

A Servant of the State

An Old Friend's Tribute to "D.M.K."

East Africa's caricature of Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy was excellent, and the accompanying potted biography as just and comprehensive as could possibly have been managed within the space. In view of his recent resignation from the Northern Rhodesian Service, I am glad to have the opportunity of writing this longer appreciation.

The angle, I think, to be regarded from two points of view, that of the Civil Service and that of the unofficial, though he will probably object to such differentiation, for no man strove harder to get on in co-operation among all classes. Nevertheless, the dual viewpoint is inevitable.

First, take the part as being less than the whole. It was an enormous advantage to the Service to have as Chief Secretary a man who had risen from the ranks, who knew the life of the district staff from the inside, and who had been through the mill himself—a particularly trying mill at one period of his pre-H.O. career.

As a junior he lived up to the highest standards of service, never sparing himself, always helpful and bold, shouldering blame for mistakes that were not his, while passing on credit to his superiors for what he had himself accomplished. His D.M.K. medals, though such qualities are not unique to D. Mackenzie, were in an unusual degree.

Rising to Eminence by Merit

So it came about that when he rose to sheer merit, to such positions, he was able to demand of those under him the standard which he had himself set. Never did he demand of experts of anyone anything that his own staff proved that he himself could and would do. The result was that the whole Service had confidence in him, even if disgruntled, and a boss such as he could find nothing stronger to say in his disfavour than that he seemed to have too good a name for it. That name is not a flimsy one, but it is recorded as being the worst that could be said of him. Omit the names.

Because the State always gave him with a high he never courted popularity, but he earned and won it by his faithfulness, his concern for all forms of insincerity, his recognition of ability in all ways of most contentious merit, and his willingness when a man does not stifle when he thought they might do better in the next field.

It came but little, however, for a C.S. to be popular in the Service if not unpopular outside it. Turn, then, to the larger world. It is no exaggeration to say that his resignation produced a sense of real loss, of desolation throughout the territory.

Wholeheartedly for Northern Rhodesia

D. M. K. showed as a worker, as an administrator, as a government leader in the Legislature, and to himself the very best by, was in the public acquiescence in authority. In his range of office as Chief Secretary did more than anything else to check a pre-emptive landslide towards amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia—not by what he said, but by what he was at heart. He did, but simply because the cause was at heart a just one, to leave no stone in the barns of so many and honest Northern Rhodesians. In ascribing all this to him, no disparagement is implied of the Government under whom he served. He would set them all the redoubtable

their estimate of his worth is more convincing than any own. They knew that.

The country knew it and was proud of him, in the way he faced the common cause of his reasonable optimism in the dark days of his youth, and of the end of his tireless devotion to duty, even when in ill health. Stagnation, Boon, Depression, Rejuvenation—different Governors commanded the ship through these differing stages, but D. M. K. was at the wheel through them.

He had been so completely identified with his country that his departure was a devastatingly complicated. Had people stopped to think they might have realised that most some of his but they did not. The blow has been proportionately staggering, and with unanimity that is as creditable to the people of the country as it is to the man, goes up the prayer that before long he may return. It is splendid news that the best medical authorities appear confident that by the end of this year he should be fit again for service anywhere. Parochially, Northern Rhodesians need him on a wider Imperial front, the Colonial Secretary can hardly spare him.

Saa Sita Philosophises To His Tanganyika Master

I WAS talking to Saa Sita not long ago. "Bwana, why do the Germans put that strange sign on their motor-cars and hats and doors? Is it because they are now friends with the Indians?"

"No, Saa Sita. The Germans want to show that they are different from the other white men."

"True. But everybody call them German. Look at them."

"Silence, Saa Sita. You must not say anything impolite of the Germans. Don't you know they are our enemies now?"

A look of amazement crept over the face of the old man.

"Bwana, are you ill? The Germans are not your friends. It is but a little while since you were at war with them. At that time we were very quiet and did not make a war, but now..."

"When I was a young man I wanted to marry a woman. It was true she was old but I was young. Bwana, I found out her husband, and as he was a big man, I wanted to fight him. I thought I was strong enough to fight him. I was wrong. Bwana then I made a quarrel with him and we fought. He beat me, look, and Saa Sita showed me a terrible scar on the back of his neck. That is what he did to me."

"Oh, I see, you were running away?"

"Yes. If you were able to be killed, would you run away? It is only a fool who would stop."

"But what has that got to do with the Germans?"

"Bwana, the Germans, I think they are strong and ready for war and can get this country back from the English. Just as I thought I could get the woman."

A gust of wind blew across the plain. The lead weather was changing and the clouds were Germany with a view from the mountain tops and ridges of the region. Good afternoon.

Over a hundred I.C.A. Africans were present at last year's East African Dinner held in London at which the Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the chief speaker. The report of the function will appear in the next issue of East Africa.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Manufacturers' Agents

Nyasaland Merchant Corroborates

To the Editor of "East Africa"
 I read with considerable interest the article dealing with the representation of Home manufacturers in East Africa which appeared in the "Matters of Moment" in East Africa of March 1st. The writer was completely agreement with all the points brought forward in the article, and more especially the remarks regarding the East African agents being employed with too wide a territory. Take, for example, an agent stationed in Nairobi and expected to service Nyasaland. It is obviously impossible for him to do the job thoroughly, and if British goods are to be properly marketed in East Africa, then adequate representation (i.e. a separate agent in each East African territory) is a necessity. A sole agent, no matter how active and keen he may be, cannot be expected to service thoroughly the whole of East Africa, and the sooner British manufacturers act on this fact the better.

Take the case of the company for whom I am African manager—the African Lakes Corporation Ltd. The Corporation has about twenty sub-branches with European staff throughout Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. It is in a very strong position to service the territories. It would not be at all judicious if the Corporation had to be under instruction from agents in say, Kenya. The company operates as general merchant, planter, importer, exporter, and transport, insurance and steamship agents, and is perfectly willing to act as agent for British manufacturers of well-known lines suitable to our trade, but would refuse to do so under the supervision of a chief agent in another territory. The staff of the Corporation includes qualified engineers, electricians, motor mechanics, agriculturists, etc. so that almost any class of article can be properly handled, and yet there are certain lines which we could handle, but for which the sole agent is, either in another East African territory or in South Africa.

I consider proper representation vital to the interests in East Africa of British manufacturers, and I am very pleased indeed that "East Africa" has placed the facts of the matter before the public in such a straightforward and convincing manner. It is to be hoped that the points of the article will not be lost, and that in the near future there will be changes in the present unsatisfactory system of representation.

W. H. V. Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully

F. M. HALL

Law, Order and Justice.

Reflections of a Non-Official

To the Editor of "East Africa"
 The authentic news of your issue of March 22 revealing the existence of a dark area of ignorance, leads me to inform you of the error in administration of the territory which I have noticed.
 Your correspondent Captain Douglas and the men who served in the East African Campaign were one thing, but more else, studying the truth from Native witnesses, they are, of course, know more about law and justice than we are. Nothing more can be so eminently inclined to the infliction of injustice, and when

made a great deal of sense of value. The murderers of the mission as a whole have been the error of their own will. The mission of the East Africa is the small judge of the charge of murder and then seek evidence to support it. The charge will result from the District Officer, as much of law as the do of other duties. The courts, which incidentally should know more of, and consequently, the Administration of the law. The law is the discharge who plead the policy of getting their own back from the European and static perpetrators of their domains. The will die in time.

I have heard shockingly incompetent interpretation of witnesses. Native witnesses (white ones) can be trusted to answer a leading question if the answer is "yes" or "no". Nervousness and the incidence of collective mimicry in the presence of officers of foreign and racial superiority, often, also, possessing powerful personalities and sometimes adorned with imposing uniforms and backed up by armed police, cause witnesses to assent to leading questions. They have to stand later on thinking freely.

Interpretation frequently misleads justice. I have heard an attorney deny a most relevant circumstance in a murder case because he took the wrong meaning from an ambiguous word. Yet his answer helped the error of law. Sometimes, of course, officials etc. in favour of the prisoner, as they do against him. It is a gamble.

So officials often blame officials and missionaries for an error, including insincerity, but after many years behind the scenes in Africa, I am sure that most are sincere, conscientious and painstaking, though many are narrow-minded, and have their prejudices in greater or lesser degree.

Mohoro, Yours faithfully, Tanganyika Territory, RUTH.

"Scares Caused by Science."

From Furber to East Africa

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—In a letter headed "Scares Caused by Science" in your issue of Nov. 27, the Provincial Commissioner commented on certain extracts reproduced in your issue of November 20, 1933, from an article in "Munimya" which was written by me for the Supplement to the "Zanzibar Gazette" of September 30. He suggested that the "scare" referred to in the article of mine might be described in distorted accounts of scientific experiments conducted at the Amani Research Station by one of our staff institutions, and added that Dr. Gordon's investigations in connexion with the East African Native "Linn" might also have been partly responsible.

The Provincial Commissioner's explanation is ingenious, but cannot be the true one. The "scare" at Zanzibar and the East Coast was caused by the reason that the "Linn" had been a success in the first of the year. The "Linn" was the initiation of the "Linn" and the initiation of the "Linn" was the initiation of the "Linn".

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The letter is, however, of great interest. It draws attention to the existence of Northern Rhodesian mica which, for was, evidently when they saw as the mica still current in East Africa. I enclose an extract from p. 23 of R. S. Cross' "Mined through Central Asia," which indicates that the mica experts thought to be possessed by *Mumiyu* in the Lake region of those attributes to the substance of East Africa. The similarity, however, not surprising, having regard to the fact that *Mumiyu* is imported into Zanzibar, Zairepan, and Persia.

The *Journal*, 1934, p. 100, says faithfully:
Zanzibar, C. H. STEWELL WHITE.

The traces of mica on the high peaks of the mountains formed by the crystalline limestone and other similar localities in other parts of Turkestan, the native name of this very interesting substance which is called *mumiyu* to which they attribute the most medicinal properties. They take it especially for broken bones in the form of pills about as big as a pea. It seems as though it has a stimulating effect upon the vitality of the organism. I have known Russians who have taken it in the case of broken bones and hernia, and they have reported that it accelerates healing and the growth of the new tissue in the hope to a remarkable extent. It is given to children, too, for the same purpose. *Mumiyu* oozes out of the limestone rocks and solidifies into lumps. They are very fond of eating it, so the natives who collect it in the mountains cover their faces with big stones so as to prevent their face and hands from being scorched by the substance. It is found throughout Turkestan. When I first heard of it, I was very sceptical, but after its existence was proved to me when I was in the Fergana district, I took some to the very tops of the mountains. I took some and showed it to me *in situ*. It is of a dark brown color and weighed to be reddish at the edges. It is hard and brittle, and is like camphor. It tastes, somewhat like overcooked meat, and has a not unpleasant smell like balsam. I thought at first it was a form of bitumen, but *mumiyu* is easily and entirely soluble in water.

School of Oriental Studies.

Is it Insufficiently Advertised?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, It is a matter of some surprise that in the last few years very few students for African languages have been sent to this School by business houses in England. The number certainly is less than ten.

In view of the efforts which are being made by other countries to gain an entry into overseas markets, it seems desirable that no stone should be left unturned by British commercial firms in their endeavours to secure business for themselves overseas. It has in the past been a matter of reproach against ourselves that whereas our German and other competitors sent representatives abroad with special knowledge of the languages and customs of the peoples to whom they wished to sell their goods, this country has very much lagged behind in sending out persons with knowledge both of the language and customs of the people to whom they were being sent. To some of the facilities which the Government has made available in London by the establishment of this School of Oriental Studies, it is not a little disappointing that the commercial community has been so unready to take advantage of the opportunity for training their representatives in this important side of their work.

Yours faithfully,

James H. Circus.

G. W. Wilson.

School of Oriental Studies.

The School of Oriental Studies is doing excellent work and would no doubt attract many more students if advertised more extensively. Now, very

intelligent people, and the... as a very... to learn... that the... School of Oriental Studies... within a few minutes of... nothing of the School. App... the School not the... what we had... it has now enrolled.

However excellent the... fulfil... only if it attracts... African...? Not because the... of... Africa... had... the... the help which... used... advertised its services.

Elephant Shooting by Night

A Northern Rhodesian Incident

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In an issue of "East Africa" from Commander Hunt's book "Elephant" a description of a night hunt after garden elephants which very highly was appreciated. This description brought back vividly to my memory an incident which happened to me in an earlier stage of my career while stationed in the Luwero district of N.E. Rhodesia.

Having obtained a few days' leave I visited some villages in the Luwero district which had been the scene of garden raiders whose normal haunts in the dry season were in the Mweru swamp. I had arrived at a garden which I had selected as a centre of attraction for attending the day in studying the habits of the crossing elephant tracks in the surrounding area. I had retired to rest in my tent at the edge of the village.

Just as I was falling asleep a gun-beat came in and announced that some men from the village had spotted the presence of a tusker in the garden quite close in but on the far side of the village. A quick check of the moon light through the bush on the narrow which would be provided were able to shoot the animal while in the garden. I considered the idea of going to shoot in the light of a magnesium flash which I had with me.

Jumping out of bed, I donned a jacket and a pair of rubber-pled shoes and followed in the wake of the gun-beater and the villagers as far as the outermost hut, where we stopped, listened and distinctly heard elephant tusks on quite close though it was pitch-dark and we could see nothing.

Then I had a brainwave. To get a better view I would climb on to the roof of the hut, my run-boy would hand up my D.P. I would then climb up after me, light the magnesium flash in the bright light I would get my sight on to the ear-hole of the elephant.

All went according to plan, to a point. My flash, which I had applied to the match and in the light I saw a large shadowy shape. But there was no time to aim, for the flash had fallen on the old grass mat, in two or three seconds I was sitting in an unbalanced position on the ground and the light having gone off in the air and the elephant far enough away.

Fortunately the owner of the hut was compensated next evening with a very large share of meat from a raider which I shot in the same garden in the late afternoon, but whether the elephant of the previous night or another I shall never know.

Brook Hill.

Yours faithfully,

Northey.

1934.

Pioneer Work in Zanzibar.

Education of East African Girls

"We are thrilled to be back," said Mrs. Johnson to a representative of East Africa. Now she has returned to Zanzibar where she resumed her work among African girls, and where the girls whom she has established is regarded as a model.

Mrs. Johnson went on to say that her husband holds the post of Director of Schools. Now she has been named as Director of Education. Her years of experience with the I. C. demonstration school made her desired soon after her arrival in Zanzibar. Her headquarters for African children and while teaching this for a period of time she had a department for which she had a team of teachers in night reading training.

The present state of educational facilities for African girls had long been recognized. Government had for a long time been anxious to start a girls' school. Mrs. Johnson was asked to start a girls' school. She had to choose the type of education to be given for these girls in relation to local tradition, thus making it hard to strike a balance. There was no added difficulty of teaching purdah, the custom of a school in the homes, but with the assistance of the Arab ladies and a local lady of repute as a teacher of the Koran, Mrs. Johnson made a start with sixteen pupils.

Modern Methods at the Koran.

From the beginning Mrs. Johnson was given the teaching of the Muhammadan religion. Mrs. Johnson is following an intelligent system of teaching in Arabic and writing to replace the inefficient and superficial methods universal in the local Koran schools. This method is now adopted in all the Government schools and the results are a source of constant astonishment to the old-style teachers. Thus was the greatest obstacle to success overcome, the teaching of their religion, which of the supremely important matter in the minds of the Arab and African girls.

Next came education to enable the girls to face the problems of life. Cookery, needlework, dressmaking, home nursing, laundry work, gardening, household management, was added to the curriculum. In addition to Swahili reading and writing, everyday arithmetic, and a little geography, the girls have been selected for training as teachers, as well as in the more practical work of the school to its present day. In the great girls in eleven classes, apart from the classes in training teachers.

This teacher training is a great improvement on the provision of educational facilities for African girls is dependent on this work in the town. As it would be possible at present to send unattached girls out to the rural schools, country girls must be taught in and trained with a view to their return to their home districts. For this a hostel was started in 1910, and now twenty-eight girls are housed in it, but more will become teachers, for the doors are open to others who wish to wish them to enjoy the school's benefits. In a building where there is as undesired ignorance as to the value of children, the value of this hostel is easily appreciated. The advantages of suitable dietary, sunlight, sleep and exercise, with careful supervision of health are apparent from the improved physique and mental alertness of the boarders.

Government Hostel

The hostel is run as a model Muhammadan home, where both boarders and day girls receive training in home management. Education is free, but a fee of fifteen rupees a month is charged for boarders to cover food and careful supervision. Under the supervision of a Government doctor a crusade is carried on against cholera and malaria, with results already gratifying. A local European lady, assisted by a resident Arab matron, is responsible for the supervision of the hostel, and it is hoped to have a hostel in 1922 to accommodate fifty girls, so that the Government will be able to will provide Government education for African girls' schools.

Mrs. Johnson said emphatically that educational work in Zanzibar has received great impetus from the present

work. Sir Richard Hankins, who considers it of vital importance, and she expressed deep appreciation of the work being done, and the sympathy expressed by Lady Rooking.

... Mrs. Johnson and her Negroes.

... to Zanzibar by Mrs. Phelps-Stokes... an invitation to study... Johnson to visit the United States... study... being done there... from the... they returned... Zanzibar, bringing with them a deep appreciation of the nature of the sociological work being attempted in the schools and the Federal Department of Agriculture... in close collaboration... They visited... and had opportunities for... in Washington and with... the field... Mrs. Johnson... that by means of clubs for children and for adults... social work... continued after school... clubs sustain this effort... the homes of the people testify... their living conditions... these... and have social... conferences and exhibitions to help... the keenness of the members... concentrate their activities of the home gardens, in which way the teaching of the schools is put into practice at home, with permanent results among fathers, mothers and children.

"African educationists," said Mrs. Johnson, "can best be inspired to renewed effort by the fact that the best young teachers were the pioneers of this splendid community work. They were men and women with special training, but inspired by an enthusiasm for the uplift of their race. The value of their attempt so impressed the Federal Department of Agriculture that it took over the direction of this work from their nucleus of untrained but enthusiastic amateurs has been put into the elaborate organization of trained fieldworkers now to be found throughout the Southern States. So well has this advanced that to-day no non-Negroes are employed in this work."

No educational workers, she concluded, could leave America without a greatly enhanced faith in the possibilities of the Negro race. An institution like Tuskegee, built by Negro effort, shows that the African is not really deficient in initiative; and it does not stand alone; similar evidence exists in many other parts of the States. It is a remarkable experience to meet the cultured American Negro of either sex; it makes all ideas of the African can never reach white standards of development.

Agricultural Boarding School Proposed

Mr. Phelps-Stokes Johnson is very anxious to introduce into Zanzibar some simple community work on African lines. It is hoped to open an agricultural boarding school for boys at an early date, and Mr. Johnson thinks that this institution might become the centre from which such activities would radiate throughout the Protectorate, as far as boys and men are concerned, while the problem in the case of girls and women can now be dealt with through the Zanzibar Girls' School and the chain of rural girls' schools which it is hoped to establish.

Thus in a practical way a future is being built up for Zanzibar which, shorn of the partly illusory glory of the past, has tended towards an atrophy of security of life, and has been getting within measurable distance of decay. Luckily before it is too late, the position has been realized and the problem bravely tackled, and it is gratifying to note that the Arab and African population heartily welcome what is being done.

Doctors or Witch-Doctors?

That in the whole of French West Africa, peopled by 3,000,000 Natives and 5,000 Europeans, there are only 15 medical men is stated by M. Raymond, Secretary of the French Parliamentary Committee for the Colonies, who has just returned from a visit to Central Africa. He adds that one of those medical men is responsible for the health of 400,000 Africans and 50 Europeans. In some parts there are villages where the proportion of people afflicted with sleeping sickness amounts to 100 per cent, and even once he urges that France either must investigate this problem adequately or let the Africans once more rely on their witch-doctors.

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PERSONALIA.

Colonel W. J. D. ... has left Nyasaland for India.

Mr. J. R. H. Pinckney has joined the board of the National Bank of India.

Mr. ... Schoffen has been re-appointed Minister for ... in the new Belgian Cabinet.

Captain E. ... Ong, the Elmenteita settler, was injured ... when thrown from his horse.

Sir ... and Lady ... have left for a seven-weeks' tour of the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

Senior Alfredo ... Castro, director of the Mozambique Company, is visiting Beira.

Captain J. ... Berne, the Tanganyika Administrative Officer, leaves London tomorrow for South Africa.

Sir Harold and Lady Kittermaster have arrived in London from British Honduras on their way to Nyasaland.

Lieutenant D. S. E. Vine, the Shell Company airman in East Africa, is flying to the country on leave.

Mr. Simon Medicks has been elected President of the Nairobi Hebrew Congregation, with Major Phillips as Vice-President.

Mr. Geoffrey Hindley, second son of Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, and Miss Ruth Corfield were married in Chelsea last week.

The Hon. H. U. ... will unveil the Livingstone Memorial at the Victoria Falls, probably at the end of July or early August.

General Sir Alexander and Lady Gouney, who recently visited East Africa, have moved to 22 Hanover Court, Hanover Square, W.1.

Mr. L. G. Jackson, the well-known Nairobi architect, and partner of Mr. J. Hooper, will arrive in England next month on leave.

Dr. Aylmer May, so well known in the two Rhodesias, who recently arrived in London on leave, intends to spend July in Ireland.

Mr. ... Ashe-Moore, the Tanganyika Agricultural Officer, has been transferred to Bulawayo, where he is acting as a general contractor.

Mr. P. V. Hunt, managing director of the Union Lightering Company in the Seychelles, and Norwegian Consul, has arrived in London.

Captain V. ... Channer, who has recently commanded the 4th R.A.R. in Uganda, is on his way home, having completed his tour of duty.

Ernest Adams, who has been undergoing medical treatment in London, is returning to the hospital where he will spend a few more weeks.

Mr. ... Agriculture and Forest ... will remain in this country until September.

Mr. ... Northcott, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, is acting as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

Mrs. ... who has spent the last few months in Kenya as the guest of Captain and Mrs. Eckstein, is on her way back to this country, visiting Palestine en route.

Mr. H. ... Sampson and Mr. Harris, who have been investigating possibilities of development in the Tana River area of Kenya, have returned to England.

Mr. A. G. ... Hay, a well-known figure in Bulawayo, is to be married in London next week to Miss G. D. Ross, daughter of the late Sir John Ross, G.C.B.

An ambitious pageant of East African history is being prepared by Mr. A. J. ... Miss K. L. Robinson. It will be produced in London in the first week of August.

Mr. E. B. J. Hussey, formerly Director of Education in Uganda, is now occupying a similar position in Nigeria, and in England, is accompanied by Mrs. Hussey.

Lieutenant Colonel P. J. ... who has been actively engaged in Northern Rhodesia in connection with the planning of a new capital at Lusaka, has arrived back in this country.

Dr. P. ... Robinson has been elected President of the Mazabuka Golf Club, and Mr. K. G. Bradley, Captain, Mr. W. ... Secretary and Treasurer.

We regret to learn of the death of the Hon. Portuguese East Africa, of the Rio de Janeiro, who died in that district from ... which the top-up work in Johannesburg.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Anthony Phillimore, eldest son of Lord Phillimore, M.C., and Anne ... second daughter of Major General Sir Cecil ... Lady ...

Mr. P. W. Norman, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Printing Office in Dar es Salaam, acting as Government Printer in Zomba during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Lewis.

Mr. G. G. ... East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, has been transferred to Kampala. He served in Somaliland for seven years before being posted to Tanganyika three years ago.

Mr. ... has served in the Tanganyika Judicial Department for the last twelve years, and has acted as a part-time Judge. He previously served in the British Southern Islands and in Fiji.

Mr. ... Dodoma ... Mr. ... engineer ... Mr. ... Uganda ... Mr. ... Charles ... Among ... Shukar ... The ... Gerard ... Dr. ... The Nat ... East A ... that he ... accom ... to S ... with ... district ... Whips ... will take ... Beside ... awarded ... the who ... E. C. H.



Mr. N. Forsgate, who built the Cathedral at Dodoma, and who is on the staff of the Church Missionary Society, left London last week for Dodoma, accompanied by Mrs. Forsgate and their son.

Mr. C. L. Howard Humphreys, the consulting engineer, who is now in Nairobi, has been invited by the Uganda Government to give technical advice on surface and sewerage drainage in the township.

Mr. W. W. Palfrey, manager of the Uganda branch of the Liverpool Uganda Company, is expected to arrive home on leave shortly. Mr. Charles Callender has assumed the management during his absence.

Among the East Africans who were present at the Shikar Club dinner in London were Major G. H. Anderson, Capt. G. E. Buxton, Major Keith Caldwell, Brigadier-General H. N. ... and Mr. C. W. Hobley.

The garden party held in the grounds of Mrs. Gerard Longdon's house in Kampala to raise funds for All Saints Church was a great success, over £100 resulting from the combined efforts of those responsible.

Dr. Jam, medical officer in charge of the Western Hospital near Mombasa, was recently advised by a Native engaged on anti-malaria work. The Native had previously attacked another boy who was taken to the hospital.

East Africans who have listened to the Wireless Military Band broadcasts will be interested to know that the conductor, Mr. B. Walton O'Donnell, accompanied the Prince of Wales in 1925 on his visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Stanton have left Kenya with nine giraffes they captured in the Cherangani district. Three of the animals are destined for Whipsnade and for Manchester, while Mr. Stanton will take four to America and one to Antwerp.

Besides getting four distinctions in matriculation, R. Hayter, of St. George's College, Salisbury, was awarded from London a prize for classics for the whole Empire. He is the son of the late Mr. E. C. Hayter, of Fort Jameson, and Mrs. Grimes.

C. H. Shepard, Assistant Commandant of the Camel Corps in Somaliland, and Mr. A. T. B. Grimson, of the Public Works Department, have arrived home on leave. Lieutenant R. H. M. Hill, of the Somaliland Camel Corps, is also on leave from work.

Mr. Robert ... at Salisbury Hospital during his recent visit to South Rhodesia. In gratitude he has given £1,000, invested as a trust, the interest to be devoted to enlarging the library used by the nurses and patients.

Mr. W. Walton, Director of the British East African Meteorological Service, has just paid a short visit to Southern Rhodesia, where he discussed with the Director of Southern Rhodesian Meteorological Services means for closer co-operation.

East Africa is informed of the instructions of Mr. William Jewell Riegels and Mr. Cyril George Lyon Bowley, writes that alleged slanders have been issued against Sir ... Cameron, Governor of ... and former Governor of ...

We regret to report the death of Mr. ... of the ... Sr. ... Srinivasa Sastry, the ... leader who has several times visited East Africa, and who in 1923 was Chairman of the deputation which visited England to represent the ... of ...

Mr. J. M. Corderell, M.Inst.M.M., who recently returned from England from Kenya, has left for the Gold Coast Colony, Mr. S. O. Hatton, Assoc. Inst.M.M., has left for Tanganyika, and Mr. L. A. May ... Mr. Lushie Holman, mining engineer, for Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. J. ... and Mrs. ... have arrived from ... are staying in Salisbury. It will be recalled that Mr. ... attended the Prince of Wales while His Royal Highness was in hospital in Nairobi. Lady Muriel is one of the most enthusiastic gardeners in the ...

Mr. George Schuster, former Financial Secretary in the ... proposed in memory of the Founder of the annual dinner of the ... Trust in Oxford last week. He did not believe that the British Empire could achieve its full ... unless it could ... and work together with the United States of America.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Laurie ... who passed away ... on the boat on which he was travelling, arrived in ... He was Chairman of the House Council of the African Inland Mission and was visiting Kenya to inspect the ... of the Mission, and also to visit his estate in the ... district.

Those present at the dinner of the 1st Battalion of the African Rifles, which was held in London on ... were Majors E. J. B. ... and M. ... Captains ... and ...

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Snafes which Emit Scents.

Which East African snafes, if any, can be detected by snuff? Mr. R. B. Phinlay, writing from Mysore, to *John's London Weekly* relates that Indian snafes emit fragrance.

It is only the Indian snafes that emit a fragrant fragrance of the snake flower, *Andropogon*. The smell of this fragrant flower is so exquisite and pleasant. The cobra generally sways and pretends to the tender grace of the plant, and at the close of the flower its rise to lay the heads and the neck of this flower is such that when a cobra returns home, instead of the smell of that flower is dispersed and a villager who has immediately divined the cobra's habit of returning in this flower trade then in a flash of those who are before this venture to cut them, and the cobra has a habit of being very noisy on them, and others use drums to terrify these noisy creatures.

Other species, such as green snakes, rattlesnake, water snakes, etc., emit the smell of some potatoes or more precisely, that of chopped raw potato. This smell is really trace when tracing along the green parts of the animal parts in India, and especially at the time of sunset and after. In the open air the smell of snakes is a sufficient warning to the pedestrian.

Mr. Burgess Barron, Curator of Reptiles to the Zoological Society of London, whom we invited to comment on the above extract, has kindly replied:

"The belief that cobras absorb the odour of flowers is new to me. As snakes do not breathe, it may be taken as a very doubtful matter."

Snakes, as a rule, are not perceptible out of doors in European nostrils; many species, however, have the power to emit scents on occasions. Some, like the European grass snake, discharge a stinging secretion when mistreated, while others sometimes give off a pleasant musky odour which is irresistible to them. Some can employ both scents. It may be that the snake which is present only occasionally in the country, as the cobra, emits its scent, but it certainly does not originate from it.

Erosion of the Coast.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. H. MURRAY, writing in *Nature* of the coast of the John Murray Edition, says:

"One very noticeable feature of the coast from Mombasa and Zanzibar to the extent to which the erosion is and has on the west being going on the particularly wide of the west side of Pemba Island, where most of the bays and inlets are fringed with coral reefs on which small detached islets are to be seen still indicating the limits to which the original land extended in times past, though now only the most fertile areas are left."

The erosion is particularly seen in Chumbe Island about seven miles to the south of Zanzibar. The whole island consists of a raised coral reef, the upper surface of which has been wearied into ridges and pinnacles of rain, while the seaward margins have been eroded and undercut by wave action. A large part of the island is covered with a profusion of coral sponges of various kinds so as to render a thorough investigation impossible."

At a house in the *Gay Gardens* on a recent visit to Zanzibar, the *Chai* (Sufi) said:

"The first door in the west of the main street is a shop I have never seen before. It is a very nice shop, and probably a good one. The proprietor is a foreigner, was in the shop for a long time, and a black man. I was composing my mind, and kept saying 'magic formula' 'Tektel' which I thought was a magic formula. A friendly Native approached me and took me bodily into a large armchair."

How the Sudan's camel postage stamp was designed in 1896 has been thus told in the *Royal Engineer's Journal* by Colonel A. T. Stanton, C.M.G.:

"A British artist travelling in the Sudan was asked to submit a design for a new stamp. The *Sirdar*, Sir Herbert Kitchener, having expressed a desire for a stamp differing from the Egyptian series, which were in use at that time, the artist drew the Rock Temple at Abu Simbel as the design, but it was rejected, probably owing to the fact that his fee was too much for that. The Temple was on the fringe of the Egyptian boundary, which had not then been demarcated."

"Sir Herbert Kitchener then asked me to submit a design, and to go on drawing them until I produced something which would appeal to the *Sirdar*. Some days later the mail arrived at Cairo, not by the usual steamer, but by camel, and I immediately conceived the idea of putting that in the design. A sketch was made to suit as a model, and having dressed him and his men with four men, each filled with straw, he returned to and from on the camel while I sketched him. On submitting the design to the *Sirdar* it was at once accepted, and I still have some of the original stamps, together with a stamped envelope, the design, signed by Sir Herbert Kitchener."

Bacon from Bush Pig.

That the bush pig makes an excellent bacon, since he stores fat in the right proportion of fat and lean, is the view of Mr. J. A. Bloom, expressed in *The Nubian Review*, in which he gives the following recipe for curing:

"Cut up and bone the pig, rub flesh side with plenty of fine salt, lean side with salt and pepper, and hang on top of the head which was cut down to assist blood to drain off. Use the following mixture: 7 lb. fine salt, 3 lb. dark sugar of treacle, 2 oz. saltpetre, 1 lb. black pepper, 1 lb. ground nutmeg, 1 lb. carbonate of soda. This should be sufficient for a pig weighing 150 lb. (dressed weight). Rub the meat with the mixture, and hang up. The next day apply the above mixture to the lean side. The next day apply the mixture to the fat side and hang up meat, flesh side up. Continue the treatment for seven days, turning the pig over. Then withdraw the sides and continue treating the loins and shoulders for a further fourteen days."

"When salting is completed, rub off all superfluous salt and hang the meat until thoroughly dry. This may take several days, according to the weather and temperature. The pig must never be skinned. The hair is best removed by boiling in very hot—not boiling—water, and scraping with a knife. This method of curing bacon has been found to answer in the hottest weather, but is a beautiful method of curing it successfully, carried out during the rains."

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Latest Mining News

East African Goldfields

This issue will be found particularly of East African Goldfields, Ltd. which owns extensive and very promising reef properties in the Mpa field. An executive report was recently made upon the properties by Mr. Amor Keene, a well-known mineralogist, whose encouraging conclusions and recommendations were quoted at considerable length in our issue of June 7.

Application has been made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange to deal in the shares, and transactions may have been done before this issue is in the hands of our Home readers. The shares have been sold privately in the City in the last few days, at 18s.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Improvement

The report of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1963, which the directors will submit this morning to the seventh annual meeting of shareholders, entirely changes the position of the company, after wiping out a debit balance of £5,720 and providing £100 against income tax liability, there is still a balance of £4,840. From the amount Preference Dividends are to be paid to date, and then £560 is carried forward to the start of the year as reserves, and realised £44,404 net, compared to £151,745 in 1962. After deducting smelting and flotation charges, which was the total fall in price was 66.8s. per ton. The mill ran for 4,712 hours, and the rate of throughput was 20.9 tons per hour, as against 6.87 tons per hour in 1962. The average milling costs amounted to 25.6d. per ton of ore, exclusive of depreciation and other overhead charges. Underground development of the Wirasahdu Mine proceeds satisfactorily, and at the 300ft. level the reefs maintain their size and average value, but results of working on the surface detrital area have not been promising, values continuing to fall.

In view of the better conditions in the mining industry and the greatly improved position of the company, increased attention has been directed to prospecting its 17,000 acres adjoining Mwirasandu held under exclusive prospecting licence. At Mwirasandu an intensified programme of work is now opening up a reef, and the general manager has for the first time felt justified in bringing to a figure of one reserves at this section. Prospecting continues at other points within the area, and the Tanganyika side of the Kagera River the company has taken up a special prospecting licence over about 2,000 acres of tin-bearing ground upon which development work is being carried out under favourable arrangements.

An abridged statement from the general manager, Mr. S. J. Terrell is included in the report.

Kenya Gold Mining Capital Increased

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. is to be held in London tomorrow for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company from £35,000 to £100,000 by the creation of 66,667 new 5s. shares. The company already has an option over 66,667 shares from a certain company, present holders of the shares, consideration for which is £1,000 in cash and 4,000 fully-paid shares. The cash portion is available but as all the authorised capital has been issued, it is necessary to increase the capital of the company to provide the share portion of the purchase price. The new company consists of a claim at Mpa, which is now covered under an application for a lease over 25 acres surface rights, including surface rights over 27 acres. It is estimated that about 5000 tons of ore from the property have been secured, yielding 100,000 to the value of £175,000.

Dongo Copper

Statements in the American Press that copper interests in the U.S.A. are shortly to reach agreement for the restriction of copper output in the Kanga Province of the Belgian Congo are denied in a report, where it is stated that there is no prospect of the curtailment of output. It is added that the copper deposits have recently been discovered in the Katanga, and that their extent and importance are now being investigated.

Personal Items

Messrs. Muji Tcha, of Nairobi, have been issued a gold mining licence. Mr. A. A. Rutherford, broker and agent of Kakamega, has transferred his business to Messrs. Rutherford and Company, Ltd.

Mr. A. O. O'Riordan has been granted a licence for twelve months for a licence area of 200 acres in the Ankole district of Uganda.

Mr. Ryan of Tanganyika Diamonds, Ltd. has just concluded a tour of Uganda, during which he visited the Kigezi and Ankole districts.

We regret to record the death from blackwater fever at Tarime, near Mursama, of Mr. A. H. P. (Harry) Green, of the Kenya Development Company, a nurse was sent for from Nairobi, but Mr. Green died on the day on which she arrived.

Mr. W. J. G. Good of Central Africa Exploration, who left London yesterday by air for East Africa, assumed certain options in the territories during his last visit to East Africa. A very powerful group has interested themselves in those territories, and has decided to send out their own mining engineers to make a detailed report.

Outputs

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields. Output for May 26 tons, Uganda exported 860.57 oz. of gold and 57.5 long tons of tin during April.

The output of gold from Kenya during April was 1,371.4 oz., compared with 953.0 oz. during the corresponding month of last year. Of the total production 600.94 oz. of reef and 275.44 oz. of alluvial gold came from Kakamega, the 451.8 oz. of reef also came from other parts of the Colony.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, held in Salisbury last week, it was announced that the gold production for 1963 had set the record figure of 642,000 oz., valued at £4,014,000. It was stated that the diamond drilling campaign recently instituted has proved eminently successful at Recondo, and also at the sites of the other mines, and the new Shona Mines, where new valuable reefs have been discovered.

Southern Rhodesian Ventures

Roof Mines, which has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £5,000 in 5s. shares. The directors are to acquire mines, mining rights, and metalliferous lands in Southern Rhodesia, or elsewhere. The secretary of the company is Mr. Harold F. Fox, 60, St. Mary's Place, EC5A.

The Tsal Gold Mine in the vicinity of the Elmal Flats in Southern Rhodesia has been acquired by Riflon Ltd. Central Ltd. Sampling at 120 ft. level shows an average value of 24.2 dwt. over 12 inches, and 6.5 dwt. over 20 inches, while in one of the two shafts which have been sunk a 30-inch diameter hole, broken at 25 feet.

Tanks Increase their Holdings

Seventy-five shares in Kakamega, belonging to Mr. Maughey, have been purchased by the Central Chamber of Tanganyika, Ltd. and the Chamber of Mines of Tanganyika, Ltd. a new company to be known as the Africa Corporation, a subsidiary of Tanganyika Corporation and Eldoret Mining Syndicate, has been formed with a capital of £20,000 to acquire the property in Kakamega.

East African Stock and Share Prices


We have received the following prices by a mail from Messrs. Cairns, Criswell, the Nairobi stock and share market.

| | Last week | This week |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Edzawa Ridge (5s.) | 20 | 20s. |
| Elderet-Kakamega (5s. 6d. 1/2) | 10 | 10 |
| Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.) | 23 | 23 |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.) | 10 | 10 |
| Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.) | 12 | 12 |
| Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.) | 12 | 12 |
| Koa-Muhusu | 12 | 12 |
| Pakobu (5s.) | 12 | 12 |

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East African Market Reports.

East African Mails.

For the last couple of weeks there has been but poor demand for East African coffees at the public auctions and prices are slightly easier. The cause of the weakness is the setback in export trade, particularly with Germany. As a consequence Home buyers have naturally been disinclined to commit themselves. The latest prices are as follows:

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Kenya A sizes | 62s. 0d. to 64s. 6d. |
| Kenya B sizes | 56s. 0d. to 60s. 0d. |
| Kenya C sizes | 45s. 0d. to 58s. 0d. |
| Kenya D sizes | 60s. 0d. to 62s. 0d. |

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Kenya A sizes | 62s. 0d. to 64s. 6d. |
| Kenya B sizes | 56s. 0d. to 60s. 0d. |
| Kenya C sizes | 45s. 0d. to 58s. 0d. |
| Kenya D sizes | 60s. 0d. to 62s. 0d. |
| Kenya E sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya F sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya G sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya H sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya I sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya J sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya K sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya L sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya M sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya N sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya O sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya P sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya Q sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya R sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya S sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya T sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya U sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya V sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya W sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya X sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya Y sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |
| Kenya Z sizes | 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. |

The following details have been issued by H.M. Eastern Africa Consulate Office in London of imports into Great Britain during the four months of the year of East African coffees collected from the countries indicated: Kenya 66,745 cwt. (1,075,175 lbs.); Uganda 3,142 cwt. (50,272 lbs.); Tanganyika 13,722 cwt. (219,552 lbs.). During the same period exports from Great Britain of coffee originally consigned from East Africa were as follows: Kenya 26,222 cwt. (421,552 lbs.); Uganda 1,501 cwt. (24,016 lbs.); Tanganyika 11,000 cwt. (176,000 lbs.). Charles Pecker, President of The Chamber Trading Company of New York, who has been importing East African coffee for the past three years, states that there is a steady increase in the demand for these coffees throughout the United States. Although the rates of exchange and other conditions have at times curbed the shipment of East African American coffee packers are becoming more familiar with their adaptability to local blending requirements, which accounts for their growing popularity. So runs an item in the current issue of the *Tim and Coffee Trade Journal* in New York.

OTHER MARKETS

A long sugar reading East African quoted in *Tim and Coffee Trade Journal* is as follows: Zanzibar spot at 44d. and June July at 43s. per lb. (112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d.). Great Britain 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Zanzibar 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d.

Kenya 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Uganda 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Tanganyika 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Zanzibar 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Great Britain 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Kenya 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Uganda 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Tanganyika 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Zanzibar 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d. Great Britain 112s. 6d. to 112s. 7d.

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

June 21, 1934. Mails for Nyasaland, the Federated States of Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on June 22, 1934, by the (handbill) and on June 30 by the (handbill).

Outward airmails to the U.P.C. London at 10.30 a.m. each Wednesday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern Africa Consulate Office Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the period indicated: Kenya (Week ended June 17) - Nairobi, 2.2 inches; Mt. Hill, 3.72; Karicho, 0.62; Kericho, 0.62; Lamu, 0.78; Ruiru, 0.05; Lamu, 0.78; Limuru, 0.72; Muckinnon, 1.04; 11.02; Makuyu, 0.28; Malindi, 3.06; Mombasa, 0.78; Mts. Kenia, 0.66; Nandi, 0.80; Ruiru, 1.33; Sanghor, 1.04; and Thika, 0.80 inch. Uganda (Week ended June 17) - Hoima, 1.42 inches; Kampala, 0.78; Kolo, 0.72; Mbaraka, 0.82; and Tororo, 1.04 inch. Tanganyika (Week ended June 17) - Amara, 3.70 inch; Bagamoyo, 5.24; Sababu, 1.04; Kilimo, 1.06; Lushoto, 2.24; Mwanza, 1.04; Mwanza, 1.04; Tuku, 1.04; and Tuku, 1.04.

Marketing of Pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum is a plant which grows in the highlands of East Africa. It is a member of the Asteraceae family. The plant is a small bushy shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with a little white and a little blue and a little red. It is a member of the essential oils.

Ethiopian Pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum is a plant which grows in the highlands of East Africa. It is a member of the Asteraceae family. The plant is a small bushy shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with a little white and a little blue and a little red. It is a member of the essential oils.

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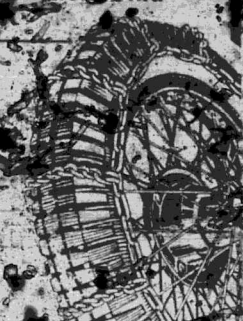
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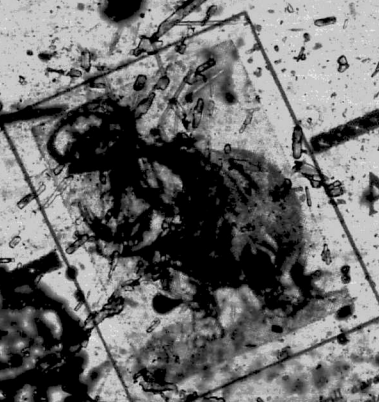
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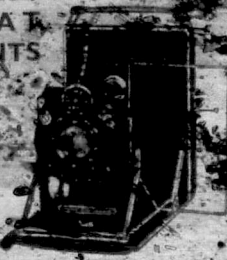
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Making little allowance for the dilemma in which East and Central African Governments found themselves when, owing to the inexorable economic wastefulness of the Great Depression, it was yet impossible to depart from some of the economic necessities and retrenchments which resulted, a good example cited in the annual report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation deserves to be made a definite lesson, though it is recorded with regret rather than with reprimand. The Northern Rhodesian Government, having decided that no formal agricultural experimentation should be carried out at the Mazabuka Research Station during this year, a strong protest was made by the Corporation, who regard the work as vital to the agriculture of the country, since without it the assiduous activities of the District Agricultural Officer in developing native agriculture must suffer; furthermore, the value of the ecological survey undertaken with the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund will be diminished. Over and above these considerations the Corporation argues that the work at Mazabuka must inevitably be resumed sooner or later, but that reconstruction will be difficult, slow and costly if the programme be suspended and the team of research workers dispersed and the continuity of their efforts interrupted. A better appreciation in all quarters of the importance of the long view would be desirable and a way of avoiding the kind of pseudo economy.

The investigation of the insect pests of cotton can be carried out. Having been assured that the Government entomologist will remain available, the Corporation has decided to claim at its own expense the planting of cotton, so that the two can continue to participate in the work on insect pest control. Imperial and East African indebtedness to those who founded and to those who have maintained the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation is thus again demonstrated. This case should at some length because of the principle at stake must not obscure its many other activities of great value: for instance, the experiments with the new selection from Sakel cotton under irrigation, in the Sudan. The yields obtained have been considerably higher than those from ordinary commercial Sakel, and nearly 30,000 acres will be under cultivation with this new strain next season, with possibly enormous benefit to the Sudan. These efforts in recognition of the fact that agriculture must keep pace with changing world economic conditions, finally, is as impossible in crop production, in anything, as the agriculturist must continually advance if he is not to be submerged.

The country is partially saved from the short-sightedness of its Government by the fact that the Corporation itself does take the work of long view, its immediate interest in the Mazabuka Station that it forms a link in the chain of agricultural stations in the African continent, which a department of Science, or

it would be hard to know that the Corporation has now decided to finance important schemes for the development of Tanganyika. BENEFITS FROM SCHEMES PAID TO THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT were paid to the Tanganyika Government some years ago by Mr. Milligan, whose proposals were sanctioned by the Director of Agriculture to involve an annual outlay of £2,000, part of which the Corporation was asked to guarantee for at least five years. With three charges in the Government budget of Tanganyika in less than three years, the Corporation, though it does not say so, had naturally to consider the possibility of the

Prophylaxis against Sleeping Sickness

Dr. H. L. EVANS, Director of the Hon. M. Trypanosomiasis Research Institute in Entebbe, contributes a most important article to the current *Lancet*, in which he cites evidence for conclusions which are stated as follows:

(1) That a single dose of 1.0 g. Bayer 205, administered 48 hours after a mosquito bite, has no effect on the infective cycle of *T. rhodesiense*.

(2) That the administration of the second dose five weeks later has a marked effect on the infective effect of Bayer 205.

(3) That within certain at present undetermined limits the protective effect of Bayer 205 is directly proportional to the number of doses given. At this point is not yet definitely settled. Three infective cycles were all treated with Bayer 205. Unmediated trypanosomes were first detected in the peripheral blood, and each receiving six doses of 1.0 g. were protected against *T. rhodesiense* for 180, 182, and 190 days respectively.

(4) That the natural insensitiveness of the mammal to the trypanosome plays an important part in determining the duration of the protective effect of Bayer 205. The more susceptible the mammal, the shorter the protective effect per gram of Bayer 205.

(5) That the parasite, though not yet proved, that protection conferred by Bayer 205 is directed against *T. rhodesiense* and against *T. gambiense*. It is also established parasite of man and also of other animals. It is a deeply rooted parasite of the trypanosome, where recent research at Entebbe has shown that *T. rhodesiense* may be certain strains of *T. rhodesiense* and *T. gambiense* may be certain strains of *T. rhodesiense*. *T. rhodesiense* is indeed more than 10 times as sensitive to Bayer 205 as *T. gambiense*. This factor will in all probability tend to produce a "cure" suggested. It is also possible that *T. rhodesiense* is a smaller more sensitive to Bayer 205 than *T. gambiense*.

Recent work at Entebbe has shown that strains of *T. rhodesiense* vary in their power of resistance. It will be against the most and most resistant strain of drug. The most of the supply of the natural resistance of the host. On the other hand, the most of the strain LX which which many of the tests in the laboratory were performed was beyond all question strongly antigenic to man, and only recently isolated from his blood. Protection against this strain is therefore a most encouraging achievement.

At the present time to be on the safe side, it is better that the prophylactic injection of 1.0 g. Bayer 205 be repeated every three months, with a 10-day rest posture to infective continues. For biological reasons the strict enforcement of this period in *T. gambiense* was to remember that *T. rhodesiense* is concerned. It is here the protective effect of Bayer 205 will be against *T. rhodesiense*, but it must be understood that this is only an opinion and as yet unsupported by direct evidence.

The examination of these volunteers will be continued for one in the year when this research will be resumed and extended.

Researches and Absurdities

The Annual Report for 1933 of the Department of Agriculture of Northern Rhodesia makes depressing reading as it must have been heart-breaking to write. The staff numbered twenty-one in 1931, fourteen in 1932, and 12 in 1933.

The hope that it would be possible to maintain, albeit on a restricted scale, its major activities, has been realised. Particularly in Mazabika some series of practical work has been lost beyond recall. Elsewhere the forward progress of preliminary programmes has been postponed. The main misdeed of the agricultural staff at Mazabika, however, is that it has never been in sympathy with its aims. Although it has in response to requests from farmers' organisations received some of the interest and assistance it might logically have expected. Tardy and unhelpful assistance in future, but the station, as it is to exist, has passed beyond resurrection.

The Annual Bulletin also appears, but for the last time - at least for the present, this being another consequence of the slump. There is reference to errors in the report and the Bulletin will be published in a few days.

WHO'S WHO

208.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Bt., F.C.S., B.E., LL.D., M.A.,



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Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., who has several times visited East Africa, has a very wide range of interests. After an outstanding career in the office of Kipling & Co., he was Head of the Great Oils and Gas Co., Alge, Cambridge (where he won a First Class in Law, the Whewell International Law Scholarship, and the Burke University Law Scholarship). He was called to the Bar, he was also an examiner in Law at the L.E.D. London University. For a long time he was a member of the London County Council, and was Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Education Committee, South London. When the War broke out he was Conservative M.P. for Sidcup, raised, raised and equipped an "heavenly" force of the Suffolk Brigade of five battalions. In two successive years as Parliamentarian he was Minister of Labour with a seat on the Cabinet. A son of the late Sir Montague Barlow, he has always been interested in such affairs, and is Chairman of the London Education Council, and also of the Council of the London Education Council. He is a director of a number of public companies, and a keen shooter, golfer and shot with a penchant for travelling.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. D. S. Wilson has joined the staff of Makerere College.

Mr. J. Barry, Assistant District Officer in Somaliland, is on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Briggs and family are on holiday in Cornwall.

Major J. L. Willcocks, Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya, is on leave.

Mr. Douglas Duncan, a former Kenya tennis champion, has returned to Nairobi.

Mr. R. S. Streeper, the new American Consul in Nairobi, has taken up his appointment.

Mrs. Hook, wife of the proprietor of the Silverbeck Hotel, Nanyuki, is now in London.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson and their daughter are expected home shortly from Nyasaland.

Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Hamilton has been elected Chairman of the Nairobi District Council.

The Rev. A. H. Paget Wilkes and Miss Eleanor Bridget Perkins are shortly to be married in Kenya.

Captain the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.L.C., flew recently from Broken Hill to Cairo to meet his brother.

Mr. B. F. Wright, Official Secretary to the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, is on holiday in the Continent.

Dr. R. R. Scott, the well-known Tanganyika Medical Officer, is spending the first part of his leave in Truro.

Canon G. H. Moore, O.B.E., who served in Uganda from 1910 to 1930, has resigned the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Tavushani.

We regret to learn of the death in Kampala of Mrs. Scarlett Smow, who had lived for many years in the Muryoro district of Uganda.

Mr. Thomson, the Broken Hill builder, has obtained the contract for building Government houses in the new capital at Lusaka.

Mr. Harry Rich has been appointed a member of the Lusaka Unemployment Board, in place of Lieutenant Colonel W. Russell-Johnson.

Mr. C. B. Barton, general manager in East Africa for one of the leading South African insurance companies, is shortly to be married.

Colonel Stennett, M.B.E., D.S.O., who retired from the command of the Northern Rhodesia Force in 1924, is now visiting the territory for a shooting trip.

Mr. M. Haskel, Chairman and managing director of Kenya Consolidated Collieries, Ltd., will probably leave Kenya for London about the end of the month.

Bro. M. J. Jordan has been duly installed as the 11th of St. David, James Street, 1721 S.G. The inauguration ceremony was held at the office of W. Bro. H. Ward, D.D., on July 25th.

This engagement is announced of Mr. Derek H. Elliott with the popular secretary of the Mather Polo Club to Miss Mary Karsten, of Malmesbury, Cape Province.

The Hon. Conway Harvey and the Hon. F. H. Wright have been appointed members of the Standing Committee for Local Government in Trust Areas in Kenya.

Mr. D. A. Scroggie has been appointed a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board, and Mr. R. Forrester has been appointed to the Nairobi District Council.

Mr. D. R. Stokes, manager of the Kenya branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has this morning on leave for some time he had acted as Hon. Secretary of the Mwanizi Club.

A silver tea set and buffet dish were recently presented to Canon G. H. Moore by their African congregation to mark the completion of thirty years among the Kenyas.

Captain G. S. Rainsford, Superintendent of Police in Kenya, recently left Mombasa on retirement. He joined the Kenya Police in 1910, and has served in almost every part of the Colony.

The Bar and Side Bar of Bulawayo gave a most impressive send-off to the Chief Justice, Sir Fraser Russell, on his departure for Salisbury after nineteen years on the Bench in Bulawayo.

Major R. E. Fitzgerald, London Secretary of Rhodesian Railways, has arrived back in London from his visit to South Africa, undertaken to attend the Rhodesian Railway Conference.

Captain E. Caswell Long, the Tavusha settler, has been appointed an additional member of the Committee which is reviewing the working of the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance of Kenya.

The King has granted Mr. E. Irvine, Assistant Comptroller of Customs in Landapur, Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the British Star in Zanzibar.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Lady Rodwell and their family will leave Cape Town for England on July 31. Sir Cecil will retire from the Governorship on the conclusion of his leave.

Mr. E. Jessop, of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, has left Kenya on retirement after 27 years' service, eighteen of which were spent in the Colonies and the last three in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Watkins had a great send-off before leaving for England, the guests of Tora as they had to do them home. Mrs. Watkins was formerly in the M.S. Force and fought the Kakangali battle, and has been a resident of the Tora Pioneer Association.

Mrs. J. G. ... shot ...

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The M... and Sir...

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Mr. the rec... absence... weeks.

Mr. African... passing...

The Bernar... Bourn... street...

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, who recently underwent a serious operation in a London hospital, is making good progress. Much anxiety was felt for a few days, but he is now regarded as definitely out of danger.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Maxwell Davidson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davidson, of Broken Hill, and Miss Doris Assola, youngest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. J. Assola, of Lusaka.

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is holding a reception to-morrow, when the Earl of Athlone will perform a ceremony in honour of the memory of Sir Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross.

Mr. W. N. Mackenzie has been elected this year's President of the Kenya Golf Union, with Mr. I. Gilbert as Hon. Secretary. It has been decided that the men's Amateur Championship shall be played on Nakuru Golf Course in 1935.

Mrs. Alan McMartin, who, with her husband and cousin are now big game hunters in Kenya, recently shot a record Hunter's Partridge, measuring 30 1/2 inches across the head. The animal was secured in the Lower Tana district.

During Captain H. E. Schwartz's absence from Kenya, Mr. A. C. Tamahill will act in his stead as Member of the Legislative Council for Nairobi South. While Major Cavendish-Bentick will substitute him on the Executive Council.

The following have been appointed members of the Central Roads and Traffic Board in Kenya: The Hon. Lord Francis Scott, the Hon. Conyay Harvey, the Hon. R. W. B. Robertson-Lindsay, the Hon. A. C. Durr, and the Hon. G. H. Riddell.

Miss Margaret R. Hope Richardson, daughter of Mr. Edward Richardson, formerly Land Officer and Director of Surveys in Uganda, and the late Mrs. Richardson, and Captain John C. Vernon, were married in Cowes, Isle of Wight, last week.

During the absence on leave of Sir Arthur Lawrence, Commissioner of British Somaliland, Mr. C. H. F. Blomfield is acting in his stead. Mr. G. Welsh, Assistant Secretary of the Government, has been appointed Assistant Secretary in charge.

Mr. G. Stokes flew from London to Lusaka for the recent Northern Rhodesian Provincial Commissioners' Conference, his attendance entailing an absence of only four days from his station. By river and car it would have been a matter of six weeks.

Mr. A. H. Young, district superintendent, and Mr. George Munro, of the Ndola branch of the African Lakes Corporation, have arrived by the "Westerly Castle" in which Mr. Raitt, of Elton, and Captain F. J. Rosebery was a fellow passenger.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Bernard Bourdillon, eldest son of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, of Greenhoe, Leamington, and Lady Bourdillon, and the elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Ronald Burdett, of Thecombe, Stroud, Berks.

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of a sudden death in Mombasa of Mr. J. H. Clarke, the well-known East African business man. An obituary notice will appear in our next issue.

The officers of the new Nyasaland Branch of the British Empire Service League are Colonel J. M. B. Sanders (Chairman), Captain D. A. R. Humphrey and Major F. L. Stephens, Vice-Chairmen, and Captain C. A. Barton and Mrs. H. T. P. Mathews, Joint Secretaries.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in Germany for treatment, and is expected to come to England in July. During his absence from Edinburgh at the Railway Conference in Cape Town, Major E. A. T. Dutton acted as his deputy.

Rear Admiral F. F. Rose, C.B., D.S.O., has been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Martin E. Brown, C.B., V.C., C.B., as Commander in Chief of the East Indies Squadron. The appointment will date from October 26, and Admiral Rose will assume command on December 12.

The Very Rev. Dr. W. L. Skey, Dean of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has left the London nursing home after his throat operation, and now hopes to be able to carry through all his engagements. Letters can be addressed to him c/o South African Church Office, Church House, Westminster.

The Northern Rhodesian amateur golf championship was held at Ndola recently and won by L. R. Weyer, of Ndola, with 210. Mr. L. Kiggell of Lusaka being runner up with 218. The winner won two other events, while Mr. Kiggell was second in two others and third and fifth in two more.

Mr. Alfred Tyndale Watson, who died last month in hospital in Pretoria, first went to Rhodesia thirty-two years ago, and had since been engaged in mining in the Rhodesias, Kenya and Swaziland. Although then over military age, he joined the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, and served in the East African Campaign.

Prince George has consented to be patron in England of the appeal for the building of the extension of the Cathedral in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. A. C. Hely-Hutchinson, of the B.S.A. Company, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C., is Honorary Treasurer of the fund, and all contributions should be sent to him at that address.

Mr. R. Dudley Rees, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, and Miss Alma Knight, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. C. S. Leighton, of Livingstone, were married in mail week. Mr. J. P. Murray, of the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service, was married recently in Broken Hill to Miss Margaret Ruth Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, of Pedmore, Worcester.

A son of the famous chief Lewanika, and brother of the late III of Barotseland, Imboya Mwanananda Lewanika, has died in Bellway Hospital, which he had gone for treatment. He was born in 1892 and educated at Lovedale, after which he held for a while the position of headmaster of the Lovedale National School. The news of his death was passed to the Paramount Chief.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Objectionable German Film. Protest from a Tanganyika Reader.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have learnt with consternation—shared by many others, including German, in this country—that a party of actors and an actress from a Berlin film company has arrived at Tangaika to take a film place. The plot of this film involves a silly sentimental story of a British officer who saves the life of a German lady—the wife of a company commander in the East African campaign. The lady is court-martialled and sentenced to be shot for "communicating with the enemy," and the Englishman is in love with her. The setting of the film is in and around Moshi and Mount Kilimanjaro. The title is "Die Ritter von Deutsch Ost Afrika" ("The Knights of German East Africa").

The suggestion which has been made that such a film will show that chivalry among enemies was existent during the war in Africa is fatuous. To any man of normal intelligence this film is merely a round-about attempt of or with the cognisance of the German Ministry of Propaganda—to revive interest in Germany's former East African Colony. If such scenes are "short" out here the effect on the Native mind will be deplorable.

Objectionable features of the film are that it recalls memories which are better buried at this interval of time; that it will portray scenes of fighting between white and black troops, that it includes a disreputable character in the person of a Greek who kidnap a white girl and that it shows the killing of a young German lad by K.A.K. askaris.

I understand that the scenario has been read by the Colonial Office at Home, which has given the film party a letter of recommendation to the local authorities. I am sure it is only a matter of time before public opinion in this country when I say that permission for the taking of such a film should be withheld by the Central Cinematograph Censorship Board of Tanganyika, as these scenes of fighting, kidnaping of white women, burning and shooting will create an entirely false impression in the Native mind.

Mwanza,
Tanganyika Territory.

It is satisfactory to be able to add that a telegram which reached London a few days ago stated that the East Licensing Board in Tanganyika had refused permission to the German party above-mentioned to produce the film.

Cruelty to Animals.

Allegations of Prominent Arusha Resident.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have often been impressed by the interest taken by the large numbers of your readers and correspondents regarding the habits and protection of wild animals and game of all sorts while I have found to my regret employed in the practice of cruelty and neglect practised in this part of Tanganyika to our domestic animals, cattle, horses, donkeys, and, last but not least, cats and dogs.

The average person seems to think you have a bee in your bonnet if you suggest that cruelty is rampant in Momba and the district. They never see a dog being called for reproof or punishment.

There are none so blind as those who do not want to see. I will give specific instances of cruelty to Arusha to anyone willing to take up the matter and challenge me. May they hurry up and give me a chance of putting some facts before them in defence of our domestic animals.

Yours faithfully,
W. Asha,
Nanganyika Territory.

Cement Making in Kenya.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I have read with interest Messrs. A. Baumann & Company's statement regarding the manufacture of cement in East Africa, resulting from the report in *The Times* that £250,000 was available for the establishment of a cement manufacturing plant in the Colony.

It is especially regrettable that this sum was available, but owing to the policy of Government, namely, the discouragement of the industrialisation of the Colonies, the concern in question did not come into being, but in its place the company to which Messrs. A. Baumann & Company's plan was foisted, with less than one-tenth of the capital. This latter grinds clinker which is imported. Although clinker might be described as a raw material, it must be remembered that it is several months of the finished article. The £250,000 company had been formed, it would have manufactured its own clinker, utilising local resources.

Yours faithfully,
London, E.C.3.

POINT FROM LETTERS.

Japan and East Africa.

At the Colonial Services Dinner—at which it was delightful to see so many East African friends present that they seemed to outnumber men from the other part of the Colonial Empire—Sir Phillip Cudmore Lister said that Japan was becoming a seller to every British Colony but a buyer from none. That, of course, is not the case, and it is surprising that the Secretary of State should have made such an assertion, particularly as he has just returned from East Africa. To mention only two of the territories and two of their products, Japan buys large quantities of Uganda cotton and Masahi soda. These are the two chief commodities which East Africa ships to Japan, but coffee, sisal, cloves, and other items must be overlooked. From the standpoint of East Africa, however, the seeds at issue with which other nations cannot possibly compete in many lines. Japan wins, really, but from the standpoint of Kenya and Uganda alone, I have an idea that Japan has more from those territories than she sells to them. Sir Phillip Cudmore Lister's generalisation is therefore a highly unfortunate one.

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Nyasaland Railways Report.

The report of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. for the calendar year 1933, which is to be submitted to the shareholders to-day at the meeting in London, shows net receipts of £14,908, compared with £5,504 in the previous year. The tonnage carried was 40,687 tons, compared with 61,050, and the number of passengers 5,183, compared with 42,032. Working expenses, which include a provision for general wear and tear of the equipment, amount to £18,000.

It is reported that during the year 1933 the material continued; that good progress has been made with the construction of the Northern Extension, and goods traffic to and from Salima has been accepted since May 24 last, and that during the year reductions were made in the freight on numerous commodities, including sisal, capiscium, chilies, tea, castor seed, Muscat, soyabean, groundnut oil and groundnuts for export, and among imports, and industrial mixture, when the ceiling panels, and machinery, materials and fittings for the erection of factories.

Capital expenditure during the year on the Northern Extension amounted to £33,770, bringing the total to £670,588. As a result of the institution of steam road services and reduced fares there was a remarkable increase in the number of Asiatic and Native passengers.

The general manager writes: "The fluctuating tobacco industry, which originated and developed in Nyasaland before the days of Imperial Preference. The grant of a substantial Empire Preference has been followed by great advances in this industry in the neighbouring territory of Rhodesia, assisted there to a large extent by labour brought in from the Protectorate. And whilst production has increased in Rhodesia it has decreased in Nyasaland. It is conceivable, therefore, that Imperial Preference has been a handicap in this instance, rather than an advantage, and that the causes of this decline must be looked for elsewhere than in the market prices of the U.S.A."

"Cotton was growing in Nyasaland at the time of Livingstone's explorations, 1812 short tons were exported in the year 1933. Quality and yield are good. An immense area of suitable lands is available for production, and the Native grower is an intelligent and hard-working as any other anywhere in Africa. There seems to be no reason why this industry should not expand in the same manner as it has in other African Colonies where it is of much more recent origin."

"Mineral development, which would be of inestimable value to the territory, remains unexplored. There is a probability that the exploitation of the carandum and zircon occurrences in the territory will begin in the near future. The possibility of exploiting the bauxite deposits at Mlanje is still under discussion. Government have made application for grants from the Colonial Development Fund, which will permit the early investigation of the mineral resources of the Protectorate."

Captain Murray on Amalgamation.

The Hon. C. H. Murray, M.C., M.L.C., addressing his constituents in Mazabuka recently, said it was no longer considering amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia until they in the North could once more produce a balanced budget. He said they should cultivate the closest relations with Southern Rhodesia and work with that country, wherever possible. He had always been in favour of a new scheme at Lusaka, and still was, but under amalgamation a provincial capital would be required.

Uganda Winter Exhibition.

The most remarkable aspect of the Infant Welfare and Public Health Exhibition opened in Kampala by the Hon. E. E. Scott, the Acting Governor, was the attendance of thousands of Natives, who thus testified to the great interests with which they view this, the first exhibition of the kind to be held in the Protectorate. The Hon. E. E. Scott, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, paid particular tribute to Dr. Baillie, and to the staff for their experienced help in organising the exhibition.

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PARENTS highly recommend the MESSRS ANDERSON'S Nursery Home near Bourne, Lincolnshire. Established 18 years. Home influence. Landislane, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Tribute to Sir Herbert Stanley.

The Very Rev. O. W. E. Skeff, Dean of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, says in a letter to *The Times*:

"All Rhodesians will rejoice in the appointment of Sir Herbert Stanley as the new Governor. The new holding of office in Salisbury will be one of gratitude to Sir Herbert for accepting the position; the second cause for thanksgiving is the care with which these important posts are being filled to-day. I suppose nothing will be more likely to help forward the unity and progress with Rhodesia in both the white and African people who are so united in their regard for Sir Herbert Stanley."

Lighterage Charges.

At a recent meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Major J. H. White, Mr. Petitpierre, and Mr. A. Wigglesworth were deputed to draft the views of the Section on lighterage charges in Tanganyika ports for submission to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Railway Advisory Council to report upon the subject. The members of the Sub-Committee are the Treasurer, Chairman, the Acting Comptroller of Customs, Major J. C. Lead, and Messrs. A. A. Adams and J. K. Leslie.

Arms Factory in Tanganyika.

An official statement has been issued by the Tanganyika Police concerning the discovery of an arms factory in the vicinity of Mtwara. Acting in cooperation with the Game Range, the police raided the premises of certain Native gunsmiths and discovered a number of newly manufactured, muzzle-loading guns, no fewer than a hundred barrels being seized. The men concerned were all prosecuted and fined amounts between 60s. and 25s. and the arms and materials were confiscated.

Particulars of the forthcoming International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, to be held in London from July 30 to August 4, may now be obtained from the Congress Secretaries, c/o Royal Anthropological Institute, 21, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1. The subscription for membership of the Congress is 5s.



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EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

The Promised Land

"Sheeps are not taken to an author," says Mitchell in "Wood and Iron" (Hutchinson, 8s. 6d.), and of no book is this more true than of this unique story of Africa. Unique I mean it, and I congratulate the author who has thus understandingly presented the anonymous tale compiled from her dead son's diary, a story of life on an African plantation in Uganda by all the evidence.

Never have I read anything like it, so poignantly true for all who can understand, and am genuinely sorry for the many to whom it will seem fantastic and far-fetched. All this is the loss, and their adverse criticisms cannot hurt this work of art—in some ways the best African book I have read, because it reeks from beginning to end with the real inner spirit of Africa. It takes one back there, and makes one forget England. I am, as you are, in love with the dark woman, Africa, and all who have shared that love will reverence this revelation, and thank his mother for letting us enjoy it.

Some of us have had thoughts like John's, at least, one can appreciate a woman's, such as, "his extraordinary way often a man can look at the trees he has planted without being bored." Most of us have known a Mitchell and there is surely not one who will fail to recognise Lydia with her sublime lack of understanding. Any who know the White Fathers will likewise appreciate the lightly drawn sketch of Father Gaspard. These are all the main characters in the book, and every one is alive. So is the country. Lydia said scornfully of John, "You talk as if it were the Promised Land." It was to John, and so it is for many.

F. H. M.

Tropical African Birds

As with the earlier volumes, so Vol. III of Mr. D. A. Bannerman's "Birds of Tropical West Africa" (Crown Agents, 22s. 6d.) contains much of real interest and value to ornithologists in East Africa, and, pending something similar dealing specifically with their own birds, this great work is providing a real help to the study of East African bird life. The volume before me is as admirably written and illustrated (there are twelve coloured plates and 170 black and white illustrations) as its predecessors, and is excellently produced in every way. It is as good as many a two- or three guinea book, so is of wonderful value.

This present volume includes the plantain-eater, cockoos, colies, night-jars, swifts, and the hoopees, kingfishers, bee-eaters, hornbills, trogons, barbets, honeyguides and woodpeckers, and the economic value of several of the species is carefully considered. The range of birds being meridional rather than latitudinal, it follows that many of the birds dealt with are to be found throughout East Africa. There are three more volumes to come, and the subscription rate for the six volumes is 26s. 6d. for inland and 28s. for overseas postage.

Sudan Arabic

Premising, and rightly, that the new comer to a strange country gains greatly by acquiring beforehand some knowledge of the language of the people among whom he is going, Bimbashi C. S. M. Burton of the Eastern Arab Corps of the Sudan has written an admirable introduction to Sudan Arabic, which can be heartily commended to all going to the first time, and to not a few who have been there for some years. It contains a vocabulary and lists of words in both Arabic and useful reading exercises, and notes on the verb. "Sudan Arabic Note-Book" is the title, and it is published by Macquodale & Co., London, 2s. 6d. for the plain text in the Sudan, and considering the expense of the work it is very cheap at the price.

Emerging Uganda

MRS. J. H. GUSTON'S "Glimpses of Uganda" (C.M.S. 2s.) is apparently all in a state of progress, the illustrations, for instance, one "really charming" house of a chief, with a drawing room furnished in European style. Yet she says that the Protectorate has been "singularly little spoilt by the inroads of modern civilisation: no factory chimney of mine makes a blot on the landscape." I suppose she has in mind some of England's "dark satanic mills" rather an out-of-date idea in modern Africa, where we find mines worth of a great deal more to Uganda as gineries, which, it would seem, are not included as blots on the landscape.

Primarily this is a C.M.S. book, and as such is admirable. It is, however, more than this, and judged by the broader standard, it is still an excellent introduction to the Protectorate, being thoughtful and well balanced for a work with an inevitable bias, besides being a splendid shilling worth.

I would select this sentence for attention: "Sometimes the race between Western materialism and Christianity leaves one dumb, breathless, and one feels that the answer to the question of Africa's future lies in the schools."

Yes, and particularly in regards this clash of empires at Makerere, where it has yet to be decided if light of entry is sufficient for such a college, unless all the staff be from Christian Africa, its future also lies largely in the hands of all Europeans with whom the natives come in contact after leaving school, and I wish that every European would realise that he, or she, is—however he dully fulfils a missionary's duty—cannot escape the responsibility of being one.

V. A. T. K.



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If your nerves are strained and worn, make delicious Ovaltine your daily beverage. Here is a rich and nutritious food, rich in the nutritive elements necessary to make good the wastage of the nervous system and tissues, and to restore health to the entire nervous system.

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SHARE CAPITAL
in 2,000,000 Shares of 10s. each

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£1,000,000

The Subscription List will open on Tuesday, June 23, 1934, for an
Issue, at Par of 2,000,000 Shares of 10s. each

This Company has been formed to take over the gold interests in East Africa owned by Tanganyika Concessions Limited, The Zambesi Exploring Company Limited and Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited and preferential consideration will be given to Applications from the Shareholders of those Companies.

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- SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BT., D.L., J.P. (Managing Director of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, The Zambesi Exploring Company Limited and Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited)
- THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY (Director of Tanganyika Concessions Limited)
- THE RIGHT HON. LORD STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Tanganyika Concessions Limited)
- GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD VINCENT, BT., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Chairman of Directors of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, The Zambesi Exploring Company Limited and Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited)
- MAJOR JAMES ULICK FRANCIS CANNING ALEXANDER, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (Director of Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited)
- GODFREY CRESSWELL HUTCHINSON (Director of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, The Zambesi Exploring Company Limited and alternate Director of Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited)

The Prospectus (which will be advertised on Friday, June 29) will show *inter alia* the following:

- 1. The Company will own, hold, under Option, or under Prospecting Licences, and be otherwise interested in various gold bearing Properties situated in:
 - (a) The Kakamega District of Kenya Colony aggregating about 45 square miles.
 - (b) An adjacent area of about 1,000 square miles in Northern Kayirondo also in Kenya.
 - (c) An area of about 200 square miles in Tanganyika Territory, and
 - (d) An area of about 8 square miles in the Karamoja district of Uganda.
 - 2. A Company is to be formed in Kenya to take over and work certain of the Kakamega Properties which are now considered to be sufficiently proved for production of Gold.
 - 3. The Properties have been reported on and will be under the Management of Sir Robert Williams & Company.
 - 4. The purchase consideration payable has been fixed at £1,000,000.
- The Vendors have subscribed at par for 1,100,000 Shares of the above issue.

Copies of the full Prospectus and specially marked forms of application for the issue of shares of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, The Zambesi Exploring Company Limited and Rhodesia-Katanga Company Limited will be posted direct to Registered Shareholders, also to those holders of Share Warrants to Bearer who have notified the requisite Companies in accordance with the official notices already published in the London, Paris and Brussels Press.

The Prospectus and Forms of Application will also be available on FRIDAY, June 29, from
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, London, E.C. and Branches,
GREENER, DREYFUS & CO., Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.

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Princes House, 8, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.2.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.

Greatly Improved Results

Profit of £16,000

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Limited, was held in the Grand Chamber of the Rubber Growers' Association at the Regent Hotel, London, E.C.1, on Thursday, June 27, 1934. Owing to the absence in Uganda of the Chairman of the company, Mr. S. S. Smael, the chair was taken by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. M. Sim. After the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors had been duly read by the Secretary, Mr. J. John North, M.C.A., the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen:—The directors' report together with the auditors' accounts for the year ended December 31 last, having already been in your hands for some days, I presume you will agree to the customary practice and take them into consideration."

Year's Accounts Reviewed

"The accounts before you are set out in what I venture to think, unusually clear detail, and I am sure they give to shareholders an adequate presentation of the working results and of the financial position of our company. In amplification of the figures as published, I will now review the various aspects of the results. Further explanations as may be necessary or useful in your view, I am at your disposal."

"Turning first to the profit and loss account, the net proceeds realised upon the year's output of 203 tons of tin concentrates amounted to £27,273, which is some £1,000 more than was obtained for the slightly higher quantity of 208 tons produced in the previous year. The year's gratifying increase in revenue is, of course, due to the substantial improvement which has taken place in the price of tin as the result of the international control scheme. The slight decrease in the quantity of tin output has been explained in the report."

"The items of profit on realisation of securities, sundry credits amounting together to £1,443, running expenses we have been able to collect during the year, and the value of assets which had been written off as entirely worthless on being of doubtful value, the history of which has been explained to you on previous occasions. The interests have not yet been credited, and there will be further receipts to come in under this heading during the year now current. The remaining item of profit on the credit side of the account represents interest on loans and investments, and the only comment I have to make on that is that the amount reflects the very low rate of interest which is obtainable nowadays on well-secured investments of short-dated character."

"On the expense side of the account, working costs at the mine, at £11,870, are up by just over £200 compared with the previous year, the increase being mainly accounted for by the larger use made of dynamite. Under the heading of transport expenses, the figure of £1,050 shows an increase of nearly £800, which is mentioned in the report, is accounted for by the higher scale of mineral dues payable to the Uganda Government. The other part of this item, transport charges, shows a reduction of about £1,000, reflecting toll credits which have become available from the previous period, and also economies we have been able to effect in our transport charges. The London office expenses appear at a slightly higher total this year, which is due to an increase in the amount paid for office rent and for clerical services."

"The next item is a new one—directors' travelling expenses. Considerable expense is incurred by several members of your Board in attending the meetings, and the Articles of Association entitle them to be reimbursed their reasonable travelling expenses. It is obvious that the directors concerned have refrained from claiming such expenses, but now that the company is entering on a more prosperous stage, they feel that such a part of their part is no longer appropriate."

"We then come to the charges for depreciation on all fixed assets, including the amount of provision for development expenditures, which of course would not have been provided for if all the above items had been taken into account. In total, these figures vary but slightly from those of the previous year."

"Directors' remuneration, which, under the Articles of Association, is calculated as a percentage of the net annual profits, appears at a substantially higher figure this year under review, and this, of course, is in accordance with the large increase in the profits. I am sure that the shareholders have no objection to this."

to express the wish that the directors should receive adequate return for their work in placing the company through the bad times, from which we have successfully emerged, and thanking for myself and my colleagues, I am glad to say we are awarding our reward in the form of remuneration which is more commensurate with the amount of time and labour which we devote to the administration of your company's affairs."

"The balance of profit and loss account, when set at £16,000, is a credit representing the net profit of the year of operations, and this is carried on to the balance sheet, of which I will now speak."

"Turning first to the credit side of the balance sheet, the profit and loss account remains unchanged. Prospecting and development account shows an increase, by the amount of the proceeds, this increase takes all from the reserve fund. The other two sub-accounts, the account having been closed, are also unchanged. The amount in line with the year's decision to our shareholders, the proceeds of the sale of the 800 shares of the year."

"Mine buildings and some small additions thereto, less depreciation, appear at a rather lower figure of £5,650. There is a slight increase of about £100 in the value of mining plant and equipment, which is due to the installation during the year of several important plant items, such as machine tools, equipment, the Harekirk No. 1 engine pump and motor, and a ball mill."

Liquid Assets £43,700

"The Motor Vehicle, furniture and motor vehicles respectively, and in the books at quite small amounts. They have been substantially written down, and call for no comment. Sundry stocks, comprising mining stocks, etc., on hand, are a few and they come to our liquid assets of debenture investments, tin stocks and cash, totalling just over £25,000, less the debenture of £1,000, appearing in comparison with the amount last year, the explanation being that the greater part of the account is replenished by money due from the tin melters, which was received after the balancing date. Investments are on the £1,000, representing the investment of accumulated funds in British Government bonds to that amount."

"Turning to the debit side of the balance sheet, the capital account remains unchanged, and but as you will have noticed that there has been a change in the respective number of Ordinary and Preference shares in issue. This is due to the conversion of a small number of Preference shares into Ordinary shares during the year. The holders of Preference shares having the right to convert them into Ordinary shares at a price of £100 per share, the company, in the first instance, at £12,100, is considerably higher than was the case last year, but the increase is mainly accounted for by the inclusion of interest for the year on liabilities."

"The last item is the profit and loss account, which is very similar to that of the year of 1933, you will see that we have written off the debit of £2,500, with which we completed the year, and the credit provision of £5,500 against income tax, which we have paid on the arrears of the 1933 Preference dividend up to December 31, 1932, absorbing £2,740 more, thus leaving a credit balance of £2,000. On this account, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a special dividend for the year 1933, £1,000, which I shall shortly submit to you, leaving a balance of £1,000 to be carried forward to the current year's account."

"That concludes my remarks on the subject of the accounts before you, which I have reviewed in greater detail than usual because, as you will permit me to use a high and ready phrase, we have now completed the balancing up of our balance sheet, and have reached the stage where our accounts become available for the resumption of Ordinary dividends, and the winding up of the year. I trust you will all agree that the financial results for 1933 have been most satisfactory, and that our balance sheet now exhibits a favourable picture of affairs."

Ordinary Dividend Prospects

"I am sure that you will all be glad to hear of the fact that our accounts are in a position where, after the year ending for 1933, we have accumulated a credit balance of £16,000, which is a very satisfactory result. The fact that we are in a position to pay a dividend of £1,000, which is a very high dividend for the company, is a result of the decision to convert the Preference shares into Ordinary shares, which you will all agree is a very judiciously timed move, and one which will, I think, be very beneficial to the company. I am sure that you will all agree that the financial results for 1933 have been most satisfactory, and that our balance sheet now exhibits a favourable picture of affairs."

BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East Africa is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to the merchants and others in East Africa in touch with matters of suitable goods. The co-operation of others in this service is cordially welcomed.

Messrs. Rosenbaum, Bullock and Roy Ltd. have been appointed selling agents for Kenya Orchards Ltd.

It is expected that this season's crop of avocados from 200000 trees for the year ending June 30 next will total 800,000 fruit.

The Kenya Railway Company has been declared of interest to the Government on the Great East Africa Stock Exchange on July 11th.

Messrs. J. M. Slater and Edward Whittaker have taken over the business of Kabela Stores, Nairobi, from Mr. Kashinram Dabhyani.

The partnership between Mr. J. H. Green and Mr. W. G. Peto, in the Kenya Valley Cattle Farmers' Association, has been dissolved.

A new trunk telephone service between Nairobi and Masindi will be in operation before the next cotton season. The charge will be 2/- per call.

European immigrants into Northern Rhodesia during the quarter ended March 31 totalled 202, of whom 78 were British, 114 German, and 110 were British South Africa.

Although the Argus Company is now closing book and stationery store in Ndola, it is not going to be a problem for some time with the establishment of a newspaper, says The Catholic Times.

Mrs. A. S. Dore and Mr. W. H. E. Kedgeley have transferred the business known as the St. James Bar and Restaurant, Nairobi, to Mrs. Stanley G. Reynolds and Mrs. Aline Grace Reynolds.

Under the leadership of the Hon. C. S. Knight, M.L.C., later Mayor of the town of Livingstonia, is investigating the possibilities of water-borne sewerage. It is proposed to spend up to 270,000 on the project.

At Southern Rhodesia, Missionary C. G. Crook in Bulawayo the Rev. M. S. Rusike proposed that the Government and all missionaries should combine to work out a scheme for building Native schools for boys and girls.

Mr. D. F. Jardine, having been appointed Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been advised to learn that the British North Borneo Company's deficit for the past year totalled £25,000, compared with a profit of £8,000 for the previous twelve months.

The percentage of British capital invested in Northern Rhodesia rose 12% to 48% and in the first six months of 1934 the percentage went up nearly 100%. The imports of bicycles has also improved considerably, indicating a revival of Native purchasing power.

Mrs. Nanji Kandas Menon, who pioneered a successful sugar industry in Luazi, Uganda, has erected at Masindi an up-to-date sugar factory, entirely equipped with British machinery. He has 1,000 acres planted with the fibre, of which 3,000 acres are ready for cutting.

Mr. J. P. McEneaney, of American, Safaris, New York, has prepared a most interesting and useful map showing the main motor road from Cape Town to London. He gives the distance as 12,172 miles. The map shows hotels, rest camps, stores, garages, petrol depots, Customs stations, and political boundaries.

The South African Government is to carry out large scale experiments to eradicate the depredations of the baboon from the wattle tree. The loss of the bush may be realised from the fact that during the last six years the area under wattle has been doubled, but the yield of wattle bark has been halved.

The Zambesi Sawmills have now been granted a licence by the Department of Animal Husbandry and out of the country their genetically treated papers, the export of which was recently held up owing to foot and mouth disease. For these services the company has a large contract with the Union Railway, and it is confidently anticipated that the standards of orders recently imposed will shortly be considerably relaxed.

Broken Hill has won the Levenson Cup at Rugby by beating Lyssels 15-10 on July 1st.

How to make a big game hunting expedition in Portuguese East Africa is in London for not more than £2000, described in the Scottish Field by that veteran hunter, Mr. H. W. Marsh.

Two game ruffians from the Changan district of Kenya have arrived in England. Two have been taken to Walspade, and one to the London Zoological Gardens. They were brought under the "Donlince Castle" by Mrs. Stanton, wife of the big game hunter. She and her husband left London on Friday for the East.

Among the subjects which will be discussed by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia during his visit to this country will be problems concerning the marketing of Southern Rhodesian products, the inauguration of a practical scheme to bring more peoples from Great Britain to Southern Rhodesia, and an inquiry into the suggestion that Southern Rhodesia should make a contribution towards Imperial defence.

INYAMINA Petroleum

Inyamina Petroleum, Ltd. has been placed in voluntary liquidation. A new company is being formed for the purpose of further testing of the oil technologists' theory, which may be found on the company's premises in Mozambique. Mr. C. Avarriner and Colonel W. R. Collins are to join the board of the new company.

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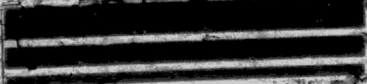
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