



With this will come Native development, as it is now coming rapidly in Southern Rhodesia, and in this connection we feel that while the idea of Native development is well as the genesis of the Black North policy, Native development side by side with white development will be the foundation of the country's greatness. Moreover, the development of the country as a huge Native Reserve is a necessary character that can never take practical shape. In no part of Africa are the races more completely interdependent than in Northern Rhodesia. They must march forward together or both will fail. Mr. Hobbey, speaking from his great experience in Kenya, said only this week that the Native habit of periodic moving, possible only because there is a much unused land, definitely checks social and progress, and that the Natives will not advance without a spur which can best be provided by white settlement. So they can the money for an advance be forthcoming without white development. There is, however, a reverse side to this. White settlement need not fear Native competition, but Native prosperity will serve to give the white man the spur that he, too, needs. Thus will be averted that racial deterioration which pessimists forecast as the fate of Europeans in the Central African highlands.

The present crisis in Northern Rhodesia may not be without its value if it leads to a more constructive policy. The territory cannot yet disengage itself from its professional Government, but the Government must not merely govern; it must lead if it is to escape pressure, which would sooner or later force it to abdicate. In this testing time courage and constructive statesmanship are required. Rhodesia need far worse and did not let Rhodesia down, he built it up. In Northern Rhodesia the Empire has built it up. With the Empire tell the world that it cannot do what one of its sons did. When they see that the captain knows his course and his ship, they will believe that the whole ship, complete with crew and first and third class passengers alike, will support him in bringing the ship safe into harbor. A rebirth of faith is needed in place of distrustfulickerings and a seeming tendency to paralyse a rebirth of faith, backed by a little money put into a copper-edged investment.

\* \* \* \* \*

The decision that Civil Servants in Great Britain in respect of salaries shall not exceed £1,000 per annum and officers of the fighting forces below the rank of Commander, Lieutenant Colonel, and White Commander shall no longer receive first class travelling expenses will again raise the subject of young officials travelling first class to East Africa, the great body of public officials, including many officers themselves, regard it as an unjustifiable expense upon the public purse, and one which must have been curtailed long ago. How times change! It is shown by the instance that wives of even senior officials quite often accompany their husbands in order to save money for family and educational purposes. Nothing is said of warbling young men who at their best would rather themselves would most certainly track their way by train and in-home take, but rather than seek to indulge in totally unnecessary expenditure, if the

onset of their careers. Some who were at the same public schools and castrated frequently travel first class to and from East Africa, and young Civil Servants would not suffer any real deprivation by travelling second or third class on ocean liners. The accommodation in which is more normal, unimpaired, more comfortable than was the first class of a few years ago. First class passages should be reserved for men in responsible appointments.

Had been driven out of our land. The few people that could not keep cattle, and hence, as a result, were driven from our land, is their own fault. They can keep a little and they can keep a few more. We have shown the first fruits of our appreciation and thanksgiving. This year were spoken to Mr. C. B. M. Swynnerton, Director of the Forests & Research Department of Tanganyika Territory, by a deputy Commissioner, embarrassingly, large offerings of milk and produce, testimony to the success of the campaign in the great war that is being waged against the tsetse. One kind of war is, we hope, ended in Africa, but many others remain to be waged against superstition, malaria, and locusts, to name only a few, and none is more important than that against the various forms of tsetse fly that carry disease to man and beast, and by so doing depopulate and render sterile large tracts of land.

This is a great work and the report just issued by Mr. Swynnerton's Department of what is being done in Tanganyika, two-thirds of which country is infested, evokes our admiration and calls for sincere congratulations. Every effort is being made by an expert, hard-working team, and with funds to be spent to cure, with a problem facing the world, by three entomological problems, at the world, the size and albugines. It is difficult to convey an idea of the amount of work needed to obtain results. In the study of tsetse flies many thousands of flies have to be caught and differentially marked at different times of the year and in different places to ensure their subsequent collection, and systems of capture have so far been devised. There is the microscope, the parasite work, the laboratory tests, and much else, such as the staining of imbedded specimens, so necessary to the solution of the intricate problems.

The present situation is that having gained valuable results, the Department has advanced varying distances along several highly important lines of research that may be interrupted, and in further discoveries of high practical value for great stretches of the country, and as a practical result of the work, an interim dividend, to speak, and an indication of what is to come, successive areas are already being drained from the fly in localities in which each gains are urgently needed for the relief of a wide overstocking and excessive. This is a record of what is planned, and well as capital drives in a great war. The war is not yet won, but the drives have been so far successful, and the tsetse has been driven into the enemy's hands.

**FIRST CLASS TRAVEL FOR OFFICIALS**

**THE PROMISE OF SUCCESS**



GERMANY AND TANGANYIKA

A REPLY TO RENEWED PROPAGANDA.

By the Editor.

As one of the conditions in peace Germany surrendered her right, title and interest in all her overseas possessions, but German authors, journalists, lecturers, captographers, and travel agencies and manufacturers still insist on writing and speaking of *Deutsch Ostafrika* when they mean Tanganyika Territory, the name given by Great Britain to the great East-Central African country entrusted to her administration after the War by the victorious Allied and Associated Powers. Not, as so many people believe, by the League of Nations, which has not come into existence at the time.

German Colonial aspirations are still very much alive. Hitler has always included in his programme a demand for the return of the former German Colonies. Von Hindenburg was recently reported as saying that "what was German and must remain German land." Dr. Schaech, President of the Reichsbank, is among the foremost German Colonial propagandists. von Lindquist, a former German Colonial Secretary, has left Germany to re-visit her former possessions in South-West and East Africa and Dr. Schnee, the last German Governor in East Africa, and whose hostile assessor published a book told the German public in one of his seasons that they were fobbed off their colonies, and must not rest until they have been restored. This teaching has been especially intense in the schools and universities, where distinguished lecturers, aided by Colonial films and slides, have assured the younger generation that Germany cannot exist without overseas possessions. In the summer term of this year, alone, 32 lectures on Colonial subjects are to be given in German high schools, proof positive of the intensity and universality of the propaganda.

Facts the British Press Ignores.

Curiously enough, the British Press has persistently ignored this campaign, and has filled its readers with the idea that Germany is full of Colonial societies, is constantly organising Colonial exhibitions and Colonial week-ends, and that although she does not possess a single acre of land in Africa, yet manages to support in a costly and costly newspapers devoted primarily to African affairs that does Great Britain with her immense African territories. Another significant fact is that the German Colonial Society has a membership of least twelve times as great as that of the kindred organisations representing the British Empire. How, then, can be understood the attitude of British newspapers, that Colonial propaganda in the Reich is merely the effect of the pen of a few fanatics?

While the demand is for the return of all her lost colonies, including one which Germany never really set her hand to, and why because that Territory once given over to European settlement and would contribute greatly to the solution of Germany's unemployment problems, the programme of German Colonial Societies of hundreds of thousands is to demand the return of all German Colonies, and to demand the return of the German Mandates, but it goes even farther, and demands the return of Tanganyika and the facts of German Colonial history. In 1914 the population of German East Africa was 1,000,000, and in 1938 it was 1,000,000.

engaged in commercial occupations, professional and technical workers, and its mining, agriculture and the like. Thus the most favoured possessions Germany had no more than 200,000 inhabitants apart from civil and military officials and missionaries, and of that number a not inconsiderable proportion were Greek, Italian, Dutch, British, French and Belgian subjects. So much for the suggestion that Germany's pressure of population could be relieved by the British surrender of Tanganyika. As to the fact that they are necessary to her trade, in 1934 only 1% of German imports were from the Colonies, to which exports also represented 1% of the total overseas shipments of the Reich.

German Treatment of the African.

Recognising the sympathy of the British public for subject races, German agitators for the transfer of a Mandate do not claim to have more frequently put in their hands than their opponents, but they assert that Germany always showed great regard for the rights of Native peoples. Through the *German East African* that declaration is now believed by the honest folk, but it is simply ludicrous to suppose that the general knowledge of German administration in Africa prior to the War and of her ruthlessness under the stress of hostilities. The writer has seen the most barbaric and perpetrated scores of times by Germans in what is now Tanganyika Territory—deeds which the average easy-going Englishman would be disinclined to credit, but which recent events in Germany may enable him to understand. It is not only need not rely upon the testimony of individual writers. He can turn to British official records, to the sworn testimony of missionaries, planters, mechanics and professional men, to lay bare some of the brutalities systematically practised upon Native German subjects and upon defenceless British, Indian and African prisoners of war. Even the unemotional dispatches of our commanders in the field in East Africa testify to the inhuman way in which the Germans treated the native peoples and the inhabitants of the districts through which they advanced and retreated.

As a direct result of such undeniable testimony, Germany was held by world opinion to be unfit to govern subject races. Now, fifteen years later, the world has seen the German nation of 1933 treat a minority of its own people with such barbarity that British newspapers favourable to German aspirations have been forced to deride the idea of placing any non-Germans, whether European or African, under German domination. The wrongdoing suffered by Jews and Germans whose offence was to differ in political opinion from Nazis might easily be exceeded among subject Native races, who are sure to be regarded by their German masters as destined by Providence to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the European. To lay the axe at such objects of disdain that a Germany possessed with the thoughts of Nordic superiority has threatened to destroy from the earth the next Olympic Games if Negroes appear as competitors, while to send a German to the banks of a Native river is to invite the accusation of imperialism.

No Honourable Surrender of the Mandate Possible.

That the replanting of the German flag in Tanganyika would constitute a breach of the solemn assurances given by Great Britain to the Native inhabitants, should be a sufficient answer to German pretensions; but there are also the strongest material reasons for saying no plan to be dismissed out of hand. In Africa, as always, important tasks African service, which is not operated weekly over an Allied zone, would have to be over-shouldered by German recruits who were rewarded. Worse still, who would insist that the Germaning of Africa and subjugating of the masses from which immediate damage could be wrought were not to be done in Africa and Asia. There is no reason to suppose that the German plan of 1917 for a great German *Reich in Africa*, stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic and from the equator to the military reserves, that the mandate would provide the military reserves and the soldiers. So did the Berlin Axis, but it failed Germany to bring Africa and Asia was all that mattered. Similar complications might occur, and a high state of peace as against the increase of military operations of Tanganyika with her British obligations to the north and south an administrative, agricultural, technical, veterinary, transport, postal, commercial and other services would be destroyed, and the German people would be at great moments, even if Germany should have Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, and the two Rhodesias, a great British General African Dominion and one day a great power.

(Continued on page 822)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT'S ADDRESS.

Some Comments and Criticisms.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

"EAST AFRICA" PASSED TO TWELVE FRIENDS.

An Appreciation from West Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—When our copy of East Africa has been read in the office I send it to my son, an official in West Africa. This morning I have received a letter from him in the course of which he says:

"You've no idea how important I find East Africa, and I am very glad you send it. The copy is read by at least a dozen of my friends each week, so that you can see the paper is appreciated."

I thought I would pass on to you this little mark of appreciation and proof that at least one copy of your paper goes farther than you might imagine.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W. B. G. ELLIOTT

SHOULD WE BAN THE WORD "TRACKER"?

"Spoor-Boy" suggested as an Alternative.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—May I venture on a little criticism of Commander Blunt's excellent book published by you under the title "Elephant."

He frequently uses the word "tracker" which I suggest should never be used in connection with big game hunting in East Africa. "Spoor boy" would be a much better designation. Tracker may be alright for Australia, India, and America, but never for Africa.

You may counter by saying that "spoor" is not English. Neither are *shikar*, *indiar*, *salari*, *donga* and many other words which are in use in East Africa. *Spoor* is a word which is used in our own language.

ZAMBELA

SIR,—Lord Francis Scott told the East African Group of the Overseas League that "the policy of the Colonial Office seems chiefly directed towards avoiding criticism in the House of Commons or outside for ever having to say anything to help our own nationals in the Colonies, and to apologise for the existence of our own countrymen in these Colonies."

How very true that is! Your reports have frequently shown how hurried the Imperial Government gets. A few M.P.'s persist in asking for information on some subject, however trivial, and the local Governments would doubtless be just as anxious to please public opinion in East Africa if only the unofficial members of the different Legislative Councils were more alert to their opportunities. One of their great weaknesses—with a few honourable exceptions—is reluctance to press publicly for information on subjects about which their constituents have been given insufficient data.

Why should Great Britain be apologetic about the Crown Colonies? One of the finest pieces of work to which we as a nation can point is to the development of backward peoples.

Yours faithfully,

Harrow J. A. JEFFERIES.

COMPANY REGISTRATION IN KENYA.

Will a Tax Lesson Local Notations?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The decision of the Imperial Government to reduce the duty on company capital from £1 to 10s. per cent. has introduced into the question of alternative sources of revenue in Kenya a new factor which the Colonial Office and the Local Government will obviously have to bear in mind.

The registration of companies in East Africa has unquestionably been stimulated in recent years by the absence of a local duty, and its imposition even if it had amounted to a small percentage could be resented against an extension of the system in East Africa. No other thing being equal the English investor naturally prefers to hold shares in a company registered in England. If Kenya accepts the suggestion of a 10s. per cent. duty, the great Britain reverts to half that figure, registration under English law will obviously be stimulated. It must also be remembered that as most of the holders will presumably come out of mining propositions and as the companies will have their eyes on the London Stock Exchange there will be an added tendency to prefer English registration. It is an opportunity for Kenya that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should choose this precise moment to offer to the Colonies and encourage to the British financial and industrial world, but the effect of his action must not be overlooked in Kenya.

Royal Empire Society. Yours faithfully,

London, W.C. COMPANY DIRECTOR

The Committee announced by the Governor of Kenya that alternative forms of taxation may be introduced that a 10s. per cent. on company capital would yield £1,000,000 a year, and approximately £1,000,000 in a full year, which means that new companies formed in the Colony will contribute, in respect of their company income, £1,000,000 next year of the estimate are further raised. It has also been officially announced that new company notations in Kenya during the first four months of 1934 have already exceeded £1,000,000. (Ed. 11/11/35)

POSTAGE STAMP OF RHODES PROPOSED

Suggestion for Southern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I was much interested in your editorial suggestion about stamps, and in the further development of the idea in the letter to the "Empire Postmaster" but something further has occurred to me, and as Southern Rhodesians have no paper of our own in London, and as I see from your last number that you are very interested in the colony, I hope you will let me put it forward.

It is not almost incredible that neither of the Rhodesias, blessed as they were by having an individual and a personal founder, has ever had his portrait on a stamp? Is it not the most obvious thing in the world that one denomination at least should bear the head of Rhodes?

It ventures to add another suggestion, that another denomination should bear a Matabele *induna*, to symbolise the great peace that Rhodes achieved in the two empires. I think the Natives would appreciate it.

Thanking you for the courtesy of giving me space in your paper, of which, to be sure, I think we Southern Rhodesians are a little jealous.

Yours faithfully,

ROBINSON

Our columns are always open to Southern Rhodesians in so far as space permits, and we also endeavour in a small way to include returns of general interest from that Colony, which has much in common with its neighbours north of the Zambezi.





EAST AFRICA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON'S CRITICISM.  
Joins East African Board Interest.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON'S sharp criticism of the reduction of the present exceedingly heavy Suez Canal dues is evoking increasing interest in British commercial circles, and Africa, both on the subject in relation to a rising general opinion which appears in October, and the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board last week.

The Canal, he said, is not a highway from Europe to the East, but a route very detrimental to British trade and of great assistance to other nations from the East. He had been supplied with the exact figures paid on successive ships of a certain line, and, amongst other things, brought large quantities of coal from East Africa. The average charge amounted to 100 tons for weight of the cargo carried, and in one case had reached 200, the difference depending on the condition of the ships space which was filled. It was not an unusual thing to produce 200 tons of coal for a ship of 1,000 tons, and he would not be justified in the present condition of the world. Dues paid upon vessels of this weight, coal for the East of Africa, the Canal dues, and the cost of the cargo. The result would show the burden on the West, and the burden on the East. It is unjust to be had to bear the Canal dues out of the pocket of the ship, and to have the dues levied upon the whole cargo. There are three ships nearly always in the Canal, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance.

The finances of the Suez Canal Company.

The financial statement of the Suez Canal Company, which has been gathered from the Egyptian Government, has received increasing attention in the past few years. The company's revenue for the year 1913-14 was £1,000,000, and its expenditure was £800,000. The surplus profits were £200,000, which were distributed to the shareholders. The company's assets were valued at £10,000,000, and its liabilities were £2,000,000. The company's revenue is derived from the dues paid on ships passing through the Canal. The dues are paid in advance, and the company's revenue is used to pay the interest on the Canal's debt and to maintain the Canal. The company's assets are invested in the Canal's infrastructure, and its liabilities are used to pay the interest on the Canal's debt.

It may be said that the Suez Canal Company has been of great benefit to the world, and that the dues paid on ships passing through the Canal are a fair and reasonable charge. However, it is clear that the Canal is not a highway from Europe to the East, but a route very detrimental to British trade and of great assistance to other nations from the East. The Canal dues are a heavy burden on British trade, and it is time to consider a reduction of these dues. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance.

The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance. The Suez Canal Company is a public utility, and the dues are paid in advance.

One of the great stumbling blocks has been, and is, the opposition of the British shipping interests. The British shipping interests are opposed to the reduction of the Suez Canal dues, as they would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company. The British shipping interests are opposed to the reduction of the Suez Canal dues, as they would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company. The British shipping interests are opposed to the reduction of the Suez Canal dues, as they would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company. The British shipping interests are opposed to the reduction of the Suez Canal dues, as they would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company.

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The motion was unanimously adopted, and the British shipping interests are opposed to the reduction of the Suez Canal dues, as they would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company.

Opinions of the Board.

The Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company has expressed its opinion on the proposed reduction of the Suez Canal dues. The Board is of the opinion that the reduction of the Suez Canal dues would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company, and that this loss of revenue would result in a loss of the Canal's ability to maintain its infrastructure. The Board is of the opinion that the reduction of the Suez Canal dues would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company, and that this loss of revenue would result in a loss of the Canal's ability to maintain its infrastructure. The Board is of the opinion that the reduction of the Suez Canal dues would result in a loss of revenue to the Canal Company, and that this loss of revenue would result in a loss of the Canal's ability to maintain its infrastructure.



## PERSONALIA

Captain C. de Davelport is home on leave from Kenya.

Major A. S. Goldman is spending a holiday in Switzerland.

Mr. V. G. Mellor has purchased the Kiamara Estate at Fort Portal, Uganda.

We regret to learn of the death in Namirembe Hospital of Mrs. J. L. Roper.

Mr. M. A. Berkeley is now a member of the Trans-Victoria District Council at Kenya.

Captain Nigel Graham, Secretary of the Muthaga Club, Nairobi, has arrived home on leave.

Miss Picton-Turbarill has returned to 4 Duko Street, W.1, from her visit to Kenya and Egypt.

Captain W. G. Gage, Senior Lieutenant of the C.I.D. in Uganda, is expected home on leave very shortly.

Sir Bernard and Lady Bouchillon have been on an extended tour in the West Nile district of Uganda.

Lady Crawford Maxwell has returned from Scotland to London and will remain in town until the end of July.

Captain E. E. Guilbride is expected home almost immediately from Kampala. He recently underwent an operation.

Captain J. D. C. Harvey has been elected a member of the Usim Gishu District Council for the Nairobi Ward.

Mr. J. Collier has been appointed to the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board during the absence of Mr. H. Goodhind.

Mr. J. D. Jones, Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. J. W. R. Brown, Agricultural Officer, are on leave from Zanzibar.

Mr. G. J. Smith, Miss E. M. Chapman, and Mrs. M. G. Shorrad are outward bound for Mombasa to the s.s. "Jean Laborde."

Mr. H. W. Newman is acting as Press Superintendent at Dar es Salaam, in succession to Mr. T. B. Bate, who is on leave.

The late Mr. Andrew Buchanan, a director of the I.T.C. Corporation, left an estate valued at £3,280 with net personalty £39,148.

Archdeacon G. Shaw, the Southern Sudan Missionary, has arrived home and is staying in West Southbourne, Hampshire.

Mr. H. Langford, a member of the Karenian Missions Committee of the Church of Christ, is returning to a recent visit to Nagasaki.

Mr. and Mrs. Lady Adair, whose son recently returned from the front, have just arrived in England from a holiday in Tangier.

Sir David Harcourt, who recently visited East Africa, has been elected Grand Treasurer of the United Kingdom League of English Freemasons.

Mr. Francesco Besone-Basto and Mme. Lola Martha Bonnier, who were recently married in Nairobi, where the bride is a well-known settler.

Brigadier General Sir Hon. Robert White, M.C., D.S.O., addressed the Richmond Rotary Club on his recent visit to East Africa.

Professional recognition has been accorded to Mr. E. O. O'Connell, an aviator from the United States in Nairobi, to exercise complete privileges in Uganda.

Mr. Alexander Graham, General Director of the Kinship Institute, addressed the Imperial Institute last week on "Lines of Travel in East Africa."

Miss Gladys Harvey has been appointed temporarily a member of the Executive Council of Kenya in place of Lord Francis Scott, now in this country.

Sir Howard C. Robinson, B.A., has been appointed District Commissioner in Kilifi, and Mr. J. C. Stanley, Assistant Native Affairs Officer in Mombasa.

Mr. J. C. Mayers has been nominated a member of the Nyanza District Council of Kenya, and Messrs. J. C. Patterson, J. H. Hunter of the Nanyasha District Council.

Mr. F. S. Dyor, who has spent the past twenty-one years in Beira, and who for the past nine years has been Chairman of the Railway Club, has been transferred to Salisbury.

Mr. J. C. Workell has been appointed a member of the Livingstonia Municipal Council, and Mr. Hugh Bellman a member of the Port Jameson Municipal Council.

Mr. J. C. White has been appointed a member of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority, and Mr. A. C. White has resigned from the Kiwira Township Authority.

Mr. J. C. White has been appointed a member of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority, and Mr. A. C. White has resigned from the Kiwira Township Authority.

Sir Percy Lorange, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has postponed his departure from England as he has to give medical attention during the next few weeks.

Mr. A. W. Black, K.M.S.S., this year's President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, has arrived home. Mr. H. J. Robinson, last year's President, is on leave.

Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Smith, D.B.E., D.S.O., has been nominated a member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the absence of Lord Francis Scott.

Miss Agnes Stirling, the noted aviator, who died recently and who had flown much of East Africa, left an estate of £2,000, valued at £1,357. Her husband is buried in Kibera Cemetery.



Mr. H. V. Bushe, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, and Chairman of the Justice Commission now at work in East Africa, was recently entertained to dinner by the Uganda Law Society.

Mr. George Fletcher, of the Nairobi Municipality, and Mrs. Fletcher left England last week to return to Kenya. They have spent much of their holiday in their native county of Yorkshire.

Mr. H. W. B. Pollock, who returned to Tanganyika from leave in this country a few weeks ago of the Lupembe district, and Mr. L. S. Greening, M.C., has relieved Mr. G. S. Flynn in Moshi.

Mr. F. A. Simmance, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, who is now home on leave, served in Kenya for a couple of years before taking up his appointment in Tanganyika in 1931.

The Hon. A. E. Weatherhead, Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda, is expected home on leave almost immediately, accompanied by Mrs. Weatherhead. Mr. J. E. Merrick is acting in his stead.

Sir Francis Joseph, B.E., who visited the Rhodesias some little time ago as a member of Lord Kirdley's Trade Mission, has left the Hall, Alderley, Cheshire, for a cruise, accompanied by Lady Joseph.

Signatures of all officers of the Kenya Agricultural Department were engraved on a silver salver presented to the Hon. Alexander Talm at a farewell dinner in Nairobi before his departure on retirement.

A debating society has been formed at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, with Mr. H. W. Brunsell as President and Mr. W. H. Nash as Vice-President. Mr. R. Gads (Jura) is Secretary, and Treasurer.

Sir Richard Hoode, former Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia and now one of the Railway Commissioners, has been visiting Nanking, and has been appointed Colonel of the 27th Division of the Chinese Co.

Miss M. A. McKie, Nursing Sister in Zanzibar, left London last week on her way to Kenya. Mr. I. B. Lewison, Assistant Surveyor in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Lewison are spending a holiday in Switzerland.

Canon Wingfield Digby, of the Kiambu Chaplaincy, has taken over the editorship of *The Kenya Church Review* in succession to the Rev. G. H. Curfise, who had been responsible for the paper for many months.

*East Africa* learns, rather belatedly, of the death in the Baccara Isles of Captain J. R. Sullivan Talloor, who retired from the Kenya Force at Ford last year after twenty years' service. He was forty-six years of age.

It is regret to hear of the death of Mungalla of Angusha, P. Ilberk of the Sudan Detachment Force. He was dying in the hospital before proceeding on leave when he was attacked by a wounded buffalo, dying as a result of his injuries.

Mr. E. Belart, the popular general manager in East Africa of the British-American Tobacco Company, and Mrs. Belart leave Marseilles on Saturday on their return to Kenya. A caricature of Mr. Belart will shortly appear in *East Africa*.

Mr. G. H. Wilson, son of the Rev. S. and M. Wilson, of Rainford, Lancs., and Miss Mary Ford Taylor, daughter of the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Taylor of Caverton Wearage, Nottingham, have been married at Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Howell Owen, Chief Justice of the Sudan, has been awarded the Order of the Nile, and Class in King Ismail's Birthday Honours List, and Signar Hilleston, Mr. Charles H. Thomson, and Mr. J. A. Redaway are awarded the 3rd Class of the Order.

Among those bound for Tanganyika are Mr. C. H. Gornley, Assistant District Officer, and Mrs. Gornley; Mrs. F. B. Gellin, wife of the Director of Surveys; Dr. F. R. Lockhart, Medical Officer; and Mr. B. N. Lissett, Staff Surveyor.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Macphail, C.B.E., C.B.E., late Vice-Chancellor of Maths University, and a member of the Legislative Council of India, has been visiting the Sudan, where he is, Mr. F. G. S. Macphail, District Commissioner at El Obeid.

Mrs. H. Leavesley and Mrs. B. Hart played a gruelling 10-hole match when they met in the final of the African Ladies' Golf Championship. It was a long one for 17 holes, after which Mrs. Leavesley went ahead and won by three in a two to play.

The Rev. J. Sheppard and the Ven. Archdeacon Conway have arrived home from Masasi and Nvasi respectively. The Ven. Archdeacon Smith and the Rev. B. Hill are due to return to Northern Rhodesia towards the end of the month.

The engagement announced between Mr. Vivian H. Ward, eldest son of Dr. P. H. Ward, Director of Medical Service in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Ward, and Lady Penelope, only daughter of Sir Edward Egerton, and Lady Every of Eglington, Derby.

Father Loetz, who has been in charge of the Catholic Mission at Mombasa for the past seven years, who had spent the past twenty years in East Africa, and was formerly in the West Coast for seven years, has left Kenya for France on retirement.

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### THE DANGERS OF SOIL EROSION.

Meeting A. M. Chapman, C. W. Hobley on the Problem.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Mr. A. M. Chapman read a paper by Mr. W. Chapman, dealing systematically with various factors responsible for erosion, which he classified as being: the degree of the soil, the formation and structure of the underlying rock, the gradient, the amount and direction of the nature of any existing irrigation, the nature of any existing cultivation, and overgrazing, and the nature of the soil. All these are factors of importance, varying in degree according to the local conditions. The problem, Mr. Chapman pointed out, therefore, is that of being of a suitable nature in each case, and requires intensive study in each area in the due regard of the natural and adventitious conditions.

He is contented with a general survey of his own, demonstrating that it was not until the invention of the plough that man made any impression on the surface, but that with the coming of the iron plough in countries with steep slopes and frequent heavy rain, the result had often been disastrous. If man is to continue to get full benefit from his agricultural efforts, the pace of denudation must be hindered, and soil replacement of spots is a very long process.

In Africa the rate of productivity by cultivation has induced a period of movement by the population, this check, being sociological in movement. The ignorant demand, voiced by the ignorant enthusiasts for increased land for Native occupation is, by itself, a futile proposition. What is needed is an improvement in the methods of cultivation, success by the first step to progress.

Dealing with afforestation, he pointed out the depth of the forest leaf would act as a sponge, absorbing water, and giving it out in perennial streams, instead of in temporary spates of destructive torrential velocity, as in South Africa.

It has been estimated that in the year 1880, 100,000 tons of soil have been removed from a 100-acre field in Texas there as a result of erosion, and in 1900 when 200 tons per acre were removed on a 100-acre field. In this connection Mr. Hobley also quoted Mr. Leach's reports on Tanganyika, which were reviewed in a recent issue of *East Africa*.

Next came the serious problem of overgrazing, concerning which he quoted from the latest report from Amant, in which it is stated that the records recorded, the Director says that in some areas cattle must now be classed as pests. He added that the pests aggravate this danger, thus indicating a concentration in the free areas. Attempts to outline a policy for the amelioration and control of this menace, the lecturer emphasised the direct responsibility of every individual farmer, advocated a change in the daily feeding stock to rid from the cattle paddocks which become erosion channels; and because of the vegetation, a chance of timely recovery. Sources of water supply should be multiplied, and terracing is also of great value has been proved from the experimental, the vineyards of Italy and France bearing testimony that it is practicable even on a large scale.

"The fact," said Mr. Hobley in conclusion, "that we are endeavouring to conserve and foster the Native population in Africa is in itself accentuating this problem, and emphasises the necessity for concentrated action."

Discussion followed the reading of these valuable papers, which were well illustrated by lantern slides from photographs by Dr. Griffith and others, showing striking examples of the actual effects of erosion. We wish that those who are not yet alive to the serious nature of this danger could have seen them, and for seeing brings more conviction than words, but a small selection was published with the papers in *The Geographical Journal*, and we trust that they will attract the attention that they deserve, and have a wide and a happy career.

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

Improvements are being made to the Nyayuki Thomson's Falls Road.

Nyasaland Hardest Africa in Hardest Mood now stamped on correspondence in the Protectorate.

Trade reported brisk in Uganda following sales of the new cotton crop. Extensive migration from overseas and Mombasa has resulted.

Gold produced in Kenya during February totaled 1,948 ounces, of which 408 oz. came from Kakamega and 548 oz. from elsewhere (mainly Laikipia).

Kavirato Natives have sent a petition to England and presentation to Parliament, setting out their grievances, both mining and in Kikuyu.

The shipments of coffee from Brazil in the past three years have been as follows: 1930, 15,288,400 bags; 1931, 17,850,870 bags; 1932, 11,935,444 bags.

A lion got into a cattle kraal at Fort Johannes recently and wounded a bullock, but the remainder of the herd attacked the intruder and drove him off.

The annual report of the Joint East African Board for 1932 shows 78 individuals and 39 corporate members, against an excess of expenditure of £700 over income.

A Bill to regulate trading Companies to be introduced into the Kenya Legislature, which covers 200 pages of a special issue of the *Colonial Gazette*.

A two minutes' silence was observed in Kenya on April 9 in commemoration of the flight and martyrdom of the *Battle of Lys*, in which many Portuguese soldiers lost their lives.

That Kenya is now practically free of locusts is stated in an official announcement issued in Nairobi, and that there are a few scattered swarms in India, and that the situation is considerably improved in Tanganyika.

The British India Steam Navigation Company announces that the dividend of the 5% Cumulative Preference Stock for the 66th year, ended March 31 will be payable on May 15, 1933, that on the 5% Cumulative Preference Stock for the half year ending June 30 will be payable on July 1.

The Uganda Government having announced its desire to appoint a temporary member to the Legislative Council to represent planting interests, the Uganda Planters' Association has nominated Mr. D. N. Stafford, while the Fore Planters' Association has expressed a wish that Captain Naylor should be appointed.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H. M. East African Dependencies, Climate and Information Office in London has received the following details concerning rainfall in the territories during the week ended April 28: Aden, 0.78 inch; Fort Hall, 2.66; Baher, 4.76; Kampira, 0.10; Kericho, 1.02; Kisumu, 0.20; Kiunga, 2.05; Kakamega, 0.70; Kakuyu, 0.83; Lamu, 0.62; Lamuri, 0.80; Malindi, 1.38; Malindi, 0.40; Mombasa, 1.78; Nairobi, 4.69; Nairobi, 1.50; Nairobi, 0.85; Nairobi, 0.72; Nairobi, 0.24; Rumoi, 0.72; Rumoi, 0.46; Elipka, 0.60; Bahaba, 0.05; Kampira, 0.00 inch.

# EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Farnham and Naturalisation

As Mr. Farnham reported that Sir Cooper Rawson inquired about the application for British naturalisation of Mr. Julius Evensen, the Danish settler who had been resident in Kenya since his arrival in 1912. Mandated Territory was not yet recognised as a qualification for naturalisation. The question was raised last week when Mr. C. B. Mason asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he proposed to discuss the matter with the Dominions with regard to the granting of British citizenship to persons who were present qualified being to be granted citizenship from Dominions. Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that agreement in principle had been reached at the Imperial Conference that the power of granting citizenship of naturalisation should be extended so as to cover persons resident in Mandated Territories, but there were minor points on which it was thought that amendment of the British Nationality Act might be desirable. Consultation with the Dominions would be necessary with a view to dealing with such points simultaneously.

Sir Cooper Rawson asked the Secretary of State to say whether there were numerous people in the Mandated Territories who had sought for the British during the war and had since been trying to obtain naturalisation.

Sir Alfred Peil asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the hostility of the resident population in Zanzibar, it was proposed for taxation in that Island, he would agree to appoint an advisory committee with the object of proposing alternatives aimed at balancing expenditure and revenue. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the introduction of a system of trade licences, to which residence was apparently intended, was one of the proposals made by Sir Adam Pim's committee system was already in force in the mainland Dependencies, and he saw no reason to postpone its introduction in Zanzibar, or to suppose that a special committee would be able to do forward any more satisfactory proposals.

Both he asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that Sir Sam Bell had put forward in his report a number of suggestions for steps to be taken for economy in further taxation. Mr. Peil asked whether, until these steps were taken, he would propose proposals for extra taxation in Zanzibar. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the majority of Sir Adam Pim's recommendations for economy had already become operative, and the remainder were under consideration. The circumstances he saw no reason to postpone adoption of his proposals for additional taxation, most of which had also in fact been introduced.

Both Mr. Donnan asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would publish his proposals referred to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, for the financial establishment of Europeans by African Settlement Government. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he had informed Sir Ronald Storr, that in his speech at Harare, he was proposing to consider the possibility of employing a certain percentage of the population of which was of Native by means of predominantly European Administration, and that he therefore attached the first importance to the training and use of Native clerks and artisans. Sir Philip had suggested for consideration the increased use of Native clerks and constables.

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Members of the Glover Senegal Society and expedition, who visited Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan in the course of their journey, arrived in England last week.

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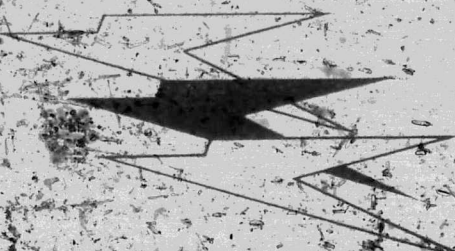
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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limita", London

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

That the Kenya Government will, and it is cheaper, to transport a number of its senior officials by air, is the subject of Mr. Joseph Irving's article. He has expressed a public opinion which is confirmed by the fact that he was invited to give evidence in that direction by the Kenya local aviation committee. Mr. Irving's cordial criticism of the Kenya and enterprise departments is a very real air transport service in Kenya. It is his belief that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of air transport, which would include the transport of officials, and that there is a need for a more efficient and better equipped and staffed air service. He is ready to discuss the administrative and commercial aspects of the air service, and is ready to discuss the financial aspects of the air service. Another possibility which has been suggested is the introduction of a more efficient and better equipped and staffed air service.

interests ought to be in the country, and if they are not, it is a regrettable time for a change. But this is probably not a great trouble. We are referred to the older people. May it not be that he fails to grasp the difference in outlook of the younger? As Sir Basil Blackett said the other day, the old generation of of the yard, Kipling leaves the new generation cold, and even antagonises it. But the race is the same. We must find the right mixture for the spark, and we must not judge them by the standards of the ancients. Their education is not one of their faults, and they approach our problems by a very different path, but we have still great faith in the youth of England.

Length of Civil Service Tour. Mr. Blackett gives a figure of 100 days for the length of the tour, and it is interesting to note that the majority of the tour is spent in the country, which is a very good thing. The Director of Civil Service has been invited to give evidence in that direction by the Kenya local aviation committee. Mr. Irving's cordial criticism of the Kenya and enterprise departments is a very real air transport service in Kenya. It is his belief that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing a system of air transport, which would include the transport of officials, and that there is a need for a more efficient and better equipped and staffed air service.

The life in the Civil Service is, in many cases, one of dull monotony, said Dr. Ward. Monotony is the right word if it regards the actual nature of his work, but it is not the monopoly of the Civil servant. The nature of his work is a constant strain which, coupled with its monotony, results in a dullness of mind. He has a great deal to say, but it is never in many cases that it is the only one in the world, and he is not the only one in the world. The nature of his work is a constant strain which, coupled with its monotony, results in a dullness of mind. He has a great deal to say, but it is never in many cases that it is the only one in the world, and he is not the only one in the world.









LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CROWING, CRESTED COBRA TRACED

WHY DISPLACE THE WORD "TRACKER"?

"Big Black Snake with Red Coloured Head."

In the Editor of "E.A." 1/31/31

Dear Mr. Editor, I have read your "Crowing, Crested Cobra Traced" and I am very glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa.

I have also read your article on the "Why Displace the Word 'Tracker'?" and I am glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa. I have also read your article on the "Why Displace the Word 'Tracker'?" and I am glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa.

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UNDOING THE WORK OF LIVINGSTONE

UNDOING THE WORK OF LIVINGSTONE

The Testimony of an African

The Testimony of an African

To the Editor of "E.A." 1/31/31

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KENYA'S BIG GAME ATTRACTIONS

Some Facts for Potential Visitors

To the Editor of "E.A." 1/31/31

SIR, I have read your article on the "Kenya's Big Game Attractions" and I am glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa. I have also read your article on the "Why Displace the Word 'Tracker'?" and I am glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa.

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"EAST AFRICA" THEN AND NOW

Views of a Subscriber from Now

To the Editor of "E.A." 1/31/31

SIR, I have read your article on the "East Africa Then and Now" and I am glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa. I have also read your article on the "Why Displace the Word 'Tracker'?" and I am glad to hear that you have traced the word "Tracker" to its origin in the Natives of East Africa.

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### GAME IN CULTIVATED AREAS.

Salaya Memorial Park Suggested

The Editor of "East Africa"

The article written by "Ten Years in Tanganyika" advocating National Parks has much sound argument in it, but he is not altogether accurate in his statements. Further, no such sweeping reforms are necessary or practicable.

Tanganyika Territory contains widely different kinds of game and kinds of natives and needs different game laws in various areas. The Acting Game Warden draws that and his Rafflesia. He is not a judge of their power or percentage. Their example and their aims including the political side of their authority, do not see the letter of the law. It would be absurd if they did. I remember an administrative officer being a Native to prison for six months because he killed a bushbuck which was destroying his maize. I do not think such legal fanaticism still takes place.

Still, the law might be altered to serve in several different game questions in the varied lands of Tanganyika. In the northern area, where the game hunting parties come frequently, the existing game laws are good and their enforcement requires all the attention of the few Game Wardens we have. In most of the other parts of the Territory game is not hunted, and as a consequence, has become a nuisance to the native peasantry. No one man can say how extensive their devastations are. The Masai say the game eats their pastures, and parties from Etoro often hunt in the Masai country and so help. The Bantu tribes of southern Tanganyika have the worst of it. They often shoot and bang cans all night which tires them for their work by day.

It would be a good idea to allow native hunters game licences at say 10/- p.a. To issue licences indiscriminately with licences at 2/- would result in much poaching of animals and would be useless. Seven or eight years would see the game all but gone in the numerous patches of *hollow fields* where Natives do not venture. I know natives who would rather burn a round in horse shoe courses than cross unimproved lands. Tanganyikan African hunters are a better bet for about excursions into the bush, but even they would never drive the game into National Parks.

They would, however, keep it from near the habitations, and that is what is really required. Afford facilities to hunters, and they will respond by buying licences, settling the problem and supplying meat to an all-nourished race of agriculturists. Game revenue and protected crops will increase.

Sir Sydney Ashgate Smith, retired last year, has found Tanganyika a rich place of game and to spare. We also have plenty of qualified hunters, Africans and Europeans, who are unable to utilize their abilities because of the present policy of game preservation, unamenable in certain parts of the Territory, and a barrier to progress in others.

From the well-trained and disciplined African ranks of the former German Army, the Tanganyika and the King's African Rifles we could form some fine riflemen who can be sent to Europeans in mobility in swampy lands and during the rainy season. To allow all Natives access to a world of millions and hundreds of the great things of the bush is a noble aim. The game is being rapidly exterminated, and the game laws are being applied to the detriment of the people. It is a pity that some of the best game laws in the world are being applied to the detriment of the people. It is a pity that some of the best game laws in the world are being applied to the detriment of the people.

It is a pity that some of the best game laws in the world are being applied to the detriment of the people. It is a pity that some of the best game laws in the world are being applied to the detriment of the people.

I know personally, will always remain in my memory as the name of an important and properly conducted. Yet he was a professional hunter. For those who advocate National Parks in Tanganyika, I would suggest that the Salaya Memorial Reserve should be retained in the Salaya Memorial Park. The only motor drive from Dar es Salaam in the dry season, which is the only time anyone would enjoy travelling through it. The Rufiji and Ruvu Rivers meet in it and its wide and rugged banks. Salaya Memorial Park would be a fine example of a game area covering the century. It is situated at the foot of the hills, is high, open, and healthy all the antelope. Hills and forests, lakes, and streams, and the scenery. The Salaya Memorial Park in America is not larger in area and most certainly has not nearly so wonderful a variety of wild animal life.

Yours faithfully,  
K. M. N. RUFISI

### THE PASSING OF THE OLD GUARD

Can N. Rhodesia Find more than five good Pros.

To the Editor of "East Africa"  
Sir.—The interesting sketch of the passing of the Old Guard in Northern Rhodesia made me wonder in view of the present economic times not a very opportune time for increasing the number of Provincial Commissioners even more than has been proposed.

When Provinces were created they were divided into old Districts under new titles, and remained the same in number, name. It is now proposed to reduce them to five. Why not five? (1) North-East, the Tanganyika Province; (2) South-East, around Port James and Central of the railway belt; (3) West; and (4) North-West, the remainder of the western side. It is all the territory of Northern Rhodesia, can do a handsome job of it. If they can do a more powerful delegation to them, which seems a sound idea, they ought to be first class.

Yours faithfully,  
London, S.W. 1. NORTHERN RHODESIAN.

### POINTS FROM LETTERS.

In your review of Dr. Carveth Wells' new book on the fall of the Roman Empire, you mention that the word "Moor" is a form of "Moor" and is a patriotic American. It is certainly bewildering in its novelty. I remember me of the author who described the Wemba as "Mumudu" as "The Great McKool." As your review of "Kiboko" might say "Missouri, Missouri," I think you should read it.

### SIR STEWART SYMES IN LONDON.

At the Meeting of the East African Group.  
SIR STEWART SYMES, Governor of Tanganyika, will speak on that Territory at the meeting of the East African Group, on the 17th (over Sea) at the Hotel Cecil, London. The meeting is held at the Hotel Cecil, London.

### THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Lord Lloyd, Sir Basil Blackett, and Sir Philip Milford-Leister will be the chief guests at this year's East Africa Dinner to be held at the Grand Hotel, London. Applications for tickets should be made as early as possible to the Secretary, East African Club, 11, St. James's Place, London. The dinner will be held on the 17th (over Sea) at the Hotel Cecil, London. The dinner will be held on the 17th (over Sea) at the Hotel Cecil, London.





Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

153. Mr. Andrew Blacklock Massie.

"I suppose that Northern Rhodesia at present contains fully 12,000 elephants, probably many more." — *R. S. Little in "The East."*

"When I was in England I was asked for fows of Kenya and spoke with a tongue of good report." — *The Speaker, W. Wright, preaching in Nairobi.*

"I would like to remove superstition among Natives in East Africa by educating the children and give them more occupation." — *Mr. C. G. Strickland, speaking in Bath.*

"There are more people today than were found by the British Parliament and the American Senate at a low estimate, they number 200,000." — *Lady Simon, speaking in the City Temple.*

"Two years ago the white and Indian settlement at Kigezi had only twenty three patients, the district has now hundred and five." — *Rev. W. H. Cash, R.S.O., addressing the Church Mission Society.*

"Gold prices in the Kakamega are paying compensation to farmers for 100 acres regardless of the condition of the soil. The best coffee farm in Kenya is now worth 100 times as much." — *Colonel H. H. Ward, Kenya Farmers' Association.*

"Those who favour a change from indirect to direct taxation must await return to more stable conditions and then face that is the only way to own assets." — *Captain H. H. Ward, M.L.C., addressing the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.*

"The passion in Uganda is the 'dew-boy' like the small African boy who pushes back of the long grass of pastures in the early morning, stirring the tall forest grass till it discharges its heavy dew on his shivering back." — *Miss Emily E. Huntley in the "News Chronicle."*

"The value in not too advanced cases of leprosy of injections of soluble forms of the active principles of chaulmoogra and hydnicofapius oils has now passed beyond the realm of controversy." — *Sir Leonard Rogers, addressing the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.*

"A Mombasa firm sent us a letter last week addressed: 'The Uganda Herald, Zanzibar', at duly add to the list of fows, where the brainy post office officials wrote in red ink: 'Try Salama'. After leaving the Zanzibarka post, it reached us via Mwanza, Bukoba, and a few other stations, but it did get here finally." — *The Uganda Herald.*

"British Somaliland has no system of hotels; the administrative, judicial and judicial system of the East African Colonies; it disagrees with China and there is no short-cut to a European, but it can refuse the charge of being but of date, it is an admirable piece of dress." — *Mr. John Perkins, speaking in the Empire.*

"A new view of the world is now convinced that a large part of the population of the settled communities there is such that a modified form of means of production and distribution is an alternative to the present system. The protest most important is the one against the state and the fact is unappreciated which is the state of state enforces its authority on the people." — *The Kenya Herald.*



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Executive members of the British commercial community of Tanganyika Territory are being known more popularly, and have had a wider career with different spheres of life. Mr. Andrew Massie, President for 1953 of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Urban Engineering and Trading Company, Ltd., and the Salama Stores Ltd., of Dar es Salaam and Tabora. He is President of the Colebian Society of Tanganyika and has received with the Hudson's Bay Company, which he served in Canada for four years. They are due to go to South Africa and had been in Cape Town in the early 1930's when Mr. W. W. Burke left. He joined up immediately, and after serving through the South African Campaign and the German South West Africa Campaign, he came to East Africa and the South African Air Force, with which he served in a good soldier's action in the field. In 1920, he came to East Africa with his brother, Colonel J. W. Massie, and Mr. W. W. Massie, he returned to Tanganyika with the intention of inspecting, only to find the country in a state of anarchy, so, struck with the difficulty of doing so, he had to need articles in Dar es Salaam, he decided to set up as a business and started to do so. The brothers have, however, always had a keen interest in the interests in gold, mica and other minerals.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. C. W. Deeks has arrived home from Bulawayo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hayter are among recent arrivals from Nyasaland.

Mr. A. G. Wood is now on the staff of the Mashonaland branch of Barclays Bank (E.C. & O.).

Lord and Lady Phillipson have returned from France to Coppell Hall, Bentley, in Thames.

Mr. F. O'Rourke, a game warden, was discovered dead on the shores of Lake Nakuru in mail boxes.

Lord Francis Scott underwent the amputation of a leg on Wednesday, and is progressing satisfactorily.

Lady Young has become Patron of the new Nyasaland Council of Women, which Mrs. Eden is the first President.

Sir Abe Bailey and Sir Drummond Charlton, both of whom have East African interests, arrived from South Africa on Monday.

Messrs. H. B. Campbell, Robinson, H. Thompson and P. S. L. Fox Pitt have been appointed members of the Nyeri Municipal Council.

The Hon. P. Wyndham, C.I.E., C.B.E., an official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, is at present in London.

Mr. R. J. Dunlop has been appointed an unofficial member of the Nyeri Municipal Council during the absence of Mr. R. H. Wiggan.

The Hon. Rupert M. Beckett, father of the Dowager Lady De La Warr, has been elected President of the British Bankers' Association.

A daughter was born in Southsea last week to Mrs. Barbara Woodhouse, wife of Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse, of H.M.S. "Enterprise".

Recent marriages in Nairobi include those of Mr. Norman B. Larby to Miss Barbara Harrison, and Mr. N. W. Walter to Miss Winifred Annie Barton.

Lieutenant-General Tilken has been re-appointed Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, and will depart for Belgium in about two months to resume his duties.

Mr. P. R. O'Sullivan, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, has been transferred from Korogwe to Handeni, where he is acting as District Officer.

Mr. Henry Wolfe has been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture of Kenya with Captain Gerald L. C. Burton, M.C., as Acting Deputy Director.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. Bowie, coming from the majority of Blantyre, was cordially thanked for his long and valuable services. Mr. J. Maxwell has succeeded him.

We regret to learn of the death in southern Rhodesia of Dr. O. H. H. Pillay, who was widely known in Nyasaland and other parts of East Africa.

Major W. A. Romer, who has served in Kenya and southern Rhodesia, has written a book of his experiences of big game hunting in Africa and India.

Mr. B. J. Hawes has been appointed Acting Secretary to the Kenya Native Affairs Department, and Mr. F. B. Ballenden is Acting Surveyor-General of the Colony.

Wing-Commander G. C. H. Cooke, D.S.O., D.F.C., who has been named on the final pay list, served in East African waters during the Campaign in I.M.S. Command.

Mr. R. D. Newson, Chairman of the Yala branch of the Kenya Hunters' Association, with Mr. H. G. Bethridge as Vice-Chairman and Mr. F. Southwell as Hon. Secretary.

Lord Lovat, whose interest in East African affairs will long be remembered, left, exclusive of real estate, personal estate valued at £45,751, of which £2,654 is in Great Britain.

Mr. S. Hillsdon, Assistant Civil Secretary of the Sudan Government, who is on leave pending retirement, will go to the Sudan in 1954 as Lecturer at the Gordon Memorial College.

Mr. H. M. G'Byrne, J.B.A., Chief of Customs, British Somaliland, is shortly to retire after nearly thirty-two years of service in that Protectorate and on leave retired.

Lieutenant-General H. Marshall, C.M.G., has been elected an honorary Vice-President of the Rhodesia Progress and Early Settlers' Society, which has its headquarters in Bulawayo.

Mr. R. E. Short, who has been secretary of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company since 1923, and has served the company for the past twenty-one years, has been elected a director.

Congratulations to Mr. George Hartwell, of Bulawayo, on breaking even time for the 100 yards for the first time in the history of Rhodesian sport. He did it 4/5 recently, May 16, at it again in the South African championships.

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**RIFLES**



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The ... Miss ... were recently married in Nairobi.

The ... Northern Rhodesia ... will be recalled that last year ...

... who have either arrived home or ... Mrs. ...

We ... the death of Weyman ... Mrs. ...

A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Nairobi ...

... are glad to hear that Colonel ...

Mr. Gerald Morris, formerly Hydraulic Engineer to the Uganda Public Works Department, has been appointed by the Nairobi Municipal Council to investigate the possibility of obtaining water for the Kenya capital from a subterranean source and in making an aerial survey of the public places.

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Mr. ... has ...

The ... is now ...

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Mr. ... of Kenya ...

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...his complete understanding of air and the mountain as a unique combination... devoted himself to geography...

Conquest of Ruwenzori.

In these columns we are chiefly concerned with the East African aspect of his work... The Duke had the first and greatest doubt in this respect...

Brief references must be made to the Duke of the Abruzzi's great aerial feat... He did these things this year, and so this man who was the instigator of modern Italy...

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Petition for Kavirondo.

MR. ROBERT HAYDON, M.P., former Member of the House of Commons... presented a petition from the Kavirondo Native Lands Trust...

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- May 18. Sir Stewart Smeaton's lecture... May 20. M.C.C. v. West Indies at Lord's... May 25. Royal Tournament, Olympia... June 1. The Oaks... June 3. The Oaks... June 5. The Oaks... June 10. Annual Meeting of the Royal Empire Society... June 21. Eastern Africa Dinner in London.

COMING HOME?

Those Make a Note of these Dates.

- May 20. M.C.C. v. West Indies at Lord's... May 25. Royal Tournament, Olympia... June 1. The Oaks... June 3. The Oaks... June 5. The Oaks... June 10. Annual Meeting of the Royal Empire Society... June 21. Eastern Africa Dinner in London.



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EAST AFRICA

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The East Africa Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers by bringing the Editor's aid on any matter of a non-commercial object is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

The Nyeri golf course has been extended to eighteen holes.

A steam rail-car now runs twice daily between Moshi and Arusha.

A young elephant was found within the Mombasa Port in mail coach.

Two wireless listening licenses were issued in Northern Rhodesia during 1932.

The Northern Rhodesian golf championship will be played at Broken Hill on June 4.

A new type of malaria immune from Panama disease has been discovered in Trinidad.

During March the records amount of 7,080 ounces of gold were sent by air from Kenya to London.

Two seven stamps have been collected on "The Jewish Boy" a film on the Lungs goldfields.

It is stated that there are now 1,000,000 Roman Catholics in East Africa, of whom 700,000 are native priests.

By the passing of the Kenya Patents and Invention Bill a further step has been taken towards unification of commercial legislation in East Africa.

A 100-acre estate near Fiveerman Station is offered for sale at £3,000. On it there are about 150 acres under coffee, 90 acres being in full bearing.

Messrs James Finlay & Company who have taken over the interests in the African Assurance Company for 1932, 1933 and 1934, have decided on the Ordinary shares.

Disappointments have been caused by the announcement of the Government that it is not prepared to sanction expenditure on any new public buildings during 1933.

Messrs J. A. Ludlow & Company, who have branches in East Africa, announce a trading profit of £3,818 compared with a trading loss of £28,570 for the previous twelve months.

Exports from East Africa during January, February, and March 1933 were £1,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1932, a decrease in exports during the same period of £1,000,000.

The United Africa Company, which has interests in East Africa, made a profit of £2,135,000 for the five months ended September 30 last, as against £1,672,000 for the whole of the preceding year.

The recent rise in base metal prices, including zinc, gives special interest to the report that the reopening of the East African Mine near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, will be contemplated as soon as market conditions justify it. The mine is owned by an English company.

On Empire Day, May 24, the Empire broadcast programme will take the form of a patriotic bulletin in which Mr. Friswell will be the booming voice. The sound of traffic, the cathedral tower's bells sounding on the evening air, seaside bands, and ocean steamers entering port, the whistle of trains as they speed along, and, finally, a speech in the House of Commons from the Prime Minister.

Parrot prices in Kenya have risen to Shs. 700 in Mombasa, Shs. 550 in Kisumu, Shs. 700 in Nakuru, and Shs. 700 in Eldoret. Prices for power kerosene have also risen.

Cotton piece goods imported into Kenya during 1932 amounted to 15,000,000 yards, as against 10,800,000 yards in 1931. Of that total, 10,000,000 yards were for imports of 15,000,000 yards.

Great Britain imported 410 cwt. of roller twine during March, of which 27 cwt. came from the Netherlands and 171 cwt. from Belgium. In the same month Great Britain imported 1,672 cwt. of rope made in Great Britain.

Under the new Kenyan Mining Ordinance the following have been appointed Honorary Mining Warden within the Kenya Colonies: Messrs C. Hasnani, 27, Nyeri, B. V. D. Gresswell, George R. Lawson, and J. A. Ludlow.

Japanese bicycles have recently been imported into Kenya in the price of 60/- complete with accessories, compared with 45/- for an English machine. The retail price of the Japanese model is 80/- and 85/- that of the British being 70/-.

During the first four months of this year the total output of the Kenya companies, which had a total production of 1,000,000, which is an increase on the output for the whole of 1932, and the total output for last year was valued at about 7,000,000.

Special duties of British Empire goods are to be made by Kenya shippers during the week beginning May 15. The material for those under taking to show only Empire goods in their window is being supplied by the Trade Commissioner and the South African Consulate in Mombasa.

The Transvaal District Court has in its decision every African male person over 16 years of age resident in the district a rate of 10/- for the year 1933, for the purpose of providing additional funds towards the maintenance of the Transvaal Provincial Hospital.

## EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES

We have received the following prices by cable from Nairobi:

E. A. Railway Bond (Ord)	Last	288	288
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# PENAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE COLONIES

Work of Howard League for Penal Reform.

*By the Editor of "East Africa"*

The doctrine that "Colonial" and "imperial" crime are not alike, and that in truth the former and their control, is a subject worth dealing with, is an urgent necessity. The reforms in penal administration are to be expected to translate this theory into practice.

The Native Criminal, whether a hardened case or a rash and delinquent, is a subject whose problems which scientific investigation could define, the causes and treatment of crime has made possible.

Penal administrators, where Native people are concerned, must regard local conditions, customs and prejudices, and above all, should have wide knowledge and understanding of Native mentality. Their recommendations should be based on a policy accepted only after careful consideration and decided with the assistance of those who have intimate knowledge and experience.

In many of our Overseas Dependencies reforms are urgent, whether it be in the legal system or in the administration of police or prison services. It is true that "gradualness" in some spheres is inevitable, but it is the duty of every one to its utmost to devise a system whereby scientific examination and treatment to correct the nature and vice of the individual offender, whether he be black or white, and so combat the evil we call "crime" with the weapons of science instead of the obsolete methods of repression.

Recognising these facts, the Howard League for Penal Reform—a voluntary association, established in England for many years, specialising in a particular department of administration, studying offenders in that sphere of work, educating public opinion, maintaining a permanent interest in penal reform, supporting official policy when it is on higher ground, attacking it when it is reactionary, always ready to make criticism constructive, has established its Commission by calling to its assistance a special advisory committee on Colonial Penal Administration, and has been fortunate in securing the advice of men and women with practical experience and knowledge of conditions in various Dependencies. This committee has at present representatives from our correspondents in the West Indies, Africa, Jamaica, Trinidad, Ceylon and elsewhere.

Among the reforms for which the Howard League proposes to work are:

- (1) The establishment of a Standing Advisory Commission on Penal Administration at the Colonial Office, to coordinate the work of the Judicial, Police and Prison Service of the Colonies, and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, and the Ministry of Education, having due regard to local conditions.
- (2) The provision of a Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of three independent judges for each Colonial group of Colonies.
- (3) The development and extension of the principles embodied in the Colonial Draft Model Children Bill relating to the provision of Department for children and young people, and the institution of educational methods, occupational and vocational.
- (4) The development of a system of probation, as well as the provision of a juvenile and a juvenile better Law Commission, and the provision of a juvenile better Law Commission, and the provision of a juvenile better Law Commission, and the provision of a juvenile better Law Commission.

The League endeavours to promote the policy by its publications, which it considers it will be for the benefit of the Colonies.

The publication of a series of pamphlets, covering various subjects, both official and non-official sources, and the dissemination of these, and experiments in penal administration in our own Colonies and in those of other Colonial Powers.

(c) The publication of pamphlets and articles in *The Howard League* dealing with problems of penal reform, and the organisation of public meetings and conferences on the discussion of these problems.

The promotion of legislation and of petitions to Ministers, and the submission of Parliamentary and other proposals to the Parliamentary Penal Reform Group, which consists of Members of Parliament drawn from all three Houses.

This special sub-committee of the Howard League, since its formation in existence for nearly 10 years, and has already considered and dealt with many important questions affecting Colonial interests. It is up to the public to assist their work by showing real interest in their own affairs.

Members of the public can further the work—

- (1) By joining the Howard League for Penal Reform.
- (2) By sending to the Colonial Sub-Committee of the League terms and suggestions for reform concerning any crown colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory of which they have special knowledge.
- (3) By circulating Howard League publications and making its work more widely known among those interested in Colonial questions.

Parliament, Mansions, Yours faithfully,  
Victoria Street, C. CLIFFORD ROBERTS,  
Howard League Colonial Committee.

## GOLF BETWEEN THE HEMISPHERES

An Opportunity for Manyuki

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR—Now that your course is being built by the enterprising hotel proprietor at Manyuki, I wonder if he will arrange for at least one hole to cross the Equator, which he maintains runs through his bar. He can then add to the many other varied attractions of his hotel, that of being able to hit a ball from one hemisphere to the other.

Yours faithfully,  
"NHANI"

## POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Our congratulations on reaching your 150th week in existence. It has established itself as a very popular feature. From a reader's hall, from Taitung.

Zanzibar is no exception in his collection to "travel" or "adventure" for a boy. Why then is it called "adventure" or "adventure" in the name of a Zanzibar official or a Zanzibar?

I always look forward to *East Africa*. You are indeed to be congratulated in the way in which you keep it such a "hot" and "lively" paper, so many thousands of miles distant from your editorial office. From one of the best newspaper business men in Nairobi.

The Government of Kenya has significantly moved to abolish the Statistical Department, which has been built up at considerable expense in the last few years. It is an accurate knowledge of facts and tendencies is important to a modern Government as to a modern business. From a subscriber's present in Kakamega.

There is no doubt as to the value of finding the money that has to be found to balance the budget when by income tax. Our current system of taxation is undoubtedly unbalanced and unworkable. It is certain that the Customs duties were the right thing for the Colonies, but that has now passed its time, and obvious as it is, it is not the only thing that has to be done. I am already nearly done to death by the income tax in England, but I still say that if we have to have more taxation, it should be in the form of income tax. From a subscriber's present in Nairobi.

















"EAST AFRICA'S" BACKMATTER

MORE ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER DANGER

Warnings to the East African Territories.

We make no apology for returning to this subject for East Africans must realise that it is a matter that concerns them directly. We therefore welcome the current issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations (London, Allen and Unwin, 1932) which is a journal incidentally produced as a reply to those who ask "What good is the League of Nations?" It contains a report on the International Conference of Health Services held in Cape Town and attended by delegates from the following territories and offices: Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, both Rhodesias, and Mozambique, as well as from the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation. We commend it to the notice of our readers.

Among the conclusions reached by the conference were the following:

The east African yellow fever zone spread from west to east through the Cape to the opening up of new trade and motor routes, should be taken into account. This zone ultimately poses a grave danger of breaking down our defences that the more rapid spread which can result from modern fast methods of transport. Although the possibility exists of transport of infected mosquitoes by air, rail, or road, it is considered that the greatest risk of all is that the more difficult risk is that consists of the transport of a person during the incubation period of the disease.

Dr. D. Duff, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Services on the Gold Coast makes the following remarks in connection with the above general conclusions:

Although great things are expected from Dr. Sawyer's vaccine vaccination, and the new vaccine is bound to be of tremendous value, we must still continue the war against the insect vector, not only as a special anti-yellow fever measure, but as part of the war against all forms of high grade vermin. I have no doubt that there exists in West Africa a yellow fever mosquito which will apply such endeavours. Hitherto we have considered only our immediate neighbours on the West Coast. We must now think of those further afield. But is it fair that the whole burden should be borne by those countries in which the fever is endemic? The opening up of land suitable for motor travel throughout tropical Africa is bound to facilitate the spread of infection. The African is everywhere a great traveller. It will not be easy to control his coming and going. Why yellow fever has not already reached East Africa would seem to need explanation.

It is quite possible so to control special areas in West Africa so that yellow fever may be eliminated from them. . . . There is no difficulty in locating an aerodrome, and in controlling sanitary conditions in and around it, that the chances of infection on board an infected mosquito are almost nil. . . . The inspection of an aeroplane before departure is also a simple measure. The danger of infection being carried by incubating yellow fever on board is a much more likely possibility. . . . Immunisation of crews, Sawyer's method would appear to be a possible control measure before long, and the best method of control is not known.

The risk of the introduction into East Africa of the disease by land is probably greater than by air. The administrations there should direct their attention very closely to their position as to the stegomyia control, and to how they are prepared to meet the threat of an advance by land across the air.

Dr. R. R. Scott, Senior Health Officer in Jamaica, discusses the measures which will be necessary in that Territory, and says:

The introduction of yellow fever into Tanganyika is a serious danger to life and commerce against which we must immediately and continuously take all practically preventive measures. Measures of the kind include determination of susceptibility of population, control of introduction of infective material, either in persons incubating the disease or as virus for laboratory work.

continuous measure against the mosquito vector, imply an improved mosquito sanitation, and a sufficient extension of piped water in towns.

It is impossible for us to do more than call attention to this article (which consists of 34 pages) but it must necessarily be restricted to indicating from time to time where the latest information can be found on what we feel to be a subject of a literally vital matter, in the hope that such articles will thereby attract more attention than might perhaps otherwise be the case.

WORK OF THE C.M.S.

The work of the Church Missionary Society in Africa and elsewhere in the world is admirably described in "The Advancing Company," published by the Society, in which the book contains a list of interesting and concrete work of the C.M.S.

MRS. FLORENCE RIDDELL'S NEW NOVEL

"The White Paper" (Grafton, Brixton) is a story of a West African woman's latest conquest. She has inherited her title, and as the title indicates, has had to deal with one of the pleasurable cruises now so popular in the stores, entertaining and convincing her friends with her own charms, not only for those who have not had the "white paper" but for those who have. The novel is a very timely work, for all, as a family romance, but even a boat race, and a very interesting one.

THE ACADEMY

East Africans who visit this year's Royal Academy, as well as those who are unable to do so, will find the Royal Academy Catalogue (Wentley, Judd, Ltd., 27, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4) of great interest, for it contains excellent reproductions of many of the works exhibited, and fine portraits of many of the East African artists, such as those of Sir Abu Bailey, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and Lord Melchett.

Farming in Kenya

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EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.

BANK'S LATEST TRADE CABLES.

COFFEE.

OFFERS OF East African coffees have been small, but the parcels sold have met good competition. Medium qualities have been in better demand.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya (London graded, A, B, C, Peaberry) and Uganda (London graded, A, B, C, Peaberry) with prices in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Tanganyika (London graded, A, B, C, Peaberry) with prices in shillings and pence.

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed - Steady and rather better at £10 10s. per ton (1932: £11 5s. 1931: £10 18s.). Cloves - Quiet, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 51 1/2 and July-August at 44 (1932: 71 1/2; 1931: 40). Copra - After a quiet, unsettled market, prices of July-August shipments fell to 23 1/2, 24, 26, 24 1/2. Electrolytic is better at 23 1/2, 24, 25. Copra - Steady, with East Africa last dried quoted at 10 1/2 per ton (1932: £11 7s. 6d.; 1931: £11). Cotton - Moderate business has been passing up and down 7 1/2, according to quality. (1932: 8d.). Cowpea Seed - Quiet, with East African slightly lower at £4 5s. per ton (1932: £4 2s. 6d.; 1931: £4 10s.). Gold - The market has fluctuated during the past week between 122s. 7d. and 122s. 8 1/2d. Groundnuts - East Africa has improved slightly 1 1/2 per ton on a quiet market. (1932: £11 5s.; 1931: £10 10s.). Nuts and skins - Heavy unfilled nut shells are rather better at 5d. 8d. to 6s. 10s. Skins are being held back for better quotations. Sisal - Quiet, with white and/or yellow quoted at £4 10s. per ton (1932: £12 13s.; 1931: £13 10s.). Sugar - Firms with East African No. 7 for June-August at 27 1/2, July-September at 27 1/2, 25s. 6d., and August-October at 27 1/2, 25s. 11s. 1/2. (1932: No. 1, £14 6s.; 1931: £16 10s.). Tea - 2 packages of Kenya tea averaged 8d. per lb. and 73 packages of Nyasaland tea had 8d. per lb. in 11 weeks' auctions. Zen - The upward trend of the market continues, standard being quoted at from £38 10s. to £48 7s. Tobacco - Dark Rhodesian strips and Uganda leaf have been in demand lately. Nyasa and Ripley's quotations: leaf: dark, 8d. to 9d.; semi-dark, 8d. to 9d.; medium bright, 12d. to 13d. Strips: dark, 8d. to 9d.; semi-dark, 10d. to 11d.; bright, 12d. to 13d.

Latest trade cables received by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following items concerning East Africa:

Kenya - Owing to the heaviness of the rains it is feared that the coffee plantations have suffered and that considerable loss will result. The maize crop will be late but local prices are firm. Development of the Kaimosi roads continues satisfactorily. Tanganyika - Weather conditions are generally satisfactory, but the absence of rains in some districts is adversely affecting coffee and maize, although the anticipated yields of all other crops are good. Nyasaland - Quality of this year's maize crop is considered better than that of last year. Locusts are prevalent, and have infested the cotton and groundnut crops in the lower elevations. Coffee is good in quality and the demand is good. Northern Rhodesia - Good conditions in the copper belt have been followed by additional employees being engaged by the mines. Maize crop will be below normal but marketing prospects are promising.

N. RHODESIA LOCUST REPORT.

The latest locust reports from Northern Rhodesia are that swarms of a magnitude hitherto unparalleled in the territory have entered the farming area from the west, south and east, while numerous swarms traversing the Congo district have done much damage. The concentration is a continuous mass four miles by five in a military section of the N.R. Police has been placed at the disposal of the Civil authorities for the assistance of farmers and in the poisoning and trapping of locusts at strategic points. It is not the main of the unemployed.

IMPORTS OF EAST COFFEES.

East African coffee imports into Great Britain during the first quarter of this year were as follows: Kenya, 1,286,808 cwt. (£354,011); Uganda, 4,300 cwt. (£4,300); Tanganyika, 7,300 cwt. (£7,384). During the same period exports of coffee from Great Britain included 44,200 cwt. of which the original consignments from Kenya were 1,576 cwt. (£13,160); Uganda, 1,576 cwt. (£24,400); Tanganyika, 8,680 cwt. (£33,551).

BENICUELA RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Debenture holders of the Benicuela Railway Company last week approved a modified scheme for the exchange of their debentures for preference shares in Tanganyika Coalitions, Ltd. at the rate of seven-and-a-half pence for every £100 of debentures held.

IS THE SISAL CONTRACT FORM SUITABLE?

The East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce met on Monday under the Chairmanship of Lord Cranworth and considered a communication from the British Empire Producers' Association concerning the sub-committee which had been constituted to draw up new form of contract to cover all responsibilities from the point of view of producers and ultimate users. The sub-section was invited to nominate representatives to serve on the sub-committee but when several members had stated that the present contract appeared satisfactory, it was decided to ask the B.E.P.A. to inform the sub-section of any shortcomings in the existing contract. Further details were discussed in committee.

We hear by mail from Mombasa that the recent rainfall was only four inches, or one-third the normal for the month. Coffee, however, seems to be standing up well to the drought.

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