Kenya, on October 10, 1940.

Major H. S. Springfield, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Elinith Irene Watson, only daughter of the late Colonel S. Watson and the late Hon. Mrs. Watson, were married yesterday in London.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dunscob, who are on a world tour, are expected in this country shortly, having travelled via East Africa. Mr. Dunscob Vice-president of the International Bank of Chicago.

General Sir Thomas Scott, K.C.B., D.S.O., who served in East Africa from 1895 to 1898 and again during the East African Campaign last week inspected the Royal Irish Regiment, of which he is Colonel commanding.

In mid-week Lady Byng opened a fish exhibition in Nairobi. Colonel D. P. Driscoll, C.M.G., D.S.O., president of the Kenya branch of the Royal Yacht Club, Lady Byng's husband, performed the opening ceremony.

Mr. A. Vincent, managing director of Motor Mart and Exchange, Nairobi, has left London for the United States, but is expected back in England at the beginning of November. He traveled from Kenya by ship by air.

Mr. C. V. Dorsett, formerly general manager of the Bambwa Mbwaya Copper Mining Company, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed consulting metallurgist to the Dorng Gold Mining Corporation, of South Porcupine, Ontario.

Mr. K. E. Hutchins, District Officer in Tanganyika, is expected home or leave very shortly from Arusha. He has served in Tanganyika for the past fifteen years previous to which he was in the Forestry Department in Kenya.

Mr. J. S. Davis, the Daimi Salam hardware and engineering merchant, is now on his side spending most of his holiday in Gloucester. Since he opened his business in the Tanganyika capital a few years ago he has added a branch in Tanga.

Mr. P. W. Johnson, of Messrs. Gell and Johnson, the well known African accountants, and Mrs. Johnson, are returning to East Africa. Two of their sons are living in England, one being armed to a firm of accountants in the City and the other being still at Cheltenham College.

Mr. J. S. James, commander of the Union Castle liner "Dromore Castle," who has died in Beira, was well known to many of our readers, for he had been Chief Officer of the "Union Castle" intermediate vessel. He served the company for twenty-eight years, during which time he had visited the U.S.A.

Mr. Charles W. Gough, the vicar of Compton, and one of the most popular English preachers, who has lately undergone a long illness, has long been a visitor to the Empire of which he is a native, and has more than once visited Northern and Southern Rhodesia. A former ABCIB Sir Herbert Stanley will be the Governor of the Rhodesian colonies.

PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. Justice R. E. Hall, who has just been appointed Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, has served at the Gold Coast for seven years, on several occasions acting as Chief Justice.

Passengers on the water for Dar es Salaam include Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Burt, Mrs. and Miss T. Harkness, Mr. F. Longland, Mr. and Mrs. T. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Morgan, Mr. F. K. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wabrow, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson.

Colonel Delamer and Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Duran both pressed the Kenya Government for replies to questions they had asked before an early sitting of the Legislative Council held in May. Colonel Duran said he had not yet received an answer to a question he asked six months ago.

Sir Ceciliodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at a Royal Empire Society dinner in the Gaborone Street Hotel on October 19, said: "In Southern Rhodesia, and on the Gambia, in West Africa, the Colonies will speak by Broadcasting as an Empire Factor."

M. Ernest Montgomery, the Adviser "Amur" Benshto, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, leaves England today for Northern and Southern Rhodesia at the invitation of the Government of the latter country. He later proceeds to Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, and goes to London in March.

Among the U.S. missionaries returning to East Africa from Ethiopia are the Rev. Mr. Banks, of Kimatinde; Miss P. Cave-Browne-Cave, of Gulu; the Rev. G. Holmes, M.C., and Mrs. Holmes, of Uganda; the Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Jackson, who have spent one year in the Gahini district of Ruanda-Urundi; and Dr. W. P. Church, Edwardian.

Colonel R. B. Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O., Trade Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the East African territories, and Miss Turner, the energetic President of the East African Women's League, leave England in a few days to return to Nairobi. Colonel Turner served in East Africa during the war, in the course of which he was wounded in despatches.

Some good scores were achieved in a recent cricket match between the Nairobi Gymkhana Club and Kiambu. For the former Mr. F. de V. Allen scored 102 runs not out, Mr. R. J. Hompe 68, Mr. J. Lesters 86, and Mr. B. Gilliard 60 runs, the total for three wickets being 320 runs. Kiambu totalled with 239 for seven wickets. Mr. B. Gilliard made 110 runs.

W. D. Benting, who has arrived on this side from Northern Rhodesia, has for the past twenty years conducted a hospital for Native women at Mbala, near Barotseland. Presently the whole of the equipment of the hospital has been borne by Dr. Sturt, whose work, carried out in the shadow of the limelight, merits the greatest possible measure of appreciation.

Mr. W. J. King, who a few years ago was a test pilot of Mombasa, has returned to the Island and is joining an auctioneering business.

The arrival of the first investigator in the British scheme to be carried out in the Sudan and East Africa, and Mr. B. P. Uvarov, senior assistant to the Imperial Institute of Entomology, were present at an international conference held in London last week to review the problem of locust invasions and to assess the best method of prevention can be assisted by the International Organization conference, i.e. the Conference for Friends.

Mr. T. L. Hately has been elected President of the Caledonian Society of Kenya, with Mr. W. M. Macdonald as Senior Vice-President and Mr. R. Borchart as Junior Vice-President. The Committee is composed of Messrs. W. N. Mackenzie, T. Bell, J. W. McLean, W. R. MacKenzie, N. Fraser, W. Russel, J. C. Macgregor, with Messrs. G. Gourlay and J. Osgood as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Brigadier-General A. S. Cooper, C.B., C.M.G., who served in the Kenya and Uganda Railway who died in 1897, is well known to many of our readers who lived in Kenya in the early days, is now deceased. General Cooper died in West Africa in 1908, and in 1907 when he was appointed Director of Railways and Docks "Royal Engineer." He is now the representative at Lima, Peru, of the Peruvian Corporation.

Mr. F. W. Outram, who is outward-bound to the "White Castle," after spending some nine months in one of the most dangerous parts of the world, is son of the late Mr. G. H. Outram, the well-known Kenya sportsman and game shot, who was killed by a lion in 1922 in saving one of his Native gun-bearers. The late Mr. Outram was an Australian who went to South Africa in the Boer War, decided on a short holiday in Kenya after peace was declared, succumbed to the attractions of the Colony, and turned there with his wife to settle.

Among those outward-bound for Mombasa are Colonel D. S. Bingham of Molo, Mr. and Mrs. Duke of India, together with their two sons; Dr. H. G. Duke, D.B.E., Director of the Human Parthenogenesis Institute in Uganda, and Mrs. Duke; Mr. and Mrs. Holme, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, and Mrs. Holme; Dr. M. H. Maclean; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Morris, of Nairobi; Mrs. R. Tawar, of Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wakefield, of the Kenya Education Department; Dr. W. J. Webb, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda; and Mrs. Webb; and Mr. J. W. E. Williams, of the Kenya Administrative Service.

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OCTOBER 15, 1931.

EAST AFRICA

129

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

EAST AFRICAN ANIMALS AND COLD

THOUGH the East Africans do not seize all opportunities of visiting zoological gardens, practically all of them hate to see the animals they know and love caged, caged and confined in cages. On the one hand, they realise that such cages are really a curse to our knowledge of the animals; and that the great bulk at least even of the kindness are inflicted upon the captives.

Edinburgh has a fine zoo, and Mr. H. Gilkespie, the Director of the Gardens, in "More Zoo Ways" (6s. 6d.) some surprising information on the behaviour of tropical birds and beasts in the wintry conditions which are to be expected in the Scottish capital—information which it may be said, entirely upsets the received idea that the birds of Alala or those who keep tropical pets in Central Africa.

Birds of the parrot family, "for instance, are not only fat, they are also as fat as can be found in all other birds during the autumn and right many of them never use the shelter of trees, but sit on them half-asleep to sleep out under a open sky, right above them, but without getting cold have seen a lot of these birds, early on a frosty morning, with the hoar-frost white on their tails. Some of them have been in the Park for eight years."

The cranes are another kind of bird which is similar in colour to the parrots. "The Snow Crane and Stanley Crane of Africa," all sleep in the trees through the winter, and never use their shelter, but the marabout which has very similar home conditions, seems unable to bear the cold, and they have to be removed to indoor quarters as winter comes on. The flamingoes have also taken up in their pond nests, not so much because they have been caught by the cold as because they like to sleep standing on one leg in the water, and if they did that in a cold night they might find their legs frozen in the ice next morning."

"There is an ostrich which has lived in the Zoo for many, many years; and during the winter he has never been under his roof; he has a habit, but nothing will induce him to enter it. He usually sleeps in the middle of a field, even with eight inches of snow on the ground, and in the hardest frost!"

The African parrot sleeps out of doors throughout the winter and seems to drive off the Porcupines, do the same. They have no winter coat to protect them from the cold, because their hair has been turned into quills as the leaves of their wavy undercoat; the one would we imagined, had they got it, be the very first to complain of the cold, but not so.

They showed themselves as in a dream at sunrise, and again in the afternoon, all of them, in fact, while the thermometer outside twelve degrees, had been basking about quite actively in the sun, and even reading one of the classics, clumsy but lively, a very amiable article, upon which, in the morning, they appeared with a bare bottom upon their company, and the happy as a lark, and as well able to bear the cold as this was. "The only crew up and is still living in the air."

"The ostrich," Mr. Gilkespie believes, to be the most stupid bird in the world. You can almost get him with a single wire stretched about the height of a man's head off in a wanted place, he would stand against it, and he would never have been sufficient in intelligence to think of how to step over or go under to go beneath."

Still more remarkable was the audacity of a large male ostrich in the Edinburgh Zoo, who, having escaped with his life, was rewarded by the removal of the wire.

To my great surprise, however, when the ostrich reached the place where the end of the wire had formerly stood, but no longer existed, he stopped short just as if the fence were still there, and would not be

induced to move a step farther. Again and again I went down the side of the paddock for a little, and back, bringing the ostrich along at top speed, but each time though I ran on, he stopped dead at the same place, being unable apparently to realize that he could now have gone some fifteen yards farther. He was tempted with enticing catches, but appealed more strongly, but with the result that the bird would not move beyond his old stand, content to reach a certain field just a foot or two away from his break. It was some weeks before the stolid Indians one should say, "hidden" bird discovered that he could move farther than the old boundary.

When attacked by an ostrich, says the Director, "Get down flat on the ground & the bird cannot kick you, then, when he may sit down on you!"

Although written in a rather trifling, childlike way—it appears to have been designed for B.C.G.'s Children's four books—the book is full of his-hands observations and various incidents, and throughout the love of the writer for animals shows in the text. As a present for youngsters, "More Zoo Ways" is ideal, and the price is wonderfully cheap. The types, layout and paper are printed excellent, and the illustrations, especially that of the impala, are leading the animal world in capital.

CORALLA COLOUR IN COTTON

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has published a brochure on "The Inheritance of Coralla Colour and Pearl Size in Asiatic Cottons" by Mr. G. Hutchinson, being No. 2, Series A (General), of the Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad, H.W.I. Naturally the technical in treatment, the work has a practical value, for the main coralla-colour factor in cottons has a very considerable effect on the plant, since in Asiatic cottons it affects coralla-colour, petal size, fibre length, and weight of tint per unit area of seed coat, while in New World cottons it affects petal size and lint length.

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EAST AFRICA

REVIEW OF UGANDA'S AGRICULTURE

J. D. TOTHILL'S EARNEST REPORT.

Greater Attention to Quality Required.

Yield from cotton seed, however, quality appears to be the chief failing in the agricultural produce of Uganda last year, according to the 1930 report of the Director, Dr. J. D. Tothill.

Much of the coffee, "particularly the native grown *Coffea robusta*," leaves the country in unsatisfactory condition, and with the object of improving this, and other coffee exported, legislation was passed providing that on and after a date to be notified all milled coffee must have passed through licensed turning works and be supported by an export certificate. That is to say, the action of the Native Government in the country as a whole. On tobacco the verdict is:

One point standing out clearly in market reports on Uganda plantation tobacco is that Uganda tobacco is to find and maintain a place on the home market, more attention will have to be paid to grading and packing of the leaf, as manufacturers will require tobacco to be equal to other Empire leaf at these respects.

Excessive care must be taken if the Department is to raise the quality of Uganda produce to the standard modern demands require, and the Director is clearly determined that that good work shall be done. In his efforts, which may be resisted by some vested interests, he will have the sympathy and support of those who care for the sound development of the protectorate.

Cotton's 75% of Total Exports.

Of the total value of domestic produce exported in 1930 £2,050,000 compared with £1,4755 in 1929. Cotton represented 75.8% of the whole. It is notable that 112,500 bales, or 88% of the total, went to Bombay, mainly going to Great Britain, via the port of Madras, which, however, took much of what originally shipped to India. More and more of the crop is being sent forward to the Bombay and Japanese markets," writes the Inspector, "and a noteworthy feature of the past few seasons has been the increasing sales attached to Uganda cotton in these markets, and the consequent increase of local factors above Liverpool, partly for the first time Natives becoming directly interested in a ginning company in Uganda after the dissolution by mutual consent of the Buganda Seed Cotton Buying Association." For the first time, too, the acreage of coffee cultivated by Natives exceeded those for non-Natives, being 2,488 acres (arable) against 1,878, and the yield per acre was 13.5 lbs per acre, 5,679.

If rubber is to be a factor in the economy of the Protectorate of Uganda, more attention will have to be paid to increasing its value there. In Uganda it can only be produced at a time when the price falls to a low level, but the crop of 1929 was largely carried off in two lots, 1,000 bales and 6,000 lbs were exported, a value of £10,500, as against £10,000 estimated in 1928 in 10,000 bales, 1,000 lbs, valued at £10,000 in 1928. The best of the 1929 crop, which averaged 25 lbs per dry bushel, took only four months to add up from three trees, so many trials experiments had to be carried out.

TOBACCO SEEDS

Exports of tobacco seed, including 100,000,000 seeds in cigarettes, amounted to 1,044,443 lbs, valued at £16,937, as compared with 9,000 lbs, value £1,434 in 1929. A total of 6,700 acres is now sown in 1930 to establish such production, so as to

enable spirit and perfume as well as sugar, of which 0.676 cwt., valued at £8,600, were exported to neighbouring territories.

Tea—concerned to European planters—increased its acreage slightly to 100,000 acres, was better maintained, and there is more in the area under cultivation. Proper marketing facilities and decorative arrangements can be made," says Dr. Tothill. "This crop has possibilities of developing into one of value, especially particularly on the lighter soils of the Eastern Province. Maize has higher yields in Uganda, but cultivation is limited by lack of suitable local marketing facilities. With the extension of spring sowing work the complete results of which are not available until the Report of the Agricultural Director come in, the Reports of the Agricultural Department now exist in two parts. Part I, Administrative Part, Scientific Work and Estates Department. The Report here reviewed is Part II.

THE WOMAN'S CHIEF WIFE.

LUMBE DEE of Kidepo in the Karamoja area of Northern Uganda Territory is a character of some note. A beaming, jolly lumbe, she came to a Native Council meeting accompanied by a man who, when asked his identity by the local Assistant District Officer, replied quite simply that he was the "man of Lumbe Dee." Further inquiry elicited that the lady is not polyandrous, but, in the best Hollywood film-star style, takes a "wife" for just as long as she finds him pleasing and then discards him for another. To describe such a Native woman as "in state of actual slavery" would obviously be the wildest distortion of plain fact.

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ARE THERE SWAHILI CHRISTIANS?

TALKING at the recent U.M.C.A.'s Summer School, the Rev. A. B. Hellicar said he had been asked if Swahili became a Christian, and many of our readers furnish definite cases. Mr. Hellicar said:

"The Swahili word 'Illi' is Arabic for 'God'. It was originally used to refer to black people, at all; neither to the God. It was originally given to the Muscat Arabs who settled in East Africa at the time of the annual expeditions and settled on the East Coast and in Zanzibar."

"These were also Bantu women. Their wives, who bore them children, and a language grew up amongst these women and children, and was adopted by the men, which was a Bantu language known in grammar, and partly in vocabulary, but it includes a small number of Arabic words which were Baitiised."

"The Swahili which they were, and were not Bantus, and the Arabic words being incorporated in the Bantu words, the Arabic verbs being incorporated in the Bantu words, being Bantuised both in form and in grammar. Swahili is just half-a-class language used by half-caste people, and it is a misapprehension to speak of a Swahili tribe, because it leads to misunderstanding. We should rather speak of the Swahili people or the Swahili community. If this is the case, then the real Swahili are, perhaps, Muhammadans. They have Arab fathers, or they have Arab grandfathers; at any rate, they go back even to Arabs; while, of course, all Muhammadans are, I personally know of no real Swahili who has become a Christian."

ABERRATION OF THE GORILLA

Dr. J. W. B. H. has published several communiques regarding the power of acceleration of the gorilla. Now, Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell, the well-known Kenya settler and game photographer, whose most interesting article in *The Times* on the gorilla of the Belgian Congo first raised the question, has written to the paper from Nairobi:

"Although it is now many years since I took a scientific degree, I trust that the remnants of my knowledge of dynamics will suffice to keep me in the minor orbit of ascertainments in any animal's power of acceleration, nearly this stinging blunder of Dr. H. B. J."

Referring to the incident, the animal's track showed that he had stopped some distance so when in positions in which he was hiding before he reached the edge of the open space from which the movements were made. While running down the hill the moment was from one second to a dozen from the initial start. In period of one second was arrived at, reacting my movements from the time I realised that the gorilla was about to close in. I vividly saw and measured the time occupied, although I was not able to stop to watch. However, the second time I saw him he had come to turn round, to start again, and I only had time to turn round, to start again. When he came to the head first down the mountain he was impelled by some uncalculated instinct, since I never saw the hand."

"It would appear at once that the gorilla had only the acceleration of gravity, and to augment it some 50% by virtue of his own energetic propulsive powers. The evidence of resistance in this case, stating his power of acceleration, was not, as I measured the time of ordinary acceleration, i.e., having seen him the moment before, the gorilla's weight is confined to his shoulders and arms. I am, however, not surprised at his being seen to have his arms folded, and cut in the ground where he started over the ground, which, although moist, was solid and matted with immemorable tree roots, and feet inclined to make a limit to the acceleration which he may attain at the beginning of a rush, always given suitable trees or other obstacles which he can get a purchase on."

ARROW TRAPS AND SPRINGS FOR GAME.

Our Report for 1930 Captain T. A. Pease, of the Kenya Game Reserve, says:

"The Wasanyi and Wilsons set poisoned arrow traps in game paths to leopards, and there are several cases where leopards have been driven into traps into which they had crawled. The whole affair is very dangerous for these big cats, as arrows are a very dangerous and difficult problem to deal with."

Writing in 1929, Sir Alfred Pease, well known anti-game sportsman, relates a similar case:

"I have known people in Africa to buy guns and rifles, &c., springs, &c., for lions, leopards, and hyenas. I think this is most dangerous, as I know one man who had a lion for a slave, and his wife walked into its den, and had to be quartered. He died after several operations in Nairobi Hospital. I regard it as dangerous there before them, and the thing has happened more than once."

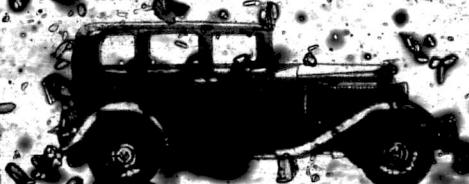
VIASALAND'S TOBACCO POSITION.

"That the large amount of Viasaland tobacco consumed in the United Kingdom is due to the consumption of 1930 was emphasised by Mr. Wedderburn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech to the British Empire Conference on Trade and Information Office in London, who corrected the statement that the figure was only 6,700,000 lbs. Major Cole wrote:

"Viasaland was probably the first part of the Empire to export tobacco to the United Kingdom, having begun as far back as 1893. Viasaland now supplies one-third of the imported tobacco consumed here, and every pound of tobacco sold in sources used in the United Kingdom comes from this small protectorate."

"Mrs. McSwiney, the eldest sister of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John McSwiney, who lives in East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, is reckoned to be 104 years old." — *The Times and Mail*.

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under their care, and private practitioners are invited
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DENTAL
BALSAM

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smart - Anzora. Just
wash, brush, comb
morning and night
with a soft hair brush
and comb and angora
and silk you are
fixed for days.

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MASTER OF THE HAIR

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AND
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Anzora Vicks for dry scalps.
Anzora Cream for greasy scalps.
Does not soil clothing or
cushions. In boxes (double
entry) for angora and
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are the secrets of the popularity
of Dr. Bengue's Balsam. The first application
gives almost instant relief in cases
of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and
GOUTY PAINS.

Invaluable for mosquito bites owing
to its penetrating anti-septic action.

Complex and
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Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

OCTOBER 15, 1951.

EAST AFRICA

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS

Chartered Company of Mine Right

Mr. MOLFA, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, is back to Bulawayo, said the views of Ministers had been considered by the Secretary of State concerning his plan on the proposed amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. Ministers held that the two Southern and Northern Rhodesias ought not to be merged until the progress of development in either territory had not retarded development. They welcomed the secretary of State's reference to "cooperation between the two territories," which policy was being carried out by the two provinces. As to the Padivis Bay railway, Mr. Molfa said the survey reports had been sent to the secretary of state, and the concerned and future action would be considered in consultation with them. He outlined a proposal to increase the railway reserve to meet the growing tonnages. He was very anxious that the local owners should insist that it was the only unless the British government attempted to upset the arrangement. Recognition of the British South Africa Convention, sale of minerals, and a complete transfer of responsibility from the colonial government to the group of provincial governments. This was aogram.

Rhodesias—The Old Standard

Southern Rhodesia adopted sterling currency on Monday and prohibited the export from the colony of gold or silver except limited sums for the personal use of tourists.

Mr. Flynn, the adviser, said in explanation: "The bulk of our trade, both import and export, is with Great Britain and the present rates of exchange would be to the advantage of importers in this country. The interest of the country as a whole will best serve by linking with sterling enabling the producers of all primary products, such as gold and other minerals and agricultural products, to secure the benefit of an increase of prices which has followed the recent large gold discoveries at Britain. Northern Rhodesia also is a varied trading, and our advice is that Colony will suffer no such disadvantage as could have occurred had we adhered to the gold standard. This decision may react against trade with the Union of South Africa, which remains on the gold standard, but other considerations, particularly our exports, may afford to the production of commodities which are produced in this country but have hitherto have been imported in large measure from elsewhere. There is also the important point that the link to sterling will remove the present disabilities we have had in respect to this Colony, such as regular imports of industries and decreasing employment."

AFRICA'S STOCKS SOLD

Important News for East African Producers.

East Africa has received the following important exclusive statement from Mr. M. Diaz de Cossio, the Mexican consul general in Europe:

"In the first half of October last there had arrived in East Africa a consignment of 1,000 boxes of Viroli, which have been shipped from Mexico. These were there remaining unopened, and therefore there remained an abundance of the product. In the second half of October, 1951, 32,000 boxes were shipped and sold of 32,000 boxes. In the week ending October 10, 1951, as 301,000 boxes from which 100,000 boxes had been sold up to October 10, 1951, the date up to which the sales had been made. At the date of the letter, August had sold her total of 1,000 boxes, the approximate production of a month. Further sales of 100 boxes each week and a continuation up to the end of this month can be expected."

THE HANDI AGAIN

Confirmation of the theory that the notorious "Handi" beetle is really a species of Guinea worm was furnished by the District Commissioner, reported in our March 26 issue, that the pest was now prevalent last year that he had seen was the tsetse fly. Bulawayo after capturing nine goats, one of which he called the animal "Handi" because it had damaged the skin himself and thought that might be the name. Now he has been won over by Mr. Charles G. Smith, who has described their gaits as resembling those of the tsetse fly.

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S PROBLEMS

Andred figures of the recent Northern Rhodesian census, which have come to hand show that the population of the two territories 138,000, compared with 120,000 a year ago, and that the growth of 18,000

WILDLAND FAVOURS CRIME AVIATION

Government services and the other East African territories will learn with interest that the wild lands of Northern Rhodesia have a serious effect on the government's air service. Officially at present no one abiding in the wildest parts of the country does not exceed the car allowance on a single journey. The fact that aircraft take wild land works out at only 10 per cent, and it is estimated that about 100,000 people live in the wildest parts of the country.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways profits for October ended March 31 last amounted to £101,000, compared with £100,000 during the previous twelve months. A dividend of 3% on the ordinary shares is to be paid on £1,550,000 capital. In the report, which states that during the year the company was increased by the amount of £25,000, it is mentioned that it was given consideration for the acquisition of that company's interests in the African air route.

ABYSSINIA'S NATIONAL BANK

The National Bank of Abyssinia has now been established in Addis Ababa as a State concern. Mr. Collier, the late Governor of the Bank of Abyssinia, which was under the direction of the National Bank in Egypt, is to be Vice President of the National Bank. Among its officers are Mr. Kere Mahomedally (an Indian of American), Mr. Arshak (Armenian), and six Ethiopians.

Delicate Children and Invalids need **VIROL**

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

The East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and visitors, and the editor's judgment and ability. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which registers are seeking so far as that purpose will be carefully examined.

Customs duties are now levied on alcohol, glass, liquor, tobacco and sugar entering the Seychelles, and no hostel for the nursing staff of the Levingstone Hospital is provided by Sir James Maxwell, being more wanted.

Rio Tinto Company has treated 153,000 tons of ore during September, with an average copper content of 37.5%.

Plans for bus services, costing £100,000, were passed recently by the Lusaka Management Board, Northern Rhodesia.

An albino baboon was recently seen near the Murichini Falls, Uganda, a member of the Uganda Game Department.

The Tanganyika Government has appointed a Government officer to act as a go-between between Government and the Press.

The first hydraulic lift of a motor car installed in Uganda has been erected in Mombasa by Mr. S. Bocking & Sons, Ltd.

Petrol imported into Nyasaland during 1930 showed an increase of 2,500 gallons over the corresponding period in 1929.

The Evangelical branch of the Church and Continental Church Society has raised £300 towards the building of a church in Tanzania.

Six ships are now able to tie alongside the deep water quay at Kilindini at one time. Twenty electric cranes are in operation on the quay.

The total area in Uganda planted with cotton up to the end of 1929 is estimated at 9500 acres, compared with 22,700 acres at the same date last year.

Extensions are being made to the Bustengiro Hotel at Bulawayo, one of the stopping places on the Juba's procession of the route to East Africa.

Fertiliser and manure imports into Kenya during the last month, though not yet statistics, are unlikely to be less than £100,000, valued at

£100 per ton. Biscuits, the eating shortly, will be built at Point Mombasa, general application has been made for the lease of thirty-three acres of Crown Lands.

Messrs. Leslie and Anderson have relinquished their agency in Zanzibar for the Societe Italana per l'Africa Orientale, who are now represented in the Island by Dr. V. S. Gilli.

Copper concentrates valued at £16,970 were exported from Northern Rhodesia during the first seven months of this year. Vanadium to the value of £1,800 was exported during the same period.

The total exports by rail to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first seven months of the year amounted to £2,167,105, compared with £209,211. The total import traffic railed from the coast during the same period amounted to £1,165,750, compared with £1,151,105.

Members of the British Museum, working in work in East Africa under Dr. L. S. Beaufort, have found a chain of antropitales, dating from the Miocene period. The discovery was made at Mt. Hopwood.

Chief Komangwa was made one of the chief witnesses who appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the National Parks under the Native Lands Trust Ordinance.

Arrangements are stated to have been made in principle for the exchange of 500,000 bags of coffee for some 10,000 tons of Brazilian coffee. Brazil recently agreed to barter 1,205,000 bags of coffee for 25,000,000 bushels of American wheat.

Owing to the presence of infected tsetse flies, whereby a certain amount of danger would be incurred in the event of forced landing, the southern part of the Serengeti district in northern Rhodesia has been declared a prohibited area for the landing of aeroplanes.

Day and Salter, Zanzibar, and Nairobi, are linked to the main East African air line by a weekly feeder service operated by the Trans-African Government and Wilson Airways machine. At least a week will be saved by this Day and Salter nine days from London, by air.

Dominion exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first half of the current year totalled £3,026,805, compared with £3,500,640 during the corresponding period of 1930. The respective exports from Tanzania during the first months of this year totalled £28,070.

Passenger traffic on the London to East Africa airline from Nairobi began at 12.30 P.M. each Wednesday, reaching Kisumu on the following Wednesday morning. Homeward passengers will leave Kisumu on Friday mornings, reaching London about the following Friday.

Mr. H. C. Fligel, managing director and lessor of Fligel Co., Ltd., manufacturers of automatic aerated water machines, has left England for a business tour in South Africa during which he hopes to service different agencies, with their machinery to come back via the East Coast.

At the public exhibition at Nairobi, Mr. G. G. Cameron and Miss A. E. S. Sefer, trading in Nakuru as Cameron and Sefer, who was dissolved, had the firm's unsecured liability worth £6000. The gross assets of the firm net assets £6000. The failure of the business was attributed to bad debts of £7000, losses by excessive rent to property, and a loss of £1000 on the sale of a motor vehicle.

In order to assist in the research work now being conducted on the tea-growing districts of Kenya, the Finance Minister, Umaru Nyerere, and his wife have decided to provide samples of coffee, which obtains high prices on account of its beans having quality, and samples of coffee of similar appearance, whilst at the same time keeping low prices. The wife and companion will then be led by appropriate experts.

The Russian Navy has appointed M. Alexander Stupak as a special agent to safeguard Soviet interests in Eritrea, the outcome of which, according to the Daily Star, will be the re-establishment of Eritrean ports already become a thorn in the flesh of Somaliland and a summer resort for such subversives as Adullah Ali. All the agents have been supplied with letters of credit, which enable them to deal with other foreign marine communities. It is also reported that M. Stupak was expected from the French authorities in 1931.

OCTOBER 15, 1931

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE REPORTS

There was a good demand last week's auction, particularly in the first and middle grades.

Tanganyika:

- A. Large 60s. od
- B. Large 55s. od
- C. Large 50s. od
- D. Large 45s. od
- E. Large 40s. od
- F. Large 35s. od
- G. Large 30s. od
- H. Large 25s. od
- I. Large 20s. od
- J. Large 15s. od
- K. Large 10s. od
- L. Large 5s. od
- M. Small 5s. od
- N. Peaberry 5s. od

Peaberry:

- A. Large 60s. od
- B. Large 55s. od
- C. Large 50s. od
- D. Large 45s. od
- E. Large 40s. od
- F. Large 35s. od
- G. Large 30s. od
- H. Large 25s. od
- I. Large 20s. od
- J. Large 15s. od
- K. Large 10s. od
- L. Large 5s. od
- M. Small and medium 5s. od

Belgian Congo:

- A. Large 60s. od
- B. Large 55s. od
- C. Large 50s. od
- D. Large 45s. od
- E. Large 40s. od
- F. Large 35s. od
- G. Large 30s. od
- H. Large 25s. od
- I. Large 20s. od
- J. Large 15s. od
- K. Large 10s. od
- L. Large 5s. od
- M. Second sizes 5s. od
- N. Peaberry 5s. od

London stocks of East African coffees on October 1st equalled 47,664 bags, compared with 88,786 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Herbaw:—In better demand. Sellers quote 2s. 6d. for Dar es Salaam shipments. The comparative quotation in 1929 was 14s. 6d.

Castor Seed:—Steady at about 15/- per ton. The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 14s. 6d. and 15/-.

Chillies:—Steady. No little business is passing at the quotation of 3s. for Mombasa for October/November shipments. (The comparative quotations were 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. in 1929 and 1930.)

Coconut Oil:—A small quantity shipped at 1s. 6d. per lb. on short notice. In October/December shipments (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930) were 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d.

Costa Rica:—Slightly better at 15/- to 12s. 6d. per ton than comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 (1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d.).

Cotton:—Quiet with prices for East African steady at between 1d. to 1d. 6d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 1d. to 1d. 6d.)

Cotton Seed:—Firm, but a little lower at 1s. 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was 1s. 10s. 6d.)

Grain:—Steady at about 1s. 15s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 1s. 10s. 6d. to 1s. 11d.)

Hides and Skins:—Small sales have been made at 5d. per lb. for unshaded Addis Ababa.

East African Sisal:—Quiet but October/November quotations in nos. 3M and NO. 4 at 1s. 6d. The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 1s. 6d.

Muscatine:—With a slight fall in price. October/November quotations in 1s. 6d. with a little lower. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 1s. 10s. 6d. and 1s. 11d.) An important statement on Mexican sisal position numbers on another page.

Tea:—315 packages of Ceylon tea sold last week averaged 2s. 6d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d.

Wool:—330 bales of East African were sold at the local London auctions, realising between 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per lb. according to quality. Miting and cross-faced clips were in demand.

We have received a copy of the first issue of the "Mount Kenya Review," a local paper published monthly for residents in that area and Nairobi districts. The paper is well written, and we wish them every success in their venture.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE BUREAU PROPOSED

By Recent São Paulo Congress

LAST AFRICAN DILETTES will learn with interest that the International Coffee Chamber has recently in São Paulo, Brazil, recommended the formation of an International Coffee Bureau for the following purposes:

1. To keep organization of statistics of coffee production and distribution.

2. To study and implement international agreements on coffee consumption and to open new markets.

3. To effect reduction of Customs duties so that coffee may reach the consumer at the lowest possible price.

4. To investigate the best systems of financing the industry.

5. To promote the formation of an International Coffee Convention.

6. To study the means and possibility of reducing costs of transport to consuming markets.

7. An attempt to organize an International Coffee Convention requested the Government of Brazil to invite all coffee producing and exporting countries to send delegates to an International Convention later in November, 1932.

Funds for the International Coffee Bureau should be provided by the various countries in proportion to the volume of their coffee exports during the last three years, the contribution for the first year being 1s. 6d. per bag in the dollar per bag of coffee exported.

Publicity by the International Coffee Bureau would be of a general character, without mentioning marks of origin or like nature, each country being absolutely free to undertake publicity for its own product in any way it might desire.

In the event of its establishment, the International Coffee Bureau should be for an initial period of three years with the option of renewal for periods of five years.

Useful Statistics

A committee of the Congress especially appointed to consider present difficulties of coffee planters compiled the following tables:

Quinquennial Periods	1925/6-1930/10	1926/7-1931/15	1927/8-1932/15	1928/9-1933/15	1929/30-1934/15
Production in millions of bags	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000
Exports in millions of bags	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Imports in millions of bags	17,338,600	17,338,600	17,338,600	17,338,600	17,338,600
Consumption in millions of bags	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Surplus in millions of bags	2,338,600	2,338,600	2,338,600	2,338,600	2,338,600

Brazil's percentage of such production was 58.8 in 1925/6, 55.8 in 1926/7, 55.8 in 1927/8, 57.3 in 1928/9, 57.3 in 1929/30.

Raw production in countries outside Brazil has grown as evident from the following figures:

BRASIL COFFEE PRODUCTION	After Year	Production in millions of bags
Quinquennial Periods		
1925/6-1930/10	1926/7	5,800
1926/7-1931/15	1927/8	5,400
1927/8-1932/15	1928/9	5,883
1928/9-1933/15	1929/30	6,416
1929/30-1934/15	1930/31	7,813



EAST AFRICA



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "Hawthornden" which left London last week and is scheduled to leave Marseilles tomorrow for East Africa carries the following passengers:

Sudan.
Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Bailey
Mrs. S. W. Barnes
Port Sudan.
Mrs. M. A. Brocklehurst
Mr. C. G. Capurro
Miss A. G. Dawson
Genoa to Port Said.
Mrs. Ballerton
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Bell
Mr. G. C. Bell
Mrs. B. B. Bent
Master G. C. Bent
Miss E. Bent
Miss A. Bent
Miss M. E. Bingham
Miss E. Bleakman
Miss S. F. Browning
Miss S. R. A. Clay
Master A. Clay
Master G. M. Clay
Sir Thomas M. C. Clay
Miss Davies
Mr. V. H. Cook
Miss E. Cook
Miss D. Gent-Wood
Mrs. D. Grace
Port Said.
Mrs. E. Rosister Hill
Mrs. E. Hindins
Mr. & Mrs. A. Holm
Miss L. A. C. Holm
Mr. F. S. Howden
Mr. W. J. M. Irving
Miss E. Johnson
Mr. T. Johnston
Miss C. A. Jones
Mr. A. J. Kemp
Miss E. Linton
Dr. A. H. Maclean
Miss E. Martini
Mr. Martin
Master J. S. Martin
Capt. L. B. Matthews
Miss N. May
Mr. V. H. May
Miss P. McAllister
Master K. S. Smith
Mr. Morris
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Mortimer
Master E. Mortimer
Mr. & Mrs. G. O. Nisbet
Mr. & Mrs. S. Schatzel
Miss E. Shandland
Dr. E. Range-South
Miss Range-South
Miss E. Shandland
Mrs. E. Shandland
Mr. & Mrs. J. Todd
Mr. & Mrs. J. Todd
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. W. V.
Miss A. M. V. W. V.
Master Wrightman
Misses A. & M. Wrightman
Miss E. Wrightman
Misses A. & M. Wrightman

Genoa to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Lindeman
Mr. P. E. M. Watson
Mr. R. C. Wontner

Marseilles to Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Armstrong

Zanzibar.

Miss Dalzell
Mr. & Mrs. R. F. D.

Miss G. Banks

Miss G. Banks

Marseilles to Zanzibar.

Mr. & Mrs. N. F.

Miss L. Bush

Mr. & Mrs. Dingler

Mr. & Mrs. E. Eason

Miss E. Eason

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EAST AFRICA

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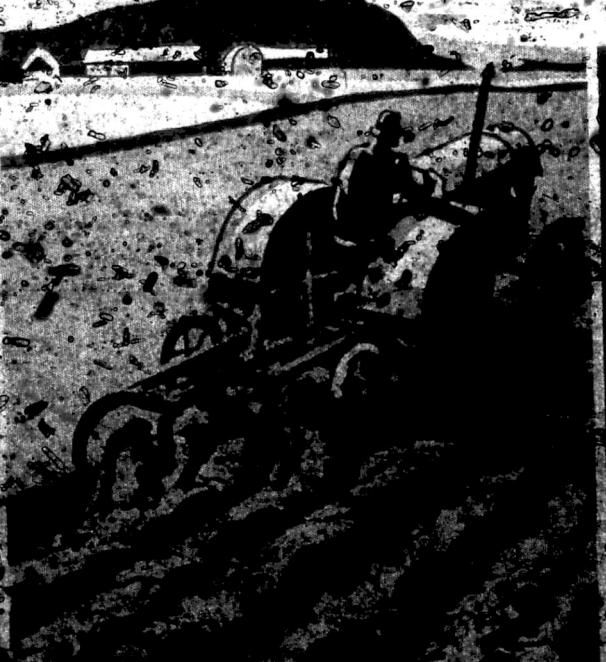
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